Cotswold Archaeology

Stowupland High School Sixth Form Centre
Church Road, Stowupland
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Concertus

HER ref: SUP 048
CA Report: SU0092_1

January 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

Stowupland High School Sixth Form Centre
Church Road, Stowupland
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0092
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Stowupland High School Sixth Form Centre, Church Road
Location:	Stowupland
NGR:	606891 259938
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16th December 2019 to 18th December 2019
Planning Reference:	SCC/0051/19MS
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An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during December 2019 within the grounds of Stowupland High School, Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, in advance of the proposed development of a sixth form centre. Six trenches were excavated in three separate areas. No archaeological features were revealed in two of the areas but ditches and a pit, all of a probable medieval date, were recorded in the third area. The nature of the finds and the feature fills suggest domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity. (Mark Sommers for Concertus).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Concertus within the grounds of Stowupland High School, Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 606891 259938; Fig. 1), in advance of the development of a sixth form centre. The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a condition on the planning application SCC/0051/19MS, which called for the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological works, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, prior to the development.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix A) produced by CA and subsequently approved by the curatorial officer, Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Mid Suffolk District Council). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and the *SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCC 2019).

The site

1.3 The proposed development site comprised three separate areas within the school grounds. Area 1 (0.15ha) comprised the site of new coach park, Area 2 (0.17ha), the proposed Sixth Form Centre, and Area 3 (0.11ha), the site of additional car parking. At the time of the evaluation all three areas were under grass, although two timber sheds (to be demolished) were extant. Occasional mature trees were also present in Areas 1 and 3.

1.4 Areas 1 and 2 were not delineated by any formal boundaries but were situated alongside the school's main access road and the existing coach park. Area 3 was to the southeast of the exiting car park and was partly enclosed by hedgerows to the southeast and the southwest.

1.5 Areas 1, 2 and 3 were all roughly level at heights of *c.*58m OD, *c.*59m OD and 60m OD respectively. The school site is set back from Church Road to the southeast and is behind properties fronting Thorney Green to the southwest.

1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as sand of the Crag Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. This is overlain by the Lowestoft Formation, an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content and formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An Historic Environment Record (HER) search was commissioned from SCCAS, which revealed a total of fifteen entries situated within 1km of the site (see Fig. 2 for the recorded locations). A summary of the HER search results is presented in Appendix B. The full results can be found in the project archive.

2.2 No evidence for any prehistoric activity in the local area is recorded on the HER. The earliest activity recorded is the very tentatively dated fragments of quernstone (SUP 041), which have been attributed to the Roman period, although this is far from conclusive.

2.3 Late Saxon activity is suggested by the discovery of Thetford ware on a site to the far west (SUP 034), which was recorded along with medieval wares.

2.4 The greatest majority of sites recorded on the HER in the local vicinity are of a medieval date. Of major interest is Thorney Green (SUP 022), a medieval green situated to the west of the evaluation areas, and the moated site of Columbine Hall (SUP 003), just to the northwest of the green. These suggest the existence of a medieval settlement that would have been situated around the green's circumference. This settlement continued into the post-medieval period, as suggested by the 16th and 17th century structures at SUP 024 and 026, and has formed the basis of the present village. The discovery of medieval features on a sites off Gipping Road (SUP 025), Thorney Green Road (SUP 034) and Church Road (SUP 036), and the presence of 13th century pottery at The Croft (SUP 004), would suggest that occupation was not just concentrated on the green edge but that it also extended along the frontages of the roads approaching the green.

2.5 Also recorded on the HER is the site of a moat at Crown Farm, on the north side of Church Road. (SUP 002), a location that overlaps with the parts of the evaluation areas (i.e. the whole of Area 3 and part of Area 2). The HER entry is very brief and gives little indication as to the evidence for a moat at this site. It is possibly based on the extant, 'L'--shaped pond adjacent to Crown Farm, a now filled stretch of ditch that ran parallel to Church Road, and a small section of pond within the mapped HER entry's northwest corner. Together these features could be interpreted as the remnants of a former moat, although the possibility they are simple unconnected ponds and ditches should not be discounted. No further evidence is recorded on the HER despite the construction of a number of houses in the southern half of the possible moat island (built post 1985) and the development of the school car and coach park which lie across the moat's projected northwestern arm.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014).

3.2 A list of specific research aims is included in the WSI (Section 1.7 of Appendix A), which provide a further set of objectives that will be adhered to, although on the whole they are similar to those of the previous statement.

3.3 This information will enable SCCAS, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (Mid Suffolk District Council), to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2018).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of six trenches in the locations shown on Figure 3. They were located to sample all three areas of the proposed development. The trench plan formed part of the WSI and was approved by the SCCAS curator (Matthew Baker). All trenches were excavated in, or close to, the proposed locations, as the presence of existing trees in Area 1 and a tree and shed in Area 3 necessitated the slight relocation of Trenches 1 and 6. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS. Following the excavation all trenches were resurveyed in order to record any alterations to the approved trench plan that may have occurred, and to obtain accurate height data.

4.2 The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide, toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits or features were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Metal detecting of the spoil, the trench base and the feature fills was carried out, but no pre-modern artefacts were recovered.

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. In the event, two deposits were deemed worthy of sampling. All artefacts recovered during the evaluation were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store, along with the rest of the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix F, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-5)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix C. Details of the relative heights of the natural subsoil encountered in the trenches, expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD), appear in Appendix D. See Section 6 and Appendix E for descriptions of the finds recovered.

5.2 Six trenches were excavated (numbered 1 to 6) across the three separate areas (Fig. 3). All trenches exposed a natural subsoil that comprised a yellow silty clay. It was generally present at depths of around 0.30m to 0.50m, except at the southeast end of Trench 6 were it lay at a depth of 0.65m (see Appendix D). This increase in depth was the result of the deposition of a layer of waste material (concrete, aluminium framing, and other scrap).

Trenches 1 and 2 (Fig. 3)

5.3 Trenches 1 and 2, situated in Area 1, exposed the natural subsoil at depths of between 0.40m and 0.50m (Plate 1), but did not contain any archaeological features or deposits. No artefacts, other than modern coinage recovered from the surface by metal detector, were identified. The interface between the topsoil and the underlying natural subsoils was blurred and there was no evidence for to suggest any significant truncation of the natural surface had occurred.

Trenches 3 and 4 (Fig. 3)

5.4 Trenches 3 and 4, situated in Area 2, exposed the natural subsoil at a depth of around 0.30m (Plate 2), but no archaeological features or deposits were encountered. No artefacts, other than modern coinage recovered from the surface by metal detector, were identified. The interface between the topsoil and the underlying natural subsoils was blurred and there was no evidence for to suggest any significant truncation of the natural surface had occurred.

Trench 5 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

5.5 Trench 5, in Area 3, was aligned roughly southwest-northeast and encountered the natural subsoil at a depth of 0.40m. Two features were recorded within this trench.

5.6 A probable pit, or possibly the terminal of a ditch (number 502), was noted on the southern edge of the trench (Plate 3). It measured *c.*1m in width, had a length of at least 0.80m and was 0.20m deep. It had steep sides down to a flat base and contained a single fill (503) of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, from which a single sherd of medieval (L12th-14thC) pottery was recovered. A bulk soil sample was taken from the fill (See Section 7 for the results of its analysis).

5.7 A possible pit or potentially a natural feature (number 504) was situated on the southern edge of Trench 5 (Plate 3). It was presumably sub-circular in shape, of which a 1.10m wide by 0.55m portion was present within the trench. It measured 0.12m in depth. It had steep sides down to a flat base and contained a single fill (505) of light greyish brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 6 (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

5.8 Trench 6, in Area 3, was aligned roughly northwest-southeast and encountered the natural subsoil at depths of between 0.45m, at the northwest end of the trench, and 0.65m at the southeast end. The increase in depth at the southeast end was the result of the deposition of a layer of waste material (concrete, aluminium framing, and other scrap). Three features, all interpreted as ditches, were recorded within this trench.

5.9 The first ditch (number 602) was aligned roughly southeast-northeast. It measured 0.80m in width and was 0.08m deep at its southeastern end but narrowed as it progressed to the northeast, becoming 0.30m wide and 0.04m deep shortly before running beyond the limit of the trench. The sides sloped gently down to a slightly rounded, flat base. The fill was sampled at two points (numbered 603 to the southeast, 605 to the northwest; Plate 4) and was found to comprise mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks from which no finds were recovered.

5.10 A second ditch (number 606) was aligned approximately southeast-northwest, on a line that diverged slightly from ditch 602. It measured approximately 0.95m in width

and was 0.34m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flattish base (Plate 4). It contained a single fill of mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Numerous lumps of fired clay, possibly burnt daub or remains of an oven, were noted throughout the fill along with five sherds of Early medieval wares (11th-12th century), plus two sherds of medieval coarsewares (L12th-14thC) and occasional pieces of animal bone. A bulk soil sample was taken from the (See Section 7 for the results of its analysis).

