

Land at Shepherds Grove Stanton, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
RPS

on behalf of:
Jaynic Suffolk Park Limited

CA Project: SU0325
CA Report: SU0325_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-503296
HER Ref: SNT 090

January 2022



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land at Shepherds Grove
Location:	Stanton, Suffolk
NGR:	598840 273290
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	1–25 November 2021
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-503296
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS)
Site Code:	SNT 090

In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk. The evaluation comprised of 106 trenches, but due to the high level of disturbance identified across the southern area of the site from the construction and subsequent demolition of the airfield only ninety-nine trenches were opened. Archaeological remains were identified in eight of the trenches, finds recovered across the site were generally low, with most features devoid of datable material.

Prehistory was represented by a probable burnt mound feature identified in Trench 2, with four associated pits recorded within Trenches 2 and 3. The post-medieval activity identified on site was a ditch creating an enclosure which was identified in trenches 24, 26 and 29 which appears to have been in use very recently. The final three identified features were undated pits which appeared to survive within small pockets of preservation in the southern area of the site.

Due to the previous activity on the site the majority of the site was severely impacted with very little of the archaeological horizon intact in the south, with only small pockets of the horizon appeared to be preserved across the previous airfield, with the northern area of the site was far less impacted by modern disturbance.

Due to the poor preservation identified at the site it suggests that there is limited archaeological activity preserved within the bounds of the site, with only the northern area producing any features of significance. But it is worth noting that this site is not reflective of the surrounding area.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 598840 273290; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for RPS, who were acting on behalf of Jaynic Suffolk Park Limited.
- 1.2. The archaeological work was commissioned by RPS in response to advice issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), in advance of the submission of a proposed planning application.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Kate Batt (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to Suffolk County Council. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by RPS (2021) and approved by Kate Batt.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with SCC 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

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 37ha in extent. The site consists of a smaller northern parcel of land and a larger southern parcel of land, which are connected by narrow corridor of land. The site is bounded by Bury Road to the north, industrial estates to the east and southwest, and agricultural land to all remaining sides. The site was previously the location for RAF Shepherds Grove, currently the site comprises vacant land which had been left to pasture, which then was turned over prior to the commencement of the works. The study site is located on roughly level ground at a height of approximately 55m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) within the northern parcel, increasing to approximately 60m AOD in the southern parcel.

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- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Society (BGS 2021) as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial Lowestoft Formation deposits.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The archaeological background is taken from the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (RPS 2020).

Prehistoric

- 2.2. A Palaeolithic hand axe was found in 1889 near Hepworth Church, approximately 1km to the north of the study site boundary (MSF11880, TL 988 748).
- 2.3. Two residual Neolithic flint axe heads are recorded as being found within the study area. One was discovered c.900m to the north of the study site (MSF11878, TL 987 748), with the second recovered c.600m to the east (MSF7906, TL 9982 7382). A spread of Neolithic flint flakes and cores was found further to the east near Wattisfield Hall, c.1.1km to the east of the study site boundary (MSF7784, TM 003 738).
- 2.4. A Bronze Age spear head was recovered approximately 300m to the northwest of the study site boundary (MSF20054, TL 98634 74244).
- 2.5. Archaeological investigations undertaken in 1945 recorded the presence of probable Iron Age occupation evidence located approximately 1km to the east of the study site, with the remains of a roundhouse and hearth identified (MSF7785, TL 9999 7298).
- 2.6. A probable Iron Age hearth, associated with several sherds of contemporary pottery were identified c.1km to the east of the study site (MSF7850, TM 0024 7414).
- 2.7. Fieldwalking undertaken in proximity to Hepworth, c.1km north of the study site, recovered several flint flakes and pottery sherds dated to the Prehistoric period in general (MSF19125, TL 98801 75096).

Roman

- 2.8. The only records held on the SHER relating to the presence of substantive Roman activity occurring within the study area relates to the excavation of several pottery and tile kilns during the mid-20th century located approximately 1.2km to the

northwest of the study site (MSF7379, TL 976 744; MSF7423, TL 9785 7440) and approximately 1.1km to the east of the study site (MSF7912, TM 0029 7366).

- 2.9. The remaining evidence for Roman activity within the study area consists of the retrieval of isolated surface finds. The closest of these finds consist of several coins and a brooch recovered c.300m to the northwest of the study site boundary (MSF7427, TL 985 740; MSF20055, TL 98493 74244). A collection of Roman coins and pottery fragments have been found in proximity to Hepworth to the north (MSF17211, TL 983 747; MSF8169, TL 9855 7475; MSF7429, TL 986 748; MSF19126, TL 98800 75098); pottery sherds to the northeast (MSF7428, TL 9949 7426; MSF7905, TM 0021 7391); and several brooches, lead weight and tile fragments to the southeast (MSF33873, TL 9999 7276; MSF7907, TL 998 730).

Anglo-Saxon

- 2.10. There are several records held on the SHER which relate to Anglo-Saxon occupation activity occurring within the study area. There is a vague account of possible Anglo-Saxon hut and hearth features being found in association with possible Anglo-Saxon pottery approximately 1km to the east of the study site (MSF7851, TM 0024 7414). Evidence of occupation activity dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has also been recorded in several location within Hepworth c.750m to the north of the study site (MSF26786, TL 9858 7484; MSF25930, TL 9861 7473; MSF29020, TL 985 746).
- 2.11. The presence of Hepworth as a likely Anglo-Saxon settlement during this period is supported by the numerous contemporary personal artefacts such as combs, brooches, and rings, recovered within, and in proximity to Hepworth, over time (MSF24302, TL 9861 7492; MSF19699, TL 9861 7492; MSF17213, TL 983 747; MSF15352, TL 9857 7479; MSF29018, TL 984 745; MSF19127, TL 98799 75095; MSF17850, TL 9917 7445).

Late Medieval

- 2.12. The Domesday Book of 1086 records the closest settlement to the study site as being of Hepworth to the north of the study site, recorded as a larger settlement containing 31.5 households, supporting 8 plough teams, 4 acres of meadow, woodland for 6 pigs, and one church.
- 2.13. The focus of the Late Medieval settlement of Hepworth was the Church of St. Peter (MSF11879, TL 9876 7486), while archaeological investigations within the village

have identified multiple contemporary features such as wells, ditches and building remains consistent with settlement activity (MSF26786, TL 9858 7484; MSF25930, TL 9861 7473; MSF29020, TL 985 746; MSF24294, TL 9867 7484; MSF31424, TL 9858 7465). A range of Late Medieval artefacts, primarily consisting of pottery fragments, have also been recovered in the vicinity of Hepworth (MSF17214, TL 983 747; MSF8166, TL 9852 7480; MSF8167, TL 9854 7477; MSF19128, TL 98799 75098; MSF11080, 996 745).

