

# Field South of Kirton Sewage Works, Kirton, Suffolk

*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Andrew Hawes

*on behalf of:*  
GH & JG Paul

CA Project: SU0248  
CA Report: SU0248\_1  
OASIS ID: Cotswold2-416820  
HER Ref: KIR 093

June 2021



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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4. METHODOLOGY.....	5
5. RESULTS.....	6
6. THE FINDS .....	12
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	15
8. DISCUSSION.....	17
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	18
10. REFERENCES.....	19
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....	20
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	28
APPENDIX C: HER RESULTS .....	30
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM .....	34
APPENDIX E: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....	35

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## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Site, showing local HER monuments (1:7,500)
- Fig. 3 Overall trench plan, showing archaeological features and NMP data (1:1000)
- Fig. 4 Plan of Trenches 11-22, showing archaeological features and NMP data (1:400)
- Fig. 5 Trench 1: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 6 Trench 11: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 7 Trench 11: sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 8 Trench 12: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 9 Trench 12: sections and photographs (1:20)
- Fig. 10 Trench 13: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 11 Trench 13: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 12 Trench 15: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 13 Trench 15: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 14 Trench 16: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 15 Trench 17: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 16 Trench 18: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 17 Trench 20: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 18 Trench 20: section and photograph (1:20)
- Fig. 19 Trench 21: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 20 Trench 22: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 21 Trench 22: section and photograph (1:20)

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Field South of Kirton Sewage Works
<b>Location:</b>	Kirton, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	628651 239488
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	12–16 April 2021
<b>OASIS ID:</b>	Cotswold2-416820
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
<b>Site Code:</b>	KIR 093

In April 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land south of Kirton Sewage Works, Drunkard's Lane, Kirton, Suffolk. Twenty-two trenches were excavated, with archaeological deposits identified in eleven. Cropmarks have previously been recorded in the south-eastern area of site and within the surrounding fields, several ditches identified within Trenches 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22 may relate to these, but remain undated.

The archaeological features were generally encountered in the central and south-east corner of the site, with the exception of a small undated pit in Trench 1 to the north. Of the twenty-four features, fourteen were ditches, nine were pits and one was a posthole. Only a few finds were recovered, with the majority of the features excavated devoid of datable material. Evidence for prehistoric activity included Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery recovered from a ditch in Trench 12 and several flakes of struck flint recovered from a pit and a posthole within Trench 13. The medieval activity was restricted to a single pit within Trench 15, which contained sherds from a single exceptionally large early Medieval jar/cooking pot.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In April 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land south of Kirton Sewage Works, Drunkard's Lane, Kirton, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 628651 239488; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken for Andrew Hawes, who was acting on behalf of GH and JH Paul.
- 1.2. Prior to the submission of a planning application, a programme of archaeological evaluation was requested by Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The Brief dated 1st March 2021 (Stewart 2021) defined the scope of the evaluation which was then carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Stuart Boulter (CA 2021) and approved by Gemma Stewart.
- 1.3. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with SCCAS Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.4. The proposed development site is approximately 2.33ha in extent currently comprising an agricultural field. It lies on the south side of a shallow valley, falling quite steeply to the south from c.20m AOD down to c.10m AOD, overlooking a small watercourse some 150m to the north. It is bounded by Kirton Sewage Works to the north, Drunkard's Lane to the East and agricultural land to the west and south.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Thames Group – clay, silt and sand, sedimentary deposits form approximately thirty-four to fifty-six million years ago in the Palaeogene Periods, with no superficial geological deposits recorded (BGS 2021).

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## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The County Historic Environmental Record (HER) records forty-six entries within 1km of the site, full summaries of which are shown in Appendix C, Table 7, and shown in Figure 2.
- 2.2. The site is located c.700m from the historic core of Kirton, with a single HER entry recorded within the site boundary (KIR 019) which comprises cropmark evidence of two ditched trackways. Cropmark evidence has also been recorded in the fields surrounding the application area (FLK 002, 006, 007, 037) along with a number of Bronze Age funerary monuments (e.g. FLK 003, 009, 010, 035 and TYN 036). Within the wider area of the site, further noteworthy cropmarks have been recorded (KIR 016, 017, 018 and 053) alongside further Bronze Age funerary monuments (KIR 015).

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).
- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate any features linked to cropmarks identified during National Mapping Programme (NMP), including HER entries KIR 019 which enters the proposed development site, and FLK 007 to the east.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of twenty-two 30m long, 1.8m wide trenches (Fig. 3).
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test NMP cropmark evidence and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.

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- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS and pre-scanned for services prior to excavation. Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision down to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. All upcast spoil and archaeological features were scanned for artefactual evidence and subject to a metal detector survey.
- 4.5. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned, and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.6. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.7. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.8. CA will make arrangements with the recipient (SCCAS) for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).
- 4.9. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7.
- 5.2. An overview of the overburden sequence is described, followed by a brief description of trenches which did not contain any archaeological remains. Trenches with archaeological remains are then presented in order of trench number.



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#### *Overburden deposits and surface geology*

- 5.3. The 0.3-0.4m thick topsoil encountered across the site consisted of mid-dark grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions. The horizon between the topsoil and the underlying subsoil deposit and surface geology was clear.
- 5.4. A subsoil deposit was identified in fourteen of the trenches (Trenches 2, 4, 7, 11, 13-22); notably it was absent in the western trenches where the surface geology presented as clay. The deposit comprised pale greyish brown and mid yellow brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions and ranged between 0.12-0.32m thick. The horizon between the topsoil and the underlying subsoil deposit was clear, but more diffuse with the surface geology.
- 5.5. The surface geology was encountered at depths of between 0.3m- 0.7m below the present ground level. The surface geology presented as a mix of mid blueish greyish orange clay, pale brownish grey silty sand with frequent iron panning inclusions, and mid yellow orange sand. Clay deposits were identified predominantly in the western and northern sides of site, intermixed with the silt deposits, whilst the sand deposits were generally located towards the south-east.

#### *Trenches without archaeological remains (Figs.3 and 4)*

- 5.6. Trenches 2-10, 14 and 19 did not contain any archaeological features or deposits. With the exception of Trench 4, these will not be described in further detail below. Summaries of these trenches, including the topsoil, subsoil, and surface geology descriptions (which do not differ from the above general descriptions), can be found in Appendix A.

#### **Trenches with archaeological remains**

##### *Trench 1 (Figs.3 and 5)*

- 5.7. Trench 1 was aligned north to south, with a 0.34m thickness of topsoil over the natural geology. An undated pit was identified in the middle of the trench.
- 5.8. Pit 0102 was oval measuring 0.96m by 0.48m with a depth of 0.14m, roughly orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, with moderately sloping sides leading to a slightly concave base. The single fill 0103 comprised dark orange grey slightly clayey silty sand with common charcoal flecks and smears of fired clay. Although there were small areas of scorching visible in the base of the feature, there was no substantial evidence of *in situ* burning.

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#### *Trench 4 (Fig. 3)*

- 5.9. This trench was aligned north to south, with 0.4m of topsoil over 0.2m of subsoil which, in turn, overlay the natural geology. Due to the similarities between the subsoil deposit and the surface geology a machine excavated sondage was opened in the centre of the trench to confirm that the character of the two deposits. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

#### *Trench 11 (Figs. 3, 4, 6 and 7)*

- 5.10. Trench 11 was orientated east to west, with the natural geology covered by 0.16m of subsoil which, in turn, was overlain by 0.4m of topsoil. An undated re-cut ditch along with three pits were recorded.
- 5.11. Undated pits 1103, 1105 and 1107 were all located towards the eastern end of the trench. Pit 1103 was oval measuring 0.88m long, 0.8m wide and 0.76m deep, with very steep, almost vertical sides leading to a flattish base. Pit 1107 was only partially exposed within the trench, but probably sub-circular in shape, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.58m deep, with very steep almost vertical sides leading to a flat base. Pit 1105 oval with very irregular sides leading to an uneven base, measuring 0.9m long, 0.5m wide and 0.36m deep. The pits were all filled with mid purple, loose clayey silt with iron panning, but no other significant inclusions. None of the pits produced any finds. The fill appears to have been formed by gleying, with the iron depleted due to changing oxidation conditions (A. Kowalska, *Pers. Comm*).
- 5.12. Ditch 1109 was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west with moderately steep sides leading to a concave base and measuring 2m wide and 0.9m deep. It contained fill 1110, a pale greyish brown clayey silt, that was truncated by a later re-cut 1113, measuring 1.64m wide and 0.52m deep, with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. With a lower fill 1111, a pale brownish yellow clayey silt, sealed by an upper fill 1112, a mid-dark grey brown clayey silt.

#### *Trench 12 (Figs. 3, 4, 8 and 9)*

- 5.13. This trench was aligned north to south, with a 0.4m thickness of topsoil directly overlying the natural geology. Two parallel east to west orientated ditches were identified towards the centre of the trench.
- 5.14. Undated ditch 1203 measured 1.1m wide and 0.44m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides leading to a concave base. The ditch contained two fills; a basal

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deposit, 1204 consisted of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions, overlain by 1205, a dark grey brown silty clay.

- 5.15. Ditch 1206 was located approximately 2m north of ditch 1203. It was 0.7m wide, 0.22m deep with moderately steep sides leading to a flattish base and filled with a mid greyish brown clayey silt with patches of orange clay and occasional stone inclusions. Sixty-two sherds (184g) of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill and the environmental sample.

*Trench 13 (Figs. 3, 4, 10 and 11)*

- 5.16. Trench 13 was orientated east to west, with 0.34m of topsoil over 0.18m of subsoil which, in turn, covered the natural geology. Two pits and a posthole were identified in the trench.
- 5.17. Posthole 1303 was located in the west end of the trench, it was oval, measuring 0.52m long, 0.5m wide and 0.32m deep with steep almost vertical sides leading to a flat base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand with common charcoal flecks. Three struck flints flakes (7g) were recovered.
- 5.18. Pit 1305 was located immediately west of posthole 1303. It was oval, with a north-west to south-east orientation, measuring 0.92m by, 0.64m and 0.14m deep, with gradually sloping sides leading to a flattish base. The fill was very similar to fill 1304, a dark greyish brown silty sand with common charcoal flecks, which again contained three struck flint flakes (10g).
- 5.19. Pit 1307 was situated in the eastern end of the trench, it was oval, measuring 0.58m by, 0.52m and 0.12m deep, with shallow sloping sides leading to a flattish base. The single fill 1308 comprised mid yellow brown coarse sand. No finds were recovered.

*Trench 15 (Figs. 3, 4 and 17)*

- 5.20. This trench was aligned north to south, with the natural geology covered by 0.3m of subsoil which, in turn, was overlain by 0.4m of topsoil. Three undated ditches and a pit were recorded.
- 5.21. Ditches 1503 and 1505 were aligned east-south-east to west-north-west, both had moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. Ditch 1503 was 1m wide and

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0.32m deep, while 1505 was 1.2m wide and 0.24m deep. Both were filled with mid grey clayey silt with brown mottling throughout, and occasional small stones.

- 5.22. Ditch terminus 1507 was located towards the northern end of the trench, on an east-south-east to west-north-west alignment. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately steep sides leading to a flattish base and filled with a mid grey clayey silt, with brown mottling throughout, and occasional small stones.
- 5.23. Pit 1509 was oval with a north-west to south-east alignment, measuring 1.76m by, 0.98m and 0.24m deep. It had a moderately steep south-east side and a more gradual north-west side leading to a shallow concave base. The single fill comprised mid grey clayey silt with brown mottling throughout, and occasional small stones. Fifteen sherds (187g) of Medieval pottery, and four sherds (4g) of Prehistoric pottery were recovered. The Medieval pottery probably comprises of a single vessel, an early 11th-12th/ early 13th century exceptionally large jar/ cooking pot, the prehistoric pottery from this context is residual.

*Trench 16 (Figs. 3, 4 and 14)*

- 5.24. Trench 16 was orientated east to west, with 0.36m of topsoil over 0.28m of subsoil which, in turn, overlain the natural geology. A single undated ditch was recorded towards the centre of the trench.
- 5.25. Ditch 1603 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 0.78m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base. The single fill comprised pale brownish grey clayey silt with brownish orange mottling and occasional small stone inclusions.

*Trench 17 (Figs. 3, 4 and 15)*

- 5.26. This trench was aligned north to south, with the natural geology covered by 0.28m of subsoil which, in turn, was overlain by 0.34m of topsoil. A ditch and a pit were recorded with no finds recovered from either feature.
- 5.27. Ditch 1703 was located towards the southern end of the trench and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base. The single fill comprised mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones inclusions. Notably, the ditch was not identified within Trench 21 to the south, indicating it may terminate or change direction between the trenches.

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- 5.28. Pit 1705 was located in the centre of the trench, oval in plan with an east to west orientation and measuring 0.82m by, 0.56m and 0.1m deep, with a steeply sloping east side, more gradual to the west, leading to a shallow concave base. The single fill, 1706 comprised mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones.

*Trench 18 (Figs. 3, 4 and 16)*

- 5.29. Trench 18 was orientated east to west, with 0.3m of topsoil covering 0.12m of subsoil which, in turn, overlain the natural geology. A single undated ditch was excavated within the trench.

- 5.30. Ditch 1803/1805 was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, it terminated approximately 6m into the trench, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

*Trench 20 (Figs. 3, 4, 17 and 18))*

- 5.31. This trench was aligned north to south, here the natural geology was covered by 0.3m of subsoil which, in turn, was overlain by 0.4m of topsoil. A pit and a potential ditch terminus were identified within the trench, neither of which produced any finds.

- 5.32. Pit 2003 was located in the south end of the trench. It was oval with a north-west to south-east alignment, measuring 0.87m by, 0.63m and 0.22m deep with gradually sloping shallow sides leading to a flattish base. The single fill comprised mid greyish brown silty sand.

- 5.33. A potential ditch terminus, or a possible pit was identified in the centre of the trench. It was at least 0.87m long, 0.63m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderately steep sides leading to a concave base. The single fill comprised pale brownish grey silty sand.

*Trench 21 (Figs. 3, 4 and 19)*

- 5.34. Trench 21 was orientated east to west, with 0.36m of topsoil covering 0.32m of subsoil which, in turn, overlay the surface geology. An undated ditch was recorded in the centre of the trench.

- 5.35. Ditch 2103 was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides leading to a shallow concave base. The fill comprised mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

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*Trench 22 (Fig. 3, 4, 20 and 21)*

- 5.36. This trench was orientated north-west to south-east. Here the surface geology was covered by 0.3m of subsoil which, in turn, was overlain by 0.34m of topsoil. Two ditches were recovered within the trench. No finds were recovered from either ditch.
- 5.37. Ditch 2203 was located in the centre of the trench, it was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.26m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides leading to a shallow concave base. The single fill comprised mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional small stone inclusions. This ditch appears to align with a cropmark targeted by the trench.
- 5.38. Ditch 2205 was located in the north-west end of the trench, again on a north-east to south-west alignment, it measured 0.54m wide, and 0.14m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides leading to a shallow concave base. The single fill consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.

## **6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1. The bulk finds recovered consist of small quantities of prehistoric and medieval pottery and a few prehistoric worked (struck) flints.
- 6.2. Almost all the of prehistoric sherds came from one context, the fill of ditch 1206, located in Trench 12, although a few fragments were also recovered from a bulk soil sample taken from pit 1509 in Trench 15. The sherds from the ditch represent part of one, possibly two pots and are of likely of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.
- 6.3. A small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint flakes, recovered from two features in Trench 13, is not closely dated, although probably also of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.
- 6.4. The medieval pottery, which came from the fill of pit 1509 in Trench 15, almost certainly comprises sherds from a single pot, an exceptionally large early medieval shell-tempered jar/cooking pot of late 11th-12th/early 13th century date. The pot has seen use as the external surfaces are partly covered by a soot deposit.
- 6.5. The finds indicate later prehistoric activity, probably late Bronze Age-Iron Age, in the area of Trenches 12 and 13 associated with a ditch, pit and a post-hole,

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although some might be residual. Also, activity in the early medieval period is indicated in the vicinity of Trench 15, with part of a pot recovered from a pit.

### Pottery

- 6.6. The pottery assemblage is made up of a small group of prehistoric sherds from the fill of a ditch located in Trench 12 and sherds from an Early medieval pot and prehistoric pottery fragments from a pit in Trench 15.