5.11 The third ditch (number 608) was aligned southwest-northeast. It measured 2.40m in width and was in excess of 0.90m deep (excavation halted at this depth due to safety concerns). The sides of the cut initially sloped gently before becoming abruptly steeper with depth down to a narrowing base (Plate 5). Two fills were noted, a lower fill (610) of mid yellow-brown clay with frequent snail shells. Finds from this deposit comprised occasional small fragments of animal bone, an oyster shell and a single sherd of pottery. The pottery was an abraded hand-made body sherd, very coarse, which could be later prehistoric in date or, although less likely, Early Anglo-Saxon. This deposit was overlain by an upper fill (609) of mid yellow-brown clay from which two sherds of medieval, (L12th-14th C) pottery were recovered.

6. THE FINDS

Report by Stephen Benfield with Ruth Beveridge: *Registered artefacts* and Anna West: *Plant macrofossils* and incorporating comments by Richenda Goffin: *medieval pottery*.

Introduction

6.1 A modest quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation from features located in Trench 5 and Trench 6. The finds are associated with a single pit, 502, and two ditches, 606 and 608. All of the types of finds are listed by quantity for each context in Table 1 (Appendix E).

Among the bulk finds the largest quantities of material represented are pottery and fired clay. The most closely datable material recovered is the pottery, almost all of which is of medieval date; both early medieval (*c*.11th-13th century) and medieval (*c*.late 12th-14th century). One sherd appears probably to be prehistoric (possibly Iron

Age) or Anglo-Saxon, but it is residual alongside sherds of medieval pottery from the same context. Other finds are limited and mostly represented by one or a few pieces of each type, although a small number of animal bone pieces are present which mostly come from medium size mammals, almost certainly domesticates such as sheep. These have some limited evidence of butchery and possibly cooking waste. There is also one stratified 'Registered Artefact' (a category of find also commonly referred to as Small Finds) which is a metal (copper-alloy) sheet piece, but which of itself is not closely datable.

Charred plant material, recovered from two bulk soil samples, from pit 502 (Sample 2) and ditch 606 (Sample 1) includes remains of both cereals, and legumes which appear to represent domestic waste resulting from activities such as food preparation. Along with barley, the cereals grains include free threshing bread wheats, the latter a staple crop typical of medieval cereal assemblages.

Overall the finds indicate the remains of probable domestic activity in the medieval period and certainly established by the 13th century. The location of the medieval occupation must lie in the general area and in relation to the site, is most closely associated with the area investigated by Trench 5 and Trench 6.

Pottery

6.2 The pottery assemblage totals twenty-three sherds together weighing 156g. Pottery sherds were recovered from pit 502 (503), and ditches 606 (607) and 608 (609) (610). Although there are no diagnostic sherds such as rims, all consisting of coarseware body sherds, almost all of this can be dated both to the early and the later medieval period. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (unpublished) and all of the pottery is listed by context in Table 2 (Appendix E).

The earliest of the pottery recovered is almost certainly represented by a single, moderately thick, hand-made sherd (13g) which came from the fill (610) of ditch 608. The sherd is covered in a coat of adhering sand and small stones which almost entirely obscures it, making both identification and dating difficult. It is sand-tempered, but also has some inclusions of stone (up to 6mm) in the fabric. It is mostly likely to be of prehistoric or of Anglo-Saxon date

The remainder of the pottery is medieval.

Several shell-tempered sherds (EMWSS) from pit 606 can be dated to the Early medieval period, *c*.11th-13th century. With these are a few sherds that are also probably Late Anglo-Saxon to early medieval; they share similarities with Grimston-Thetford ware (THETG) dating to the period of the 10th-11th century (see Leah 1994, 84); although a fully medieval date may also be possible. However, the apparent unabraded nature of the sherds from this feature also suggests that as a group they are probably contemporary.

A single sherd of slightly abraded Medieval coarseware (MCW) was recovered by hand from the fill (503) of pit 502 and a further twelve sherds belonging to the same broad fabric category came from a bulk soil sample from the fill (Sample 2). This pottery can be dated to the period of the Late 12th-14th century.

Ditch 608, while producing a single enigmatic hand-made sherd (see above) also contained two sherds of Medieval coarseware (MCW) which came from context (609). Again, these can be dated to the period of the Late 12th-14th century.

Fired clay

6.3 In total there are 132 pieces of fired clay from the evaluation which together weigh 753g. All of this was recovered from two contexts: pit 503 (503) in Trench 5 and ditch 607 (606) in Trench 6, both associated with medieval pottery. The majority comes from the fill of the pit, with a lesser amount from the ditch. All of the fired clay from the ditch was recovered from a bulk soil sample (Sample 2) while a significant proportion of the fired clay from the pit also comes from a bulk soil sample (Sample 1). All of the fired clay is listed and described by context in Table 3 (Appendix E).

The material from the two features is very different.

The fired clay from pit 503 consists of twenty-four pieces (weight 59g). The larger fragments are mostly in a sandy, orange-red fabric with occasional small chalk pieces/fragments in them (seven pieces, weight 51g). They are mostly irregular in shape, but two preserve parts of voids from wattles of modest diameter which can be estimated at between *c*.10mm-15mm in diameter. One has two voids next to each other set at an angle to each other indicating a woven wattle framework over which the clay had been applied. This shows that the fired clay pieces come from a structure and can be classified as structural fired clay. There are also a few small pieces and fragments of orange and orange/buff fired clay which have some pale clay streaks or

pellets in the fabric (seventeen pieces, weight 8g). These appear relatively homogeneous but some are in silty fabrics while others are sandier; although the pieces are so small that they still might mostly or entirely have come from the same parent source. They are, however, mostly quite different from the pieces of sandy, structural fired clay from this feature.

The fired clay from the ditch 607 (108 pieces weighing 694g) is entirely homogeneous in terms of fabric and appearance. It has an orange coloured body fabric containing common small chalk pieces and where present, pale, buff coloured surfaces. The surviving surface areas are relatively flat, although undulating slightly. There are no clear back surfaces to any of the pieces, which are up to 25mm thick, nor are there any wattle impressions. However, the nature of the pieces suggests that they are probably structural from a slab-like construction, possibly a hearth or fire surround, rather than from one or more clay objects.

Other bulk finds

6.4 A few of types of finds are represented by just one or two pieces and are mostly of limited archaeological significance in relation to the evaluation. They were recovered both by hand on the site and from processing bulk soil samples. They are described and briefly discussed below. All are listed and described by context in Table 1 (Appendix E).

Heat-altered stone

A small number of pieces of heat-altered flint, mostly heat-discoloured, was recovered during processing two bulk soil samples (Samples 1 and 2). A single, naturally broken/naturally flaked piece of flint (weight 53g) which came from the fill (607) of ditch 606 has a brownish-red surface and some reddening of the dark flint core suggestive of a colour change due to exposure to heat. Four small pieces (total weight 8g), mostly discoloured but with one near calcified (burnt) piece were also recovered from the fill (503) of pit 502.

Stone (chalk)

Two small pieces of chalk stone (40g) with natural rounded edges and smoothed surfaces were collected from the fill (607) of ditch 606. It is presumed that these derive from the background geology of the site and are of no archaeological significance.

Registered artefacts (RA)

Introduction

6.5 A single piece of copper-alloy sheet was recorded as an individual registered artefact, RA1. Both the function of the fragment and its date are uncertain but it was associated with medieval pottery suggesting it may be of medieval date. The piece is described below and has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification. A catalogue listing is provided as Table 4 Appendix E. The overall condition of the object is poor, being in a fragile, corroded state with damaged edges.

Copper alloy

RA1. Fragment of sheet copper-alloy, sub-rectangular in plan. One face has oblique filing marks across it, the other is plain. The find is of uncertain date. Recovered from fill (607) of ditch 606, Trench 6.

Discussion

Due to its fragmentary nature and lack of diagnostic features, it is not possible to identify either the function or date of the copper alloy sheet fragment RA1. Pottery sherds closely dated to the early medieval period as well as sherds dated more broadly as medieval were recovered from the same ditch fill (607) and it is possible that the sheet, by association, is of medieval date.

The object may have entered the ditch fill as a casual loss or been discarded deliberately as part of household debris. It can be noted that sheet copper alloy was frequently used in forming belt buckle plates and strap ends during the medieval period and the piece may be a fragment of one such artefact.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

7.1 A few pieces of animal bone, including fragments that appear to have been burnt or bleached white, were recovered from the fill of one pit, 502 (503) and two ditches, 606 (607) and 608 (610). In total there are sixteen pieces together weighing 69g. A proportion of this, consisting mostly small pieces, was recovered while processing bulk environmental soil samples. None of the bone was able to be confidently identified to species. In general the bone is in good condition, notably the bone that was recovered by hand. The small assemblage is listed and described by context in

Table 5 (Appendix E).