- 2.14. Possible Late Medieval earthworks associated with ancient woodland have been recorded c.400m and c.900m to the west of the study site (MSF15961, TL 975 734; MSF15962, TL 98 72). The study site of a probably Late Medieval green is located approximately 750m to the east of the study site (MSF31100, TM 000 728).
- 2.15. In regard to the wider discovery of residual artefacts, a ring, coin and buckle were collected c.200m to the northwest of the study site (MSF20056, TL 98654 74145; MSF32920, TL 987 740), with Late Medieval pottery sherds found to the west (MSF12749, TL 9750 7292; MSF12874, TL 9773 7269; MSF12872, TL 9782 7259; MSF12873, TL 9770 7255) and northeast (MSF7852, TM 0024 7414) of the study site.
- 2.16. A review of the later historic mapping sequence identifies that the boundary separating the parishes of Stanton and Hepworth centrally bisects the study site east to west and is likely to originate during the Late Medieval period. The geophysical survey has not identified any anomalies that could represent a substantial boundary in this location.

Post Medieval and Modern

- 2.17. During the Post-Medieval period, the study site is likely to have remained part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement at Hepworth.
- 2.18. The online Historic Landscape Characterisation data held by the SHER, record the study site as primarily occupied by modern 'industrial' land, although the northern parcel and western limit of the southern parcel fall within land described as '18th century and later enclosure'.
- 2.19. The 1799 Stanton Parish map depicts the southern part of the study site indicating that this area of the study site was sub-divided into multiple small field plots surrounding localised woodland. The 1817 Hepworth Parish map indicates that the

northern part of the study site was also rural and agricultural in character during the early 19th century.

2.20. The 1839 Stanton Tithe map and associated Apportionment record the southern study site as containing multiple fields under both arable cultivation and pasture. Two roads cross the study site approximately east-west, with a small area of woodland partially lining the northern road. Small buildings are located adjacent to the southern road and in proximity to the southern study site boundary. The 1845 Hepworth Tithe map covering the northern part of the study site also contains multiple field plots under both arable cultivation and pasture, plus one small area of woodland. The farmstead of Montrose Farm (MSF41693, TL 9882 7369) is shown where the study boundary narrows, with later mapping (see below) determining that extent of the farm lay outside the study site boundary. The two maps confirm that the former parish boundary between the Stanton and Hepworth Parishes formerly centrally bisected the study site on an east-west alignment and is likely to be earlier in origin.

2.21. The 1883-85 Ordnance Survey map shows the area in detail depicting that the arrangement of field boundaries within the southern parcel have been substantially altered by the process of enclosure during the 19th century, removing many of the smaller field plots to create a smaller number of larger parcels. The woodland and two small buildings previously depicted within the study site have been removed. The layout of the study site remains unaltered in 1905.

World War II Airfield

2.22. Very little is recorded about the World War II (WWII) airfield. The airfield seems to have had a very short history that did not extend much beyond the second world war. The airfield was built in 1943 as a Stirling bomber base. It was closed in 1950 but continued to be used as fighter base by USAAF during the Cold War. In 1957 a nuclear store was built. The airfield is visible on Google Earth historic imagery of 1945.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

2.23. In March 2020, a geophysical survey of the study site was undertaken to further assess the archaeological potential of the study site (Magnitude 2020). The report identified extensive areas of disturbance associated with the former use of the study site as a World War II Airfield and later industrial estate. In areas of the

survey that were recognised as undisturbed, no anomalies of archaeological interest were identified, although anomalies related to historical agricultural use were detected and interpreted as former field boundaries and drainage features.

- 2.24. In January 2021, archaeological monitoring of additional geotechnical investigations, consisting of thirty trial holes distributed across the study site, took place. An undisturbed soil profile of topsoil and subsoil 0.40m thick was noted across the northern extent of the site, while in the southern half of the site topsoil overlay a horizon of modern made ground up to 0.8m thick associated with the former airfield and subsequent industrial estate. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified (PCA 2021).

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 Suffolk County Council 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 objectives of the evaluation included:

1. To determine the presence of any prehistoric or Roman activity within the site. Can this activity be related to contemporary activity taking place in the immediate landscape?
2. To determine the presence of any Anglo-Saxon or Late Medieval activity within the site.
3. Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
4. Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

- 3.3. In addition, the following research aims have been drawn from the Eastern Region Archaeological Frameworks (Medlycott 2011):

Prehistoric

1. Is there any evidence present to better elucidate the transition between Bronze Age and Iron Age populations? (Medlycott 2011, p29).
2. What is the nature of the Iron Age agrarian economy? (Medlycott 2011, p31).

Roman

3. How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, p47).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 99 trenches (Fig. 2):

- 80no 30m x 1.8m trenches;
- 1no 25m x 1.8 trench,
- 1no 20m x 1.8m trench,
- 1no 18m x 1.8m trench,
- 1no 15m x 1.8m trench,
- 3no 14m x 1.8m trenches,
- 2no 11m x 1.8m trenches; and
- 10no 10m x 1.8m trenches.

4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site believed to be unimpacted by the previous activities on site. Due to the previous use as an airfield many additional unmapped and unmarked services were identified across the site, and so many trenches had to be moved, split, or shortened to ensure safe excavation. Due to the high disturbance on site the methodology was altered in the southern area, with seventeen trenches only partially excavated to evaluate the level of truncation, with Trenches 33-36 and 38-40 not opened after Trench 37 was fully opened and clearly severely truncated. All trench changes were made with the approval of Kate Batt (SACCAS).

4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological

supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

- 4.4. The upcast spoil and archaeological features were scanned for artefactual materials, the northern area was subject to a metal detector survey, but this methodology had to be abandoned in the southern area due to the high level of modern disturbance.
- 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 SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the artefact collection. The archives 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 description of the levels of preservation across the site, then a brief description of trenches which did not contain any archaeological remains. Trenches with archaeological remains are then presented in order of trench number.