#### *Prehistoric pottery*

- 6.7. Sherds and small fragments of flint-tempered, hand-made prehistoric pottery were recovered from two features: ditch 1206, context 1207, in Trench 12 and pit 1509, context 1510, located in Trench 15. In total, there are sixty-six sherds (188g). Sixty-two sherds (184g) comes from ditch 1206, which includes a small piece recovered during processing a bulk soil sample (Sample 1). The few very small pieces from pit 1509 were all recovered from a bulk soil sample (Sample 2). The fabric of all of these sherds appears very similar. The pottery is listed and described by context in Table 3 (Appendix B).
- 6.8. The description of the pottery fabric (F1) is based on the sherds from context 1207. There is no indication that the fabric of the smaller pieces differs significantly. The fabric contains common small-medium and occasional large pieces of crushed heat-altered flint, slightly protruding from surfaces; some sand is present, although it is not clear whether this is an added tempering material, and there is also some dark, rather amorphous material visible in section which is probably organic.
- 6.9. It has not been possible to establish whether one or two pots are represented among the pottery from ditch 1206. Ten of the sherds (67g) have brownish-orange surfaces rather than grey and there are other possible differences between these two groups. The oxidised pieces may, on average, have a greater sand content, but this is not entirely clear. Also, they are the only pieces to have marks on the surfaces, three sherds having close-set fine lines and occasional deeper scoring that appear to be wipe marks rather than decoration. However, the thickness and the interior of all of the sherds are very similar and the potential differences could be due to tonal variation produced during uneven firing of one pot.
- 6.10. Apart from the probable wipe marks the sherds are plain and there are no diagnostic pieces from the rim or shoulder. Dating relies on the fabric and nature of the sherds which can be misleading as flint was in use as a main temper, certainly

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in south-eastern England, through much of the prehistoric period. Overall, the nature of the fabric and sherds suggest a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, c.late 2nd millennium BC to the mid or possibly 3rd quarter of the 1st millennium BC.

#### *Medieval pottery*

- 6.11. A small group of sherds, all tempered with crushed shell, was recovered from the fill of pit 1509, context 1510, in Trench 15. In total, there are fifteen sherds (187g). On some pieces the external surface is abraded and only two of the body sherds could be joined; however, it appears certain that these sherds are all part of one pot, this being a cooking pot in Early medieval, shell-tempered ware (EMSS). The pot is listed and described in Table 4 (Appendix B).
- 6.12. The fabric is peppered with voids which are impressions from leached-out shell-temper and contains common rounded quartz and moderate slightly amorphous black inclusions that appear to be burnt organic material. Surviving surfaces are red-brown with some grey and the fabric core is a grey-buff colour.
- 6.13. The pieces from the pot include a large rim and shoulder sherd (97g), two base edge sherds, preserving part of the sagging base and relatively thin-walled sherds from the body. The shoulder of the pot is high and distinctly squared, almost carinated, where the rim appears to have been joined onto the body. The rim itself is relatively simple in form, though everted with a flattened top and slight internal ledge. The surviving section of rim shows the pot to be of large size and indicates a rim diameter of about 350mm. The outside of the pot, where not abraded, preserves heavy soot deposits from use over a fire, presumably a wood fire
- 6.14. The pot can be compared with a group of exceptionally large cooking pots known from Colchester, Essex (Cotter 2000, 35-36). These are shell and sand-tempered, commonly grey or red-brown in colour with squared shoulders and rim diameters up to c.330mm. They appear to have been wheel-finished. Although it is not entirely clear, there are indications of possible wheel-turning on the interior of the wall of the two base sherds from the pot here. While most of the examples of these pots from Colchester are from residual contexts there is one example from a context in the town ditch dated c.1150-1200 and an example from a robber trench dated to the 12th century (ibid, 36).



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- 6.15. At Colchester, the date range of sandy shelly wares is considered to be c.11th-early 13th century (ibid, 36) and this matches with the generally accepted dates for this fabric in London (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 68).

### Lithics

- 6.16. Six worked (struck) flints, (17g), were recovered through the hand excavation of two features located in Trench 13; all are flakes. Overall, the assemblage could be characterised as small, crude in terms of workmanship and relatively undiagnostic. The flints are listed and described by context in Table 5 (Appendix B).
- 6.17. Three small flakes were recovered from the fill of posthole 1303, context 1304, and three small flakes were also recovered from the fill of pit 1305, context 1306. The flakes are crude, probably struck using hard hammer, with some squat (broad and relatively thick) in shape. Although generally undiagnostic, crude, thick, squat flakes are often associated with later Bronze Age and Iron Age flint knapping (Humphrey 2007).
- 6.18. The assemblage clearly results from prehistoric activity, suggesting flint utilisation at a relatively low level and while difficult to date, the character of the assemblage suggests a Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Plant macrofossils

#### *Introduction and Methods*

- 7.1. Two bulk samples, 60 litres of soil, were taken from ditch [1206], Trench 12 and pit [1509], in Trench 15. The samples were processed in full 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.
- 7.2. The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 1 below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The non-floating

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residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

#### Quantification

- 7.3. For the purposes of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively 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

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	1207	1206	ditch	Prehistoric	charcoal + rootlets ++
2	1510	1509	pit	Medieval	charcoal + rootlets +

Table 1. Summary of processed flot remains

#### Discussion

- 7.4. Both samples produced very small flots of 5ml or less. The majority of this volume was made up of modern fibrous rootlets which are intrusive. Small quantities of wood charcoal were recovered from both samples, but were generally highly comminuted, making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

#### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

- 7.5. The samples taken during this evaluation were generally unproductive, containing mainly fragmented wood charcoal and modern rootlets. The wood charcoal may represent small scale domestic activities taking place in the vicinity. Alternatively, however, the sparse and abraded nature of the material means it may represent general settlement detritus, that has been subject to movement across a wider area, through the actions of wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled.
- 7.6. It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the material recovered during this evaluation. However, if further interventions are carried out on this site, bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated context, in order to further investigate the nature of the activities taking place in the vicinity. Any additional plant material recovered may provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

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## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation has defined the character, significance and deposit model of the archaeology present within the development site.
- 8.2. The evidence indicates the survival of archaeological remains with the presence of activity in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, and medieval periods.

### *Prehistoric*

- 8.3. The Prehistoric activity is limited to features present within Trenches 12 and 13. Ditch 1206 was aligned east to west and contained sixty-two sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch 1203, which ran alongside, parallel with 1206, suggesting that they may demark the same boundary. These ditches are on a slightly different alignment than the NMP cropmarks identified both within the site and in the adjacent field, which generally appear to run on a north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, making it unlikely that they represent the same period of activity.
- 8.4. Two small discrete features, pits 1305 and 1303 within Trench 13, contained struck flints that are likely late prehistoric in date. A single posthole was identified within the trench, which could indicate the presence of a structure in this area.
- 8.5. Four sherds of Prehistoric pottery were also recovered from pit 1509 in Trench 15. The pottery assemblage within this pit was predominately medieval, indicating that these prehistoric sherds are residual.
- 8.6. The prehistoric assemblage while limited, does suggest at least some level of activity in the area during the Later Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age.

### *Medieval*

- 8.7. Pit 1509 within Trench 15 contained fifteen sherds of early 11th-12th/ early 13th century pottery; these appear to belong to a single vessel, an exceptionally large jar/ cooking pot. Other than a few small sherds of residual prehistoric pottery, no other finds were recovered from the feature. The absence of any other medieval features suggests only a limited level of activity in the immediate vicinity at that time.

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### *Undated*

- 8.8. The vast majority of features excavated during the evaluation remain undated and comprise ditches and pits.
- 8.9. One of the main aims of the WSI was to identify any features which may be associated with the NMP cropmarks recorded within the site itself and in the adjacent field. Of the features encountered within the trenches, it is probable that ditches identified within Trenches 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22 directly relate to these cropmarks. These ditches run on similar alignments to the cropmarks, north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west, and probably form part of the same field system. Unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered from any of the features potentially linked with these cropmarks.
- 8.10. The ditches within Trench 15 all run on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment, possibly indicating that these were contemporary, but also probably a separate phase to the ditches associated with the cropmarks.
- 8.11. The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

### *Confidence Rating*

- 8.12. The evaluation took place in dry weather conditions and the only limiting factor to the investigation was sunlight creating difficult machining conditions and poor photography lighting. Full co-operation was received from the client and a moderate-high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Smart, assisted by Charley Morgan and Tom Haynes. This report was written by Rebecca Smart. The finds report was compiled by Philippa Walton with contributions from Stephen Benfield (pottery) and Mick Green (lithics) and the environmental report was written by Anna West, with thanks to Agata Kowalska for her advice of deposit formation. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA, by Stuart Boulter, who also edited the report.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context no.	Feature no.	Trench no.	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0100		1	Topsoil	Layer	Mid brown grey loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.34
0101		1	Natural	Layer	Mix of grey reddish orange clayey silty sand and orange blue clay			
0102		1	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped with a NNE-SSW alignment, with moderately sloping sides leading to a slightly concave base	0.96	0.48	0.14
0103	0102	1	Pit	Fill	Dark orange grey slightly clayey silty sand with common charcoal flecks and smears of fired clay, scorching at base of feature.	0.96	0.48	0.14
0200		2	Topsoil	Layer	Mid brown grey loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.4
0201		2	Subsoil	Layer	Pale grey brown clayey silty sand with Fe panning staining throughout and occasional flecks of charcoal.			0.25
0202		2	Natural	Layer	Mix of orange blue clay and grey yellow brown silt with Fe panning.			
0300		3	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.34
0301		3	Natural	Layer	Orange blue silty clay and pale brown grey silty sand with frequent Fe panning inclusions			
0400		4	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.4
0401		4	Subsoil	Layer	Pale brownish grey clayey silty sand with Fe panning and occasional charcoal inclusions.			0.2
0402		4	Natural	Layer	Orange grey silty clay and brownish grey with Fe panning throughout.			
0500		5	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.36
0501		5	Natural	Layer	Orange blue silty clay and pale brown grey silty sand with frequent Fe panning inclusions			

Context no.	Feature no.	Trench no.	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0600		6	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.3
0601		6	Natural	Layer	Orange blue silty clay and pale brown grey silty sand with frequent Fe panning inclusions			
0700		7	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.36
0701		7	Subsoil	Layer	Pale brown yellow loose silty sand mottled with pale grey throughout and occasional charcoal flecks.			0.2
0702		7	Natural	Layer	Pale orange grey yellow silty sand with Fe staining throughout			
0800		8	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.4
0801		8	Natural	Layer	Mix of pale grey brown clayey silty sand and orange blue clay			
0900		9	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.4
0901		9	Natural	Layer	Reddish orange clayey silt with Fe panning staining throughout			
1000		10	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.3
1001		10	Natural	Layer	Orange blue clay with patches of reddish orange sandy clay			
1100		11	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.4
1101		11	Subsoil	Layer	Mid brown loose silty sand with no significant inclusions			0.16
1102		11	Natural	Layer	Mix of pale grey brown silty sand and orange blue clay and yellow orange sand.			
1103		11	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular with very steep almost vertical sides leading to a flattish base. The base of the feature hit the water table. One of three purple pits located within the trench.	0.88	0.8	0.76
1104	1103	11	Pit	Fill	Mid purple loose clayey silt with Fe staining, but no other significant inclusions.	0.88	0.8	0.76

Context no.	Feature no.	Trench no.	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1105		11	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped in plan, with moderately sloping irregular sides leading to an irregular base. One of three purple pits within the trench.	0.9	0.5	0.36
1106	1105	11	Pit	Fill	Pale Greyish purple loose clayey silt with some Fe staining, but no other significant inclusions, this also hit the water table	0.9	0.5	0.36
1107		11	Pit	Cut	Partially exposed pit (covered by N LOE) likely circular, with very steep, almost vertical sides leading to a flat base. One of three purple pits in trench	0.6	0.23+	0.58
1108	1107	11	Pit	Fill	Mid purple loose clayey silt with Fe staining, but no other significant inclusions.	0.6	0.23+	0.58
1109		11	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NNE-SSW with moderately steep sides leading to a concave base.		2	0.9
1110	1109	11	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown loose clayey silt with no significant inclusions		2	0.35
1111	1113	11	Ditch	Fill	Light brownish yellow loose sandy silt with no significant inclusions		0.6	0.34
1112	1113	11	Ditch	Fill	Mid- dark grey brown loose clayey silt with no significant inclusions.		1	0.52
1113		11	Ditch	Cut	Linear re-cut of ditch 1109, moderately steep sides leading to a concave base.		1.64	0.52
1200		12	Topsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.			0.4
1201		12	Natural	Layer	Orange blue silty clay and pale brown grey silty sand with frequent Fe panning inclusions			
1203		12	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated E-W with concave sides leading to a concave base.		1.1	0.44
1204	1203	12	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay of firm compaction with occasional small unsorted stones.		0.74	0.24
1205	1203	12	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown moderately compacted silty clay with occasional small unsorted stones.		1.1	0.2



Context no.	Feature no.	Trench no.	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1206		12	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated E-W with moderately steep sides leading to a flattish base.		0.7	0.22
1207	1206	12	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm clayey silt with common patches of orange clay and occasional small unsorted stones.		0.7	0.22
1300		13	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.34
1301		13	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.18
1302		13	Natural	Layer	Yellow brownish red silty sand with patches of mid yellow sand			
1303		13	Posthole	Cut	Sub-circular with very steep straight sides leading to a flat base.	0.52	0.5	0.32
1304	1303	13	Posthole	Fill	Dark greyish brown loose slightly silty sand with common charcoal flecks, moderately disturbed by rooting.	0.52	0.5	0.32
1305		13	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with a rough NW-SE alignment, shallow sides leading to a flattish base.	0.92	0.64	0.14
1306	1305	13	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown loose slightly silty sand with common charcoal flecks, moderately disturbed by rooting.	0.92	0.64	0.14
1307		13	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with shallow sloping sides leading to a flattish base.	0.58	0.52	0.12
1308	1307	13	Pit	Fill	Mid yellow brown loose coarse sand with no significant inclusions	0.58	0.52	0.12
1400		14	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.34
1401		14	Natural	Layer	Yellow blue clay with patches of grey brown silty sand with Fe staining			
1402		14	Subsoil	Layer	Mid brown silty clay			0.22
1500		15	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.4
1501		15	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.3
1502		15	Natural	Layer	Mix of yellow sand, yellow			

Context no.	Feature no.	Trench no.	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
					orange sandy gravel and yellow orange clayey san, with patches of brownish yellow silt			
1503		15	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated ESE-WNW with a moderately steep southern edge, and a more moderate northern edge with concave base		1	0.32
1504	1503	15	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey soft clayey silt with brown mottling throughout, and occasional small stones		1	0.32
1505		15	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated ESE-WNW with a moderately steep sides leading to a shallow concave base		1.2	0.24
1506	1505	15	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey soft clayey silt with brown mottling throughout, and occasional small stones		1.2	0.24
1507		15	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated ESE-WNW with moderately steep sides leading to a flattish base		0.5	0.2
1508	1507	15	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey soft clayey silt with brown mottling throughout, and occasional small stones		0.5	0.2
1509		15	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan with a NW-SE alignment, with moderately steep south-east side, and a more shallow NW side, leading to a shallow concave base.	1.76	0.98	0.24
1510	1509	15	Pit	Fill	Mid grey soft clayey silt with brown mottling throughout, and occasional small sub-angular stones	1.76	0.98	0.24
1600		16	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.36
1601		16	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.28
1602		16	Natural	Layer	Mix of reddish brown silty sand, yellow orange sand and orange blue clay with Fe panning throughout.			
1603		16	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NNW-SSE with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base.		0.78	0.2
1604	1603	16	Ditch	Fill	Pale brownish grey friable		0.78	0.2

Context no.	Feature no.	Trench no.	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
					clayey silt with brownish orange mottling and occasional small sub-rounded stones			
1700		17	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.34
1701		17	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.28
1702		17	Natural	Layer	Yellow and orange sand with reddish sandy gravel			
1703		17	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NNW-SSE with moderately steep concave sides leading to a shallow concave base	5+	0.64	0.18
1704	1703	17	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones	5+	0.64	0.18
1705		17	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped with a E-W orientation with a steep east side and a more gradual west, leading to a shallow concave base	0.82	0.56	0.1
1706	1705	17	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty sand with occasional small stones	0.82	0.56	0.1
1800		18	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.3
1801		18	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.12
1802		18	Natural	Layer	Mix of yellow sand, yellow orange sandy gravel and yellow orange clayey san, with patches of brownish yellow silt			
1803		18	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated ENE-WSW with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base.	6+	0.6	0.22
1804	1803	18	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones	6+	0.6	0.22
1805		18	Ditch	Cut	Linear ENE-WSW orientation with moderately steep slightly concave sides leading to a flattish base.	6+	0.6	0.24
1806	1805	18	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones	6+	0.6	0.24
1900		19	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with			0.34