All of the bone from pit 502 (8 pieces, 27g) came from processing a soil sample (Sample 2). This included a few pieces of abraded bone, with interior spongy bone mass, from a medium or large mammal and several small pieces of whitened bone from a medium size mammal (although possibly more than one animal) that appear to have been burnt or bleached. Speculatively, the abraded bone pieces and the very broken nature of the burnt/bleached bone might suggest that have been used in a stew or broth preparation; although some may simply have been exposed to a fire or bleaching in the sun. The bone from this context is associated with a sherd of pottery of medieval date.

Bone from the ditches include a piece of rib from a medium or large size mammal which had been cut or chopped, presumably from butchery, and a broken long bone, from a medium size mammal, both from ditch 606. The bone from ditch 608 consists of the proximal end of the scapula, again from a medium size mammal. The bone from 606 is associated with medieval pottery, while that from 608 is associated by one sherd that is either later prehistoric or possibly hand-made Anglo-Saxon.

Shell

7.2 A few shells were recovered from two contexts: ditch 607 (606) and ditch 610 (608). These consist of a single oyster shell piece (610) and four terrestrial snail shells from (607). Two of the latter are from common garden snails and two from small snails with white and white/brown mottled shells; the small, flat, whorled shells being *c*.8mm diameter.

Plant macrofossils

Introduction and methods

7.3 Two 40 litre bulk samples were taken, one each from ditch 606 and pit 502. These were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the 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 x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains and other organic material is noted in the table below. For the purpose of this 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. 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.

Results

SS No.	Context No.	Feature/ cut No.	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	607	606	ditch	Med	charred cereal grains +++ charred legumes + charred seeds # charcoal +++ rootlets + snails+
2	503	502	pit	Med	charred cereal grains +++ charred legumes ++ charred seeds # charcoal +++ rootlets +

Material recovered from flot and selected non-floating residues

The flots produced by the samples were relatively small at 50ml and 100ml for Sample 1 and Sample 2 respectively. Rootlets were common within both samples, these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Plant macro remains were present in the flots from both samples. The preservation is through charring and is fair to poor.

Wood charcoal fragments were frequent. Although generally highly comminuted there were fragments present in both samples, particularly fill (503) of pit 502, that were suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating if required.

Cereal grains were present in both samples. Many of the grains recovered were fragmented, making identification difficult to impossible and fragments are included in the rough counts recorded above, along with whole grains. Grains of rounded bread wheat type, possible (Triticum aestivum L.), were common within both samples and dominant over barley (Hordeum sp.) which were frequent but abraded. A single barley grain appeared to be sprouted and may indicate grain that has spoiled in storage or the early stages of brewing. A small number of possible oat/rye (Avena/Seceale cereale L.) grains were also present; however, these were very fragmented and, for

the purposes of this report, have not been positively identified. Free threshing bread wheats were the wheats most commonly grown during the medieval period and would have provided a lighter, whiter more desirable bread than wheat varieties grown during earlier periods (Moffett 2006). Suitable for heavy soils and winter or spring sowing these wheats were a staple crop throughout lowland England during the period of activity on this site.

Charred legume fragments were present in both samples, being more frequent in fill 503 of pit 502. Fragments most likely to be of peas (Pisum sp.), were present in all samples in low numbers, along with fragments of larger legumes most likely 'celtic' or broad beans (Viva faba L.). Although a small number were complete or near complete most were too fragmented and abraded for positive identification and can only be recorded as 'large legume' or 'small legume' at this point. Pulses provide an important source of protein within the medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat, in the way that some cereals do, they are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes suggest that horticulture activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

Charred weed seeds were rare within the samples, with bramble (Rubus sp.), carex (Carex sp.) and bedstraws (Galium sp.) present in low numbers or as single specimens. A small number of charred ?flower buds were present within pit 502, one appears to possibly be heather (Ericaeae). A further two fragments remain unidentified at the time of writing this report, but may be from seasonal wood incorporated with fuel.

Summary and conclusions

In general, the samples were good in terms of identifiable material with both cereals and pulses being present and identifiable. It is likely the majority of the remains represent domestic waste, from activities, such as food preparation, that has become incorporated within the back fill of the archaeological features, possibly through deliberate deposition. The remains recovered during this evaluation indicate that agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 No archaeological features or deposits were present within the trenches excavated in Areas 1 and 2. There was no evidence for any large-scale truncation of the natural surface in these areas.

8.2 The two trenches in Area 3 (Trenches 5 and 6), however, contained a number of features that, based on the finds recovered, are likely to date from the medieval period, primarily the 12th to 14th centuries, although a small amount of earlier material was also present. The high charcoal content of many of the fills (including evidence of both cereals and pulses), and particularly the presence of fired clay fragments/burnt daub in one of the ditch fills, along with the pottery and animal bone, would suggest occupation activities in the immediate vicinity.

8.3 There was no evidence for the existence of a moat, as suggested by the HER entry SUP 002. This absence of evidence should not be seen as conclusive proof that a moat is not present, as the projected line of its diches would place it close to, but possibly just to the south of Trench 4, and to the southwest of Trench 6.

8.4 The medieval features recorded in Area 3 could relate to activity within the area confined by the possible moat or could be associated with medieval properties that fronted Thorney Green to the southwest or, more likely, Church Road to the southeast.

8.5 Decisions regarding the need for further archaeological works on the site lies entirely with SCCAS.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Nigel Byram, Steve Hunt, and Mark Sommers. The report was authored by Mark Sommers. The finds report was written by Richenda Goffin and Steve Benfield, the illustrations were prepared by Mark Sommers. The archive has been compiled by Mark Sommers and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge and Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter who also edited the final report.

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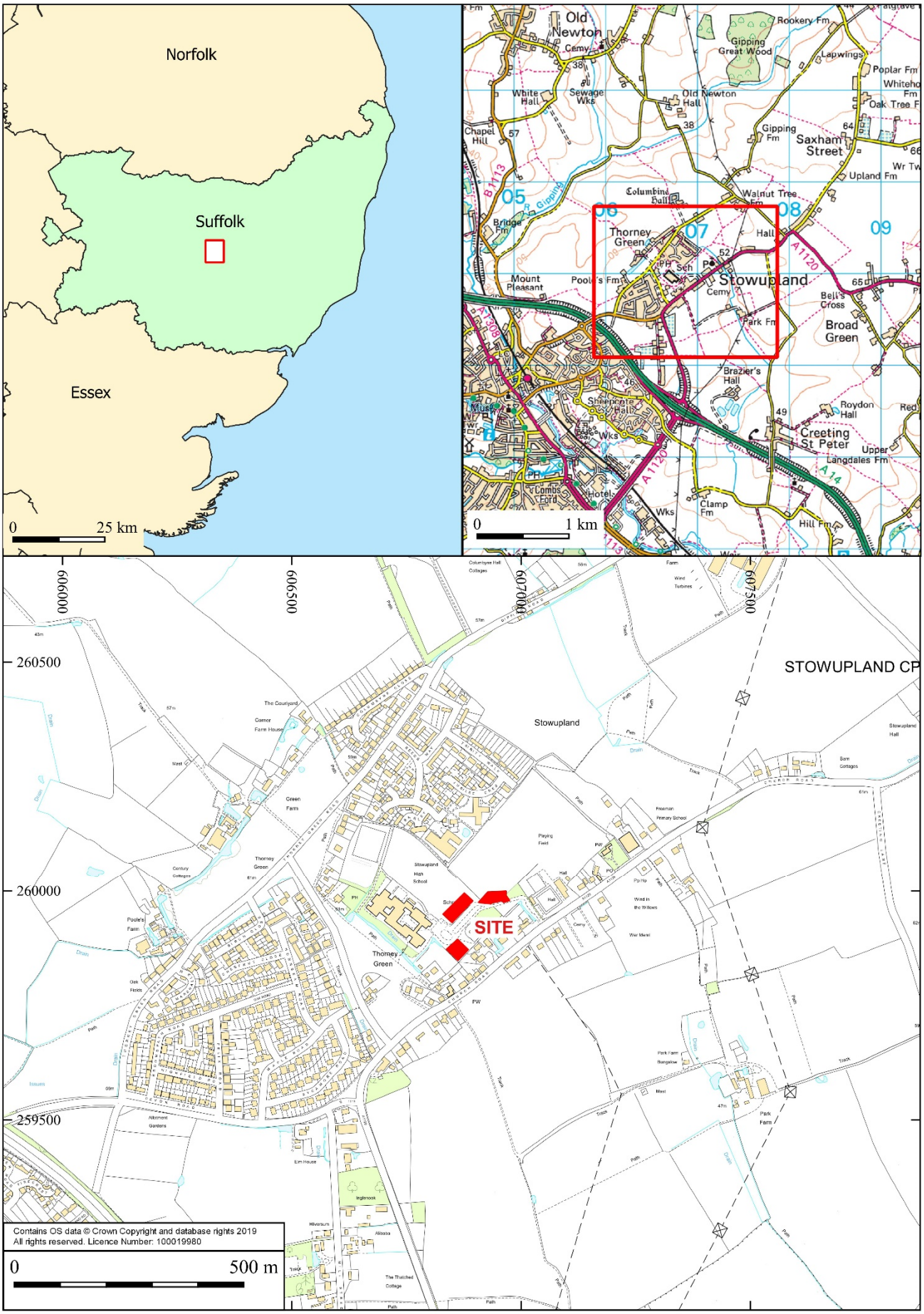

