

**NDM 057, Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket
Road, Needham Market,
Suffolk**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Whitworth Chartered Architects
& Building Surveyors

on behalf of
Tothill Services Ltd

CA Project: NDMSTR001
CA Report: NDMSTR001_1

June 2019



NDM 057, Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road Needham Market Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: NDMSTR001
CA Report: NDMSTR001_1



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY	7
5. RESULTS	8
6. THE FINDS	11
7. DISCUSSION.....	18
8. CONCLUSION	20
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	20
10. REFERENCES.....	21
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT, FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES.....	23
APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	29
APPENDIX C: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	30

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
Fig. 2 HER data (1:7500)
Fig. 3 Trench location (1:500)
Fig. 4 Trench plan showing archaeological features (1:200)
Fig. 5 Trench 1: plan, sections and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
Fig. 6 Trench 1: sections and photographs (1:20)
Fig. 7 Trench 1: photograph (n/a)
Fig. 8 Trench 2: plan, sections and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
Fig. 9 Trench 2: section and photograph (1:20)
Fig. 10 Trench 5: plan, section and photograph (1:200, 1:20)
Fig. 11 Trench 5: photograph (n/a)
Fig. 12 Trench 6: plan, section and photograph (1:200, 1:20)
Fig. 13 Trench 6: sections and photographs (1:20)

Fig. 14 Trench 6: photograph (n/a)

Fig. 15 Plate 1 and 2, Neolithic Peterborough Ware rim sherd.



SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Location:	Needham Market, Suffolk
NGR:	608240 255840
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	13 th – 15 th May 2019
Planning Reference:	DC/18/03965/FUL
OASIS Number:	349129
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council
Site Code:	NDM 057
HER Search No:	9225575

In May 2019, an archaeological evaluation comprising seven trenches was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, on land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk, in advance of a housing development. Prehistoric ditches, pits, postholes and potential drip gullies were present along with a large post-medieval pit.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Whitworth Chartered Architects & Building Surveyors, on behalf of Tothill Services Ltd (centred at NGR: 608240 255840; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to meet the conditions placed on planning application DC/18/03965/FUL in accordance with Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', paragraphs 187, 189 and 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019), ahead of a small housing development.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a *brief* for a linear trenched evaluation prepared by the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) Archaeological Advisor (AA) Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Batt, 2019; dated 26/03/2019). This was addressed by a *Written Scheme of Investigation* produced by CA (Craven 2019) and approved by Kate Batt. The fieldwork was undertaken according to national and regional guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide*, Historic England, 2015;
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (revised 2017)

The site

1.3 Situated between Stowmarket Road and the Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line, the proposed housing development will consist of nine properties with garages and access, with a total footprint of 0.7ha. It is located within a single grass field given over to grazing, on the northwestern edge of Needham Market. The site notably slopes from 29m Above Ordnance Datum on top of a northwest facing plateau, located in the southern corner of the field, before descending to 24m and following the former course of the River Gipping tributary, which now runs along the

northwestern boundary of the field. The River Gipping itself lies approximately 320m to the northeast.

- 1.4 The bedrock geology consists of Newhaven Chalk Formation. Superficial deposits on the plateau to the southeast are described as Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel. On the low-lying ground to the northwest alluvial clays and silts are dominant (British Geological Survey website 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A HER search was ordered (9225575) revealing a large number of archaeological sites recorded in archaeological sites or findspots in the area, the locations of which are marked in Figure 2. Due to the high degree of results recorded in the HER search, a summary of the recorded descriptions deemed most relevant to the current evaluation are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
BAD 002	Rom and A-Sax	Roman pottery vessel full of denarii of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) and Bronze bowls found during construction of railway at 'Gate Ford' (see also BAD 004).
BAD 004	Rom and A-Sax	Roman pottery vessel full of denarii of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). Alternative findspot of 'Roman vessel full of denarii (see Rom), a cast copper alloy Byzantine bowl and an unusual enamelled bowl in the hanging bowl tradition' (see also BAD002)
BAD 005	Un	Cropmark of ring ditch circa 34m in diameter and a cropmark of an oval enclosure 29m in diameter.
BAD 006	Un	Cropmark of ring ditch circa 18m in diameter and a cropmark of a sub-circular ring ditch 20m in diameter.
BAD 007	Un	Possible Neolithic long barrow, Oval cropmark, not very distinct.
BAD 016	Rom	Metal detector finds from a Roman artefact scatter including brooches and coins found in 1995, from circa 200m by 100m area.
BAD 028	Un	Cropmarks of a partial ring ditch, which probably represents a ploughed out prehistoric round barrow
CRM 012	Un	Cropmarks of a ring ditch 33m diameter, with a former field boundary aligned NE - SW respecting it.
CRM 014	Un	Cropmark of a ring ditch, circa 25m in diameter, which probably represents a ploughed out prehistoric round barrow, one of a pair (see CRM 065).
CRM 015	Neo	Flint chisel, probably re-chipped from a polished axe, found in 16/18 St Marys Gardens.
CRM 037	Un	Sub-rectangular enclosure within a field system of unknown date, visible as a Cropmark, circa 70m square, adjoining and within a field system.
CRM 052	Un	Cropmark of a concentric double ring ditch, with an outer ring circa 38m in diameter.
CRM 053	Un	Cropmark of a small single ring ditch, circa 14m in diameter.
CRM 065	Un	Cropmark of a ring ditch, circa 20m in diameter with possible internal features, possible ploughed-out prehistoric round barrow.
NDM 008	Preh, Rom, Med	In 1993, Two trial trenches recorded prehistoric finds and features, Saxon sunken feature buildings, medieval postholes pits and a ditch.

- 2.1 Evidence from aerial photographs reveals that there is a large presence of prehistoric and Roman cropmarks located in the surrounding fields, indicative of ring ditches, burial mounds and associated field boundaries (BAD 005 BAD 006, BAD 007, BAD 028, BAD 055, CRM 012, CRM 014, CRM 037, CRM 052, CRM 053, CRM 065). Surface find scatters and metal detected artefacts from a wide variety of periods have also been discovered nearby. Of particular interest is the antiquarian hoard of late Roman coins, found in an imported bowl of early Anglo-Saxon date (BAD 004) on or near the proposed development.
- 2.2 The bulk of the entries in the HER lie to the east of the railway line, on the floodplain of the River Gipping. A Roman pottery vessel containing Roman coins was found immediately to the north, however an alternative location puts this c.300m to the northwest (BAD 002/004). A cast copper bowl and an enamelled bowl of Saxon date are further recorded under this entry. A Roman scatter, including brooches and coins (BAD 016) was found c.250m to the southeast. Anglo-Saxon finds including a fastener and a strap end were also discovered in the same area. Further medieval finds were recovered from BAD 016, including a buckle and a token. The site had therefore got a high potential for below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance.
- 2.3 Examination of the historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping reveals relatively little change on the site and its surroundings since the late 19th century, apart from the general expansion of Needham Market to the southeast. The 1885 OS First Edition shows the railway line, tributary drain and road as they are today, however the field itself extends slightly further to the southeast. A low-lying area to the northwest is depicted as a separate small plot of trees. On the 1927 OS Third Edition, trees are no longer depicted, but the separate plot alongside the drain remains. At some point after 1927, the modern limit of the site is recorded, with the boundary forming the plot alongside the drain and the construction of 96 Stowmarket Road to the south.



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Brief:

RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims, the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011) will be explored

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The brief required 5% of the total area to be evaluated by trial trenching, equating to 350m² over an area of 0.7ha. This equates to 195m of linear trenching with a width of 1.80m, divided among six 30m and a single 10m trench (Fig's 2 and 3). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GS08 GNSS RTK GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 The trenches were positioned on a systematic grid array, providing an even distribution across the site. A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket was employed to machine the trenches to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any archaeological deposits encountered were excavated by hand, in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 Soil samples were taken from four sealed contexts and their palaeoenvironmental potential was assessed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. All artefacts were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.4 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA Suffolk in Needham Market and will be deposited with SCCAS, subject to agreement with the legal landowner. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (Ref. 349129).

5. RESULTS (FIGS. 3 – 14)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; with detailed context summaries, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) presented in Appendix A.

- 5.2 Four out of seven trenches contained archaeological features, which include ditches, pits and postholes. Trenches 3, 4 and 7 contained no archaeological features and are therefore not described below. The stratigraphic sequence was changeable across site. Topsoil 100 – 700 ranged in depth from 0.30m in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7 to 0.47m in Trench 1. It consisted of compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stone inclusions. Colluvium was encountered towards the bottom of the rise in Trenches 2 and 3, comprising compact mid yellow brown, sandy silt with occasional small flint stones. Alluvial deposits 0102, 0202, 0302, 0601, 0701 were encountered in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, positioned on either the floodplain or the tributary to the River Gipping. It comprised friable, mid yellow brown, silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones and gravel. At the base of the sequence was natural drift geology 0105, 0203, 0303, 0401, 0501, 0602 and 0702, consisting of compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk patches and stones and a pale-yellow orange silty sand with gravel stones.

- 5.3 Trench 1 (Figs 5 – 7)

Trench 1 was positioned in the northwestern corner of the site, it was 30m long and 1.80m wide, orientated northwest to southeast. Located within the bounds of the trench was a single pit, two ditches, two postholes, one curvilinear gully and one gully, all were sealed by alluvial deposit 0102 that was 0.40m thick.

Pit 0103 was oval, measuring 1.67m long, 1.45m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained single fill 0104, consisting of a firm, mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional iron pan, charcoal flecks and rounded

flint stones. A single prehistoric pottery sherd and a struck flint blade were recovered.

Ditch 0106 was linear in plan, orientated north to south. It was 0.93m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Single fill 0107 was pale grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions; no finds were present.

Curvilinear gully 0108 was 0.40m wide and 0.14m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Single fill 0109 was light yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub rounded gravel stone inclusions. No finds were present. Bulk Sample 2 was taken from this deposit. It cut posthole 0110 and may share a relationship with gully 0113.

Posthole 0110 was circular, 0.30m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Basal fill 0112 was a compact light grey brown, silty sand with occasional small rounded gravel stone inclusions, from which bulk Sample 3 was taken. Post-pipe 0111 was a firm, mid brown silty clay, with small rounded flint stones. No finds were present. Posthole 0110 was cut by gully 0108.

Ditch 0113 was orientated east to west, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was 0.88m wide and 0.42m deep. Single fill 0114 consisted of loose, mid orange brown silty sand with rounded flint stones. Ditch 0113 is a continuation of ditch 0206 that is located in Trench 2. A prehistoric struck flint flake was collected.

Posthole 0115 was circular, 0.40m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a concave base. Single fill 0116 was a firm, mid orange brown silty clay, with small stone inclusions. No finds were present.

Curvilinear gully 0117 was 0.15m wide. This feature was not excavated but is potentially the continuation of gully 0108. No finds were present.

5.4 Trench 2 (Figs 8 & 9)

Trench 2 was located to the southeast of Trench 1, it was 30m long and 1.80m wide and orientated northeast to southwest. Features present within this trench include a

single gully and ditch, both of which were sealed beneath alluvial deposit 0202, that was present to a thickness of 0.36m.

Curvilinear gully 0204 had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep, the continuation of which was not present in Trench 2. Single fill 0205 consisted of a firm, dark red brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were collected from its fill.

Ditch 0206 had steep sides and a flat base, orientated east to west. It was 1.00m wide and 0.52m deep. Its fill 0207 was a loose, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint stones and charcoal flecks. A prehistoric struck flint flake and heat-altered stones were present. This is a continuation of ditch 0113 that is located in Trench 1.

5.5 Trench 5 (Figs 10 & 11)

Trench 5 was located along the south western boundary, it was 30m long and 1.80m wide and was orientated northwest to southeast. A single large pit was sealed below topsoil 0500, that was 0.30m thick.