Context no.	Feature no.	Trench no.	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
					occasional stone inclusions			
1901		19	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.16
1902		19	Natural	Layer	Orange blue and reddish silty clay with occasional gravel patches			
2000		20	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.4
2001		20	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.3
2002		20	Natural	Layer	N. End was aie brownish whitish grey silty clay , S. end was mid yellow orange coarse sand with Fe panning			
2003		20	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with a rough NW-SE alignment, shallow sides leading to a flattish base.	1	0.57	0.2
2004	2003	20	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with no significant inclusions	1	0.57	0.2
2005		20	Ditch	Cut	Possible linear orientated E-W with moderately steep sides leading to a concave base	0.87	0.63	0.22
2006	2005	20	Ditch	Fill	Light brownish grey loose silty sand with no significant inclusions	0.87	0.63	0.22
2100		21	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.36
2101		21	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.32
2102		21	Natural	Layer	Very soft yellow orange coarse sand with occasional gravel patches			
2103		21	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated SW-NE with concave sides leading to a shallow concave base		0.4	0.14
2104	2103	21	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones		0.4	0.14
2200		22	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional stone inclusions			0.34
2201		22	Subsoil	Layer	Mid yellow brown silty sand mottled with pale whiteish sand			0.3
2202		22	Natural	Layer	Mix of yellow sand, yellow			

Context no.	Feature no.	Trench no.	Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
					orange sandy gravel and yellow orange clayey san, with patches of brownish yellow silt			
2203		22	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW with moderately steep concave sides leading to a concave base.		1.26	0.32
2204	2203	22	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown soft clayey sand with occasional sub-rounded stones		1.26	0.32
2205		22	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW with concave sides leading to a shallow concave base		0.54	0.14
2206	2205	22	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones		0.54	0.14

*Table 2. Context descriptions*

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Ctxt	F/L	Fabric	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Dec.	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Fabric	Pottery date
1207	Ditch 1206	F1	61	183				1 - ?2	Possibly all one pot, though ten sherds (67g) have oxidised surface, but appears same thickness and fabric; all body sherds, two joined (both grey)	Fabric (F1): common small-medium flint with occasional large pieces, some visible sand, dark ?organic material	
1207 <1>	Ditch 1206	F1	1	1			*		small, abraded sherd		
1510 <2>	Pit 1509	F1	4	4			*		Four small pieces and other fragments, laminated, very broken up		
<i>Totals</i>			66	188							

Table 3. Prehistoric pottery by context

Ctxt	F/L	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE	Rim dia. (mm)	Description	Fabric	Fabric date
1510	Pit 1509	EMSS	Jar (cooking pot)	15	187	0.10	c. 300+	Rim and body sherd, probably all from the same pot, square shouldered, everted rim with small internal ledge, external sooty deposits, shelly (voids) sandy fabric with black organic inclusions. Fabric date range c. 11th-12th/early 13th century.	Fabric: buff fabric, brownish-red exterior, abundant shell, moderate to abundant quartz sand, black inclusions and burnt organics	11-13C

Table 4. Medieval pottery

Context	Tr.	Feature/layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt/g.
1304	13	1303	Posthole	Flake	Three small crude squat flakes. No patination, little edge damage. Undiagnostic.	3	7
1306	13	1305	Pit	Flake	Three small crude squat flakes. No patination, little edge damage. Undiagnostic	3	10
<i>Totals</i>						6	17

Table 5. Worked (struck) flints by context

Context	Pottery		Worked flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
1207	61	183			Pre
1304			3	8	
1306			3	10	
1510	15	187			Med
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	

Table 6. Find quantities by context

## APPENDIX C: HER RESULTS

HER ref no.	Site Name	Period	Summary Description
FLK 002	Prehistoric trackways and field boundaries, visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Falkenham	Undated	Trackways and field boundaries of possible late prehistoric date can be seen as cropmarks on aerial photographs, passing close to and possibly over probable round barrows of Bronze Age date, in Falkenham parish
FLK 003	Back Lane, Falkenham	Bronze Age	A ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, is visible as a cropmark to the north of Back Lane in Falkenham parish.
FLK 006	TraField system with possible trackways and enclosures of unknown date. Falkenham	Undated	Undated field system with possible trackways and enclosures, Falkenham
FLK 007	Field system of unknown date, Falkenham	Undated	Possible undated field system
FLK 008	Ring ditch of unknown date, with a central mark. Falkenham	Undated	Ring ditch of unknown date, with a central mark.
FLK 009	Bronze-Age round barrow, visible as a cropmark. Falkenham	Bronze Age	A possible round barrow of Bronze Age date can be seen on aerial photographs as a crop mark ring ditch in a field to the south of Back Lane, Falkenham parish.
FLK 010	Bronze-Age round barrow, visible as a cropmark. Falkenham	Bronze Age	A possible round barrow of Bronze Age date can be seen on aerial photographs as a crop mark ring ditch in a field to the south of Back Lane, Falkenham parish.
FLK 014	Church of St Ethelbert Church Falkenham	Medieval	Church of St Ethelbert.
FLK 019	South of Back Lane, Falkenham	Medieval	Cropmarks of field boundaries of possible medieval date visible on aerial photographs to the south of Back Lane.
FLK 020	Location of a Post Medieval sand pit, visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. Falkenham	Post-Medieval	The location of a former sand pit of probable post-medieval date can be seen as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the south of Back Lane.
FLK 027	Post Medieval sand pits, Falkenham	Post-Medieval	Post Medieval sand pits.
FLK 035	Bronze-Age round barrow, visible as a cropmark, Falkenham	Bronze Age	A possible round barrow of Bronze Age date can be seen on aerial photographs as a cropmark ring ditch in a field to the south of Back Lane.
FLK 036	Back Lane, Falkenham	Bronze Age	A ring ditch, probably the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, is visible as a Cropmark.
FLK 037	Medieval or Post Medieval field boundaries, enclosures and trackways, Falkenham	Medieval	An extensive complex of field boundaries, enclosures and trackways of probable medieval, post-medieval and possibly earlier date, can be seen to the south of Falkenham, as cropmarks on aerial photographs.
FLK 040	Back Lane, Falkenham	Undated	Ringditch crop mark, circa 30m diameter, with dark central core of circa 15m diameter.
FLK 042	Swiss Farm,	Post-	Farmstead: Swiss Farm Swiss Farm is a



HER ref no.	Site Name	Period	Summary Description
	Falkenham	Medieval	farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in two regular L-plan ranges with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead is set alongside a public road in a hamlet location. There has been a partial loss of working buildings with some conversion to residential use and the addition of large modern working buildings.
KIR 011	Rectilinear ditched enclosures of unknown date. Kirton	Undated	Two possible rectilinear ditched enclosures, seen on air photographs.
KIR 014	Church of St Mary & St Martin, Kirton	Medieval	A church is recorded at Kirton in the Domesday survey.
KIR 015	Ring ditch of unknown date, possibly the remains of a Bronze-Age round barrow, visible as a crop mark, Kirton	Undated	A ring ditch approximately 15 metres in diameter, possibly the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, is visible as cropmark on aerial photographs in Kirton parish
KIR 016	Possible field boundaries and enclosures of unknown date, visible as cropmarks. Kirton	Undated	Features previously recorded as possible field boundaries and enclosures visible as cropmarks are probably forming over nonarchaeological features, probably frost crack periglacial geological patterning.
KIR 017	Prehistoric sub-circular ditched enclosure, visible as a cropmark, Kirton	Undated	A possible sub-circular ditched enclosure of probable late prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark.
KIR 018	Features previously recorded as possible field boundaries and enclosures visible as cropmarks but are probably nonarchaeological features, Kirton	Undated	Features previously recorded as possible field boundaries and enclosures visible as cropmarks are probably nonarchaeological features, probably periglacial geological patterning.
KIR 019	Two ditched trackways of unknown date, visible as cropmarks, Kirton	Undated	Two ditched trackways of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks in Kirton parish.
KIR 022	Kirton Green, Kirton	Medieval	Site of former green seen on Hodskinson's map 1783.
KIR 026	Post Medieval extraction pits. Kirton	Post-Medieval	Post Medieval extraction pits.
KIR 028	Enclosure or field boundaries of unknown date, visible as cropmarks, Kirton	Undated	Possible cropmark enclosure or field Boundaries.
KIR 041	The Maltings, Trimley Road, Kirton	Modern	The Maltings, Trimley Road WWII field artillery observation post complex including two Lewis gun emplacements in perfect condition. Wilfully

HER ref no.	Site Name	Period	Summary Description
			destroyed 2006.
KIR 043	World War II military site, possibly a searchlight battery, Kirton.	Modern	A military site of Second World War date, possibly a searchlight battery, is visible as a number of structures on aerial photographs. North of Park Lane, Kirton.
KIR 053	Series of Prehistoric trackways, field boundaries and a subcircular enclosure, visible as cropmarks. Kirton	Prehistoric	A series of trackways, field boundaries and a sub-circular enclosure of probable later prehistoric date are visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks.
KIR 057	18, 20 and land to the rear of 16, 18 and 20 Weir Place, Kirton	Undated	Evaluation trenching prior to development revealed two undated features
KIR 058	Kirton historic settlement core	Saxon	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Kirton
KIR 059	Malting Farm, Kirton	19 <sup>TH</sup> Century	Malting Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular U-plan with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead sits alongside a public road in an isolated location. There has been a significant loss of working buildings with the remaining converted for residential use
KIR 062	19th century silver brooch, Kirton	19 <sup>TH</sup> Century	19th century silver brooch and copper alloy harness fitting
KIR 063	Land at 22 Falkenham Road, Kirton		A large post-medieval pit, a small undated pit and two small undated post-hole were identified during an archaeological evaluation.
KIR 088	Corporation Farm, Kirton	19 <sup>TH</sup> Century	Corporation Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular L-plan with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead sits alongside a private track in an isolated location. There has been a significant loss of working buildings with large modern sheds on site.
KIR 090	Church Farm, Kirton	19 <sup>TH</sup> Century	Church Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular L-plan with an additional F plan range part formed by the farmhouse. The farmstead sits alongside a public road in a village location. There has been a partial loss of working buildings with modern sheds on the side.
TYN 010	Field system including trackways and rectilinear field boundaries, Trimley St Martin	Undated	Field system including trackways and rectilinear field boundaries.
TYN 025	A ditched trackway, rectilinear field system and large D-shaped enclosure of unknown	Undated	A ditched trackway, rectilinear field system and large D-shaped enclosure of unknown date can be seen on aerial photographs as cropmarks to the east of Falkenham Brook in Trimley St Martin

HER ref no.	Site Name	Period	Summary Description
	date can be seen on aerial photographs as cropmarks to the east of Falkenham Brook in Trimley St Martin		parish
TYN 027	A very small ring ditch c.10m across, within curvilinear enclosure TYN 028, Trimley St Martin	Bronze Age	A very small ring ditch circa 10m across, within curvilinear enclosure TYN 028.
TYN 028	Cropmark complex based upon a curvilinear enclosure, Trimley St Martin	Undated	Cropmark complex based upon a curvilinear enclosure TYN 028 of a rough sub- square shape, circa 60m across, with entrance to S and having projecting from it to the S two arms and to the N a single arm, all these are equally strong wide cropmark lines.
TYN 033	A D-shaped enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, Trimley St Martin	Undated	A D-shaped enclosure is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs in Trimley St Martin parish. Also recorded as TYN 025.
TYN 036	A ring ditch is visible as a cropmark of c.20m diameter on aerial photographs, within the cropmark complex TYN 010, south-east of Ham's Cottage, Trimley St Martin parish	Iron Age	A ring ditch is visible as a cropmark of c.20m diameter on aerial photographs, within the cropmark complex TYN 010, to the south-east of Ham's Cottage, Trimley St Martin parish.
TYN 119	A possible ring ditch or small sub-rectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark within the probable late prehistoric field system TYN 010, Trimley St Martin	Iron Age	A possible ring ditch or small sub rectangular enclosure is visible as a cropmark within the probable late prehistoric field system\ TYN 010, c.50m to the north-west of the large ring ditch TYN 036
TYN 120	A possible ring ditch is visible as a cropmark adjacent to a trackway to the south of the probable late prehistoric field system TYN 010, Trimley St Martin	Prehistoric	A possible ring ditch is visible as a cropmark adjacent to a trackway to the south of the probable late prehistoric field system TYN 010, circa 70 metres to the south-east of the large ring-ditch TYN 036, Trimley St Martin parish
TYN 180	Farmstead: Ham's Hall, Trimley St Martin	Medieval	Ham's Hall is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os Map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular U-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead sits alongside a private track in an isolated
TYN 184	Trimley Heath Green	19 <sup>TH</sup> Century	Trimley Heath Green visible on Hodkinson's Map of 1783.

Table 7. Summary details of HER entries.

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**OASIS ID: cotswold2-416820**

### Project details

Project name	Drunkards Lane, Kirton, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	In April 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land south of Kirton Sewage Works, Drunkard's Lane, Kirton, Suffolk. A total of twenty-two trenches were excavated, with archaeological deposits identified within eleven. Cropmarks have previously been recorded in the south-eastern area of site and within the surrounding fields, several ditches identified within Trenches 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22 may be linked to these, but remain undated. The archaeological features were generally encountered in the south-eastern area of the site, with the exception of a small undated pit which was identified in the north within Trench 1. Of the twenty-four features, fourteen were ditches, nine were pits and one was a posthole. Finds recovered across the site were generally low, with majority of the features excavated devoid of datable material. The Prehistoric activity present on site included Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery recovered from a ditch in Trench 12 and several flakes of struck flint recovered from a pit and a posthole within Trench 13. The Medieval activity on site was restricted to a single pit within Trench 15, which contained sherds which comprised a single exceptionally large early Medieval jar/ cooking pot.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2021 End: 16-04-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SU0248 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	KIR 093 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENTS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches"",""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process Pre-application

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL KIRTON Drunkards Lane  
 Postcode IP10 0QU  
 Study area 2.33 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TM 286 394 52.005307222754 1.331089431824 52 00 19 N 001 19 51 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 10m Max: 20m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Cotswold Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services  
 Project design originator Gemma Stewart  
 Project director/manager Stuart Boulter  
 Project supervisor Rebecca Smart  
 Type of sponsor/funding body consultant  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Andrew Hawes on behalf of GH and JH Paul

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services  
 Physical Archive ID KIR 093  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services  
 Digital Archive ID KIR 093  
 Digital Contents "Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services  
 Paper Archive ID KIR 093  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Land South of Kirton Sewage Works, Kirton, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smart, R
Other bibliographic details	Cotswold Report Number SU0248_1
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk Office
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 Ring bound grey literature report with colour photography and figures
URL	<a href="http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk">www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk</a>
Entered by	Rebecca Smart (Rebecca.Smart@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 May 2021

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# Field South of Kirton Sewage Works, Kirton, Suffolk

*Written Scheme of Investigation for  
an Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:* Andrew Hawes

*on behalf of:* GH & JG Paul

CA Project: SU0248  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-416820  
HER Ref: KIR 093

March 2021



# Field South of Kirton Sewage Works, Kirton, Suffolk

## *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CA Project: SU0248  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-416820  
HER KIR 093

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	08/03/2021	S. Boulter	Gemma Stewart	Submitted	Curatorial scrutiny	Gemma Stewart

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## CONTENTS

	<i>Summary Project Details</i> .....	2
1.	INTRODUCTION .....	3
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....	4
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....	4
4.	METHODOLOGY .....	5
5.	PROGRAMME .....	10
6.	PROJECT STAFF .....	11
7.	POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING .....	11
	<i>Reporting</i> .....	11
	<i>Archive deposition</i> .....	14
8.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT .....	15
9.	INSURANCES .....	15
10.	MONITORING .....	15
11.	QUALITY ASSURANCE .....	16
12.	PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT .....	17
13.	STAFF TRAINING AND CPD .....	17
14.	REFERENCES .....	17
	APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS .....	19
	APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES .....	22