Overburden deposits and the surface geology

- 5.3. The topsoil encountered across the site generally consisted of a dark grey brown slightly clayey silt, in the northern area it contained occasional modern detritus, whilst in the central and southern area it contained abundant modern demolition material including but not limited to, concrete, bricks, metal sheeting, asbestos sheeting etc. The topsoil generally ranged 0.1-0.26m thick with a clear horizon with the underlying deposits.
- 5.4. A subsoil deposit was identified in the northern area of the site, this comprised mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions, and ranged between 0.06-0.22m thick, where present, this had clear horizon between the topsoil and the surface geology. In the central area of the site, subsoil was only present in Trench 43, here it presented as mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and sealed beneath a modern made ground deposit. In the southern area of the site, subsoil was only present in Trench 106, here it presented as mid grey brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions, this deposit was also sealed beneath a modern made ground deposit.
- 5.5. Several modern made ground deposits were identified across all areas of the site. Most of these deposits are present in the southern and central areas, with only two trenches, Trench 30 and 31 having a modern made ground deposit present in the north which comprised mid grey brown silty clay with common modern detritus throughout including large chunks of concrete, bricks and asphalt 0.2m thick. In the central area of site, modern made ground deposits were identified in thirty of the thirty-four trenches, Trenches 44-46 and 67 did not contain any made ground deposits because the topsoil directly overlaid the surface geology, the deposits ranged between 0.1-0.48m thick. In the southern area modern made ground deposits were identified in all Trenches except Trench 96: in this area the deposits ranged between 0.2-1.0m+ thick. Generally, in both the central and southern area, the modern made ground deposits identified were a mid yellow orange silty clay containing occasional fragments of concrete, bricks and wooden stakes and the occasional patch of redeposited clay, this deposit was most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Any deposit differing to the general description is described in further detail in Appendix A.
- 5.6. The surface geology presented as a pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions in the northern

area, mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks in the central area, and a pale orange yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange clayey sand in the southern area. The surface geology had a clear horizon with the overlying deposits.

Levels of preservation across site (figs.3-6)

- 5.7. The level of preservation varied across the site. Much of the site appears to have been impacted by the WWII activity and subsequent demolishing. Generally the archaeological horizon appeared to be intact in the northern area of the site, with lower levels of disturbance present. The Southern area had the highest level of impact, with very few trenches appearing to have the archaeological horizon impacted.

The northern area (Trenches 1-32)

- 5.8. The area to the north was the least impacted. The site appeared to historically be used for agriculture and appeared to have only minimally been impacted by the previously WWII airbase activity at the site. Trenches 30-32 were disturbed, with modern made ground deposits identified within the trenches, and no subsoil preserved as in other trenches in the area. Trench 32 was only partially excavated due to this disturbance which included a hardcore track.

The central area (Trenches 33-77)

- 5.9. Within the central area of site there were large areas of disturbance identified on the geophysical survey which are linked to one of the previous runways and airfield perimeter roads and previous buildings which stood on the site. Although these areas were avoided in the trenching it became clear that the entire area was very severely truncated by previous development, with demolition material abundant on the surface of the area. Only two small areas appeared to preserve the archaeological horizon in the centre of the site, within Trench 43 and a small area around Trenches 44 to 46. In Trench 43 the subsoil deposit was preserved in a small section of the trench beneath the made ground deposits, in this trench a feature was identified, whilst in Trenches 44-46, no made ground deposits were present, and the trench appeared less disturbed from others in the area. But as no archaeological remains were identified in these trenches it is possible that they were truncated. This area also had a high number of unmapped and unmarked services present, the levels in this area also differed greatly, with some trenches containing deep deposits of demolition material, and others less than 0.1m of topsoil directly overlying the natural. This indicated that the area was most likely

levelled during the airfield construction.

The southern area (Trenches 73-106)

Levels of preservation was also very poor in the southern parts of the site.

- 5.10. Similarly, to the central area the geophysical survey highlighted areas of disturbance, which the trenching was designed to avoid. But again, this part of the site was damaged by both the construction and levelling of the airfield, and the subsequent demolition. Of the trenches present in this area, only three appeared to preserve the archaeological horizon, with two of those most likely damaged. Trenches 93 and 99 contained what appeared to be the base of pits, these directly underlay the modern made ground deposits and most likely represent a truncated horizon, whilst a subsoil deposit was identified beneath the modern levelling deposit in the far south trench 106, where the ground level appeared to drop away somewhat. In addition to this a natural spring was identified within trench 104, but no clear subsoil deposits.

- 5.11. In the southern area of the site large concrete drainage pipes were identified running through Trenches, 85, 86, 89 and 90 on a north-west to south-east alignment, then also in trenches 97 and 101 on a north-east to south-west alignment. Although these drainage pipes were very clearly modern, they did follow the boundary identified on historic mapping.

Trenches with archaeological remains

Trench 2 (Figs. 7 and 8)

- 5.12. Trench 2 was 30m long, orientated north-west to south-east, topsoil 0.2m thick overlaid 0.16m of subsoil, which was only present in the north-west end of the trench, this in turn covered the surface geology. A possible feature interpreted as a burnt mound was identified in the south-east end of the trench, with two small pits containing heat-altered flint. Two possible features were also investigated which were found to be modern disturbance.

- 5.13. Pits 0203 and 0205 were both located to the south of the probable burnt mound feature 0207, and not fully exposed in the trench. Pit 0203 measured 1.35m long, at least 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep, with gradually sloping sides leading to a flattish base, the single fill was a dark grey brown clayey silt filled which contained 2,762g heat altered flints and stone.

5.14. Pit 0205 measured 0.69m long, at least 0.35m wide and 0.13m deep, with moderately steep concave sides leading to a flat base. It contained a single fill, a dark grey brown clayey silt filled with a total of 953g of heat altered flints and stones recovered.

5.15. Feature 0207 has been interpreted as a burnt mound, it extended 5.28m across the trench, and was filled with a dark blackish grey silty clay abundant with heat altered flint. Only a small section excavated into the feature to assess the profile, which appeared to have moderately sloping sides, and excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with 1,156g of heat-altered flint was recovered during the excavation. The feature was heavily disturbed by plough scars, which dragged the heat altered flints to the surface, these flints were dispersed across an area c.30mx40m, which appears denser to the east of the trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 9)

5.16. Trench 3 was 30m long and aligned north-east to south-west, topsoil 0.2m thick overlaid the subsoil 0.22m thick which in turn covered the surface geology. Two small pits containing burnt material were identified in the trench.