Figure 1. Site location

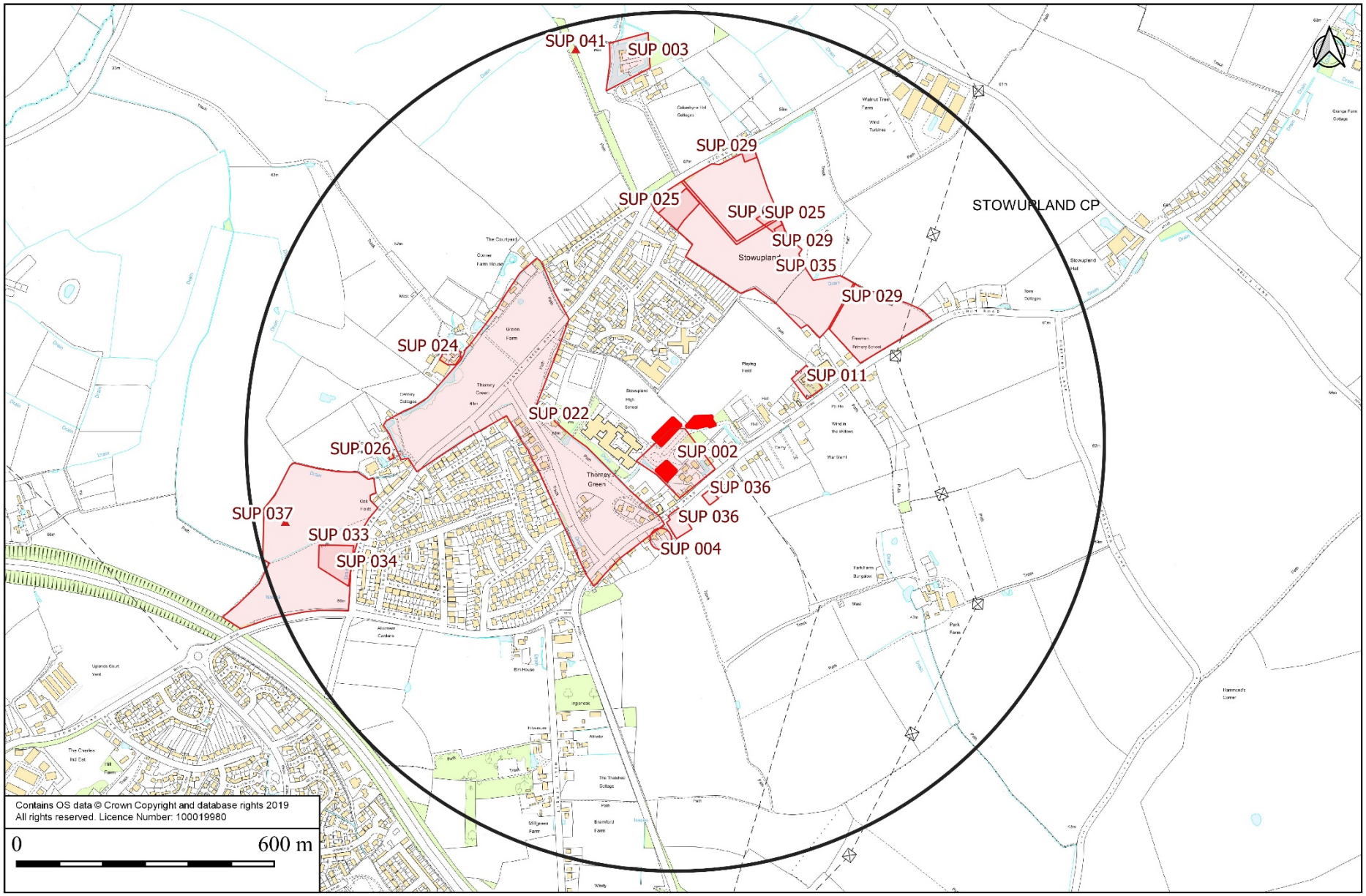

Figure 2. HER site locations

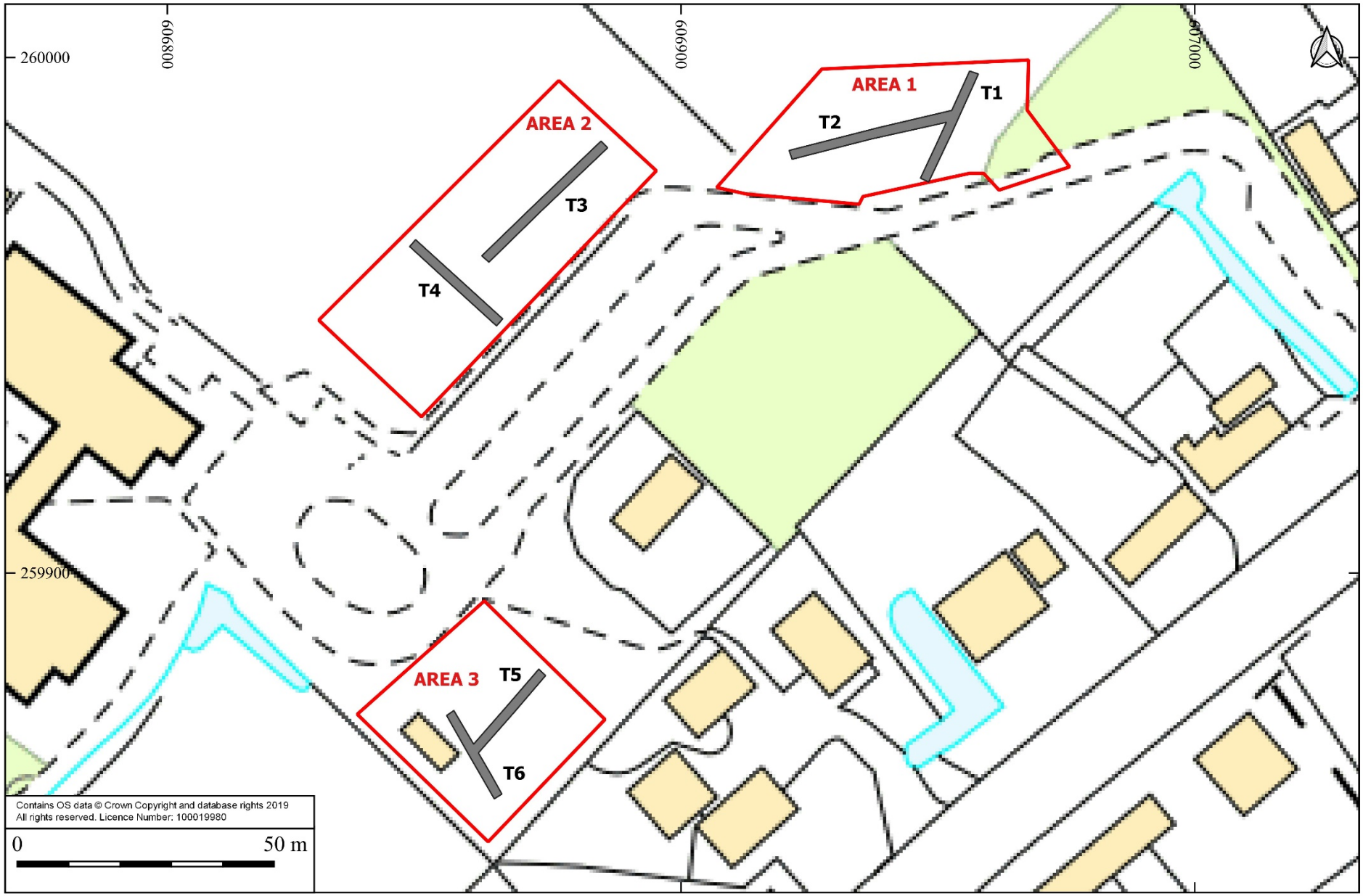

Fig. 3 Area and Trench location plan

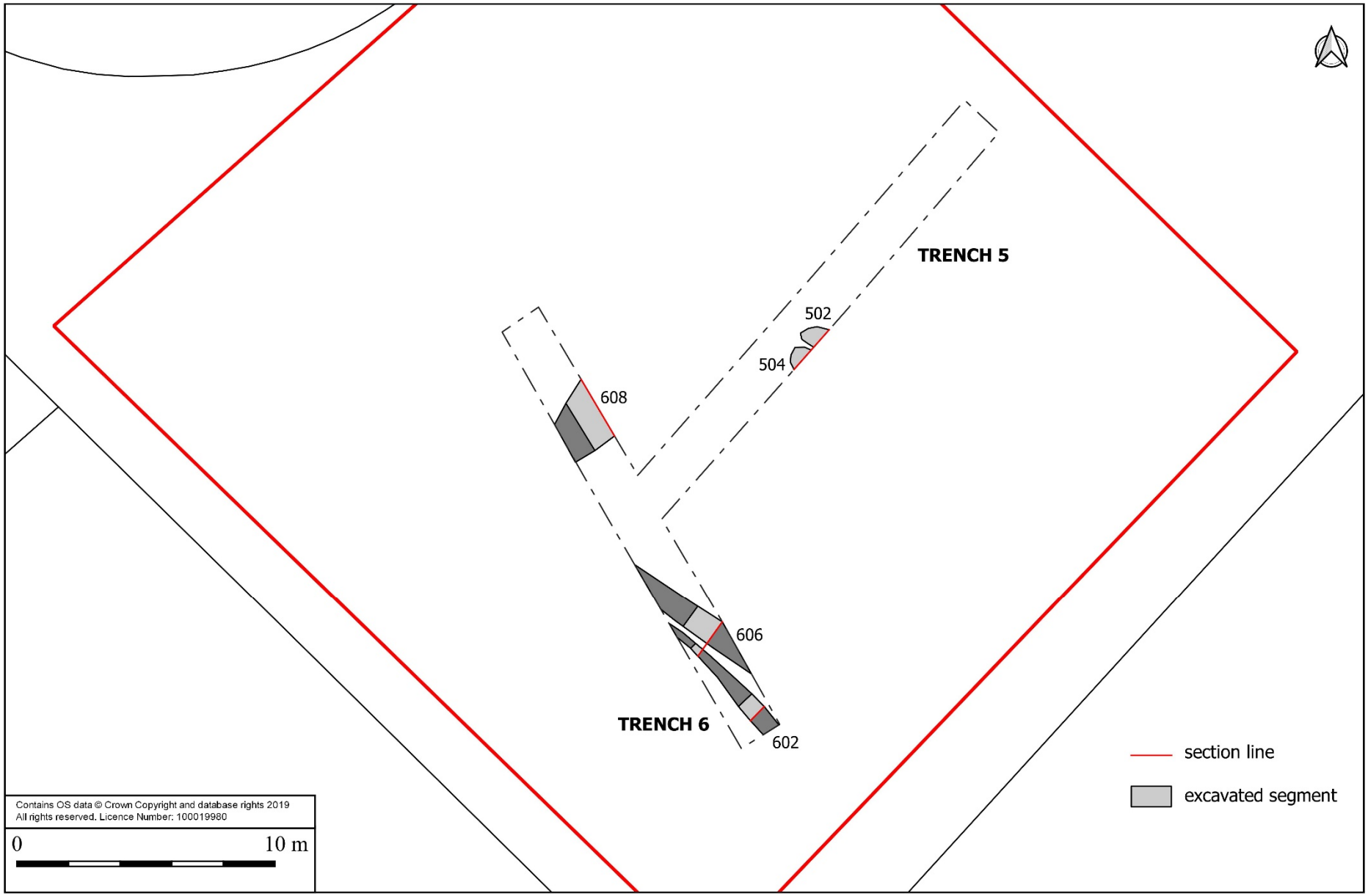

Figure 4. Plan of Features in Trenches 5 and 6

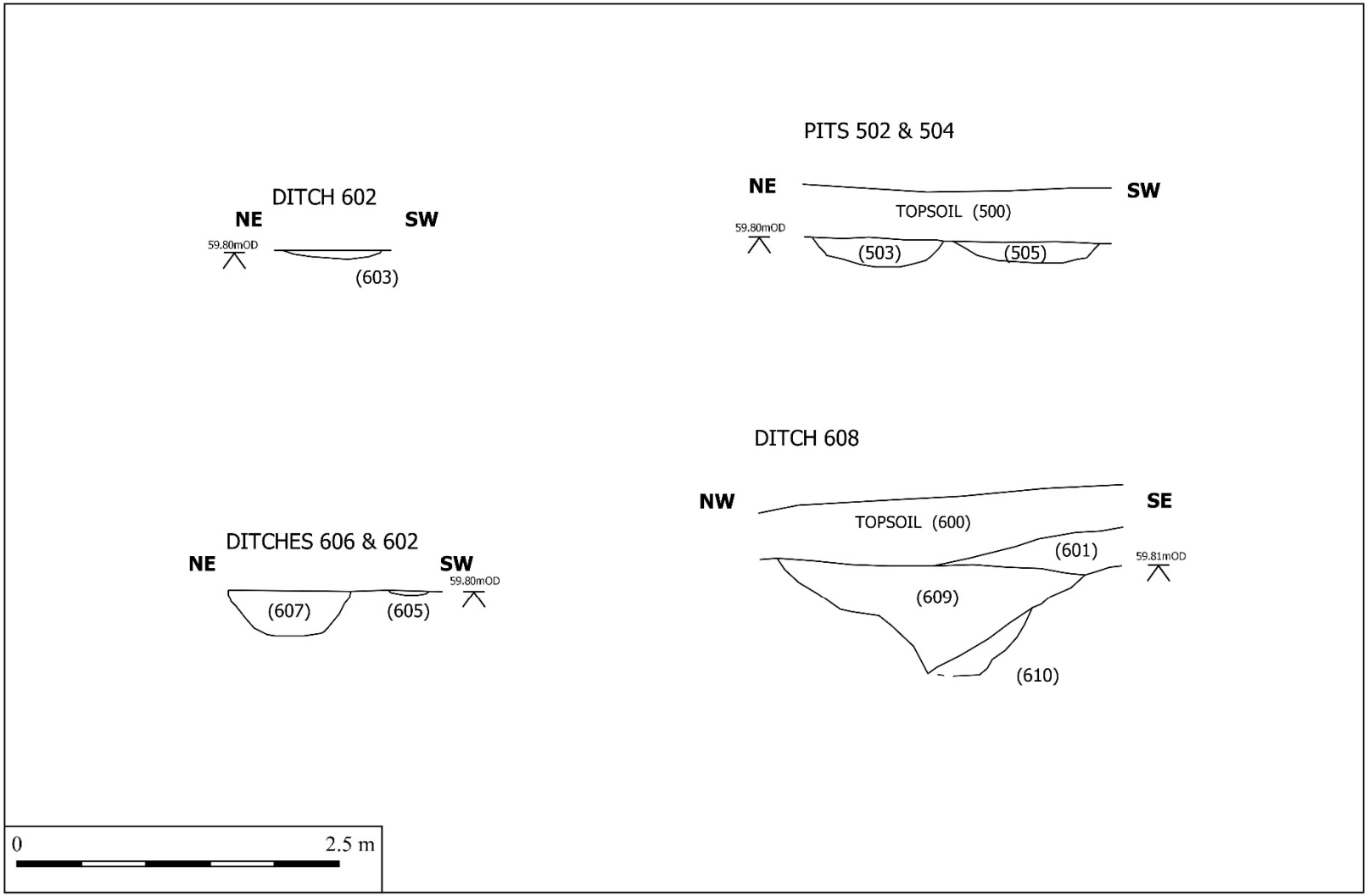

Figure 5. Trenches 5 and 6, Sections

Plate 1. Soil profile, Trench 1

Plate 2. Soil profile, Trench 3

Plate 3. Trench 5, Pits 502 (left) and 504 (right)

Plate 4. Trench 6, Ditches 606 (left) and 602 (right)

Plate 5. Trench 6, Ditch 608

APPENDIX A: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Cotswold Archaeology

Stowupland High School, Church Road Stowupland, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for
Concertus

OASIS ID: cotswold2-375840
HER Ref: SUP 048

December 2019

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

Stowupland High School, Church Road Stowupland, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0092
OASIS ID: cotswold2-375840
HER reference: SUP 048

DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	03/12/19	S. BOULTER	R. GARDINER	DRAFT 1		
B	06/12/19	S. BOULTER	R. GARDINER	DRAFT 2	CURATORIAL COMMENT	

CONTENTS

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Stowupland High School	
	Parish/County	Stowupland/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	606862 259959	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	0.48 hectares (0.18 + 0.154 + 0.149 hectares)	
	Access	From Church Road	
	Planning proposal	School building and carparks	
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as 1 x Project Officer + 2 Archaeologists, surveyor and metal detectorist as required	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	1 Plant operator	
Project dates	Start date	12th December 2019	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as up to 7 days	
Reference codes	Site Code	SUP 048	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-375840	
	Planning Application No.	SCC/0051/19MS	
	HER Search Invoice Number	TBC	
	CA Jobcode	SU0092	
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	Mark Sommers	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt or Mike Green	
Hire details	Plant	Holmes	01473 980766
	Welfare	Kazees	0800 4320048
	Tool-hire	NA	

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Office Head	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	Project Managers	John Craven, Joanna Caruth	01449 900121
		Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
	Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Concertus	-
	Client Contact	Ian Barber (Concertus)	01473 316512
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Matthew Baker (SCCAS)	01284 741329
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological trenched evaluation at Stowupland High School, Church Road, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 606862 259959) (Fig. 1).