### **Fig. 1 Site Location**

### **Fig. 2 Proposed trench plan**

## Summary Project Details

<b>Location</b>	Site Name	Field South of Kirton Sewage Works	
	Parish/County	Kirton/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	628651 239488	
<b>Site details</b>	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	c.2.33 hectares to be evaluated	
	Access	From Drunkards Lane	
	Planning proposal	Reservoir	
<b>Staffing</b>	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as PO + up to 3 archaeologist/surveyor/metal detectorists as required	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	Mechanical excavator driver	
<b>Project dates</b>	Start date	Spring 2021	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as up 5 days (with contingencies)	
<b>Reference codes</b>	Site Code	KIR 093	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-416820	
	Planning Application No.	Pre App.	
	CA Jobcode	SU0248	
<b>Key persons</b>	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	TBA	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt, Mike Green or Matt Stevens	
<b>Hire details</b>	Plant	Holmes Plant	01473 890766
	Welfare	Karzees	0800 0432 0048
	Tool-hire	NA	-

## Personnel and contact numbers

<b>Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office</b>	Office Head	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	Project Managers	Stuart Boulter (fieldwork)	01449 900122
		Rhiannon Gardner (fieldwork)	01449 900125
		Joanna Caruth (post-excavation)	01449 900121
	Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	Rhiannon Gardner	01449 900125
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
<b>Client</b>	Client	GH & JG Paul	01394 448234
	Client Contact	-	-
	Consultant	Andrew Hawes	01728 452535
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
<b>Archaeological</b>	Curatorial Officer	Rachel Abraham (SCCAS)	01284 741232
			07595 089516
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation south of Kirton Sewage Works, Drunkards Lane, Kirton, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 628651 239488). The WSI has been prepared for Andrew Hawes on behalf of the client, GH and JG Paul.
- 1.2. Prior to the submission of a planning application, a programme of archaeological evaluation has been requested by Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The scope of these works is detailed in a SCCAS Brief dated 1st March 2021 (Stewart 2021). 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. In this instance, the evaluation will comprise trial-trenching.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated 2020), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), 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

- 1.5. The Brief states that an area of 2.3268 hectares that coincides with the 'cut' component of the reservoir and a surrounding 10m buffer will be subjected to trenching (Fig. 2). The site lies on the south side of a shallow valley, falling quite steeply from c.20m AOD down to c.10m AOD, overlooking a small watercourse some 150m to the north. It is bounded by Kirton Sewage Works to the north, Drunkards Lane to the east and agricultural land to the west and south.
- 1.6. There are no superficial geological deposits recorded for the site with the bedrock recorded as Thames Group - clay, silt and sand, sedimentary deposits formed approximately thirty-four to fifty-six million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a

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local environment previously dominated by deep seas. They are marine in origin, detrital and comprise coarse- to fine-grained slurries of debris from the continental shelf flowing into a deep-sea environment, forming distinctively graded beds (BGS 2021). Details of both bedrock geology and superficial deposits can be obtained online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> .

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The evaluation Brief states cropmark evidence within the application area (KIR 019) and in the surrounding fields (FLK 002, 006, 007 and 0037) along with a number of Bronze Age funerary monuments (e.g. FLK 003, 009, 010, 035 and TYN 036 ). There are other significant cropmarks in the wider area including KIR 016, 017, 018 and 053 to the north along with further Bronze Age funerary monuments (KIR 015) which, together, suggest that there is a high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets within the development site. **NB: A full HER search of an area encompassing a c.1km radius of the site will be undertaken as part of the evaluation works and included in the subsequent report unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.**

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed reservoir upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).
- 3.2. The SCCAS Brief (Section 4.2) states the specific aims of the evaluation 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 put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. SCCAS will be informed in writing at least ten days in advance of the proposed start date of the fieldwork. Subsequently, during the course of the project (both fieldwork and post-excavation), SCCAS will be regularly informed regarding developments. Any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Stuart Boulter) to the following specifications and methodologies will also be communicated directly to SCCAS (Gemma Stewart) for approval.
- 4.2. The evaluation will initially comprise the excavation of twenty-two (22) 30m long, 1.8m wide trenches (Fig. 2). This represents a c.5% sample of c.2.3268 hectares forming the 'cut' area of the proposed reservoir along with a c.10m buffer around its perimeter. Provision has also been made for an additional combined 50m length of trenching to be used should further deposit modelling be required on site.
- 4.3. The trenches have been located to providing a representative sample of all areas of the site. In addition, their north-south and east-west orientation is well-suited to investigate features identified during the National Mapping Programme (NMP) which tend to have similar alignments that generally cut across the trenches at a non-oblique angles (Fig. 2). These include HER entries KIR 019 to the south and FLK 007 to the east, with one of the identified ditches cutting through the centre of proposed Trench 22 (Fig. 2).

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- 4.4. 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 locations of the trenches may need to be adjusted on site to account for currently unidentified services and other constraints, but only with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded using Leica GPS.
- 4.5. The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket with topsoil and subsoil stored separately adjacent to each trench. 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, beyond that which can be provided by stepping the trench edges, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary by SCCAS then other methods such as formal shoring may be employed and will represent an additional expense to the client. Where deep excavations need to be left open overnight, security fencing will be erected.
- 4.6. No formal reinstatement of the trenches will be undertaken with the spoil simply replaced and levelled using the mechanical excavator.
- 4.7. 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; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with a APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.8. Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the

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accepted guidance documents (see Section 1.4). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or those that are suitable for mechanical excavation, they will be discussed with SCCAS to agree an excavation strategy.

- 4.9. 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. 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.
- 4.10. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt, Matt Stevens or Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This will include prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS.
- 4.11. Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

### **Artefacts**

- 4.12. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted

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and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

- 4.13. All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Where possible, finds analysis work will be undertaken in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

#### **Environmental remains**

- 4.14. 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.
- 4.15. Secure, 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. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.
- 4.16. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. 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, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and



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sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

- 4.17. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.18. The processing of samples will be undertaken in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (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*.

#### Treasure

- 4.19. 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 SCCAS curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer and Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. The British Museum 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, in this instance, would be 100% 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.

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Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

### Human remains

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

- The general principle will be that 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 by small slots hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible 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 (a MOJ licence will be obtained prior to exhumation). All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *ClfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2017) with reference to *IFA Technical Paper No. 13, Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C. A. 1993).

## 5. PROGRAMME

5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require between four and five days on site while analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to eight weeks depending on the complexity of any archaeology present and the quantity of artefacts recovered.

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## 6. PROJECT STAFF

- 6.1. This project will be under the management of Stuart Boulter MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 6.2. The field team is projected to consist of up to four staff (a Project Officer and four Archaeologists).
- 6.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are as follows:
- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Steve Benfield (CA)
  - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Ruth Beveridge (CA)
  - **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA), Mike Green (CA)
  - **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA), Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance)
  - **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA), Sue Anderson (freelance)
  - **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA), Anna West (CA)
  - **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
  - **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA), Martin Bates (UWTSD)
- 6.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

## 7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

### *Reporting*

- 7.1. Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and other appropriate guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the collection policy of the relevant archive depository which, in this case, will be the SCCAS store.

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7.2. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- 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;
- a description of the evaluation results;
- an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological 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 photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
  - specialist aims and objectives;

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- processing methodologies (where relevant);
  - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
  - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
  - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
  - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

7.3. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client, their consultant and the project curators (SCCAS) for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format both digitally and, if requested, as hard copy.

7.4. A digital vector trench plan compatible with QGIS software, which also shows the location of the recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, will be submitted to the Suffolk HER with the final report

#### **Academic and public dissemination**

7.5. Given the limited nature of this project, it is anticipated that the need for academic publication will be limited. However, where positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will be prepared for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will also be included in the project report and submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes (whichever is sooner).

7.6. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (cotswold2-416820). This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

7.7. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

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### **Archive deposition**

- 7.8. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and SCCAS guidelines.
- 7.9. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated 2020), *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019).
- 7.10. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI or updated Project Design (UPD).
- 7.11. 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.

### **Selection strategy**

- 7.12. As noted in para. 4.12, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 7.13. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

### **Digital archive**

- 7.14. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

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### *Data management*

- 7.15. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 7.16. Selected digital files will be transferred to SCCAS with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

## **8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT**

- 8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

## **9. INSURANCES**

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

## **10. MONITORING**

- 10.1. SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk (including fieldwork, post-excavation and archiving) and will be notified of the start of site works and will be given the opportunity to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the site works during an appropriately timed pre-arranged visit. No trenches will be backfilled before being signed off by SCCAS.

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10.2. However, while the present Covid-19 pandemic is in progress, SCCAS have periodically reduced and sometimes ceased to undertake site visits and have issued guidelines regarding remote monitoring. Should remote monitoring be needed for this project, the requirements would be as follows:

- All features present, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS plans showing what is present, with context numbers included and which features have had environmental samples taken
- Running phase plans
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Photographs of features (Please note all photographs should be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- Overall site shots from an elevated point or pole cam if possible
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

## 11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

11.1. 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 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.

11.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: 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.



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## 12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 7.

## 13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system 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. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

## 14. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed  
18th January 2020

CIfA 2014 (updated 2019), *Code of Conduct* (Reading)

CIfA 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*

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## APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

### **Ceramics**

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

### **Other finds**

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance)

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Inscriptions	Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance) 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) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
<b><i>Biological remains</i></b>	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
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 MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

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Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
<b>Geoarchaeology</b>	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
<b>Scientific dating</b>	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
<b>Conservation</b>	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

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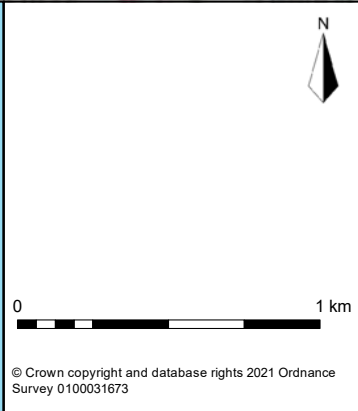
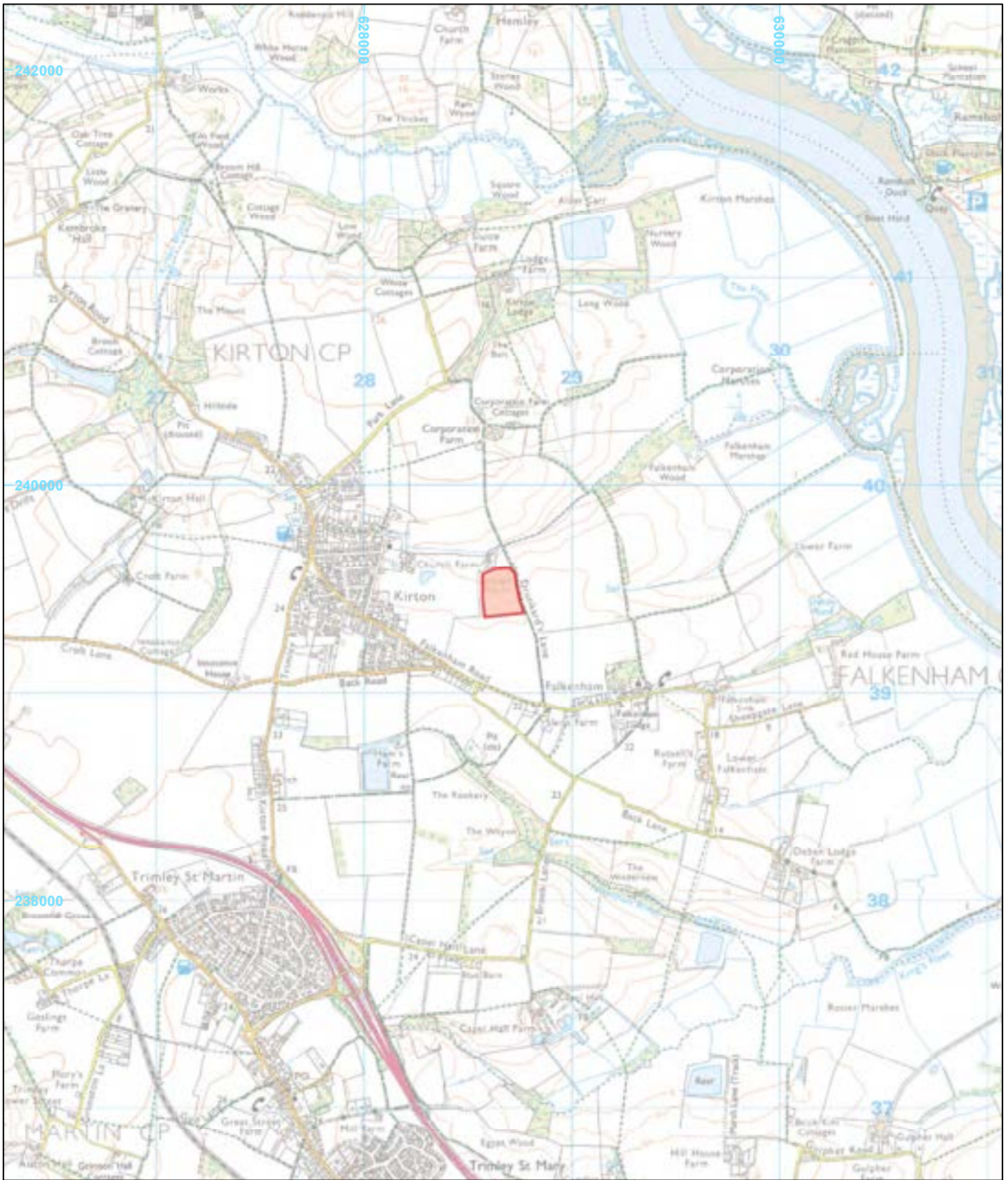
## APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Drunkards Lane, Kirton, Suffolk

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Site location plan**

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DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	SU0248	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	09/03/2021	1
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	



**Legend**

- ▭ Site boundary
- ▭ Reservoir cut line
- ▭ Proposed evaluation trench
- ▭ General area NMP feature



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FIGURE TITLE  
**Proposed trench layout**

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CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	18/03/2021		2
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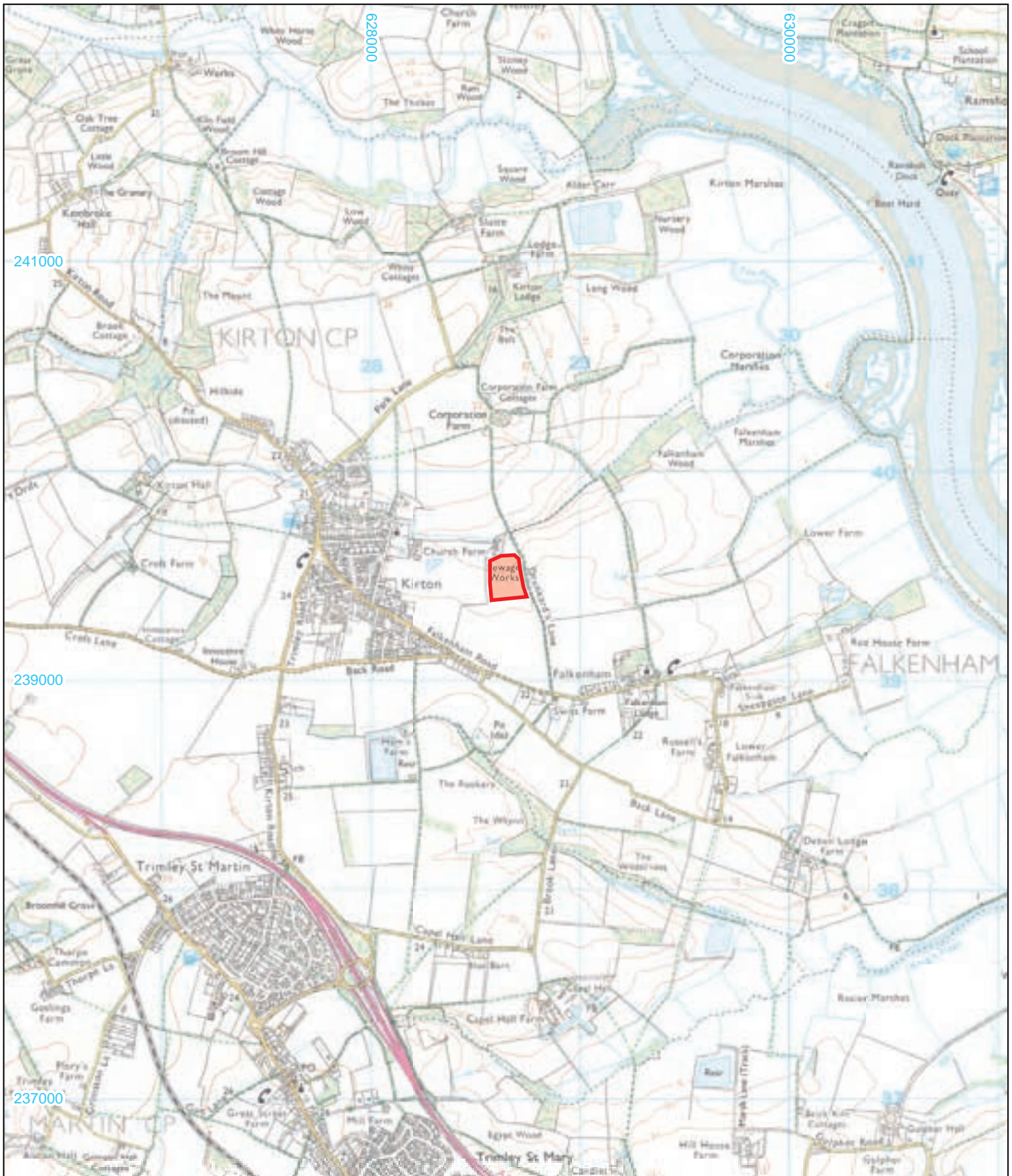
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 Site boundary