Pit 0502 was oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base, it was partially present on the western edge of the trench running down the side of the plateau. It measured 16.17m+ long by 0.65m+ wide and was 0.80m deep. It contained three fills. Basal fill 0503 was mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint and chalk stones: no finds were present. Secondary fill 0504, was mid white grey compact silty clay with frequent chalk and flint stones: no finds were recovered from this deposit. Upper fill 0505 was compact, mid yellow brown sand silt with moderate flint and chalk stone inclusions, in which ceramic building material and an Fe nail were recovered.

5.6 Trench 6 (Figs 12 - 14)

Trench 6 was located to the east of Trench 3 and was 30m in length and 1.80m wide and orientated northeast to southwest. A single pit and ditch were sealed beneath alluvial deposit 0601, that was 0.40m thick.

Ditch 0603 was orientated north to south with steep sides and a concave base. It was 1.12m wide and 0.51m deep. Single fill 0604 consisted of firm, mid grey brown clay silt. No finds were present.

Pit 0607 was oval with steep sides, measuring 1.00m wide and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m, but the base was not reached. Basal fill 0608 was a friable, mid red grey brown, silty sand with occasional small, medium and large angular gravel stones that was 0.55m thick; Sample 4 was taken from this deposit. Upper fill 0609 was a compact, pale yellow and mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional angular and rounded flint stones and was 0.23m thick. A single pottery sherd, animal bone a struck flint flake and heat-altered stone were recovered.

6. The finds

The finds report was written and compiled by Stephen Benfield with contributions from Michael Green: Struck flint and Heat-altered flints and Anna West: Plant macrofossils.

6.1 Introduction

Only a small number of finds were recovered. The types and quantities (count and weight) of finds are listed by context in Appendix A, Table 4 and 5.

Of the more significant finds, most are of prehistoric date. These consist of two sherds of pottery and a few struck flints that indicate activity here in the Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and/or Iron Age. Of interest are a single sherd of Neolithic pottery and a flint blade of probable Neolithic date, both of which come from the fill of the same pit 0103 (Trench 1). A few crude struck flints, typical of the later Bronze Age or Iron Age, and a sherd of pottery that is probably of Iron Age date, came from another pit, 0607 (Trench 6). Late prehistoric flints were also recovered as single finds or just a couple pieces from the fill of two ditches, 0114 (Trench 1) and 0207 (Trench 2), which otherwise produced no other finds and from pit 0505 (Trench 5) associated with finds of post-medieval date.

Material dating to the historic period includes a single unstratified sherd of medieval pottery, of late 12th/13th-14th century date. However, the remaining finds are of post-medieval and possibly early modern date, consisting of a sherd of pottery, a few pieces of brick, tile and several Fe nails.

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

The pottery consists of two small sherds of prehistoric date (Neolithic and Iron Age), an abraded medieval sherd and a sherd of post-medieval date. All of the pottery is listed with the bulk finds in Appendix A, Table 2.

Prehistoric pottery

The two sherds of prehistoric pottery are of different fabrics described below:

- Fabric SF1: Fine sand, occasional large quartz sand grains and flint;
- Fabric S1: Coarse quartz sand, some grog and shell and/or calcareous material.

A small, decorated rim sherd (5g), identified as Neolithic Peterborough Ware, part of the grooved ware tradition, was recovered from pit 0103 (0104) in Trench 1 (Plate 1 and Plate 2, Fig.15). The fabric is dark, and relatively fine with occasional large pieces of flint (SF1). The rim has a flat (faintly curved) top with an internal (pinched inward) lip and is slightly swollen externally. The decoration consists of close-set indentations on the rim top, around the outside of the rim and around the internal rim area below the lip. The internal and rim top impressions are both made up of two indentations that appear to represent a double stab rather than made with a single two-lobed point, although this is not entirely clear. The indentations on the external rim are slightly damaged but also appear to be double marks. This apparent consistent repetition in the form of the indentations may reflect the use of an implement such as the end of a small bone or thick wound (whipped) cord, but the nature of the indentations themselves makes this difficult to clarify.

Overall, although appearing relatively fine both in sherd thickness and in fabric, the nature of the close-set decoration on the rim and on the internal area just below the rim lip, indicate that the sherd is middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware (either of Ebbsfleet or Mortlake bowl-type), current from c.3500-2500 BC. It can be noted that some Iron Age jars have a similar internal lip and very rarely, decoration can appear on the internal rim area of Iron Age pots, for example as indentations at Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire (Last and Thompson 2016, fig 58 no.9) and West Harling, Norfolk (Clark and Fell 1953, fig 12 no. 18). Internal decoration just below the rim also occasionally appears on pottery of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date. However,

the nature of the decoration here is very difficult to parallel outside of the Neolithic and is relatively common, if not typical of many Peterborough Ware pots.

Finds of Peterborough Ware are not particularly common in Suffolk, although this is not unusual and significant groups of this pottery for example at Springfield, Essex (Brown 2001), appear generally to be relatively rare. The Suffolk Heritage Explorer, the web-based version of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/home>) currently lists twenty-one finds spots in the county. Most if not all of these consist of just one or a few sherds, recovered both as casual finds and finds from archaeological investigations. Published examples are few but include a rim from a Mortlake style bowl from Little Bealings (Martin 1993, fig 55, no.1).

The other prehistoric pottery sherd recovered (8g), comes from the fill of pit 0607 (0609) in Trench 6. It is from the body of a vessel and is plain (not decorated) so that dating relies entirely on the fabric as well as the nature and feel of the sherd. The fabric is relatively soft, coarsely sanded with some grog and shell fragments or calcareous material (S1). The use of sand and shell suggest a date in the later part of the Iron Age period c.500 BC-AD 50.

Medieval and Post-medieval pottery

The medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds both come from site topsoil/spoil (0100) and are unstratified. The medieval sherd (5g) is an abraded, hard, heavily sanded greyware. This can be simply described as a medieval coarseware (MCW) dating to the late 12th/13th-14th century. Post-medieval pottery comprises a single sherd of glazed earthenware (19g), recently broken into three pieces. The fabric is buff coloured with a dark brown surface glaze on both the internal and external surfaces. It can be catalogued as a glazed (red) earthenware (GRE), broadly current as a pottery type from the 16th-19th century, but the sherd here probably dates to the 17th-18th century or slightly later.

Recommendations for further work

The Neolithic Peterborough Ware rim sherd (0104) has been photographed for the purposes of this report but ideally should be illustrated should further work allow.

6.3 **Struck flints**

Introduction

Seven struck flints that can be dated to the prehistoric period were recovered during the evaluation. These come from five separate contexts. Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context (Appendix A, Table 4). The flints were classified by type with the numbers of pieces, corticated and patinated fragments being recorded. The condition of the flint is commented on in the discussion. The struck pieces are mostly in a light grey glassy flint and chert with a single piece of blue-black glassy flint. Only hard hammer techniques were seen, and no re-touch or use-wear was noted.

Discussion

Overall the struck flint is generally in poor condition with some edge damage and rolling, suggesting that it is possibly residual in the contexts from which it was recovered, although the light to moderate degree of edge damage makes this unclear. Heavy patination was present on one piece, while the remainder exhibited only light or no patination.

The knapping techniques used are generally crude producing irregular angles from un-prepared cores with hinge and step fractures seen on most of the flint. However, a single example of a flint blade is much finer and has been struck from a prepared blade core.

The blade piece, which came from the fill of pit 0103 (0104) in Trench 1, is heavily patinated and probably dates to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The remainder of the struck flint consists entirely of thick, crude, squat flakes and shatter fragments. Given the knapping techniques, core reduction, flake type and flake size, these flints are likely to date to the later prehistoric period, most likely the late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

The small amount of struck flint suggests only a low level of Prehistoric activity in the area with no clear evidence for settlement or prolonged use. However, if much of the struck flint is Iron Age in date, this can be a poorly represented finds group during that period and might not be indicative of the level of activity at that time in the vicinity of the site.

6.4 **Heat-altered flint**

A total of ten pieces of heat-altered flint were recovered. Only one piece (60g) was recovered by hand, the remainder coming from the processing of bulk soil samples. The hand recovered piece came from the fill of pit 0607 (0608) in Trench 6 and a second small piece (5g) was later recovered from the same context (Sample 4). A further eight pieces (47g), having an average weight of 5.8g, were recovered from the fill of ditch 0206 (0207) located in Trench 2 (Sample 1). The heat-altered flint is listed by context in Appendix A, Table 5.

The hand recovered piece had been heated to a high temperature; it is discoloured light grey and highly fractured. Both high and low temperature altered flint was present among the small pieces recovered from the samples.

It seems likely that this material represents natural background stones that have become heated accidentally by being in close proximity to a hearth or fire and later being incorporated into the fill of these features.

6.5 **Ceramic building material (CBM)**

Only a few, small pieces of CBM were recovered. These are listed by context in Appendix A, Table 4. Two pieces come from site topsoil/spoil (0100) and are unstratified. One is a piece of thick, curving tile, possibly from a pantile. Overlapping S-shaped pantiles probably first appear in Britain from the Netherlands in the late 16th century, although most probably date to after the 17th century and the piece here suggests a late post-medieval or modern date. The other piece of CBM is in a buff fabric with coarse inclusions of both red sandy clay and pale clay pellets and is probably part of a brick, again probably of post-medieval date.

The only stratified piece is in an orange sandy fabric and comes from pit 0502 (0505). This appears likely to be a piece from a brick of at least late medieval or post-medieval date.

6.6 **Nails (Fe)**

Corroded iron nails were recovered from two contexts: three as unstratified finds from topsoil/spoil (0100) and one from pit 0502 (0505). These are described in Appendix A, Table 3. All have square, probably forged, shafts and are likely to be of post-medieval date.

6.7 ***The biological evidence***

The biological material consists of animal bone and plant macrofossils recovered from processing bulk soil samples. The animal bone is of little significance with just a single bone recovered as an unstratified (undated) find and a small bone fragment from pit 0607 which was associated with finds of late prehistoric (Late Bronze Age-Iron Age) date. The environmental bulk soil samples are generally poor in organic content, although one sample (Sample 1) produced a small number of nutshell pieces and a pip from identifiable species. In terms of dating, the samples come mostly from features that produced little or no associated hand recovered finds, nor did the samples produce any datable material themselves. Therefore, in these terms most are essentially undated or poorly dated. However, one sample (Sample 4) came from a pit, 0607, that produced finds (pottery and flints) of later prehistoric date, although this did not produce any significant organic environmental material; while another (Sample 1) came from ditch, 0206, that produced two small prehistoric flint flakes.

6.8 ***Animal bone***

The animal bone consists of a single metatarsal and a small piece from a longbone. The metatarsal is unstratified being recovered from context (0700) representing topsoil/spoil. This is from a medium or large mammal and appears most likely to be from a deer. The small piece of longbone, probably also from a medium or large mammal, was recovered from pit 0607 (0608).

6.9 ***Plant macrofossils***

Introduction

Four bulk samples of between 20 and 40 litres were taken from four features during the evaluation. The samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Appendix A, Table 3. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace, 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All *artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.*

Quantification

For the purposes of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens.

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance: + = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*.

Results

The samples produced small flots of 10ml or less. The preservation was through charring and was generally poor.

Sample 1, ditch 0206 (0207)

Within the sample the majority of the flot material was made up of wood charcoal, on the whole this was highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. A small number of hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell and prunus endocarp, most likely sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.) fragments were recovered, as well as a single elderberry pip (*Sambucus nigra* L.). A low number of uncharred elderberry pips were also present. No further attempt has been made to identify the wood charcoal for the purposes of this report.

Sample 2, gully 0108 (0109) and Sample 3, posthole 0110 (0111)

These were both extremely small, producing less than 5ml of flot. Fibrous rootlets were relatively common but are considered modern and intrusive within the archaeological contexts sampled. Charcoal fragments were very rare within both these samples and no other plant macrofossils were present.