1.2 Planning Application SCC/0051/19/MS attracted a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work. The scope of the required archaeological works is detailed in a Brief prepared by Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and dated 14th of November 2019. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the evaluation's results would be subject to new documentation.

1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2019), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

1.4 The proposed housing development covers a combined area of *c*.0.48 hectares within the extant grounds of Stowupland High School. The site lies at approximately 60m AOD on the east side of a plateau overlooking shallow south facing valley to the east.

1.5 The surface geology comprises Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, a superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions, overlying Crag Group – Sand, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, directly on a medieval moated site (SUP 002). **A full HER search will be undertaken as part of the evaluation.**

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 Aims specific to the SCCAS Brief are 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.

3.3 Any archaeological remains that are identified will be placed in their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

3.4 During the course of the project, any changes proposed by any interested party to the following specifications/methodologies will be communicated to the client via their agent (Concertus) who will also inform SCCAS for their approval.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

4.1 Prior to any excavation the three site areas will be surrounded by 'heras-type' fencing as a security measure given that the school will be operational at that time.

4.2 The evaluation covers 5% by area of the 0.48 hectare site, comprising the excavation of a combined trench length of 135m divided between six individual trenches (1 x 1.8m by 30m and 1 x 1.8m by 20m in the footprint of the new building, 1 x 1.8m by 25m and 1 x 1.8m by 20m in the coachpark and 2 x 1.8m by 20m in the carpark); the proposed trench locations are shown in Figure 2. The trenches have been positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the entire site. The trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS. The project costing includes provision for a contingency of a further 1% by area (equating to an additional trench length of 100m) that may be required to clarify and interpret deposits revealed in the initial trenches.

4.3 The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first), or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. Should the depth of the archaeological deposits be such that unsupported excavation cannot continue, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary then stepping/battering of the trench edges may be required or, in extreme circumstances, formal shoring may be employed. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.

4.4 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or

electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2019) and Excavation (2017). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or deposits that are suitable for mechanical excavation, there will be discussion with SCCAS to agree a strategy.

4.6 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date; any variations in this excavation strategy will be agreed with SCCAS. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS that all features will be sampled.

4.7 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt or Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This will mean before trenches are dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well all upcast spoil. Any metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS.

4.8 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

4.9 Finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

Human remains

4.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

Environmental remains

4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in

Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.* The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Where necessary, cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately (100%) for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit, as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.

4.15 The processing of samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.16 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired, trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat safe and level. More formal reinstatement is not offered.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 This project will be managed by CA Project Manager Stuart Boulter MCIfA.

5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the CA Project Leader (Mark Sommers) who will be on-site throughout the project.

5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 3 staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and 2 Archaeologists.

5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require up to 7 days of fieldwork including the erection of security fencing. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 4 - 6 weeks.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult specialists other than those listed above. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

(i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
(ii) a summary of the project's background;
(iii) description and illustration of the site location;
(iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
(v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
(vi) a description of the project's results;
(vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
(viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
(ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
(x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
(xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this

can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

(xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;

(xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;

(xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;

(xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

(i) specialist aims and objectives
(ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
(iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
(iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
(v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the client, or their representative, and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) thereafter, for verification and approval. Subsequently, copies of the approved report will be issued to the client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive (both physical and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* guidelines (SCCAS 2019). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

6.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

6.7 Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.

- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. ECCPS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.

- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.

- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is normally 50% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item 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.

Academic dissemination

6.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that only a short publication note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the PSIAH. The archaeological advisory and planning role of the SCCAS Historic Environment Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/).

Archive deposition

6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

7.1 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 (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS) at least ten working days before commencement of the trenching in order that a site visit can be booked in to check on the quality and progress of the work. Post-excavation and archiving progress will also be subject to review by SCCAS.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition.*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html Accessed 9 February 2016

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

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Sue Anderson (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
East of England	Steve Benfield (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)

Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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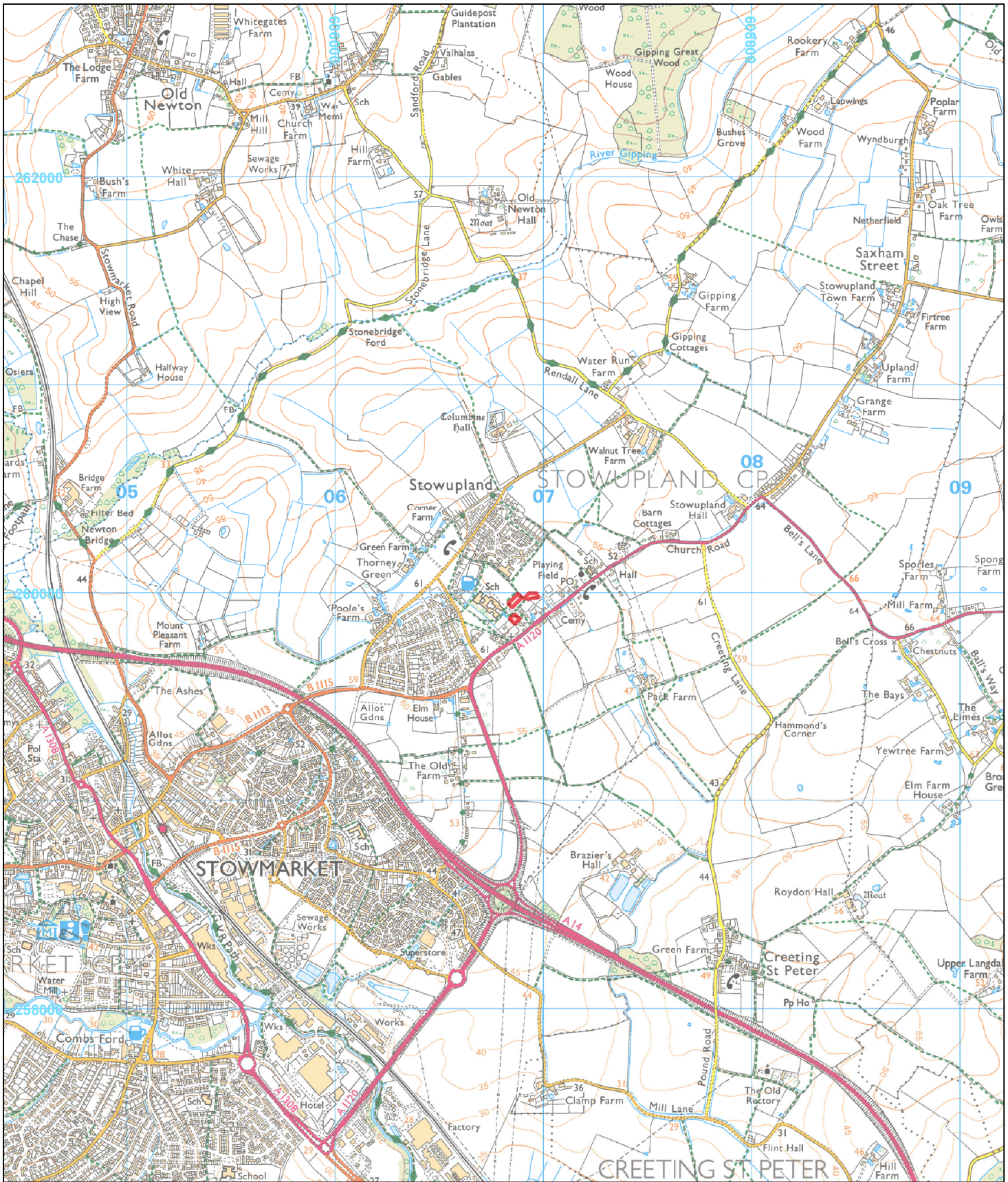