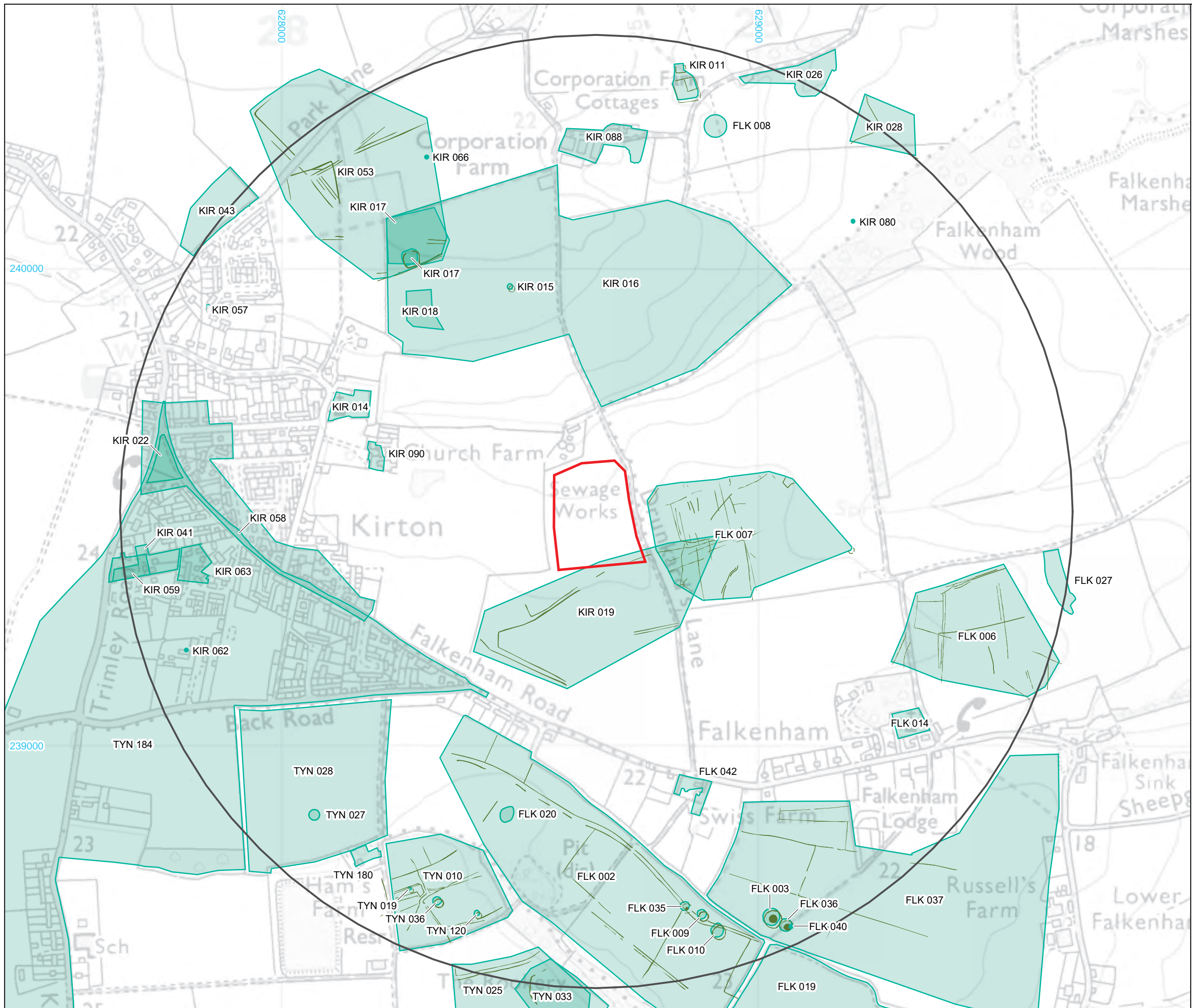


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FIGURE TITLE  
 Site location plan

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- Site boundary
- Study area
- HER Monument
- NMP data

0 1:7,500 250m

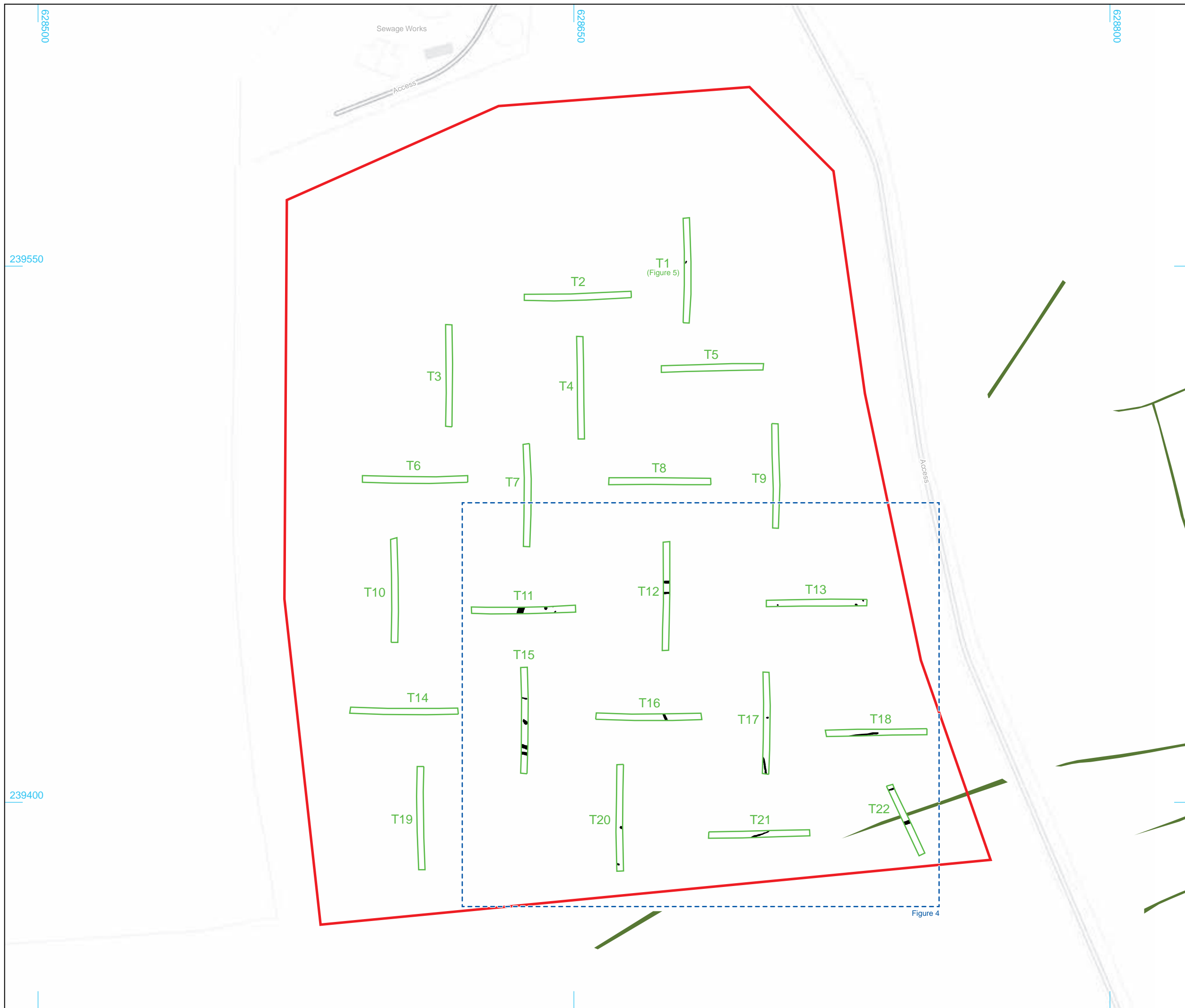
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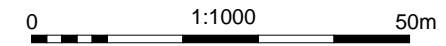
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site, showing local HER monuments

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 20/04/2021	<b>2</b>
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- NMP data



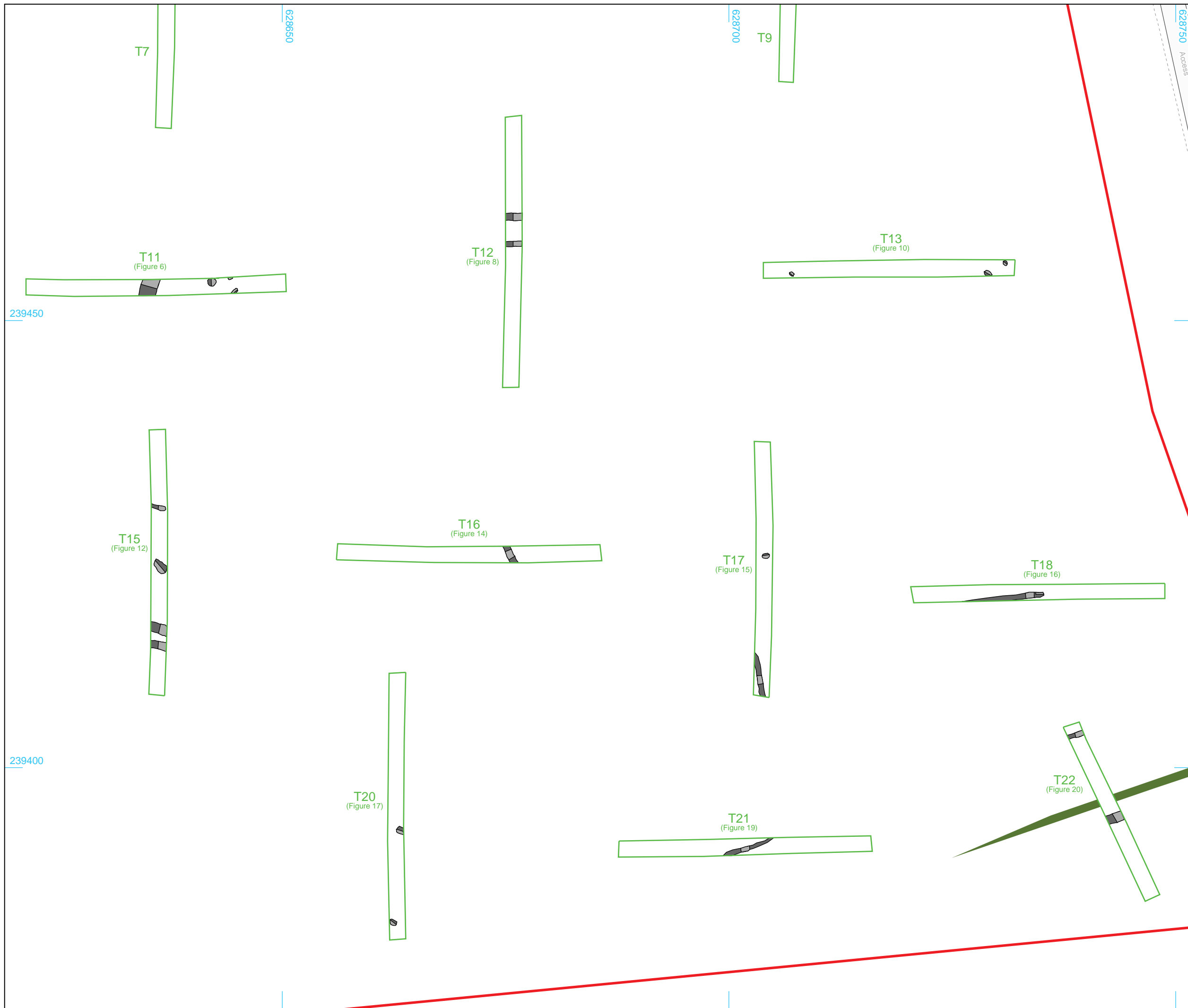
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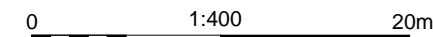
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Overall trench plan, showing  
 archaeological features and NMP data

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- NMP data



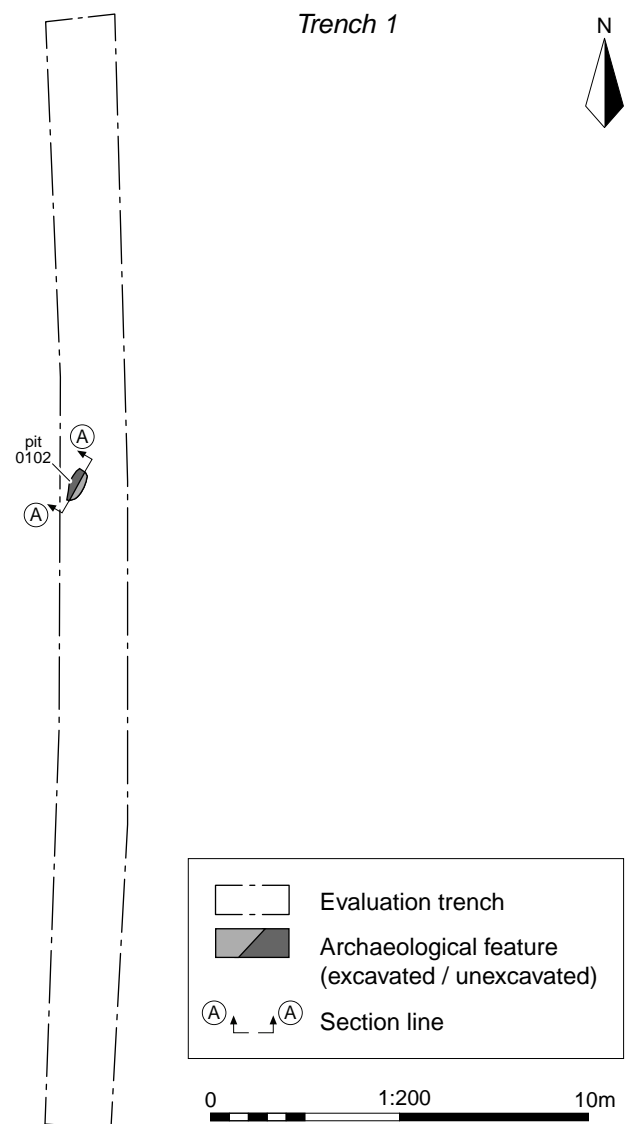
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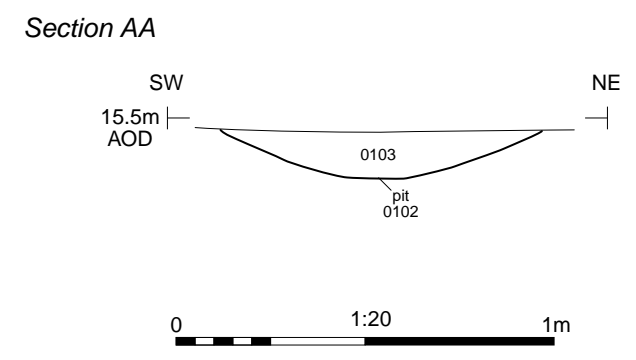
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Plan of Trenches 11-22, showing  
 archaeological features and NMP data