Sample 4, pit 0607 (0608)

The sample contained a single possible legume fragment, but was too fragmented and abraded to identify, charcoal fragments were rare. Terrestrial snails were observed within the flot of Sample 4 in greater numbers than the previous samples, which all contained low numbers of blind snails, *Cecilioides acicula*. Common garden snails *Helix aspersa* were also recovered from the none floating residue of

Sample 4 and are most likely modern and intrusive within this context. No further identification of these remains has been attempted for the purposes of this report.

Discussion and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material, none of the samples produced sufficient material to be suitable for quantification (+100 specimens). The remains identified within Sample 1 (0207) and Sample 4 (0608) possibly represent domestic detritus, however, the sparse and fragmented nature of the material means it may have been subject to movement across the site, through the action of wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated within these contexts. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions, beyond the fact that horticultural and domestic activities were possibly taking place in the vicinity of the site.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the material recovered during the evaluation. However, if further interventions are undertaken on this site, it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated contexts, in order to further investigate the nature of the horticultural and domestic waste.

7. Discussion

- 7.1 Archaeological features were present in four of the seven trenches excavated and all were cut into the natural drift geology. The stratigraphic sequence was variable across the site due to the type of terrain that the trenches were located on. Trenches 4 and 5 were positioned on top of the plateau in the southwest corner, where topsoil overlay the natural superficial geology. Those trenches located on lower-lying land (1, 2, 3, 6 and 7) were greater in depth, containing subsoils of colluvial or alluvial origin or both. Where colluvium was encountered, it overlay alluvial or the natural superficial deposits, caused by soil creep downhill and potentially by plough action. Alluvial deposits that overlay the natural superficial geology were present in trenches 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 and were located close to the tributary of the River Gipping. No features were cut into these subsoil layers but have accumulated following their use. All features were cut into the natural geology that consisted of a compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk stones and a pale yellow orange silty sand with gravel.

- 7.2 The weather conditions overall were good, allowing the evaluation to be undertaken without limiting factors. Full co-operation was given by the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the following results.
- 7.3 Phasing
The archaeological features have been phased below, with four separate periods identified.
- 7.4 Neolithic/Bronze Age
Middle Neolithic pottery (c.3500-2500 BC) was collected in pit 0103, which has been identified as possible Peterborough Ware, a struck flint blade of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age was further recovered from its fill. The feature is thought to be located on the northeastern edge of a relic channel cut by the former course of the River Gipping tributary.
- 7.5 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
The majority of features and finds were of later prehistoric date, with a single sherd of Iron Age pottery recovered from pit 0609. Struck flint flakes of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date were also recovered in ditches 0113, 0206 and pit 0607. Heat-altered flints were further present in ditch 0206 and pit 0609, however no *in situ* burning was evident. It is not clear whether a settlement is located on the site from this period, however, a relic agricultural field system has been discovered.
- 7.6 Post-medieval
One large post-medieval pit, 0505, contained late medieval and post-medieval finds that comprised ceramic building material and an Fe nail that reveal a post-medieval presence on site. This may prove to be a large rubbish pit or alternatively a steep sided ditch. Further late medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds and tile were recovered from the topsoil layer during the metal detector sweep of the spoil heaps and hand collected during the machining stage.
- 7.7 Undated
Five of the features remain undated and could not be stratigraphically associated with a phase. Perhaps the most intriguing of which are three curvilinear gullies 0108, 0117, 0204 and two postholes 0110 and 0115, which may indicate the presence of structural drip gullies with associated postholes. Ditches 0106 and 0603 run

perpendicular to dated ditches 0113 and 0206, it is therefore surmised that together they form a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field system, aligned north to south and perpendicular.

8. Conclusion

- 8.1 The trenched evaluation has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of heritage assets surviving within the proposed development. The evidence points to a prehistoric field system of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date located on the side of the rise to the northwest, on the former course and floodplain of the River Gipping tributary. Discrete pits of Neolithic and post-medieval date further survive, with undated curvilinear features and postholes potentially indicative of human settlement activity.
- 8.2 Firm evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity has previously been limited, although several cropmarks registered in the Suffolk HER are thought to be evidence of a broad prehistoric funerary landscape. The deposits on the site are therefore of local significance and have potential to address research topics in the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) for the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age, such as study of settlement types, the relationship between settlements and funerary landscapes and the agrarian economy.
- 8.3 Evidence of Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site is also recorded in the Suffolk HER, but no features or finds from these periods were evident in any of the evaluation trenches or overlying deposits.
- 8.4 The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rest with SCCAS.
- 8.5 The project archive, consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited with the Archaeological Store of SCCAS following the gaining of the transfer of title. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk office and store in Needham Market.

9. CA project team

Fieldwork was undertaken by Cameron Bate, Nathan Griggs, Rebecca Smart Preston Boyles and Tim Schofield. The report was written by Tim Schofield and

edited by Stuart Boulter. The illustrations were prepared by Marta Perlinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge. The project was managed for CA by John Craven.

10. References

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (Eds.), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.

Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*.

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

Medlycott, M., (Ed.), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (updated March 2017).

Finds references

Brown, N., 2001, 'Prehistoric pottery' in Buckley, D., Hedges, J., and Brown, N., 'Excavations at a Neolithic Cursus, Springfield, Essex, 1979-85', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Volume 67, 101-102.

Clark, J., and Fell, C., 1953, 'The Early Iron Age site at Micklemoor Hill, West Harling, Norfolk and its pottery' in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, Volume 19, Part 1, 1-40.

Last, J., and Thompson, P., 2016, 'Early and Middle Iron Age pottery' in O'Brian, L., *Bronze Age Barrow, Early to Middle Iron age settlement and burials, and Early Anglo-Saxon settlement at Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire*, EAA 157, 45-59.

Martin, E., 1993, 'VIII The Little Bealings site' in Martin, E., *Settlements on hill-tops: seven prehistoric sites in Suffolk*, EAA 65, 51-58.

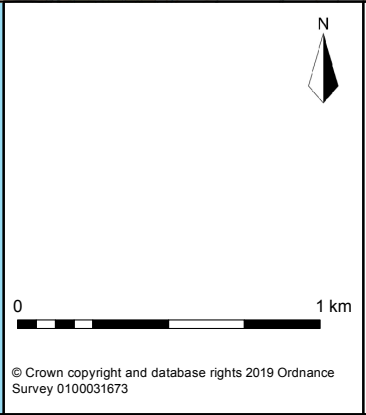
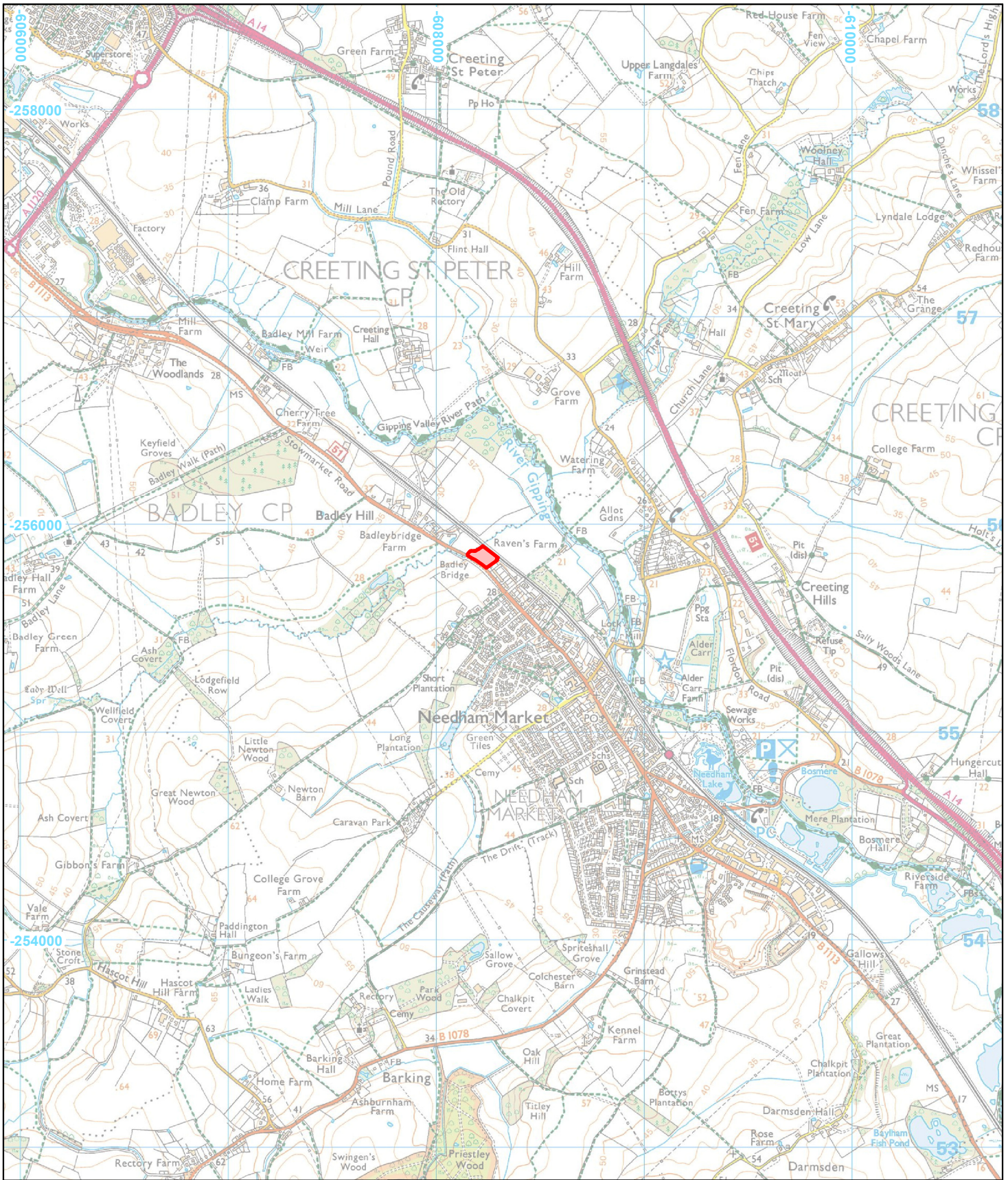
Stace C. 1995, *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd Ed, Bury St Edmunds, Cambridge University Press.