5.17. Pits 0303 and 0305 were not fully exposed in plan, but likely oval shaped, pit 0303 had moderately steep sides leading to a concave base, this pit was heavily disturbed by bioturbation, it measured 0.69m long, at least 0.28m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled with two fills, the basal fill comprised mid yellow grey silty clay with very common charcoal flecks and heat altered flint, this was overlaid by a mid grey silty clay containing very frequent charcoal flecks. Pit 0305 measured 1.02m long, at least 0.64m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base. This pit contained a single fill, a mid brown grey silty clay containing common charcoal flecks and 1,938g of heat altered flints and stone.

Trench 7 (Fig. 10)

5.18. Trench 7 was 30m long and orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, with topsoil 0.2m thick overlying subsoil 0.16m thick which in turn covered the surface geology. A single undated ditch was identified in the east-north-east end of the trench, although this ditch was undated, it does run parallel with an existing boundary ditch on the site.

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- 5.19. Ditch 0703 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east with steeply sloping concave sides leading to a flat base, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.25m deep. The single fill was a pale yellow brown, silty clay.

Trench 24 (Fig. 11)

- 5.20. Trench 24 was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west and 30m long, with topsoil 0.2m thick overlying subsoil 0.2m thick which in turn covered the surface geology. A single undated ditch was identified in the trench which truncated the subsoil. This ditch was also identified in trenches 26 and in 29 and clearly identified on the geophysical survey.

- 5.21. Ditch 2403 was orientated north-south with steeply sloping sides leading to a narrow flat base, it measured 1.31m wide and 0.58m deep. The ditch contained two fills, the basal fill was a mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with clear horizon to natural and slightly diffuse horizon with overlying fill comprised dark brown grey, loose clayey silty with rare small sub angular stones.

Trench 26 (Fig. 3)

- 5.22. Trench 26 was 30m long and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, with topsoil 0.2m thick overlying subsoil 0.18m thick which in turn covered the surface geology. A single undated ditch was identified in the trench which truncated the subsoil. This ditch was not excavated in this trench, but also identified and excavated in trenches 24 and in 29 and clearly identified on the geophysical survey.

Trench 29 (Fig. 12)

- 5.23. Trench 29 was 30m long, and orientated north to south, with topsoil 0.2m thick overlying subsoil 0.1m thick which in turn covered the surface geology. A single ditch was identified in the trench which truncated the subsoil. This ditch was also identified in trenches 24 and in 29 and clearly identified on the geophysical survey.

- 5.24. Ditch 2903 was orientated east to west measuring 1.26m wide and 0.85m deep, with steeply sloping sides leading to a flat base. The single fill was mid orange yellow silty clay with firm compaction with no significant inclusions, from which CBM identified as fragments of a brick and peg tile and two nails was recovered.

Trench 43 (Fig. 13)

- 5.25. Trench 43 was 18m long, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east, with topsoil 0.2m thick overlying a modern made ground deposit, most likely formed through

airfield levelling activity, comprised of a mid yellow brown silty clay containing the occasional piece of modern material 0.2m thick which in turn covered subsoil 0.16m thick, this then overlaid the surface geology. A small pit was identified in the north-north-west end of the trench where the archaeological horizon was still intact.

- 5.26. Pit 4304 was not fully exposed in plan, it measured 1.18m long, at least 0.64m wide and 0.3m deep with steeply sloping concave sides leading to a flat base. The pit contained two fills; the basal fill was a dark grey charcoal rich silty clay which was covered by a pale grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, the sample produced 4g of amorphous fired clay. This pit was undated but from the sample material was retrieved which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating, with the material most likely representing the waste from a fire.

Trench 93 (Fig. 14)

- 5.27. Trench 93 was 30m long, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, with topsoil 0.2m thick overlying a modern made ground deposit most likely formed by airfield levelling activity, comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, sterile, but with the occasional fragment of concrete or bricks 0.32m thick, which in turn overlaid the surface geology. A small pit located in the west-north-west end of the trench was identified, although this was very shallow and may represent the base of a bigger feature, indicating that although the archaeological horizon in this area was damaged, features may partially survive.

- 5.28. Pit 9303 was an oval shaped and aligned north to south. It measured 0.8m long, 0.34m wide and 0.09m deep with gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. The single undated fill comprised dark orange brown clay with very frequent charcoal inclusions, these were identified as wood charcoal remains from the sample, but none of the material was suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating, the sample also produced 20g of amorphous fired clay.

Trench 99 (Fig. 15)

- 5.29. Trench 99 was 30m long, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, with topsoil 0.2m thick overlying a modern made ground deposit most likely formed by airfield levelling activity, comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, sterile, but with the occasional fragment of concrete or bricks 0.22m thick, which in turn overlaid the surface geology. A small pit located in the east-south-east end of the trench was

identified, similar to trench 93, this pit was very shallow and may represent the base of a bigger feature.

- 5.30. Pit 9903 was an oval shaped and aligned east to west. It measured 0.4m long, 0.21m wide and 0.13m deep with gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base. The single undated fill comprised dark grey brown silty clay with very frequent charcoal inclusions.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. A small quantity of finds was recovered from six trenches during the evaluation, during hand excavation and from bulk soil sample residues. The assemblage has been visually examined and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in Appendix B. Datable material is limited to a coin weight of George III from Trench 27.

Metalwork

- 6.2. Two objects of iron and one of copper alloy were recovered from Trenches 27 and 29 during the archaeological evaluation; two are from stratified deposits, one is from the topsoil. The artefacts have been catalogued directly onto an MS Access database and recorded with the aid of low powered magnification but without the assistance of radiography. A summary catalogue listing is provided in Appendix B.
- 6.3. The overall condition of the iron objects is poor; being fragmentary and corroded. The copper alloy coin weight is stable with less evidence for wear or corrosion products. They are packed in perforated bags and stored in an airtight box with silica gel.
- 6.4. The single copper alloy object was collected from topsoil 2700, Trench 27 and recorded as Ra 1; it is a George III (1760-1820) one guinea coin weight.
- 6.5. The two iron objects are nails, recovered from fill 2904 of ditch 2903 (Trench 29). They are hand forged carpentry nails with flat rectangular heads and tapering shanks, square in section. Nails of this type developed little between the Roman and post-medieval period, with standardised, machine-made forms only becoming common in the modern period.