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/04/2021	4
APPROVED BY	RS	SCALE@A3	1:400	



Trench 1, looking north (1m scales)



Pit 0102, looking north-west (0.4m scale)

**Cotswold Archaeology**

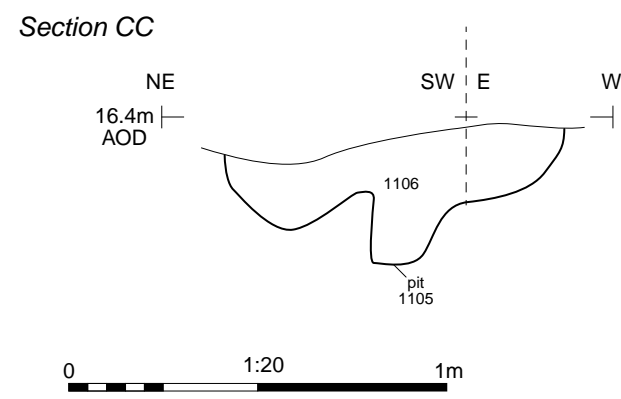
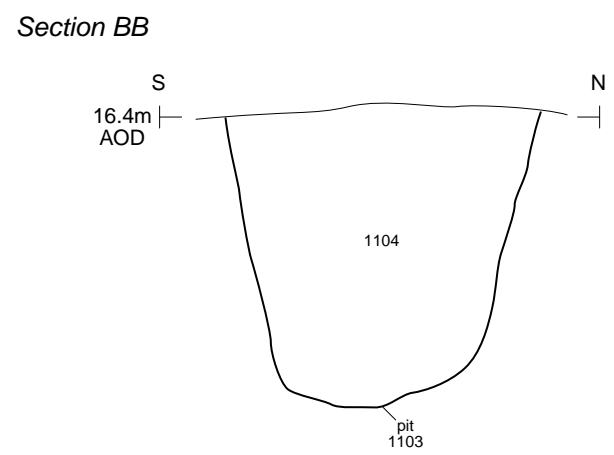
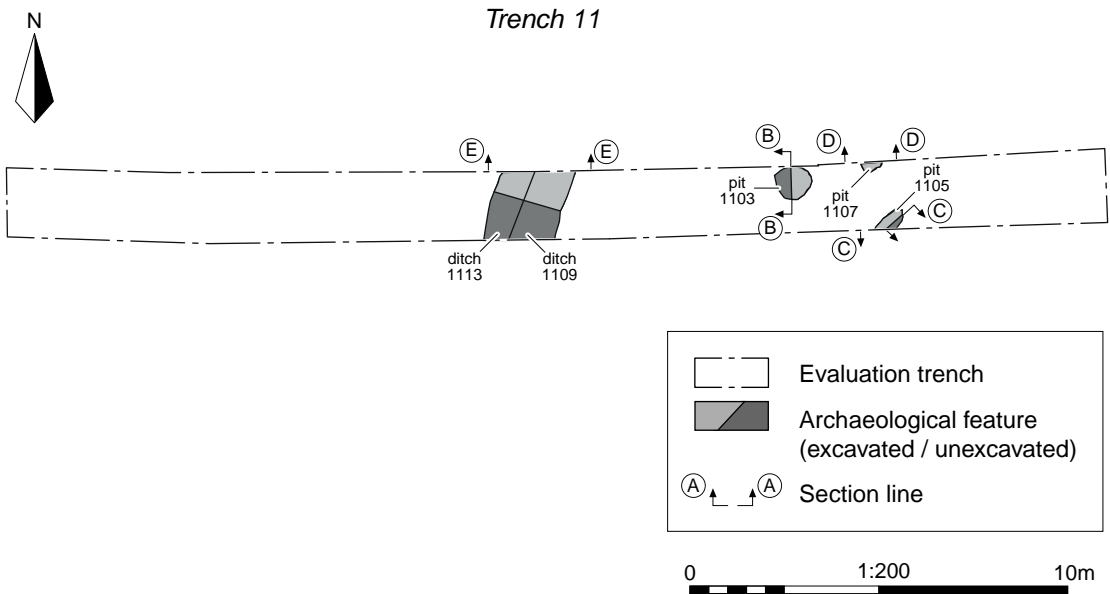
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 1: plan, section and  
 photographs

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APPROVED BY	<b>RS</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200, 1:20</b>	





Pit 1103, looking west (0.4m scale)



Pit 1105, looking south-east (0.4m scale)



Trench 2, looking east (1m scales)

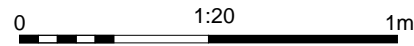
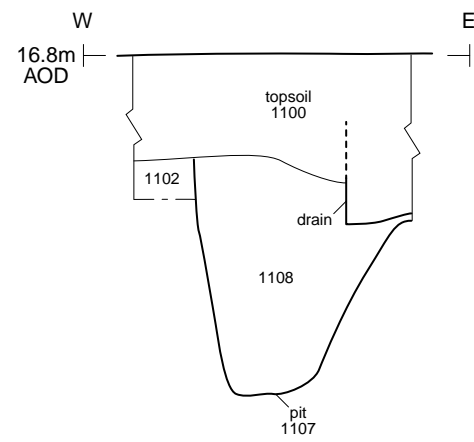
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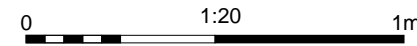
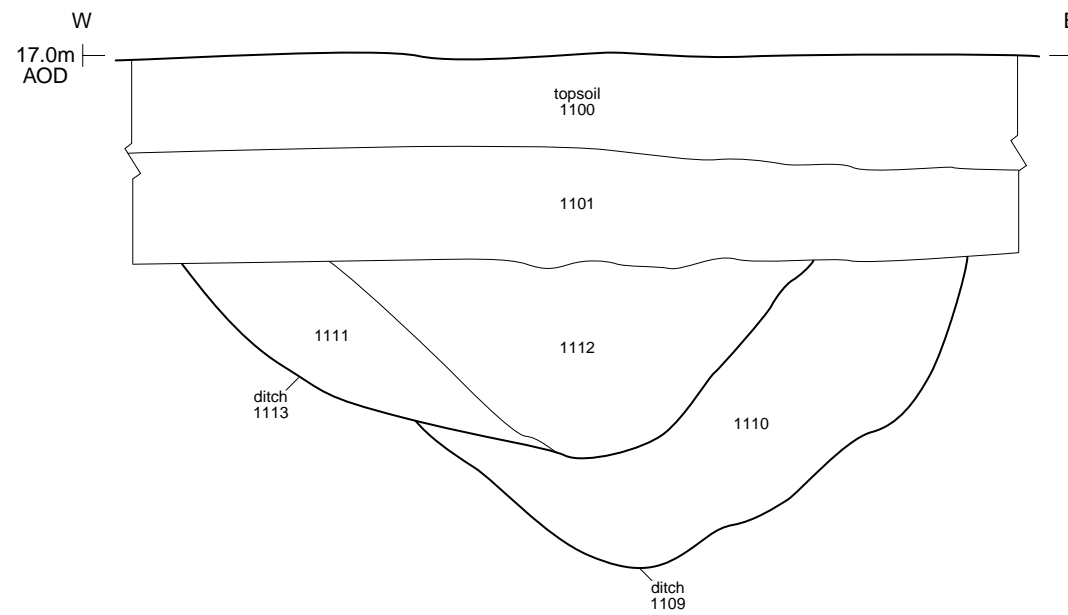
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 11: plan, sections and  
 photographs

**DRAWN BY** RW **PROJECT NO.** SU0248 **FIGURE NO.**  
**CHECKED BY** DJB **DATE** 20/04/2021 **6**  
**APPROVED BY** RS **SCALE@A3** 1:200, 1:20

Section DD



Section EE



Pit 1107, looking north (0.4m scale)



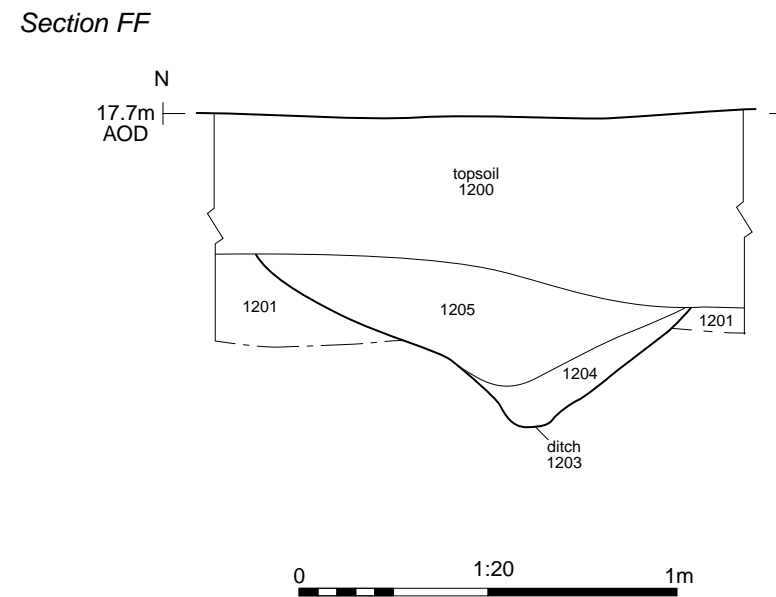
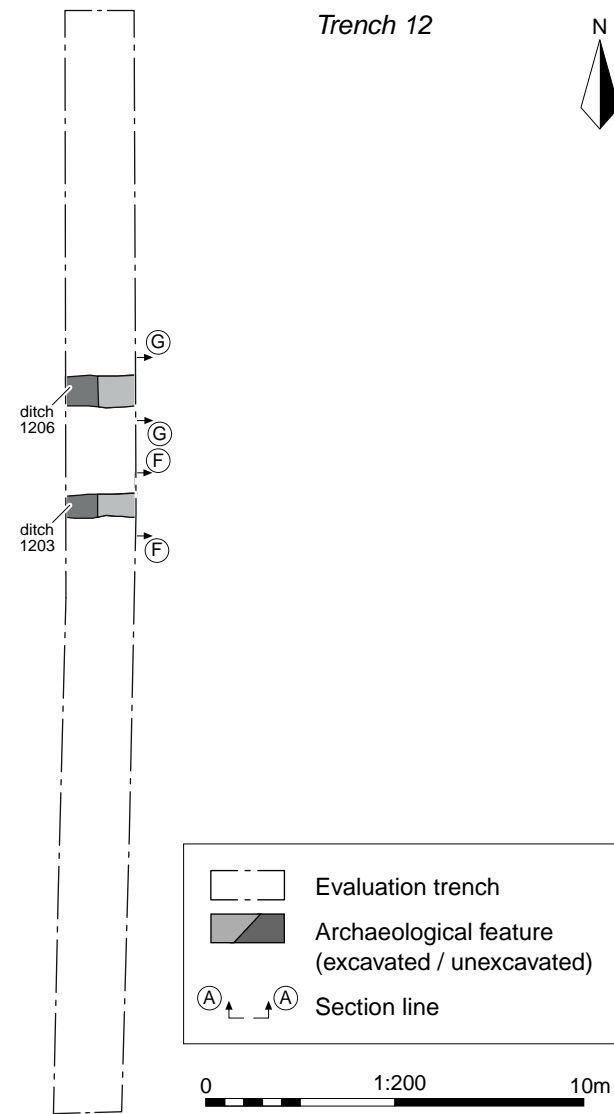
Ditches 1109 and 1113, looking north (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 11: sections and photographs**

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APPROVED BY	<b>RS</b>	SCALE	<b>@A3 1:20</b>	



Trench 12, looking north (1m scales)



Ditch 1203, looking east (1m scale)

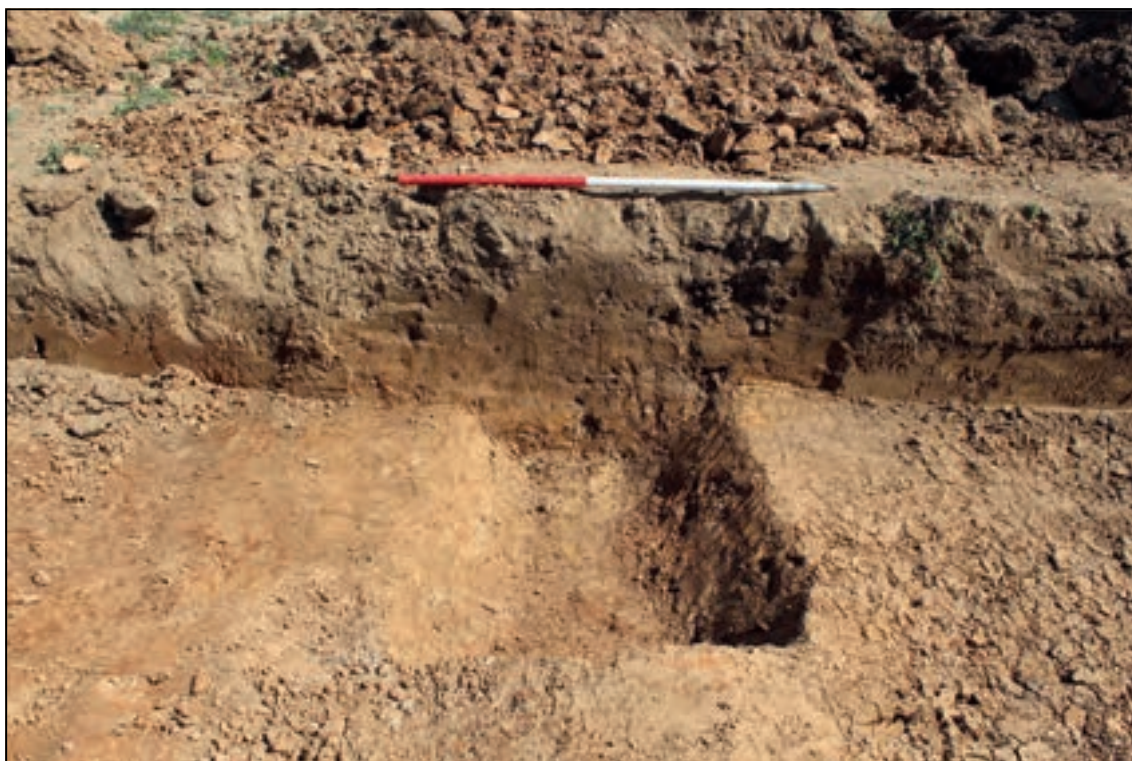
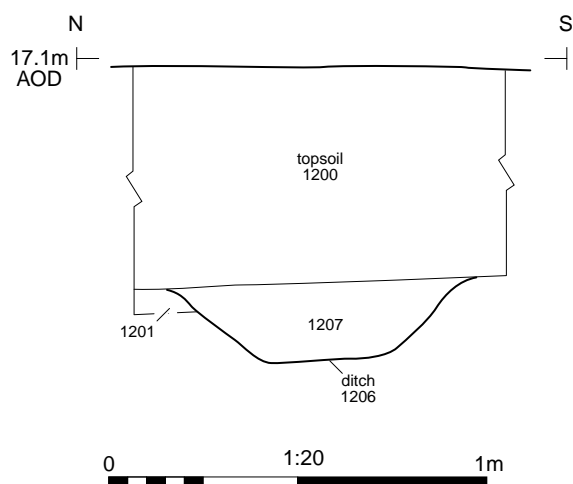

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 Field South of Kirton Sewage Works,  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Trench 12: plan, section and  
 photographs**

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APPROVED BY	<b>RS</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200, 1:20</b>	

Section GG



Ditch 1206, looking east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

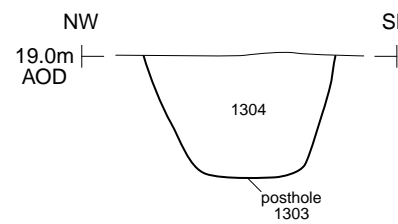
**Trench 12: section and photograph**

DRAWN BY **RW** PROJECT NO. **SU0248**  
CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **20/04/2021**  
APPROVED BY **RS** SCALE@A4 **1:20**

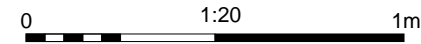
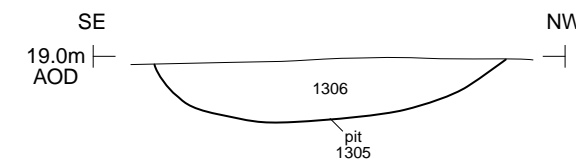
FIGURE NO.