Websites

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
Accessed 30th April 2019

Suffolk Heritage Explorer - <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> Accessed 30th April 2019







**Cotswold
Archaeology**

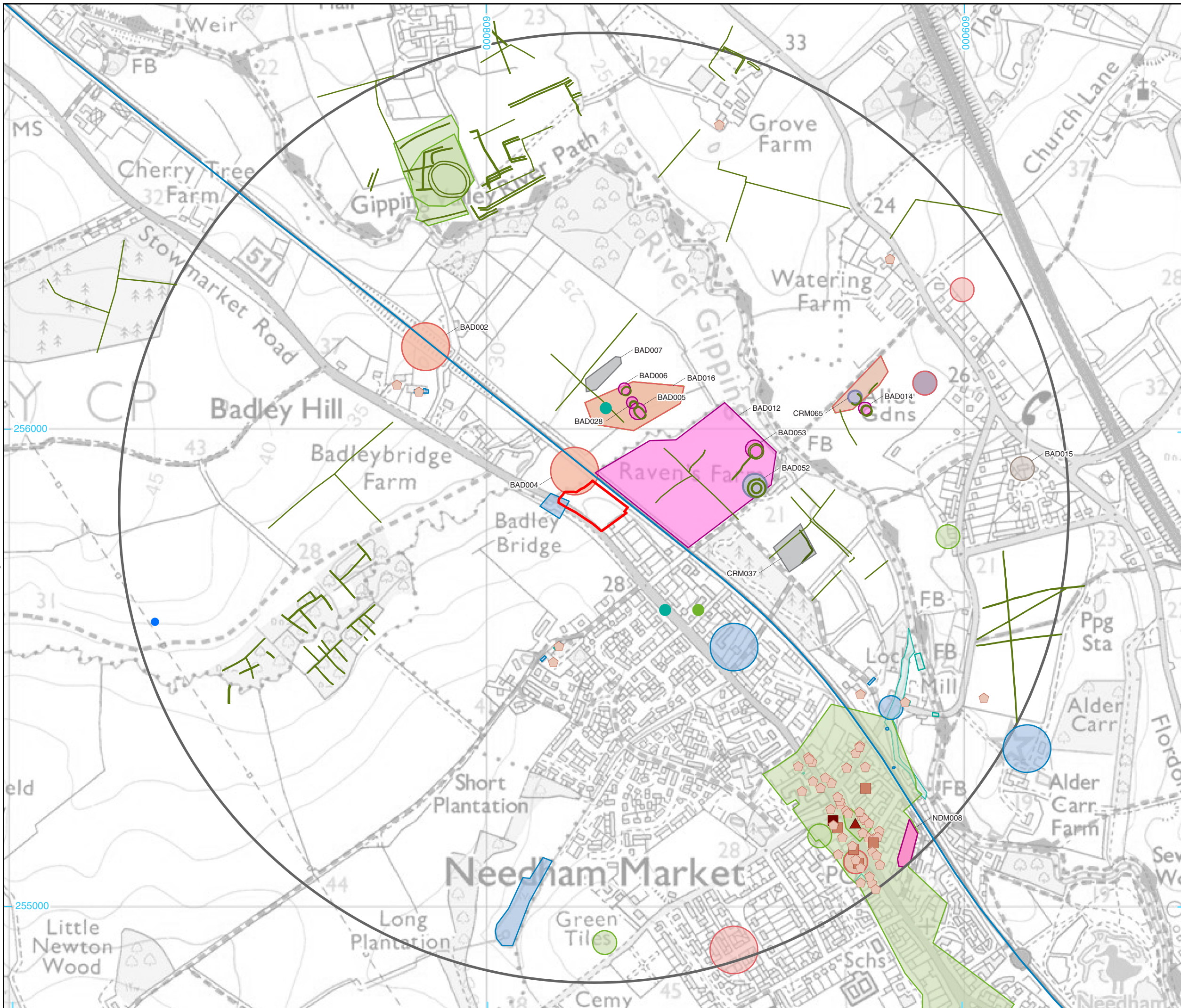
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120

w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

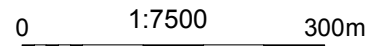
PROJECT TITLE
Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/06/2019	1
APPROVED BY	JC	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Study area
- ▲ Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed Building
- ◊ Grade II Listed Building
- Non-graded Building
- Monuments (confidential)
- Multi-period (Early Mesolithic to Late Iron Age)
- Neolithic
- Bronze Age
- Roman
- Saxon
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern
- Unknown
- Cropmarks



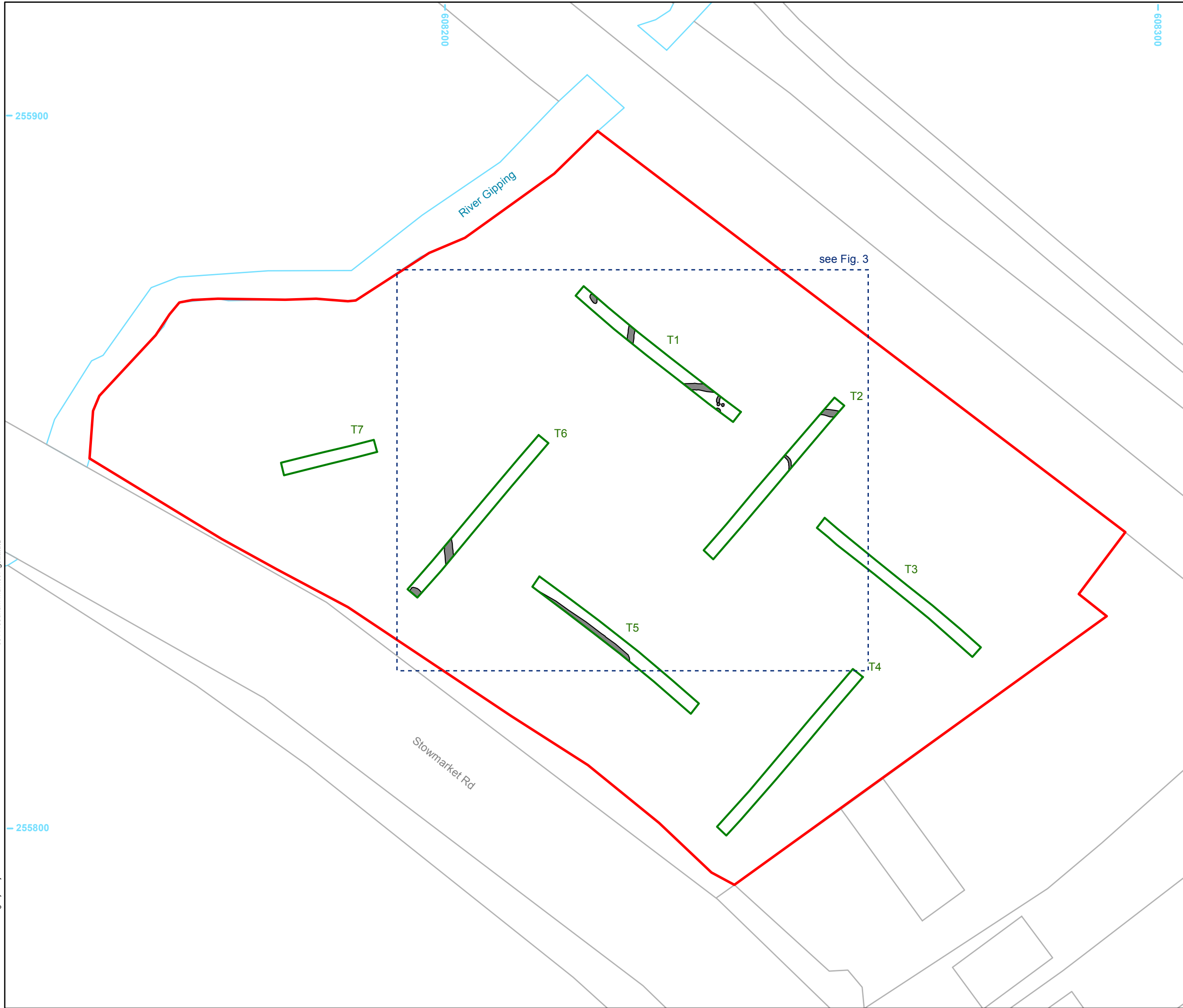
© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 0100031673




Cotswold Archaeology

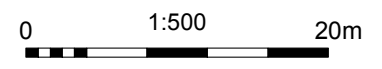
Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
Suffolk	01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

PROJECT TITLE
Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
HER data



-  Site boundary
-  Archaeological feature
-  Evaluation trench



© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

 Cotswold Archaeology

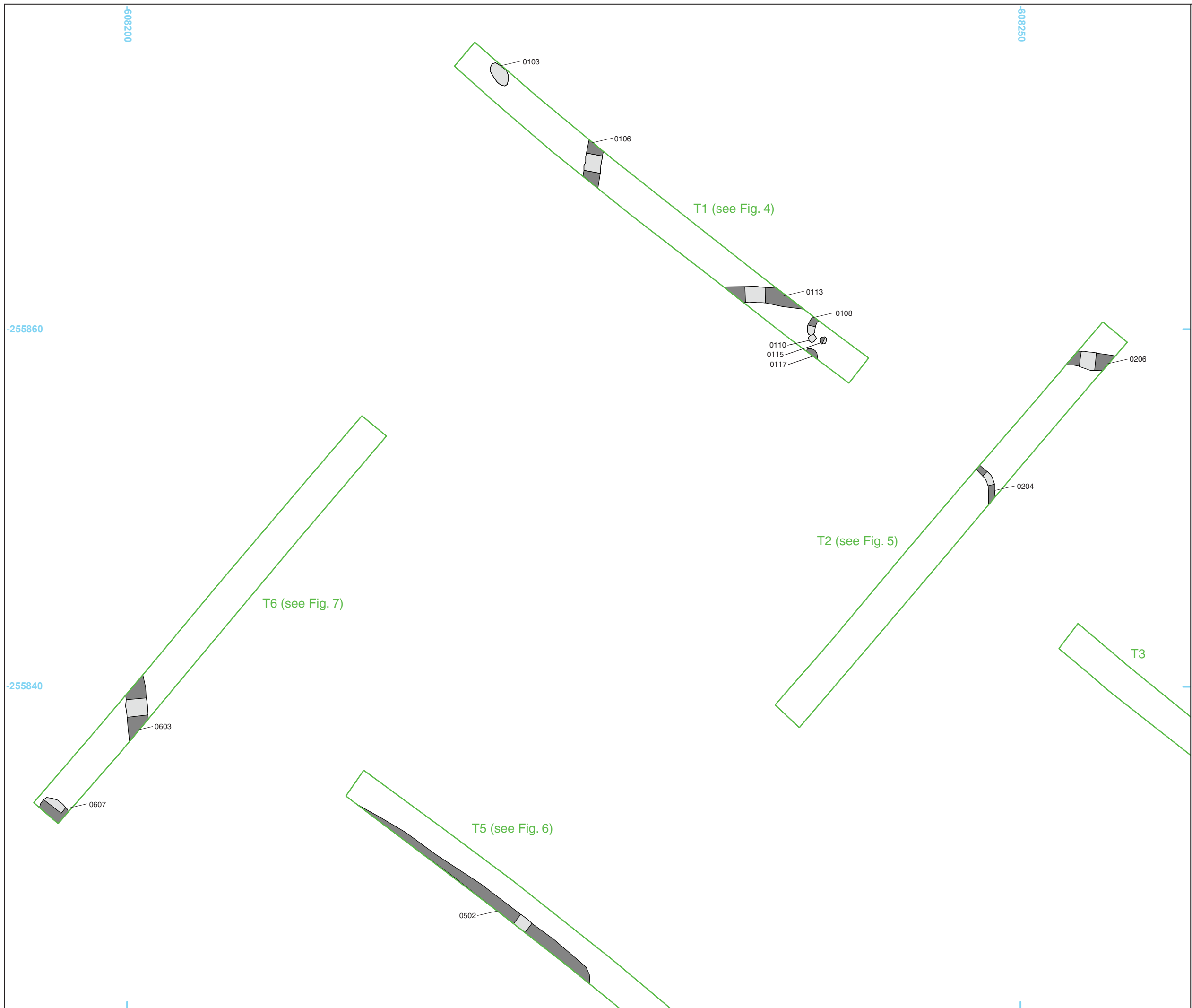
Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
Suffolk	01449 900120

w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
 Needham Market, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17/06/2019		3
APPROVED BY	JC	SCALE@A3	1:500		



N

Evaluation trench
 Archaeological feature
 (excavated/unexcavated)