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PROJECT TITLE

Stowupland School
Stowupland

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO.	SU0092	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY		DATE	03/12/2019	1
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

Document Path: P:\SU0092 Stowupland School\GIS\CA_SU0092_Fig. 1.mxd

Legend

- Site boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench

N

0 40m

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PROJECT TITLE

Stowupland School
Stowupland

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing proposed development

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	SU0092	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY		DATE	06/12/2019	2
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:750	

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APPENDIX B: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARIES

See Figure 2 for the recorded locations

HER ref.	Period	Summary
SUP 002	med	Crown Farm Moat. Described as 'two sides square with spur' (184m by 163m - ?smaller area delineated on HER map).
SUP 003	med	Columbine Hall and moat. Trapezoidal moat with an island of 0.8 acres. The moat is widest on the west and north sides; these two sides were wet at the time of visit (September 1990), the other two sides were largely dry. Access is via a causeway on the south side. The existing house lies at the north-west corner of the island. West and north walls of the house rise sheer from the edge of the moat; these are constructed of mortared flint (heavily repaired with brick) up to first floor level, with a jettied, timber-framed, upper storey. Dated as late C14 or circa 1400. There is mortared flint revetting to the moated island along at least half of the north side and there is an isolated fragment of mortared flint walling lying at the bottom of the moat on the east side; elsewhere the edges are too overgrown to ascertain whether revetting is present or not. The moat lies just to the north of Thorney Green. The site takes its name from the manor of Thorney Columbers (`Collobine Hall alias Thorney Columbers', 1609), held in the C13 & C14 by the Columbers or Columbiers family of Nether Stowey, Somerset (summoned to Parliament as Barons in 1314).
SUP 004	med	The Croft, artefact scatter – 13th century pottery.
SUP 011	?med	Church of the Holy Trinity (formerly part of Stowmarket, Church of St. Peter). Present church built 1843: Consists of chancel, W tower, W gallery. Also consists of C16/17th pulpit possibly from original church. Evidence for Medieval church dubious. There is no evidence for an earlier church, and certainly not one in this location on Tithe Map. Stowupland was a chapelry of Stowmarket.
SUP 022	med	Thorney Green, as existing, with additional areas where likely Post Medieval encroachment within areas of original green edge ditches (after 1880s OS mapping). Includes raised causeway earthworks. Note some green edge settlement survivals in form of Listed Buildings.
SUP 024	Pmed	17th century farm buildings which include a 17th century timber-framed and plastered 5 bay barn, with 2 porches and a side purlin roof. The small size of the barn and low roof suggests that it was once used to house cattle. Also present is a 17th century timber-framed and weather-boarded 4 bay cart lodge with its original clasped purlin roof. This is a rare example of a complete 17th century cart lodge in Suffolk, although it was converted for use as a stable in the 19th century.
SUP 025	med	Three areas of excavation were undertaken following on from the archaeological evaluation. In the north-west corner of the field were Areas 1 and 3, which revealed six phases of activity beginning with a series of early plot or field boundaries in the 11th-12th centuries, which were modified during the 13th century, along with evidence for quarrying. The 15th and 16th centuries saw the enclosure of Old House Pyghtle field and the introduction of a drainage moat and ponds to cope with the heavier clay geology in this location. This period also saw the piecemeal enclosure of fields in the area with some elements not filled in until

HER ref.	Period	Summary
		the 20th century. A cobbled surface extended as far as Area 3. The use of the drainage moat ended in the post-medieval period, with deposits consolidating the ground surface so that the larger field could be utilised for agriculture. Area 1 became entirely part of the large arable field in the period after 1925. Area 2 lay along the eastern edge of the field, and covered an area that contained traces of an earlier field system. The main phase of activity was during the 13th-14th centuries. This activity took the form of a farmstead or toft, of which only the corner was revealed in the excavation area, with the remainder continuing outside of the development area to the east. A possible droveway ran alongside the side of the farmstead, and a watering hole was present just outside. The occupied area was abandoned by the late 14th-15th centuries. The artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the archaeological works are consistent with rural settlement activity in the Suffolk area and indicate the presence of cereal cultivation and animal, particularly cattle, husbandry. The finds included three coins, clothing, adornment items, horseshoes, knives, nearly 24kg of pottery and CB, 4kg of fired clay, fragments of clay tobacco pipe, glass and quernstones. The faunal evidence included cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, dog, mouse, domestic fowl, buzzard and fish bones. Environmental samples revealed mixed cereal grains, weed and dryland weeds, molluscs and charcoal.
SUP 026	Pmed	16th century timber-framed farmhouse with a three cell plan. A number of alterations were made during the late 16th/17th century including the insertion of a chimney alongside two base crucks
SUP 029	Pmed	A detailed gradiometry survey identified a post-medieval field boundary in the west of the site and a small number of positive linear anomalies in the north of the site, which may be indicative of former cut features such as possible field boundaries. There is no evidence of a moated farmstead shown in the geophysical survey as suggested by the desk based assessment. The remaining features are modern including land drains, services and scattered magnetic debris.
SUP 033		Geophysical survey identified a number of positive rectilinear anomalies forming two separate complexes of enclosures which contain further fragmented linear, rectilinear, curvilinear and discrete features within both fields. The features appear to have been truncated by phases of development and agricultural activity, and they are generally contained in the eastern parts of both survey areas. Further weakly positive linear, curvilinear and discrete responses can be seen elsewhere. Evidence for six former field boundaries, magnetic debris associated with an infilled pond and widespread discrete dipolar responses has also been located (see SUP 034 for results of trial trench evaluation showing evidence of medieval roadside settlement and SUP 037 for the Phase 2 evaluation work).
SUP 034	med	Medieval roadside settlement represented by a system of ditched enclosures and associated pits, with some shallower ditches that might have partially defined building plots. The site was located to the west of the historic route between Stowmarket and Thorney Green. A domestic finds assemblage included mostly coarseware pottery of 11th-14th century date, some lava stone quern fragments, animal bones (Cattle, pig sheep/goat) and other food waste such as charred grains of wheat and barley. Evidence of butchery was observed in a cattle ulna fragment with multiple chop marks which suggests that carcass dismemberment and portioning occurred in the area. Types of pottery include a storage jar rim of

HER ref.	Period	Summary
		abraded Thetford-type ware dating 10th-11th century, body sherds of Early medieval ware and Shell-and-sand-tempered ware dating 11th-early 13th century as well as body sherds/base/rim fragments of Medieval coarseware of later 12th-14th century date. Environmental samples were taken which provided evidence for cereal consumption on site, and the charcoal fragments indicate that areas of oak woodland were being exploited for fuel, as well as open and riverine areas as field maple and poplar/willow were present.
SUP 035	med	Archaeological evaluation identified three principal areas of archaeological remains. Close to Gipping Road, in the north-west of the site was a group of possible settlement related features comprising a flint cobbled surface, pits and ditches. These all sat within a square ditched enclosure shown on 20th century maps - a possible relict medieval field. Parts of the area were truncated by large post-medieval pits, although an extant pond to the north is thought to represent one corner of a moated enclosure. Against the north-eastern boundary of the site was a concentration of ditches and pits with a large quantity of finds, suggestive of the edge of a settlement, possibly a small farmstead beyond the site boundary. In the north of the site a 12th-13th century ditch system was excavated. These were probably subdivisions of a wider medieval enclosure system that divided the north of the site into 3 major parts until the 20th century. The modern site boundaries are also probably reflective of the medieval layout (
SUP 036	med	Archaeological evaluation identified three medieval ditches, four post-medieval post holes and an un undated gully
SUP 037	med	Further evaluation of and west of Thorney Green Road, Stowupland.
SUP 041	?Rom	Quern fragments, ? date, found 1960 by G P Morris.