**9**

Section HH



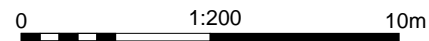
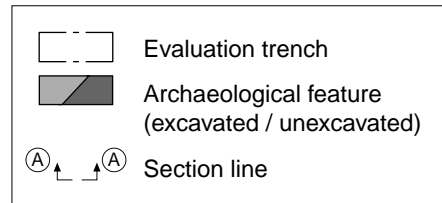
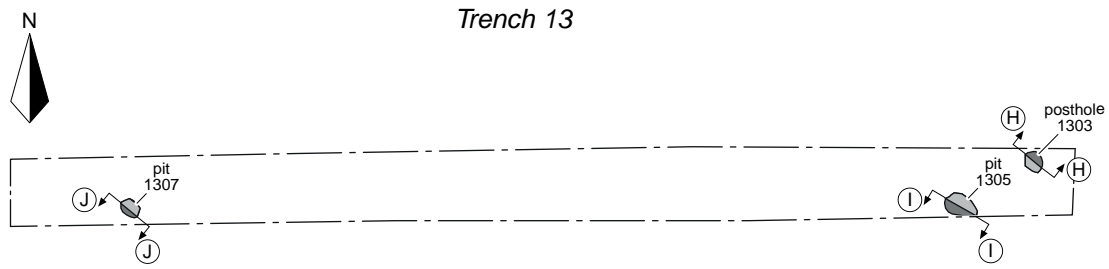
Section II



Posthole 1303, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



Pit 1305, looking south-west (0.4m scale)



Trench 13, looking west (1m scales)

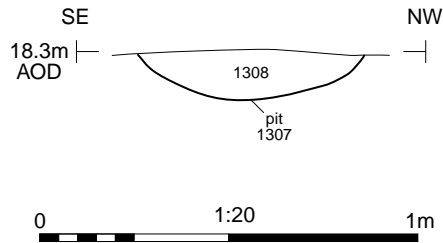

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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 13: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	<b>RW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>SU0248</b>	FIGURE NO.
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Section JJ



Pit 1307, looking south-west (0.4m scale)



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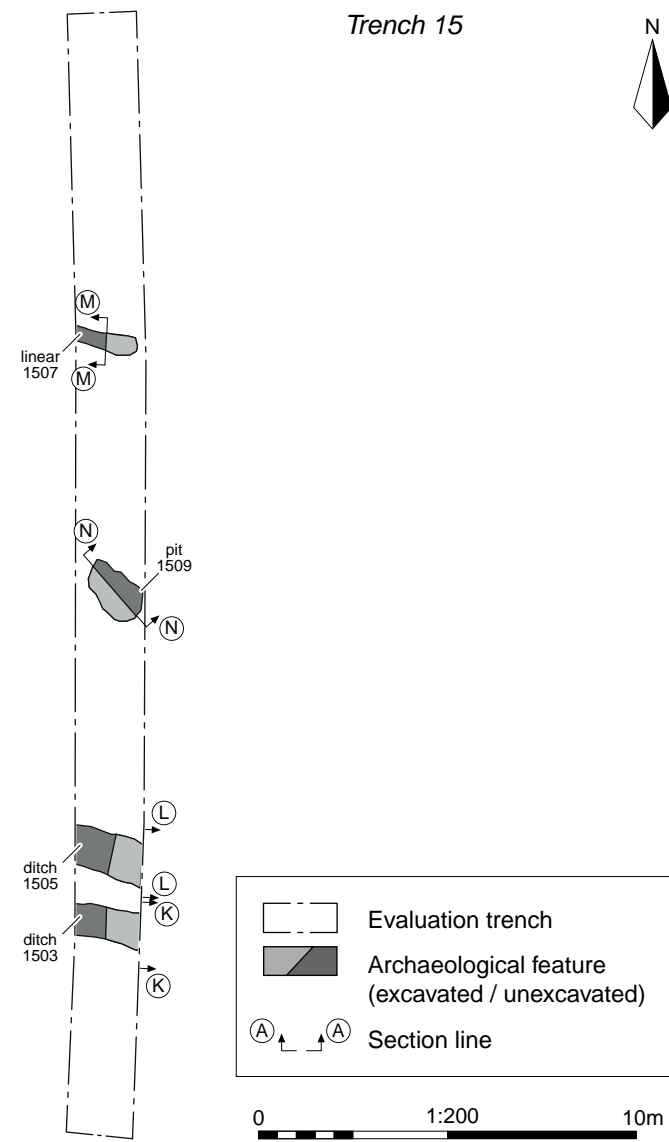
FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 13: section and photograph**

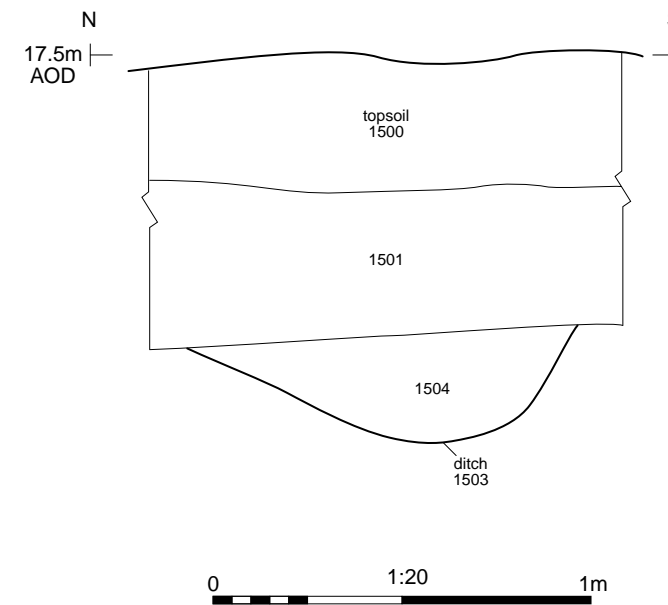
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APPROVED BY **RS** SCALE@A4 **1:20**

FIGURE NO.

**11**



**Section KK**



Trench 15, looking north (1m scales)



Ditch 1303, looking east (1m scale)

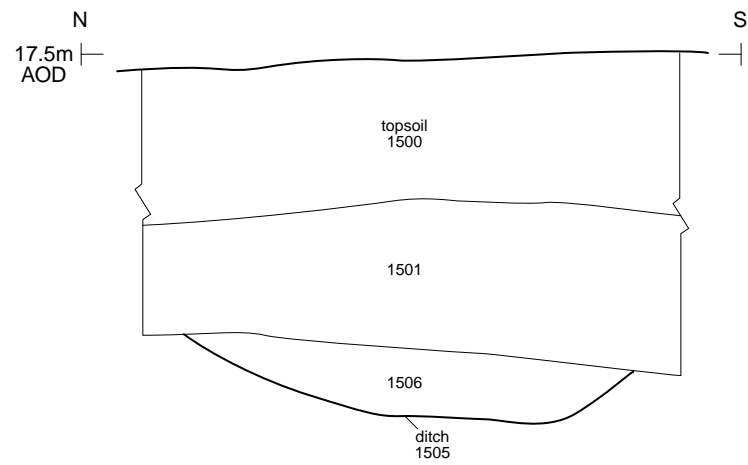

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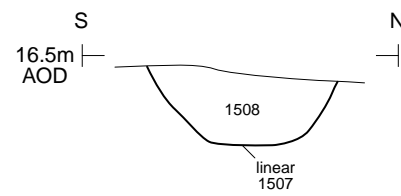
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 15: plan, section and  
 photographs**

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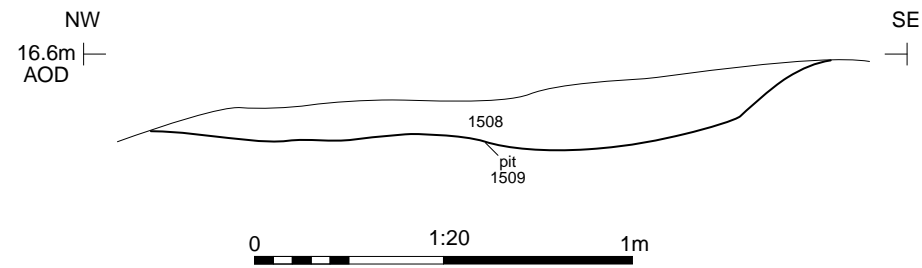
Section LL



Section MM



Section NN



Ditch 1505, looking east (1m scale)



Linear 1507, looking west (0.4m scale)



Pit 1509, looking north-east (1m scale)

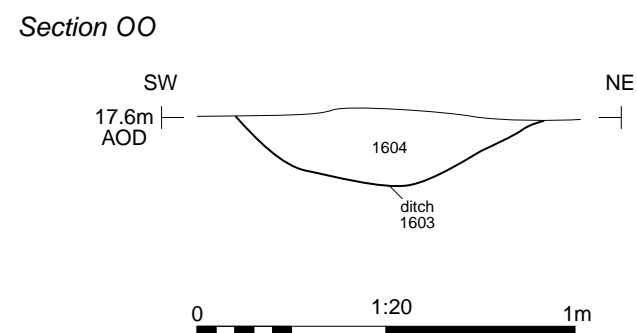
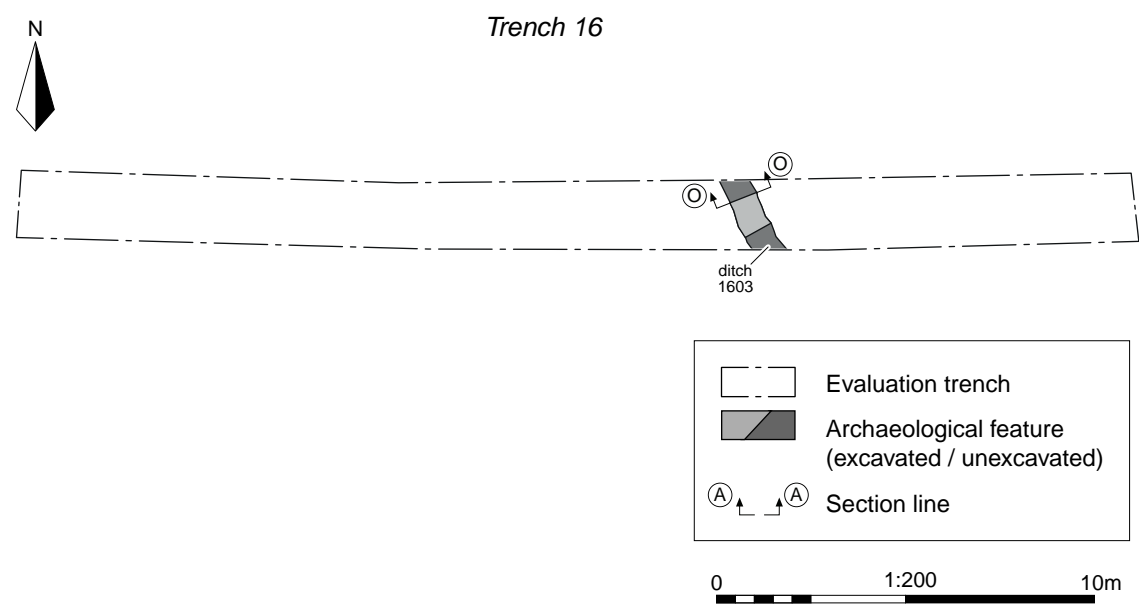

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Field South of Kirton Sewage Works,  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 15: sections and photographs**

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CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>20/04/2021</b>	<b>13</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>RS</b>	SCALE	<b>@A3 1:20</b>	





Trench 16, looking east (1m scales)



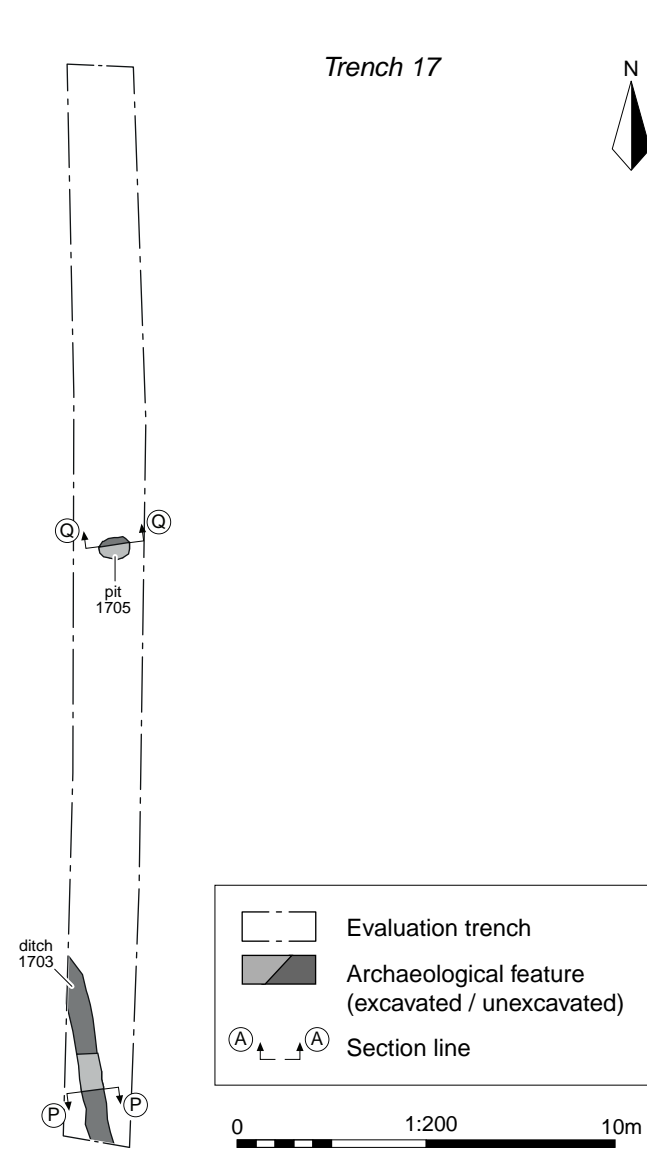
Ditch 1603, looking north-west (0.4m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE  
 Field South of Kirton Sewage Works,  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 16: plan, section and  
 photographs**

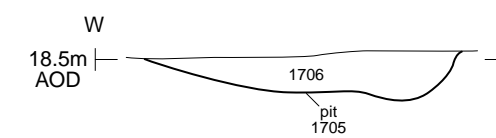
DRAWN BY	<b>RW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>SU0248</b>	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>20/04/2021</b>	<b>14</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>RS</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200, 1:20</b>	



Section PP



Section QQ



Ditch 1703, looking south (0.4m scale)



Trench 17, looking north (1m scales)



Pit 1705, looking north (0.4m scale)

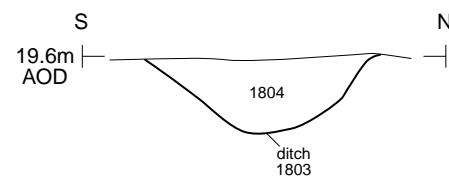

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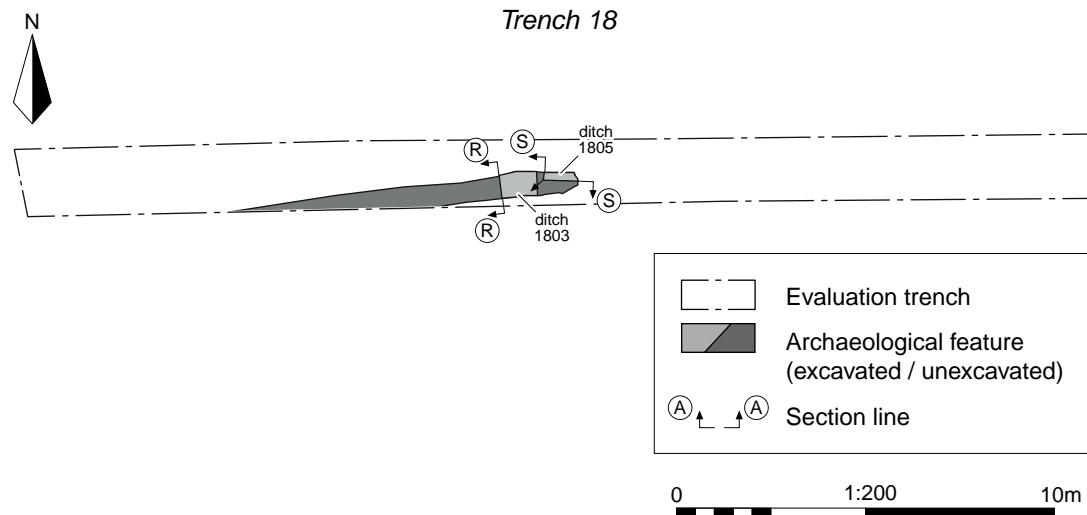
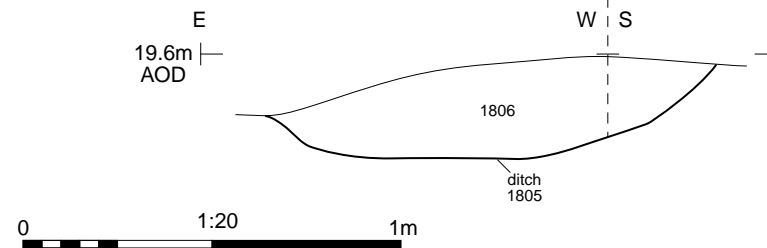
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 17: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	<b>RW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>SU0248</b>	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	<b>RS</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200, 1:20</b>	