0 1:200 10m

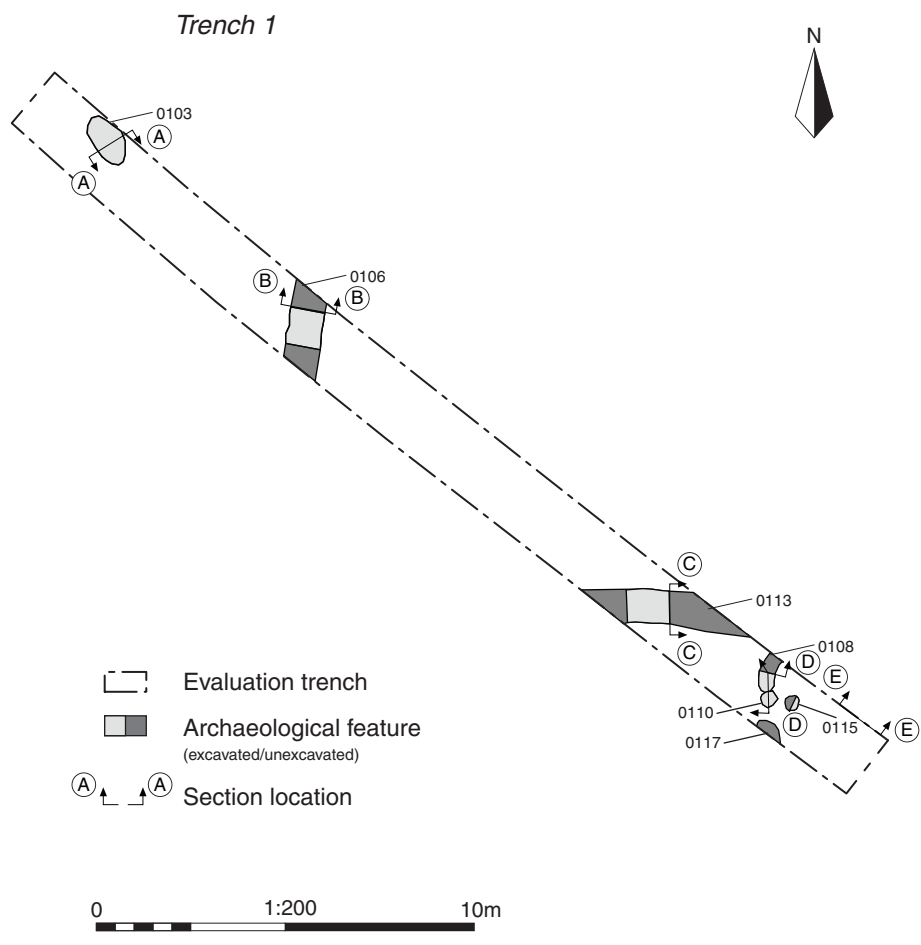
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

Cotswold Archaeology

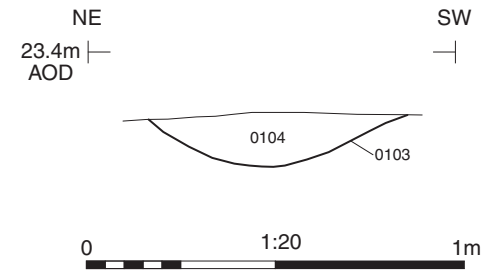
PROJECT TITLE
 Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
 Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench plan showing archaeological features

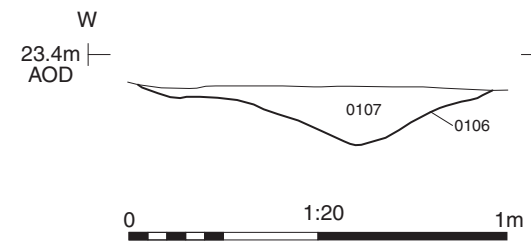
DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	13/06/19	4
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200	



Section AA



Section BB



North-west facing section of pit 0103, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



South facing section of ditch 0106, looking north (0.5m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

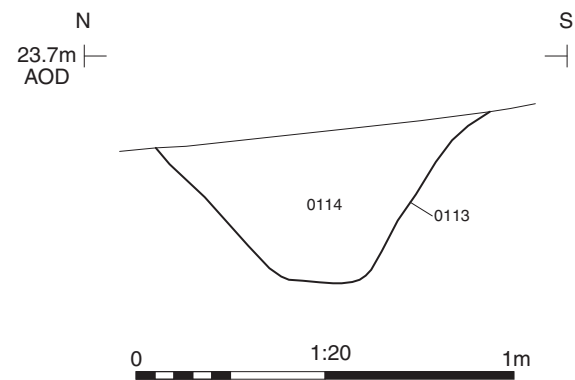
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
 Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 1: plan, sections and
 photographs**

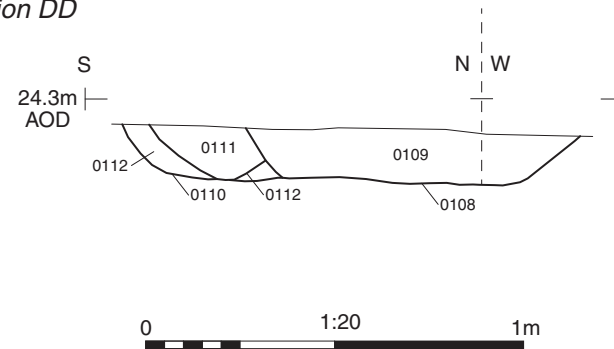
DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/06/19	5
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Section CC



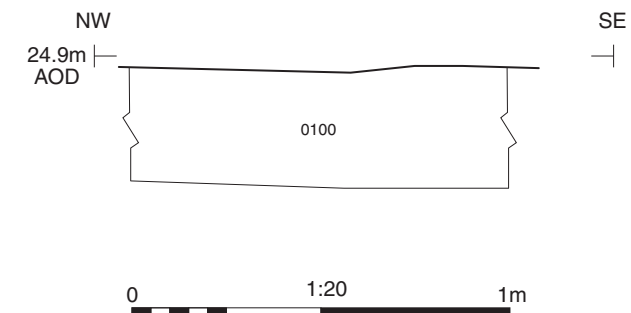
South facing section of ditch 0113, looking north (0.5m scale)

Section DD



South-east facing section of gully 0108 and posthole 0110, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Section EE



South-west facing representative section of Trench 1, looking north-east (1m and 0.5m scales)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
 Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/06/19	6
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:20, NA	



Post-excavation shot of Trench 1, looking north-east (1m scales)



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

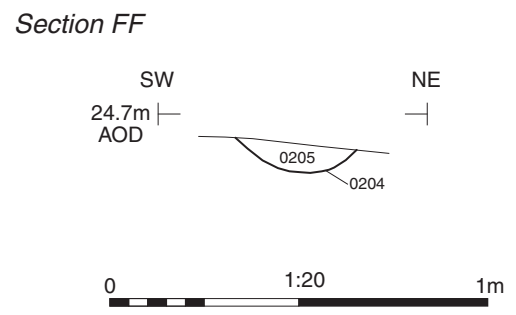
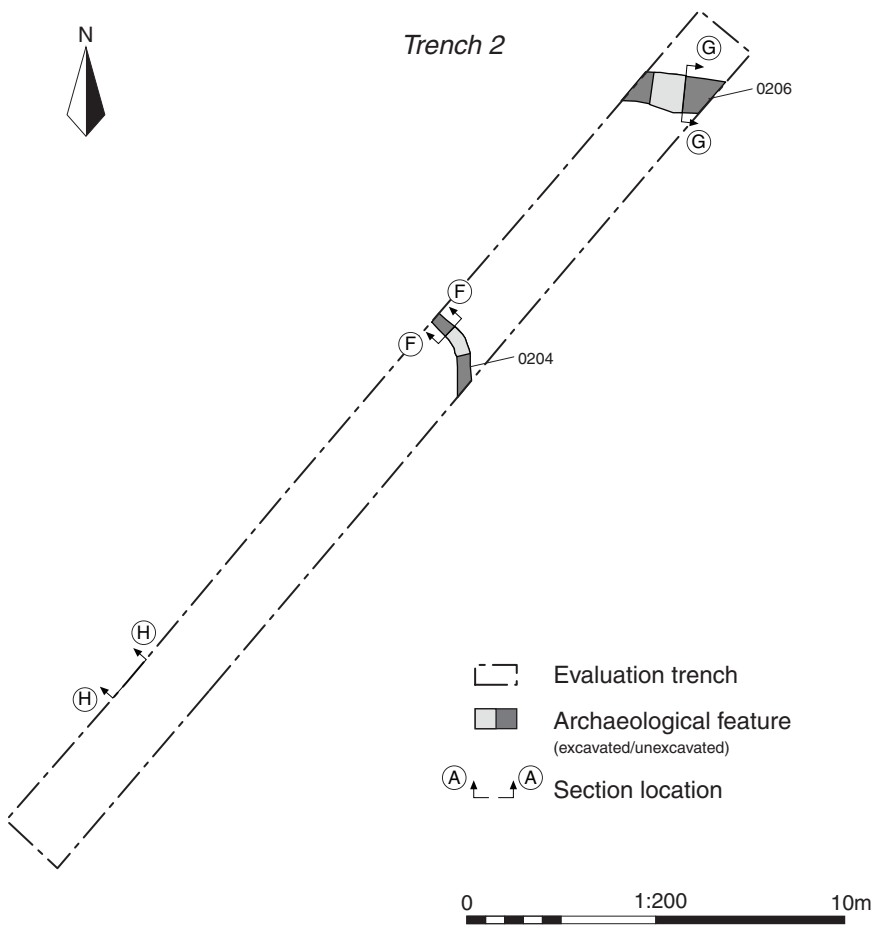
PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
Needham Market, Suffolk

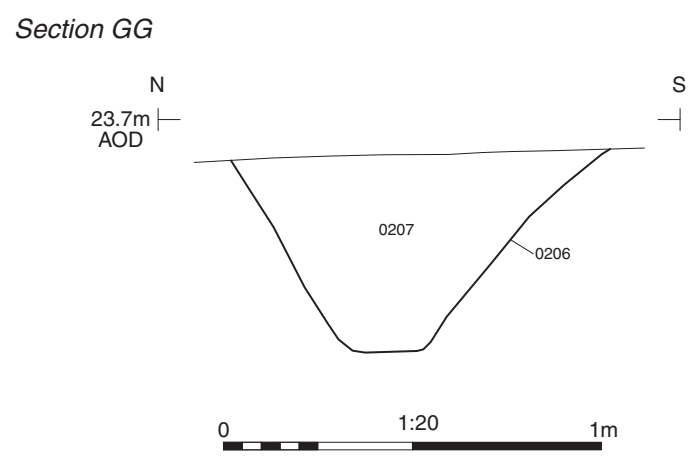
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: photograph

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/06/19	
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A4	NA	7



South-west facing section of gully 0204, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



West facing section of ditch 0206, looking east (1m and 0.5m scales)

Cotswold Archaeology

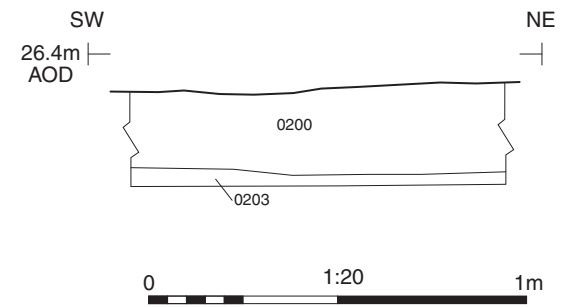
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
 Needham Market, Suffolk