Heat-altered flint and stone

- 6.6. A total of 7.3kg of heat-altered stones, mostly burnt flints with some sandstone/quartzite, was recovered or sampled from three pits: 0203, 0205 and 0305 and from burnt mound 0207. The material has been quantified by weight alone and totals 5785g of burnt flint and 1524g of sandstone/quartzite (Appendix B).
- 6.7. All the burnt stone from the features is in a similar condition. The flints are calcined, generally white and pale grey in colour and are crazed through. This indicates significant heating. The sandstone quartzite pieces exhibit some discolouration to orange and grey. Most have fragmented to a similar size to the flint pieces, although several of the sandstone quartzite pieces from pit 0305 are larger and less fragmented than the pieces from pits 0203 and 0205.
- 6.8. Although there is no associated dating evidence with any of the burnt stones the nature of the groups of this material and the types of features in which they were deposited all indicate a prehistoric date. It is not uncommon on prehistoric period sites to encounter groups of shattered stones that have been heated in a fire and used to transfer heat indirectly to water in order to raise the temperature near or to boiling point. Thermal shock, both heating and quenching, will tend to shatter the stones calcinated in the direct heat of the fire. Sandstone quartzite has better thermal properties than flint and on occasion appears to have been preferentially used, although it is generally much less common in the East Anglian soils than flint.
- 6.9. Commonly this indirect heating of water is probably used in cooking food, although it is noted that some of the flints are described as part of a burnt mound and the nature of the activity or activities that these significant concentrations of burnt stones represent are not fully understood. Suggested possibilities in interpreting these features range from cooking places, possibly involving feasting to sauna sites with possible ritual connections, or that they may be associated with brewing.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.10. There are three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM); combined weight 20g. All are from the same feature: ditch 2903 (context 2904). They include two joining pieces (17g) of thin, flat tile in an orange, medium sand fabric (ms), almost certainly part of a peg tile. Rectangular, pegged roofing tiles (peg tiles) begin to appear from the late 12th century in London but are probably not in common use in East Anglia,

other than on significant buildings or in towns, prior to the 14th century. They remained in common use throughout the post-medieval and early modern period.

- 6.11. The third piece of CBM is a small tile or brick chip (3g) in a similar fabric. This has small areas of sandy, white lime-based mortar on much of its surface and appears to have been mortared into place after being broken or fractured. A broad date of late medieval to post-medieval/early modern appears most appropriate.

Fired clay

- 6.12. A small quantity of fired clay (total 24g) was recovered from two contexts during processing bulk soil samples. None of this material is closely dated.
- 6.13. Nine abraded, rounded fragments (4g) come from Sample 2, taken from the fill of pit 4304 (context 4305). These are in medium sand fabrics (ms) and vary in colour from orange to grey and grey-buff. A further twenty pieces (20g) come from processing Sample 1 taken from the fill of pit 9303 (context 9304). Most of these are again small, abraded fragments with sandy fabrics and variously coloured, orange and grey-buff, although one piece in buff and grey coloured silty fabric is larger and weighs 6g.
- 6.14. The pieces are, by their nature, relatively nondescript, but most likely related to clay-built hearths and ovens. The different colouration could indicate fired clay material from two sources, one oxidised orange the other grey-buff.

Summary

- 6.15. The artefactual assemblage is dominated by finds of burnt flint and stone from features in Trench 2. Although intrinsically undatable, such material is frequently associated with prehistoric activity. Other material types are poorly represented. The three metal objects include a George III one guinea coin weight, but found unstratified in Trench 27. The iron, ceramic building material and fired clay were found in insignificant quantities.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

- 7.1. Two small pieces of whitened, cracked bone (combined weight <1g), presumed to be animal bone and probably burnt, came from processing a bulk soil sample (Sample 1) taken from pit 9303 (context 9304).

Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and Methods

- 7.2. Two bulk samples (25 litres of soil) were taken from pit fills 9304 (sample 1) and 4304 (sample 2) during the evaluation. The bulk samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant or mollusc remains present, and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.
- 7.3. The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any charred plant remains are noted below.

Results

Trench 43: Pit 4304 (sample 2)

- 7.4. No datable cultural material was recovered from pit fill 4305. The fill was rich in charcoal and was bulked sampled to retrieve material that may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The flot recovered was relatively large at 300ml the entire volume was made up of wood charcoal with a further 100ml of charcoal being collected from the non-floating residue. Both ring porous and diffuse porous species being observed. Many of the fragments were larger than 4mm and would be suitable for species identification and a selection could be made of material suitable for radiocarbon dating. No other charred plant material was present within this sample. It is likely this material represents waste from a fire disposed of within the backfill of the pit.

Trench 93: Pit 9303 (sample 1)

- 7.5. Pit fill 9304 (sample 1) produced a relatively small flot of 30ml, the majority of this volume was made up of wood charcoal fragments, the fragments were small and were generally unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. No other charred plant remains were recovered.
- 7.6. Small pellets of fired clay were observed in the flot and fired clay was hand collected from this pit fill during excavation. No in situ burning was recorded within

the pit and it is likely this material represents hearth or oven cleanings dumped within the backfill of the open feature.

Summary

- 7.7. The charred plant remains recovered from the samples, although limited in nature, suggests that domestic activities may have been taking place in the vicinity of the site at some point in history.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The evaluation trenching has defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site.

- 8.2. The evidence suggests that the level of preservation across the site is general low, with only small pockets of preservation identified in the southern part of the study area, but a higher level of preservation in the northern area. Remains most probably related to the Bronze Age period, a post-medieval ditch and undated pits were recorded. The low level of archaeological remains identified at the site is much more likely due to the damage of the previous activity at the site rather than a lack of archaeological activity. It is worth noting that this site is not reflective of the archaeological potential of the wider area, and that these results only reflect the potential within the site bounds.

Bronze Age

- 8.3. Although undated by artefacts the feature containing fire cracked flint identified in Trench 2, and the spread of fire cracked flint within the topsoil around Trench 2 and the pits in Trenches 2 and 3, suggest these features were part of a Bronze Age burnt mound. Due to the probability that this feature was part of a burnt mound, very limited investigation was undertaken at this stage to ensure that the feature could be appropriately understood in later investigations.