APPENDIX C: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Area	Feature Category	Description *Interpretation*	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
100		1	1	Layer	Topsoil - dark			0.4	101	
101		1	1	Layer	Subsoil, pale brown-orange silty clay. *The 'weathered' surface of the natural subsoil slightly blended with overlying topsoil.*			0.1		100
200		2	1	Layer	Topsoil.			0.4	201	
201		2	1	Layer	Subsoil. *The 'weathered' surface of the natural subsoil slightly blended with overlying topsoil.*			0.1		200
300		3	2	Layer	Topsoil.			0.3	301	
301		3	2	Layer	Subsoil. *The 'weathered' surface of the natural subsoil slightly blended with overlying topsoil.*			0.06		300
400		4	2	Layer	Topsoil.			0.35	401	
401		4	2		Subsoil. *The 'weathered' surface of the natural subsoil slightly blended with overlying topsoil.*			0		400
500		5	3		Topsoil.			0.4	501	
501		5	3		Subsoil. *The 'weathered' surface of the natural subsoil slightly blended with overlying topsoil.*			0.05		500
502	502	5	3	Pit Cut	Sub oval shaped cut with steep sides down to a flat base. *Probable pit or terminal of a ditch.*	0.8+	1.0	0.2		
503	502	5	3	Pit Fill	Fill in Cut 502. Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal. *Deliberate infilling of cut with debris.*					
504	504	5	3	Pit Cut	Possible pit or natural feature. Steep sides down to a flat base. *Possible pit although it may be just a discolouration of the natural subsoil related to a ?tree.*	0.55	1.1	0.12		
505	504	5	3	Pit Fill	Fill in cut 5054. Light greyish brown silty clay.					
600		6	3	Layer	Topsoil.			0.45	601	
601		6	3	Layer	Subsoil/made ground deposit - layer of 'topsoil' containing a large proportion of modern debris spread over much of the SE two-thirds of Trench 6. *layer of dumped material buried with topsoil, metal tubing, aluminium*			0.25		600

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Area	Feature Category	Description *Interpretation*	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
					framing and other debris (none retained).					
602	602	6	3	Ditch Cut	Ditch, aligned roughly south-east northwest. Gently sloping sides down to a slightly rounded, flat base. Narrows as it progresses to the northwest. *Ditch.*		0.8	0.08		
603	602	6	3	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 602. Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks.					
604	602	6	3	Ditch Cut	Ditch - same as 602 although narrower at this point.		0.3	0.04		
605	602	6	3	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 604. Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks.					
606	606	6	3	Ditch Cut	Ditch, aligned approximately southeast-northwest. Steeply sloping sides and a flattish base.		0.95	0.34		
607	606	6	3	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 606. Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks. Also, numerous lumps of fired clay.					
608	608	6	3	Ditch Cut	Ditch, aligned approximately southwest-northeast. Sloping sides, initially gently before becoming abruptly steeper with depth down to a narrow base.		2.4	0.9+		
609	608	6	3	Ditch Fill	Upper fill in cut 608. Mid yellow-brown clay.				610	
610	608	6	3	Ditch Fill	Lower fill in cut 608. Mid yellow-brown clay with frequent snail shells.					609

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS

Levels are expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), as recorded by the GPS survey equipment.

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6
Trench length	23m	32.5m	32m	23m	20m	19m
Current ground level	SW end 57.97m NE end 57.47m	E end 57.66m W end 58.20m	NE end 58.67m SW end 59.27m	NW end 59.40m SE end 59.35m	NE end 60.14m SW end 60.35m	NW end 60.30m SE end 60.45m
Depth of natural subsoil	SW end 0.47m (57.50m) NE end 0.40m (56.07m)	E end 0.40m (57.26m) W end 0.37m (57.83m)	NE end 0.36m (58.31m) SW end 0.29m (58.98m)	NW end 0.38m (59.02m) SE end 0.31m (59.04m)	NE end 0.44m (59.70m) SW end 0.41m (59.94m)	NW end 0.50m (59.80m) SE end 0.65m (59.80m)
	Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are levels in metres AOD.					

Appendix E Finds

Table 1 Bulk finds by context (initial processing quantification)

Context	Pottery		Fired clay		Animal Bone		Shell		Chalk		Sample Finds	Spotdate (initial processing)
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
503	1	7									Fired Clay (59g), Heat-altered flint, Bone (Sample no. 1)	Med (pot)
607	7	59	18	136	2	17			2	4	Pottery, Fired Clay (558g), Heat-altered flint, Bone, Shell (Sample no. 2)	Med (pot)
609	2	24										Med (pot)
610	1	13			3	24	1	10				Preh/Sax? (pot)
Totals	***11***	***103***	***18***	***136***	***5***	***41***	***1***	***10***	***2***	***4***		

Table 2 Pottery by context

Ctxt no.	Trench no.	Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No.)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating
503	5	502	pit	pot	med	MCW			1	6		(A)	1	Single sherd, slightly abraded	L12-14C
503 <2>	5	502	pit	pot	med	MCW		B x2	12	56		(A)	3	Small-medium sherds (includes small sheds from 2 x base edges) – recovered from bulk sample 2	L12-14C
607	6	606	ditch	pot	E med	EMWSS			4	15			3	Hand formed/finished	11-13C
607	6	606	ditch	pot	E med/ med	THETG (?)			3	42			1	Coarse sandy fabric with grey core, black surface, possibly Grimston (Thestford) or Grimstone C (Leah 1994, 84) – identification and dating not clear	10-11C poss 12-14C
609	6	608	ditch	pot	med	MCW			2	24			2		L12-14C
610	6	608	ditch	pot	Preh or Sax				1	13		(A)	1	Hand-made dark sandy fabric with stone	5th-1C BC or c.

Ctxt no.	Trench no.	Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Pots (min No.)	Description/ comments	Pottery dating
														inclusions (up to 6mm); surfaces covered in a sandy concretion, possibly cess based/	5th-7th C AD

Table 3 Fired clay by context

Ctxt	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Material/ specific type	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Abrad.	Description/ comments	Spot date/ associated dating
503 <2>	5	502	pit	Fired clay		fsc(1)	7	51	(A)	Material from processing Sample no. 2 Orange/red sandy fabric with occasional small chalk fragments (fsc); irregular pieces, one with parts of small opposed wattle voids from withies c. 10mm dia; one other with part of a single wattle void possibly c. 15mm dia. – structural fired clay	Med (pottery)
503 <2>	5	502	pit	Fired clay		fscp mscp	17	8	(A)	Material from processing Sample no. 2 Very small pieces/fragments, mostly orange or orange/buff with pieces or streaks of pale firing clay (fscp mscp)	Med (pottery)
607	6	606	ditch	Fired clay		fsc(2)	18	136	(A)	Light buff surface, orange interior, common chalk pieces/fragments (fsc), surviving surfaces on one face only, flat/slightly undulating; piece up to 20mm thick, one with flattish back but no certain interior surface (no wattle voids)	Med (pottery)
607 <S1>	6	606	ditch	Fired clay		fsc(2)	90	558	(A)	Material from processing Sample no. 1 Light buff surface, orange interior, common chalk pieces/fragments (fsc), surviving surfaces on one face only, flat/slightly undulating; pieces up to 25mm thick – no clear indication of an interior surface (no wattle voids)	Med (pottery)

Table 4 Recorded artefacts

Registered Artefact No.	Context No.	Object	Material	Frag. No.	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period/ Associated dating evidence
1	607	Sheet	Copper alloy	1	0.43	Fragment of sheet copper alloy, sub-rectangular in plan. One face has oblique filing marks across it; the other is plain.	0.36	17.7	25.1	Associated with medieval pottery

Table 5 Animal bone

Ctxt	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Specific type	No.	Wt/g	condition	Description/ comments	Associated dating evidence
503 <2>	5	502	pit	Animal bone		3	23	moderate	Medium-large mammal, 3 bone pieces with smaller fragments, broken and abraded pieces of bone mass - recovered from processing of bulk soil sample	Medieval pottery
503 <2>	5	502	pit	Animal bone (?burnt)	Longbone	5	4		Medium size mammal: Small pieces of whitened ?burnt bone, up to 35mm in length – recovered from processing of bulk soil sample	Medieval pottery
607	6	606	ditch	Animal bone	Rib, Longbone	2	17	good	Medium-large size mammal: small section from a rib, slightly abraded surface, broken at both ends, one end clean cut/chop from butchery. Medium size mammal: section of a longbone, broken at both ends, possibly sheep	Medieval pottery
607 <1>	6	606	ditch	Animal bone		3	1		Bone fragments, recovered from processing of bulk soil sample	
610	6	608	ditch	Animal bone	Scapula end	3	24	good	Medium size mammal: joint from proximal end of scapula bone and associated fragments	

APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: cotswold2-375840

Project details

Project name	Stowupland High School
Short description of the project	trenched evaluation revealed three ditches and two pits. Pottery recovered from two of the ditches has been dated to the medieval period (12th-14thC + some 11thC). One ditch also produced a large amount of fired clay/burnt daub.
Project dates	Start: 16-12-2019 End: 03-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SUP 048 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SCC/0051/19MS - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWUPLAND Stowupland High School
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 06862 59959 52.198481455776 1.02731458358 52 11 54 N 001 01 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 56.99m Max: 59.94m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	SUP 048
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	SUP 048
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	SUP 048
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Stowupland High School Sixth Form Centre Church Road, Stowupland Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	CA Report: SU0092_1
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	CA (Suffolk)
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