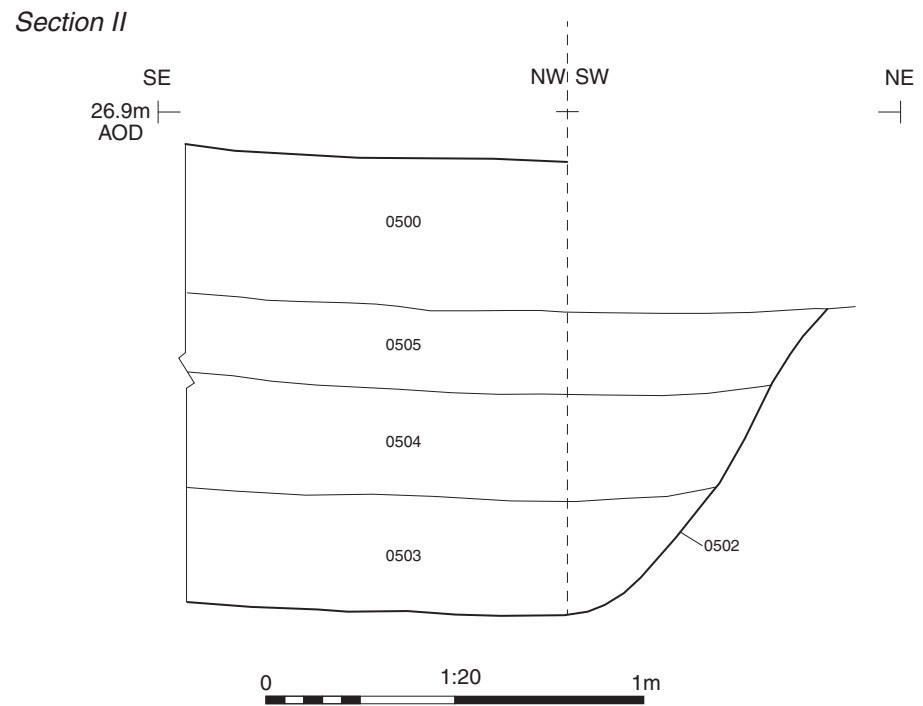
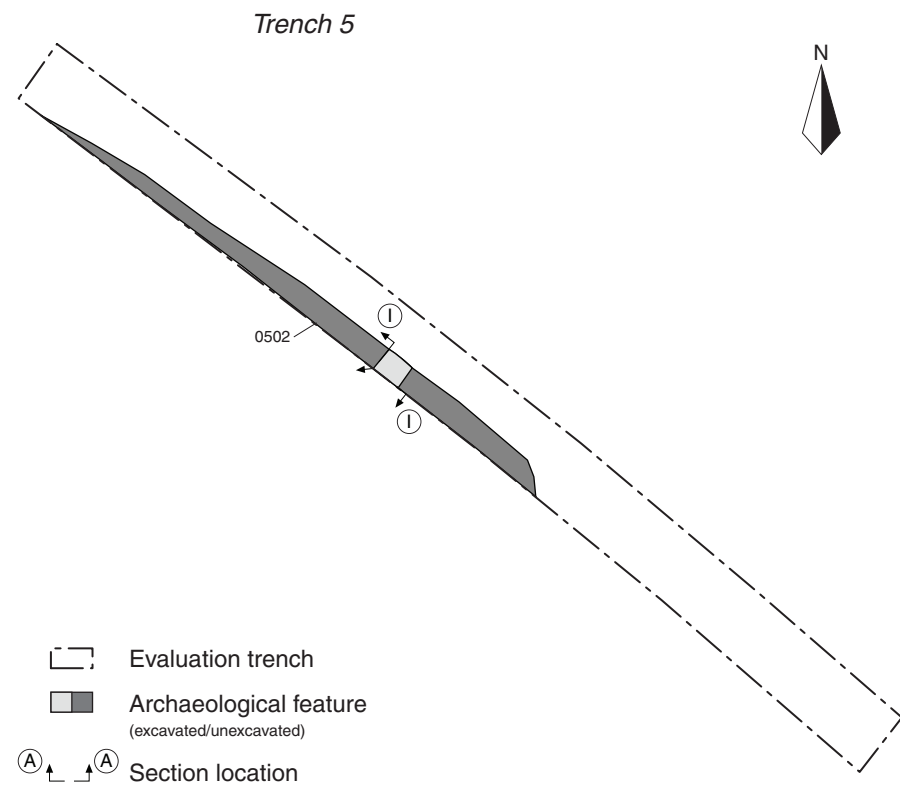
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 2: plan, sections and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/06/19	8
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Section HH



North-west facing representative section of Trench 2, looking south-east
(1m and 0.5m scales)



West facing section of pit 0502, looking east (1m scales)

www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
 Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 5: plan, section and
 photographs**

<small>DRAWN BY</small> MP	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> NDMSTR001	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 14/06/19	10
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:200, 1:20	



Post-excavation shot of Trench 5, looking west (1m scales)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
 Needham Market, Suffolk

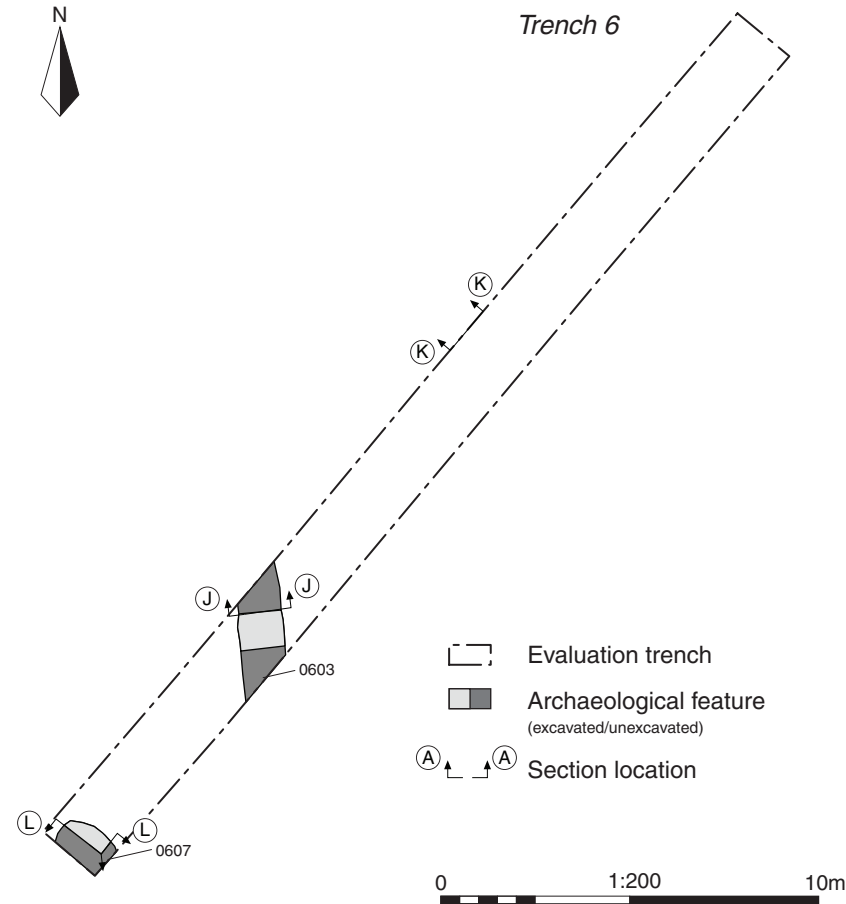
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: photograph

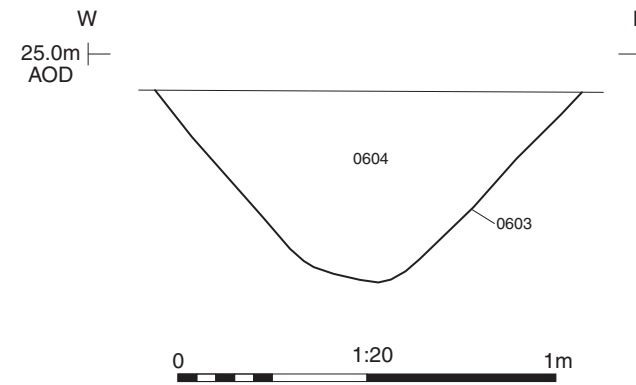
DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/06/19	
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A4	NA	11



Trench 6



Section JJ



South facing section of ditch 0603, looking north (1m and 0.5m scales)



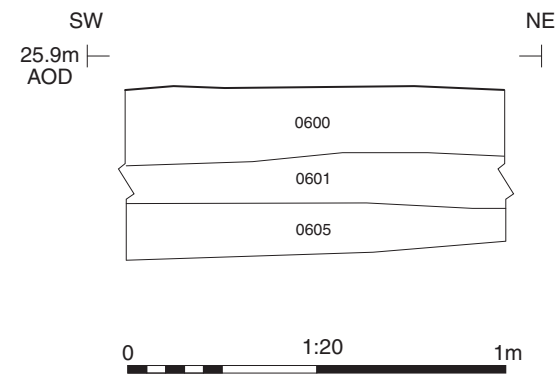
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
Needham Market, Suffolk

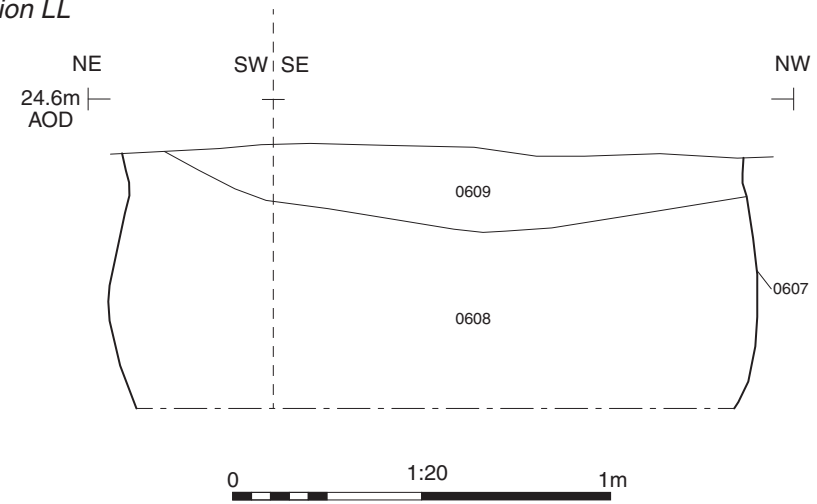
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/06/19	12
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Section KK



Section LL



South-east facing representative section of Trench 6, looking northwest (1m scale)



North-east facing section of pit 0607, looking south-west (1m and 0.5m scales)



Post-excavation shot of Trench 6, looking north-east (1m scales)



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: photograph

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/06/19	
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A4	NA	14



Plate 1: Neolithic Peterborough Ware rim (0104) external and rim top decoration



Plate 2: Neolithic Peterborough Ware rim (0104) internal decoration



Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road,
Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY	GB	PROJECT NO.	NDM057	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	25/06/2019	15
APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE @A4	2:1	

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT, FINDS ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Table 2, Context list

Context No	Feature No	Trench	Feature type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Samples
0100		01		Other	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stone inclusions.			0.47m	
0101		01		Other	Compact mid yellow brown, sandy silt with occasional small flint stones.			0.35m	
0102	0103	01			Comprised friable, mid yellow brown, silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones and gravel.			0.37m	
0103	0103	01	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.	1.67m	1.45m	0.18m	
0104	0103	01	Pit	Fill	Firm, mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional iron pan, charcoal flecks and rounded flint stones.	1.67m	1.45m	0.18m	
0105		01		Other	compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk patches and stones and a pale yellow orange silty sand with gravel stones.				
0106	0106	01	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan, orientated north to south, gently sloping sides and a concave base	1.00m	0.93m	0.15m	
0107	0106	01	Ditch	Fill	pale grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions	1.00m	0.93m	0.15m	
0108	0108	01	Gully	Cut	Curvilinear in plan, with moderately steep sides and a concave base	1.40m	0.40m	0.14m	
0109	0108	01	Gully	Fill	Light yellow brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub rounded gravel stone inclusions	1.40m	0.40m	0.14m	2
0110	0110	01	Posthole	Cut	circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	
0111	0110	01	Posthole	Fill	Firm, mid brown silty clay, with small rounded flint stones.	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	3
0112	0110	01	Posthole	Fill	compact light grey brown, silty sand with occasional small rounded gravel stone inclusions	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	
0113	0113	01	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan, orientated east to west, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base	1.80m+	0.88m	0.42m	
0114	0113	01	Ditch	Fill	loose, mid orange brown silty sand with rounded flint stones				
0115	0115	01	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep sloping sides and a concave base	0.40m	0.40m	0.12m	
0116	0115	01	Posthole	Fill	mid orange brown silty clay, with small stone inclusions				
0117	0117	01	Linear	Cut	Unexcavated curvilinear feature.	0.30m+	0.15m		
0200		02		Other	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stone inclusions.			0.40m	
0201		02		Other	Compact mid yellow brown, sandy silt with occasional small flint stones.			0.44m	
0202		02		Other	Comprised friable, mid yellow brown, silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones and gravel.			0.36m	