- 8.4. Burnt mound features often have in addition to small associated pits, troughs, ponds and wells for the storage and heating of water, one of the key aspects of a burnt mound is the positive mound made from heat-altered material such as flint, stone, and charcoal (Brown, et al, 2016); these mounds were not present on this site presumably removed by agricultural activities. The burnt mound identified in Trench 2 was heavily impacted by ploughing, with a scatter of fire cracked flint identified and mapped on the surface. Burnt mounds have been recorded over 400

times in the Suffolk HER (SCC, 2021), with examples being identified in places such as Laxfield (CA, 2021), RAF Lakenheath (Brooks et al, 2020), and Marham Park in Fornham All Saints (Green, 2018).

- 8.5. If the deposits and features identified in and around Trench 2 are associated with a Bronze Age burnt mound, they would be heritage assets of regional significance and would have a moderate to high potential to address regional research aims for the period (Medlycott 2011).

Post-medieval and modern

- 8.6. The post-medieval ditch identified in trenches 24, 26 and 29 was clearly active till relatively recently, not only did the ditch truncate the subsoil deposit in all trenches, but the north-north-east portion of the ditch was still active as a boundary on the aerial photos on google earth till 2008 and removed prior to 2015 (Google Earth). This boundary can be identified on historic mapping dating back to 1886 (Old Maps Online). Although it is possible that this is an older boundary which has continued to be in use for a long period of time, no artefactual evidence earlier than the modern period was recovered.
- 8.7. Other boundary ditches which can be seen on the historic mapping in the southern area appear to have been re-purposed as concrete drainage pipes. These ran through Trenches, 85, 86, 89 and 90 on a north-west to south-east alignment, then also in trenches 97 and 101 on a north-east to south-west alignment. Although these drainage pipes were very clearly modern, they did follow the boundary set out on the 1888-1913 OS map, indicating that these boundaries were most likely recut and replaced with the concrete pipes. These ditches are visible from the 1884 maps (Old Maps Online), but clearly have been filled in on the 1945 aerial view of the airbase on Google Earth, although it does appear to return to boundary ditches beyond the bounds of the site.
- 8.8. The post-medieval features and finds are of limited value in assisting with the dating or the understanding of the function of the site.

Undated

- 8.9. All of the undated features across the site can be categorised as pits. All three of the undated pits in the central and southern area of the site were identified in the rare areas of preservation and contained charcoal rich deposits, which could represent the waste from fires or hearths.

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- 8.10. The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

Confidence rating

- 8.11. The evaluation took place in glaringly bright and relatively dry weather conditions. The site had a high-water table, including the discovery of a probable spring which resulted in several trenches flooding. The site also contained a high number of unmapped and unmarked services and widespread modern disturbance which caused several trenches to be shortened, moved, or split. A medium-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 Abi Game, Andrew Firth, Bethan Morgan, Charley Morgan, Karri Hynds, Matt Stevens and Tara Schug. This report was written by Rebecca Smart. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Ruth Beveridge, Stephen Benfield and Anna West, respectively and organised by Grace Jones. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Richard Mortimer.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0100	001	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay			0.2
0101	001	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
0102	001	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
0200	002	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with very common fired cracked flint throughout			0.2
0201	002	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with common fired cracked flint inclusions			0.16
0202	002	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
0203	002	Pit	cut	0203	Oval shaped pit with gently sloping sides, an uneven base. Not fully exposed.	1.35	0.8	0.16
0204	002	Pit	fill	0203	Very dark brownish grey with a firm compaction. Burnt flint and charcoal inclusions. Good horizon clarity. Medium contamination risk. Excavated in clear conditions.	1.35	0.8+	0.16
0205	002	Pit	cut	0205	Pit not fully exposed, with gentle concave sides, leading to a flat base.	0.35+	0.69	0.13
0206	002	Pit	fill	0205	Very, very dark brownish grey, silty, loose. Very rich in charcoal with very common heat affected flints throughout	0.35+	0.69	0.13
0207	002	Burnt Mound	cut	0207	Shape in plan unclear due to extent running beyond LOE. Slot excavated into the edge has an ovoid pit-like feature with steep, slightly concave sides to the SSE and WNW, but a more moderate slope to the NNE approaching the LOE, before very gently sloping	5.28	1.8+	0.4
0208	002	Burnt Mound	fill	0207	Dark blueish grey, friable silty clay with abundance of charcoal 5-30mm and heat altered flint <50mm. Horizons are clear, with plough scar running NW-SE. excavated by hand in moist, well-lit conditions.	5.28	1.8+	0.4
0300	003	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with common fire cracked flint at NNE end.			0.2
0301	003	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay.			0.22
0302	003	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange silty clay with stones.			
0303	003	Pit	cut	0303	Sub ovoid pit with moderate to steep, straight sides and a flat base. Extent beyond LOE, section potentially at an oblique angle.	0.69	0.28+	0.16
0304	003	Pit	fill	0303	Mid yellowish grey friable silty clay with abundance of charcoal and frequent heat	0.69	0.2+	0.14