Section RR



Section SS



Ditch 1803, looking west (0.4m scale)



Trench 18, looking west (1m scales)



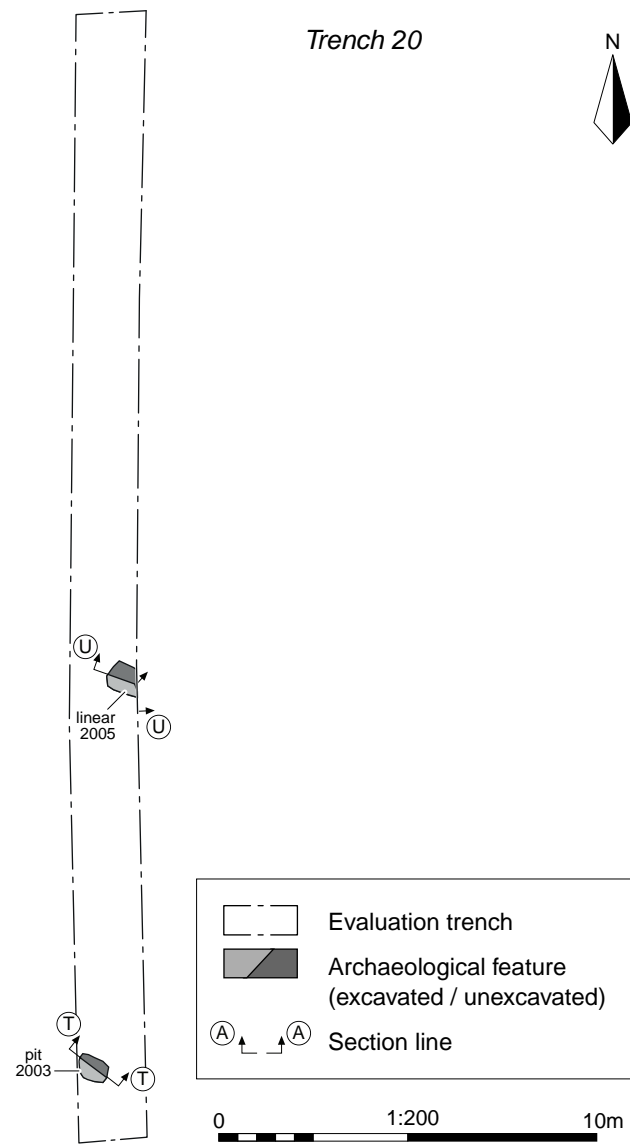
Ditch 1805, looking south-west (0.4m scale)


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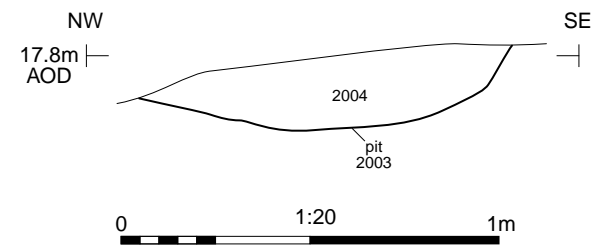
PROJECT TITLE  
 Field South of Kirton Sewage Works,  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 18: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	<b>RW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>SU0248</b>	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	<b>DJB</b>	DATE	<b>20/04/2021</b>	<b>16</b>
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Section TT



Trench 20, looking north (1m scales)



Pit 2003, looking north-east (0.4m scale)


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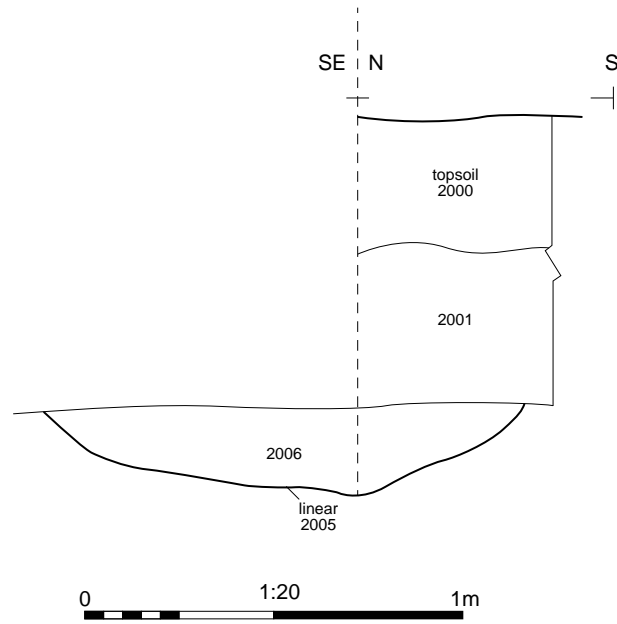
PROJECT TITLE  
 Field South of Kirton Sewage Works,  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 20: plan, section and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	<b>RW</b>	PROJECT NO.	<b>SU0248</b>	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	<b>RS</b>	SCALE@A3	<b>1:200, 1:20</b>	

Section UU

NW  
18.5m  
AOD



Linear 2005, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



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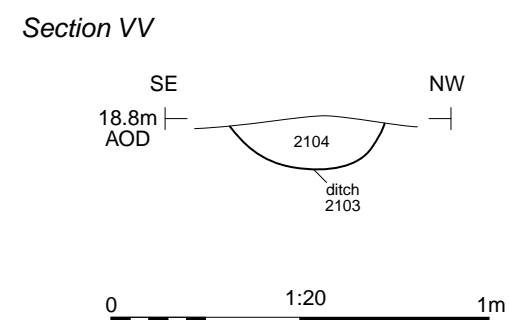
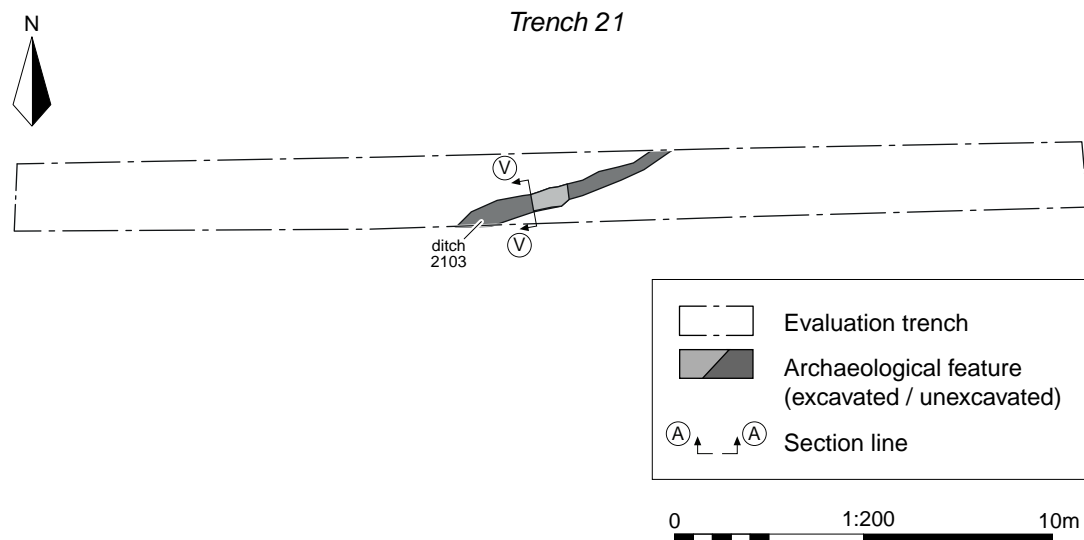
FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 20: section and photograph**

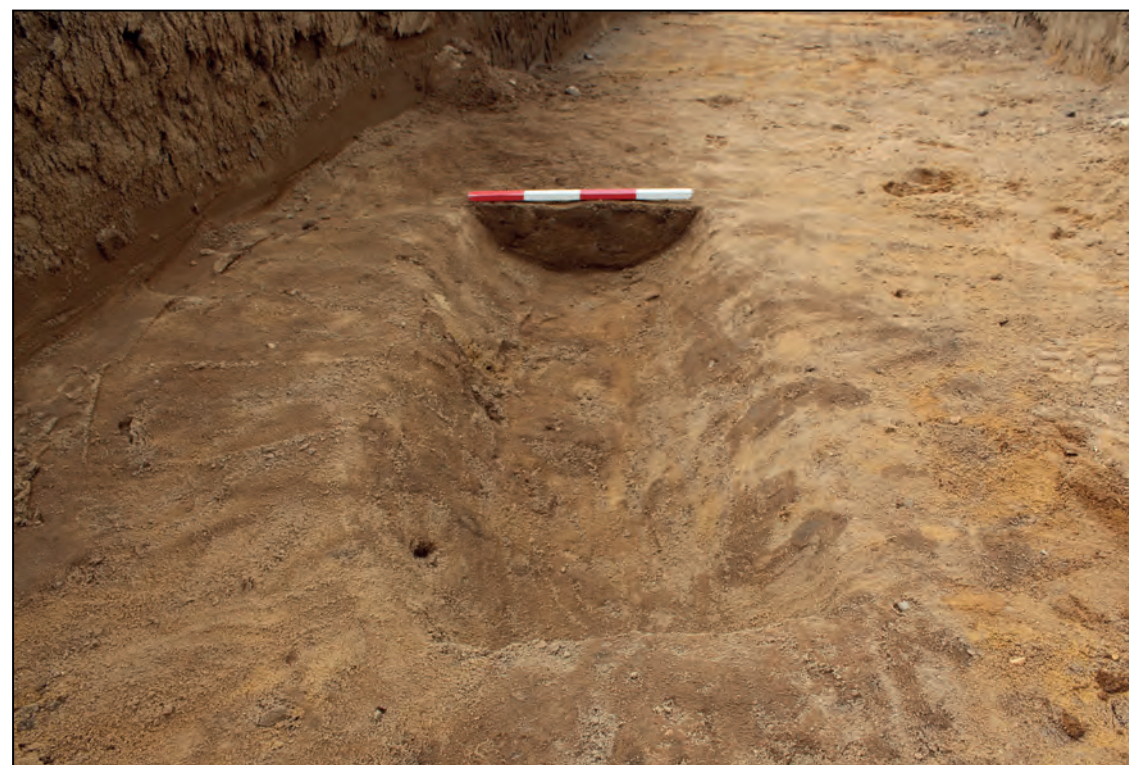
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APPROVED BY **RS** SCALE@A4 **1:20**

FIGURE NO.

**18**



Trench 21, looking west (1m scales)



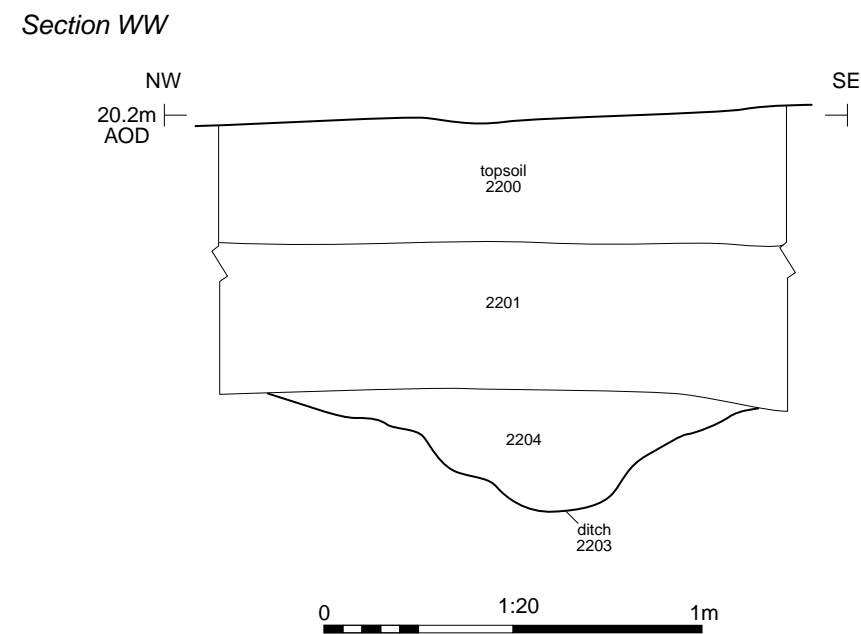
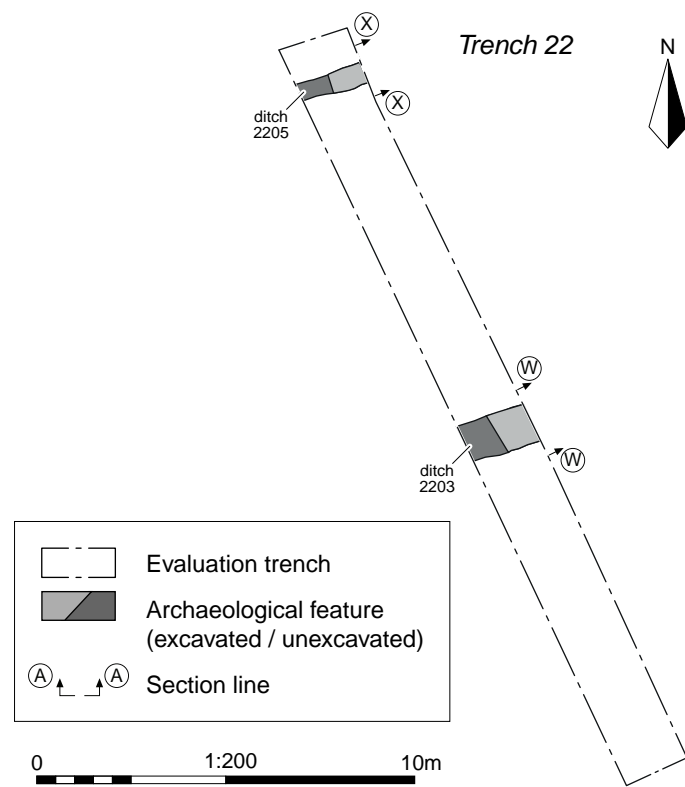
Ditch 2103, looking south-west (0.4m scale)


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**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Trench 21: plan, section and  
 photographs**

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> SU0248	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 20/04/2021	<b>19</b>
<small>APPROVED BY</small> RS	<small>SCALE</small> @A3 1:200, 1:20	



Trench 22, looking north-west (1m scales)



Ditch 2202, looking north-east (1m scale)

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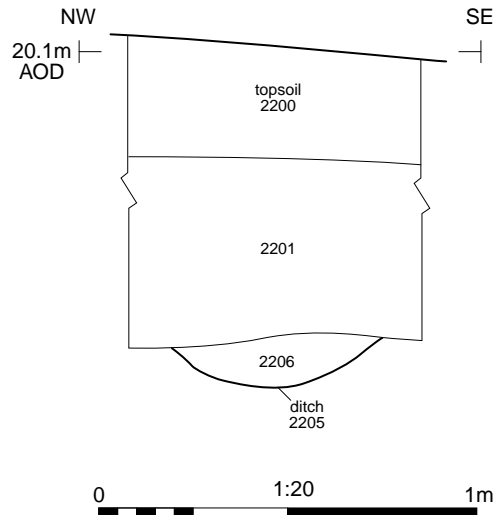
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 22: plan, section and  
 photographs

**DRAWN BY** RW **PROJECT NO.** SU0248 **FIGURE NO.**  
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Section XX



Ditch 2205, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Field South of Kirton Sewage Works,  
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 22: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

21



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