Context No	Feature No	Trench	Feature type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Samples
0203		02		Other	compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk patches and stones and a pale yellow orange silty sand with gravel stones.				
0204	0204	02	Gully	Cut	curvilinear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	2.00m+	0.32m	0.08m	
0205	0204	02	Gully	Fill	a firm, dark red brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	2.00m+	0.32m	0.08m	
0206	0206	02	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, orientated east to west.	2.00m+	1.00m	0.52m	
0207	0206	02	Ditch	Fill	a loose, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint stones and charcoal flecks	2.00m+	1.00m	0.52m	1
0300		03		Other	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stone inclusions.			0.30m	
0301		03		Other	Compact mid yellow brown, sandy silt with occasional small flint stones.			0.40m	
0302		03		Other	Comprised friable, mid yellow brown, silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones and gravel.			0.20m	
0303		03		Other	compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk patches and stones and a pale yellow orange silty sand with gravel stones.				
0400		04		Other	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stone inclusions.			0.34m	
0401		04		Other	compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk patches and stones and a pale yellow orange silty sand with gravel stones.				
0500		05		Other	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stone inclusions.			0.30	
0501		05		Other	compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk patches and stones and a pale yellow orange silty sand with gravel stones.				
0502	0502	05	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base.	16.17m+	0.65m+	0.80m	
0503	0502	05	Pit	Fill	mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional flint and chalk stones	16.17m+	0.65m+	0.30m	
0504	0502	05	Pit	Fill	mid white grey compact silty clay with frequent chalk and flint stones	16.17m+	0.65m+	0.30m+	
0505	0502	05	Pit	Fill	mid yellow brown sand silt with moderate flint and chalk stone inclusions				
0600		06		Other	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stone inclusions.			0.30m	
0601		06		Other	Comprised friable, mid yellow brown, silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones and gravel.			0.10m	
0602		06		Other	compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk patches and stones and a pale yellow orange silty sand with gravel stones.				
0603	0603	06	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan, orientated north to south with steep sides and a concave base	2.80m+	1.12m	0.51m	
0604	0603	06	Ditch	Fill	consisted of firm, mid grey brown clay silt	2.80m+	1.12m	0.51m	
0605					VOID				
0606					VOID				

Context No	Feature No	Trench	Feature type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Samples
0607	0607	06	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with steep sides, base not reached	1.50m+	1.00m+	0.70m+	
0608	0607	06	Pit	Fill	friable, mid red grey brown, silty sand with occasional small, medium and large angular gravel stones,	1.50m+	1.00m+	0.55m	4
0609	0607	06	Pit	Fill	compact, pale yellow and mid grey brown chalky clay silt with occasional angular and rounded flint stones			0.23m	
0700		07		Other	Compact, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel stone inclusions.			0.40m	
0701		07		Other	Comprised friable, mid yellow brown, silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded stones and gravel.				
0702		07		Other	compact, mixed mid orange grey and yellow clay with chalk patches and stones and a pale yellow orange silty sand with gravel stones.				

Table 3, Remains recovered from sample flots

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit/ associated finds	Flot contents
1	0207	0206	ditch	Preh?	charred nut/kernel fragments # charred seeds # charcoal ++ un-charred seeds # snails + rootlets ++
2	0109	0108	gully	UNKN	charcoal # snails + rootlets ++
3	0111	0110	posthole	UNKN	charcoal # snails + rootlets ++
4	0608	0607	pit	Preh (Bronze Age-Iron Age)	legume fragment # charcoal + snails + fibrous rootlets +

Table 4, Bulk finds by context

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron Nails		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Animal Bone		Initial finds Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0100	2	24	3	57	3	14							Post-med
0104	1	5					1	1					Preh (Neolithic?)
0109													
0111													
0114							1	9					
0207							2	5					Preh?
0505			1	9	1	3	1	2					P-med
0608							2	8		61	1	1	
0609	1	8											Preh
0700											1	101	
<i>Totals</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>25</i>		<i>61</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>102</i>	

Table 5, Bulk finds catalogued by trench and context

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Description/Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
	0100		US	pot	med	MCW				1	5	A					Sandy greyware	L12-14C
	0100		US	pot	p-med	GRE	bowl			1	19	(A)					One sherd broken into three, buff fabric, brown glaze surfaces (interior and exterior)	16/17-19C
	0100		US	CBM	p-med/mod	O MS CP				1	46						Thick tile piece, curving, one smooth side, possibly part of a pan tile (roof tile)	c. 17C+, prob. post-med/mod
	0100		US	CBM	Late med-p-med	B FS CP				2	11	A					Buff coloured, coarse fabric, coarse red and cream clay pellet inclusions, slightly	Late med/post-med or mod? prob c.18-19C

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Description/Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
																	soft but possibly brick fabric	
	0100		US	Nails (fe)													Three nails, corroded, all with sq. shaft, one near complete 60mm lgth. two other head part of shaft only	p-med?
T1	0104	0103	pit	pot	Neo	SF1	jar	Y	R	1	5		1	0.06	c. 120	?	Small rim sherd, dark brownish-grey, flat top, slightly swollen externally, expanded internally (pinched inwards), stab decorated on external rim, slightly damaged (double indentation?), on rim top with two stab rows/double indentation and internally below rim, again with a double indentation – appears to be Peterborough Ware	Mid Neo (c. 3500-2800 BC)
T5	0505	0502	pit	CBM	Late med-p-med	O M-CS				1	9	(A)					Orange, slightly harsh sandy fabric, possibly brick piece	Late med/post-med or mod?
T5	0505	0502	pit	Nail (Fe)						1	3						Corroded, slightly bent, 35mm lgth. sq. shaft	p-med?
T6	0608	0607	pit	A.bone						1	1						Mammal. small piece from a long bone	
T6	0609	0607	pit	pot	IA	S1	Jar?			1	8						Body sherd from a jar, black surface brownish-red	IA

Tr	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Description/Comments	Pottery/ Finds spot date
																	fabric core, moderately soft fabric	
	0700		US	A.bone						1	101						Metatarsal, medium-large mammal, possibly deer	

Table 6, Struck flint summarised by type

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)	Spot date
0104 (Pit 0103, Tr 1)	Small blade (broken)	Heavy	0	1	1	Neolithic-Bronze Age
0114 (Ditch 0113, Tr 1)	Flake (squat)	None	3	1	9	Prehistoric
0207 (Ditch 0206, Tr 2)	Flake (small)	Light	10-40	2	4	Prehistoric
0505 (Pit/Ditch 0502, Tr 5)	Flake (damaged)	Light	0	1	1	Prehistoric
0608 (Pit 0607, Tr 6)	Flake (squat)	None	0	1	6	Prehistoric
0608 (Pit 0607, Tr 6)	Shatter (small)	None	0	1	1	Prehistoric
Totals				7	22	

Table 7, Heat-altered flint summarised by type

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0207 (Ditch 0206, Tr 2) sample 1	High and low temperature heat-altered flint	-	50-90	8	47
0608 (Pit 0607, Tr 6)	High temperature heat-altered flint.	-	50-70	1	60
0608 (Pit 0607, Tr 6) sample 4	Low temperature heat-altered flint	-	0	1	5
Total				10	112

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

Project details	
Project name	Land adjacent 96 Stowmarket Road
Short description of the project	In May 2019, an archaeological evaluation comprising seven trenches was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, on land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk, in advance of a housing development. Prehistoric ditches, pits, postholes and potential drip gullies were present along with a large post-medieval pit.
Project dates	Start: 13-05-2019 End: 15-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	NDM 057 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Middle Neolithic
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	GULLIES Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT FLAKES Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT BLADE Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	HEAT-ALTERED STONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK NEEDHAM MARKET Land adjacent 96 Stowmarket Road
Study area	0.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 08240 55840 52.160976921207 1.04492106929 52 09 39 N 001 02 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 24m Max: 29m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Kate Batt (SCCAS)
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project director/manager	John Craven

Project supervisor	Timothy Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Whitworth Chartered Architects & Building Surveyors
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Environmental", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T. P.
Other bibliographic details	NDMSTR001_1
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 bound report with figures
URL	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

C: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road Needham Market Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



for
Whitworth Chartered Architects
& Building Surveyors

on behalf of
Tothill Services Ltd

CA Project: NMDSTR001
OASIS ID: 349129
NDM 057

April 2019



Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. The site	3
3. Archaeological and historical background	3
4. Project objectives	5
5. Archaeological method statement	8
5.1. Management	8
5.2. Project preparation	8
5.3. Fieldwork	9
5.4. Post-excavation	12
5.5. Report	13
5.6. Project archive	15
6. Project staffing	17
6.1. In-house staff	17
6.2. External specialists	17
7. Bibliography	18

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location plan	2
Figure 2. Trench location plan showing proposed development	6

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Brief	
-------------------	--

Project details

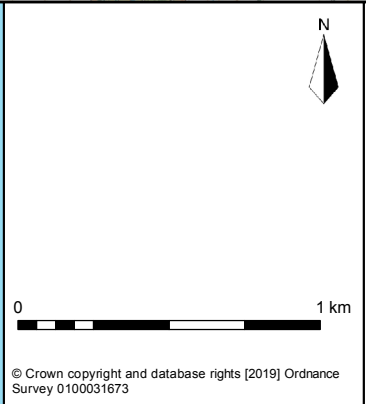
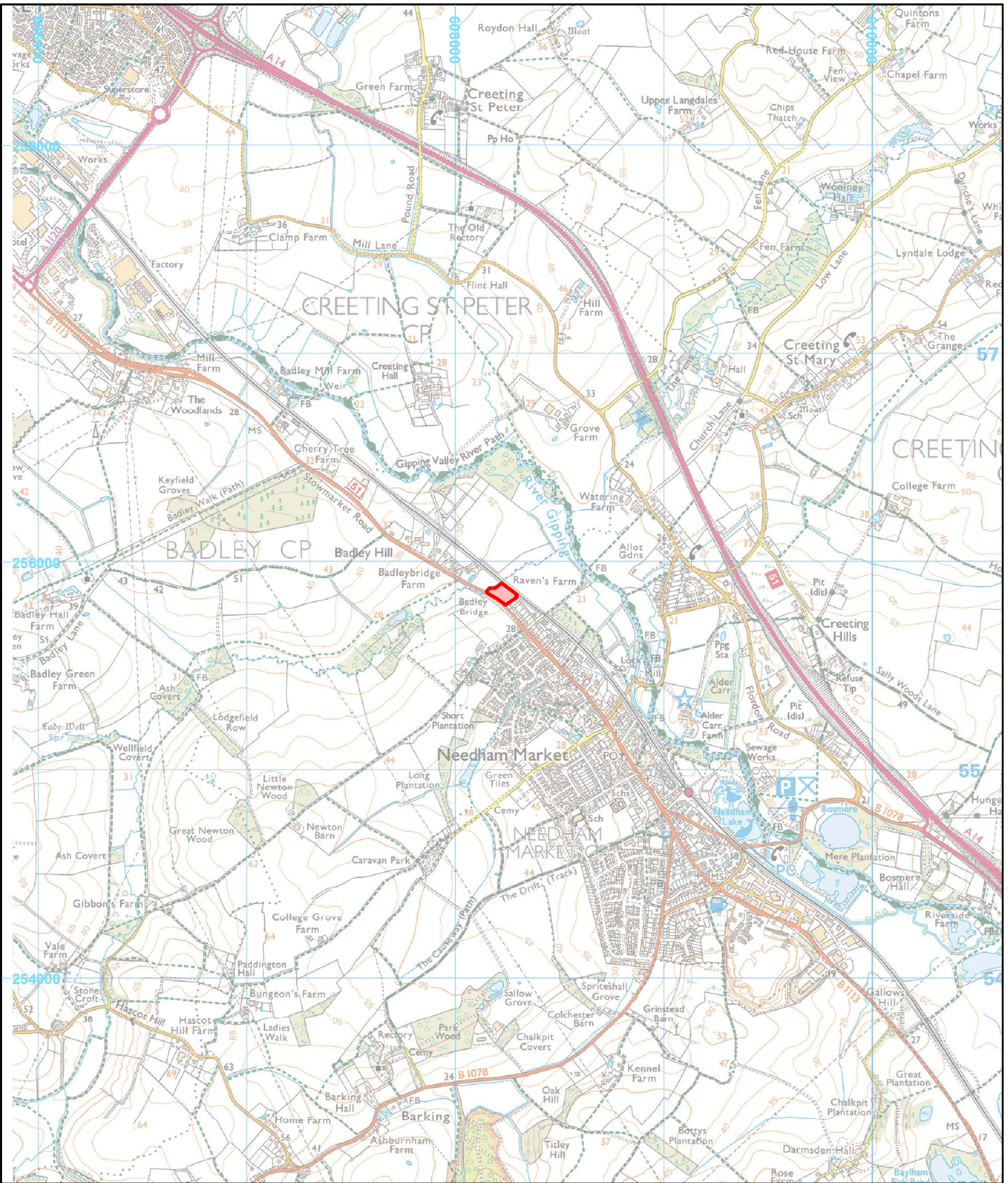
Location	Site Name	Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
	Parish, County	Needham Market, Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TM08245584
Site details	Project type	Evaluation
	Size of Area	0.7ha
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC)	3
	No. of subcontractor personnel	1
Project dates	Start date	TBC – May 2019
	Fieldwork duration	c.2 days
Reference codes	HER Event No. / Site Code	NDM 057
	OASIS No.	349129
	Planning Application No.	DC/18/03965/FUL
	SACIC Jobcode	NDMSTR001
Key persons	Project Manager	John Craven
	Project Officer	TBC