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
					altered flint. Horizon is moderately clear but disturbed by burrowing to the NNE and SSW edges. Excavated by hand in moist, well-lit conditions.			
0305	003	Pit	cut	0305	Cut of pit, possibly oval, can't see all of feature due to LOE. Moderately sloped sides. Flat base.	1.02	0.54+	0.25
0306	003	Pit	fill	0305	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, friable. Frequent flecks of charcoal. Cut indistinct.	1.02	0.54	0.25
0307	003	Pit	fill	0303	mid grey friable silty clay with occasional charcoal pieces ~15mm and rare heat altered flint. Horizons are moderately clear. Excavated by hand in moist, well-lit conditions.	0.53	0.15+	0.12
0400	004	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay			0.2
0401	004	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
0402	004	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones, with a large patch of reddish silt in the centre of the Trench			
0500	005	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
0501	005	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
0502	005	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
0600	006	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.15
0601	006	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.1
0602	006	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
0700	007	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
0701	007	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.16
0702	007	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
0703	007	Ditch	cut	0703	Linear orientated NNW-SSE, steep concave sides, flat base.		0.84	0.25
0704	007	Ditch	fill	0703	light yellowish brown, silty clay, loose with no significant inclusions		0.84	0.25
0800	008	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
0801	008	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.16
0802	008	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0900	009	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
0901	009	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
0902	009	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1000	010	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
1001	010	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
1002	010	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1100	011	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
1101	011	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.1
1102	011	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1200	012	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.24
1201	012	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1300	013	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.24
1301	013	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1400	014	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
1401	014	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.18
1402	014	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1500	015	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
1501	015	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
1502	015	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1600	016	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.22
1601	016	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1700	017	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
1701	017	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.1
1702	017	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1800	018	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
1801	018	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusion			0.1
1802	018	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
1900	019	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
1901	019	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusion			0.16
1902	019	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2000	020	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2001	020	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusion			0.18
2002	020	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2100	021	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2101	021	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.08
2102	021	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2200	022	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2201	022	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.06
2202	022	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2300	023	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2301	023	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
2302	023	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2400	024	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
2401	024	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
2402	024	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2403	024	Ditch	cut	2403	linear with steep, convex sides and a moderately flat base, running N-S.		1.31	0.58
2404	024	Ditch	fill	2403	Mid greyish yellow, firm silty clay with clear horizon to natural and slightly diffuse horizon with overlying deposit. Excavated by hand in wet, well-lit conditions.		0.54	0.25
2405	024	Ditch	fill	2403	Dark brownish grey, loose clayey silty with rare small sub angular stones. Disturbed by rooting. Excavated by hand in mixed conditions.		1.31	0.37
2500	025	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2501	025	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.08
2502	025	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2600	026	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2601	026	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.18
2602	026	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2603	026	Ditch	cut	2603	Unexcavated post-med ditch clearly seen on geophysical survey. Excavated in trench 24 as 2403, orientated roughly N/S, creating an enclosure with the road.			
2604	026	Ditch	fill	2603	Fill of unexcavated post-med ditch, very dark blackish grey Sandy clay.			
2700	027	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2701	027	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.06
2702	027	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2800	028	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2801	028	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.2
2802	028	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2900	029	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
2901	029	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.1

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
2902	029	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
2903	029	Ditch	cut	2903	Linear orientated E-W with steeply sloping sides and a flat base		1.26	0.85
2904	029	Ditch	fill	2903	Mid orange yellow clay with firm compaction with no significant inclusions		1.26	0.85
3000	030	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
3001	030	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground deposit comprised of mid grey brown silty clay with common modern detritus throughout including large chunks of concrete, bricks and asphalt.			0.2
3002	030	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
3100	031	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with very frequent modern material			0.2
3101	031	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground deposit comprised of mid grey brown silty clay with common modern detritus throughout including large chunks of concrete, bricks and asphalt.			0.2
3102	031	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
3200	032	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with very frequent modern material throughout			0.2
3201	032	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground deposit, dark grey brown silty clay abundant with modern demolition material.			0.14
3202	032	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow clay with patches of blue grey clay and orange sandy clay with stones			
3700	037	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with abundant modern material			0.2
3701	037	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground deposit comprised a very dark blackish grey clayey silt with abundant modern demolition material.			0.34
3702	037	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
4100	041	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with frequent modern material			0.1
4101	041	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground deposit comprised of a dark grey blue heavy clay with modern material throughout			0.2
4102	041	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground deposit comprised a very dark blackish grey clayey silt with abundant modern demolition material.			0.3
4103	041	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4200	042	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with frequent modern material			0.2
4201	042	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
4300	043	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
4301	043	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow brown orange silty clay, with occasional modern material throughout			0.2
4302	043	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions			0.1
4303	043	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
4304	043	Pit	cut	4304	Pit probably oval however entire feature not visible in trench. Pit has steep even slightly concaved sides with flat base.	1.18	0.64+	0.3
4305	043	Pit	fill	4304	lower fill of pit [4304]. Dark blackish grey firm silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional fired clay. +Rare small sub-angular stones. Well sorted.	1.18	0.64+	0.06
4306	043	Pit	fill	4304	light blueish grey firm silty sandy clay with rare small sub-angular stones. Well sorted. +Rare small specs of charcoal.	1.18	0.64	0.24
4400	044	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
4401	044	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
4500	045	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.2
4501	045	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
4600	046	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown loamy clay with occasional modern material			0.24
4601	046	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
4700	047	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.26
4701	047	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
4800	048	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.24
4801	048	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
4900	049	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4901	049	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterling with no significant inclusions			0.28
4902	049	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5000	050	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
5001	050	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterling with no significant inclusions			0.2
5002	050	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5100	051	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
5101	051	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterling with no significant inclusions.			0.3
5102	051	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5200	052	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
5201	052	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterling with no significant inclusions			0.5
5202	052	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5300	053	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
5301	053	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterling with no significant inclusions			0.34
5302	053	Made Ground	layer		Dark Grey Brown Silty Clay with modern material.			0.3
5303	053	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5400	054	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
5401	054	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.48
5402	054	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5500	055	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
5501	055	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.4
5502	055	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5600	056	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
5601	056	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground deposit comprised of compacted clay and hardcore with lots of metal including a large section of corrugated sheeting and concrete etc..			0.34
5602	056	Made Ground	layer		Dark grey brown silty clay with modern material throughout			0.3
5603	056	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5700	057	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
5701	057	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5800	058	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
5801	058	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, occasional fragments of concrete and bricks identified within			0.18
5802	058	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
5900	059	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
5901	059	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.1
5902	059	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6000	060	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
6001	060	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.24