Project Contacts

Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk Office)	Office Head	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	Project Manager	John Craven	01449 900121
	Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S co-ordinator	John Craven	01449 900121
	EMS co-ordinator	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Tothill Services Ltd	
	Client Agent	Matthew Stearn (Whitworth)	01284 760421
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Kate Batt (SCCAS)	01284 741227
	Consultant		
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707
Sub-contractors	Plant hire	Holmes Plant Ltd	01473 890766

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation to assess the site of residential development on land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets is required by a condition on planning application DC/18/03965/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 189/199 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 04/02/2019, Appendix 1), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Cotswold Archaeology (CA) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.
- CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (CASHE), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures.





Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
Suffolk	01449 900120

PROJECT TITLE
Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JC	DATE	24/04/2019	1
APPROVED BY	JC	SCALE @	A4 1:25,000	

© Crown copyright and database rights [2019] Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Document Path: P:\Suffolk Legacy Projects\NDMSTR001 - Needham Market\GIS\C_A_NDMSTR001_Fig_1.mxd

2. The site

- The proposed development consists of nine new properties, plus access and garages, within a c.0.7ha pasture field on the northwest edge of modern Needham Market.
- The site is situated between Stowmarket Road and the Ipswich-Bury St Edmunds railway line. To the southeast lies 96 Stowmarket Road which forms the current edge of the town. The northwest boundary of the site is formed by a tributary drain of the River Gipping which lies c.320m to the northeast. The site lies at a height of c.24-29m above Ordnance Datum, overall lying upon a northwest facing slope which descends to the drain.
- On the high ground to the southeast the site geology consists of superficial sand and gravel deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, and alluvial clay and silts on the low ground to the northwest. The underlying bedrock is of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website, 2019).

3. Archaeological and historical background

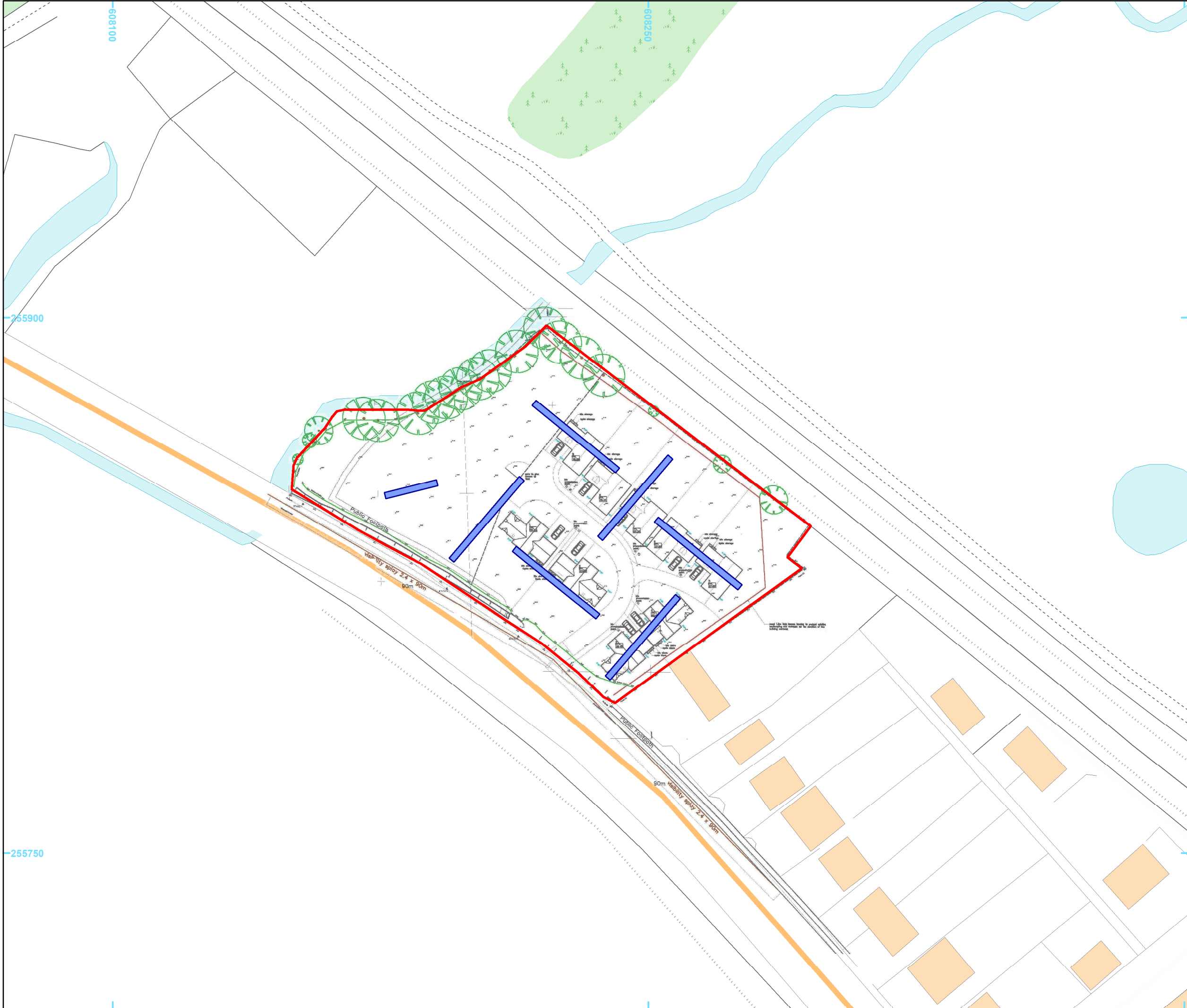
- The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Evidence from aerial photographs indicates the presence of a number of burial mounds (BAD 007, CRM 052, CRM 012, CRM 053, BAD 055, BAD 028, BAD 006) of probable prehistoric and Roman date, in the surrounding fields. Surface finds scatters and metal detected artefacts of multiple periods have also been found nearby. Of particular interest is an antiquarian find of a hoard of late Roman coins in an imported bowl of early Anglo-Saxon date (BAD 004), which was found on or near to the development site. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.*
- A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has been commissioned but initial examination of the version available online (<https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk>) shows the bulk of the sites mentioned above as lying to the east of the railway line in the fields of the River Gipping floodplain. BAD 004 is shown as being located

immediately to the north but its entry, which states that the bowl was found during construction of the railway cutting, also notes an alternative location, BAD 002, c.300m to the northwest.

- Initial examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping held by the Suffolk office of CA shows relatively little change to the site and its surroundings since the late 19th century, apart from the general expansion of Needham Market to the southeast. On the First Edition of 1885 the railway line, tributary drain and road are all shown as they are today but the field itself extended slightly further to the southeast and the northwestern low lying part of the site is depicted as a separate small plot of trees. By the Third Edition of 1927 the trees are no longer shown although the separate plot alongside the drain remains. At some point after 1927 the modern boundary of the site was established with the loss of the boundary defining the former plot alongside the drain and the construction of 96 Stowmarket Road to the south.

4. Project objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench



© Crown copyright and database rights [2019] Ordnance Survey 0100031673

 **Cotswold Archaeology**

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
Suffolk	01449 900120
w	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
 Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan
 showing proposed development

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	xx	DATE	24/04/2019		2
APPROVED BY	JC	SCALE@A3	1:1,000		

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by CA Suffolk Office Project Manager John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
 - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
 - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
 - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2017a).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.

5.2. Project preparation

- A site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (CA form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of CA Suffolk Office (formerly Suffolk Archaeology CIC SACIC)) led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full-time professional staff at CA and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires 5% of the 0.7ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to 195m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 350sqm, and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). The trench distribution is weighted towards investigation of the main areas of proposed development in the eastern 2/3 of the site. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench location will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenching will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.5m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. The trenching is likely to range from 0.4m to 1.2m deep.
- If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use

of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc., may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.

- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced CA metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if

appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk Office finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.

- If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the CA Suffolk Office Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the CA store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts

and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the

archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include CA's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stage of works will require new documentation and are not covered by this WSI.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

- On approval of the report a printed and bound hard copy, and a digital .pdf file, will be lodged with SCCAS for submission to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

5.6. Project archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service.
- An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the CA Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If CA is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017b).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by CA and will be included in the project archive.
- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they

will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the local PAS Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by CA, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- CA will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

6. Project staffing

6.1. In-house staff

A summary of key CA Suffolk Office staff is presented below. Short CV's of key staff are available on request. The project will be managed by John Craven. The fieldwork team will be led by one of the listed Project Officers who will also produce the subsequent site report. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin and members of the CA post-excavation team will contribute to finds analysis, report production and archive preparation, and supervise junior staff as required.

Department	Role	Name	CIfA level
Management	John Craven	Project Manager	MCIfA
	Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager	MCIfA
Fieldwork	Preston Boyles	Project Officer	PCIfA
	Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCIfA
	Rhiannon Gardiner	Project Officer	PCIfA
	Michael Green	Project Officer	ACIfA
	Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA
	Tim Schofield	Project Officer	MCIfA
	Mark Sommers	Project Officer	
Post-excavation	Ryan Wilson	Graphics Officer	
	Steve Benfield	Finds Officer	
	Dr Ruth Beveridge	Finds Officer	
	Anna West	Environmental Officer	

6.2. External specialists

CA Suffolk Office also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Submission of the report will be managed by John Craven. The project archive will be submitted by Ruth Beveridge.

7. Bibliography

- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)*.
- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. Brief

Resource Management
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land adjacent to: 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Mid-Suffolk District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DC/18/03965/FUL

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)

GRID REFERENCE: TM 082 255

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Housing

AREA: 0.7 ha

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Kate Batt
Senior Archaeological Officer
Tel: 01284 741227
email: kate.batt@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 4th February, 2019

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

3. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.

- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

4. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 3 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.
- 1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Evidence from aerial photographs indicates the

presence of a number of burial mounds (BAD 007, CRM 052, CRM 012, CRM 053, BAD 055, BAD 028, BAD 006) of probable prehistoric and Roman date, in the surrounding fields. Surface finds scatters and metal detected artefacts of multiple periods have also been found nearby. Of particular interest is an antiquarian find of a hoard of late Roman coins in an imported bowl of early Anglo-Saxon date (BAD 004), which was found on or near to the development site. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.

Planning Background

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area (including construction compounds and any areas of ground disturbance), which is 350m². Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 195m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.
- 4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer.
ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.

- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net> or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