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6002	060	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6100	061	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
6101	061	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.2
6102	061	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6200	062	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
6201	062	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.26
6202	062	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6300	063	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
6301	063	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.46
6302	063	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6400	064	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
6401	064	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.2
6402	064	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6500	065	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.15
6501	065	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing very frequent fragments of brick or concrete			0.18
6502	065	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6600	066	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.15
6601	066	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised dark grey brown silty clay, containing fragments of brick or concrete			0.25
6602	066	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6700	067	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.1
6701	067	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6800	068	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
6801	068	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised dark grey brown silty clay, containing very common fragments of brick or concrete			0.24
6802	068	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay which contained chalk flecks			
6900	069	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
6901	069	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.22
6902	069	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
7000	070	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
7001	070	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.4
7002	070	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
7100	071	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
7101	071	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.3
7102	071	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7200	072	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.05
7201	072	Made Ground	layer		Modern demolition layer comprising of very compacted grey clay and hardcore with lots of concrete, metal, and other modern detritus			0.4
7202	072	Made Ground	layer		compacted mix of grey and orange clay with lots of modern material			0.4
7203	072	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
7300	073	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.15
7301	073	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing very frequent fragments of brick or concrete			0.4
7302	073	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
7400	074	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
7401	074	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete.			0.34
7402	074	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
7500	075	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
7501	075	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground deposit, mid yellow brown soft silty clay containing modern detritus			0.26
7502	075	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
7600	076	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
7601	076	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete.			0.3
7602	076	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
7700	077	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7701	077	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground, potentially airfield levelling, although in this Trench it could represent a previous development which has been demolished and backfilled. Deposit exceeds 1m thickness			1+
7702	077	Natural	layer		Mid grey yellow chalky clay with patches of orange clay and orange sandy clay			
7703	077	Made Ground	layer		Hard-core surface only seen in E end, machined out in one section to show full depth, but incredibly firm so the rest was left insitu			0.5
7800	078	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
7801	078	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid grey brown silty clay, Sterile with modern detritus			0.58
7802	078	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.24
7803	078	Natural	Layer		Mid grey yellow chalky clay with patches of orange clay and orange sandy clay			
7900	079	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
7901	079	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid grey brown silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.3
7902	079	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.3
7903	079	Natural	layer		Mid grey yellow chalky clay with patches of orange clay and orange sandy clay			
8000	080	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
8001	080	Made Ground	layer		modern demolition material comprising of compacted clay with hardcore, concrete, metal etc in it.			0.5
8002	080	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.24
8003	080	Natural	layer		Mid grey yellow chalky clay with patches of orange clay and orange sandy clay			
8100	081	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
8101	081	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or			0.28

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
					concrete			
8102	081	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
8200	082	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
8201	082	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.4
8202	082	Natural	layer		mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
8300	083	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus			0.2
8301	083	Made Ground	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			0.28
8302	083	Natural	layer		Mid orange grey heavy clay with occasional stone inclusions and patches of clay containing chalk flecks			
8400	084	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
8401	084	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay with rotten wood throughout			0.44
8402	084	Natural	layer		mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
8500	085	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
8501	085	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.3
8502	085	Natural	layer		Pale yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange sandy clay			
8600	086	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
8601	086	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete.			0.3
8602	086	Natural	layer		Mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
8700	087	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
8701	087	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or			0.32

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
					concrete			
8702	087	Natural	layer		Mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
8800	088	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.22
8801	088	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.2
8802	088	Natural	layer		mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
8900	089	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
8901	089	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.18
8902	089	Natural	layer		mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
9000	090	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
9001	090	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.2
9002	090	Natural	layer		mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
9100	091	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.22
9101	091	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.18
9102	091	Natural	layer		mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
9200	092	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
9201	092	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.32
9202	092	Natural	layer		mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
9300	093	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
9301	093	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or			0.32

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
					concrete			
9302	093	Natural	layer		mid grey chalky clay with orange clay and orange clayey sand patches			
9303	093	Pit	cut	9303	Oval shaped pit moderate sloping sides. Flat moderate side. Flat shallow base. Orientated roughly N-S	0.8	0.34	0.09
9304	093	Pit	fill	9303	Dark orange brown clay with a firm compaction. Inclusions were charcoal and baked clay. Diffuse horizon clarity. Dug by trowel in cloudy damp conditions.	0.8	0.34	0.09
9400	094	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
9401	094	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.34
9402	094	Natural	layer		Pale yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange sandy clay			
9500	095	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
9501	095	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete.			0.2
9502	095	Natural	layer		Pale yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange sandy clay			
9600	096	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.22
9601	096	Natural	layer		Pale yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange sandy clay			
9700	097	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
9701	097	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.4
9702	097	Natural	layer		Pale yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange sandy clay			
9800	098	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.22
9801	098	Made Ground	layer		Modern Made ground deposit comprised of compacted chalk			0.18
9802	098	Natural	layer		Pale yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange sandy clay			
9900	099	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
9901	099	Made Ground	layer		Modern Made ground deposit comprised of compacted chalk			0.22

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
9902	099	Natural	layer		Pale yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange sandy clay			
9903	099	Pit	cut	9903	Oval shaped pit with moderately sloped sides and an uneven base.	0.4	0.21	0.13
9904	099	Pit	fill	9903	Dark grey brown silty clay with a firm compaction, large percentage of charcoal inclusions, diffuse horizon clarity dug by trowel in clear damp conditions.	0.4	0.21	0.13
10000	100	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
10001	100	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.2
10002	100	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange clayey sand			0.38
10100	101	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
10101	101	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete.			0.2
10102	101	Natural	layer		Pale yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange sandy clay			
10200	102	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
10201	102	Made Ground	layer		Modern backfill layer, comprised dark grey brown firm silty clay with common modern detritus.			0.3
10202	102	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.3
10203	102	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange clayey sand			
10204	102	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mixed mid yellow orange silty clay, with very frequent modern demolition material throughout			0.24
10300	103	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
10301	103	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mixed mid yellow orange silty clay, with very frequent modern demolition material throughout			0.3
10302	103	Made Ground	layer		Modern backfill layer, comprised dark grey brown firm silty clay with common modern detritus.			0.3

Context No.	Tr no.	Feature Type	Category	Feature No.	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
10303	103	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange clayey sand			
10400	104	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
10401	104	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile containing the occasional fragment of brick or concrete			0.54
10402	104	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange clayey sand			
10500	105	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
10501	105	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile with occasional fragments of concrete and bricks			0.36
10502	105	Natural	Layer		Pale orange yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange clayey sand			
10600	106	Topsoil	layer		Dark grey brown soft clayey silty sand with common modern detritus.			0.2
10601	106	Made Ground	layer		Modern made ground layer, most likely formed by airfield levelling activity. Comprised mid yellow orange silty clay, Sterile with occasional fragments of concrete and bricks			0.3
10602	106	Subsoil	layer		Mid grey brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions			0.3
10603	106	Natural	layer		Pale orange yellow grey chalky clay with patches of orange clayey sand			

Table 1. Context descriptions

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Material	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
0204	Burnt flint Burnt stone	Sandstone/quartzite		2707 555	
0206	Burnt flint Burnt stone	Sandstone/quartzite		760 193	
0208	Burnt flint			1156	
0306	Burnt flint Burnt stone	Sandstone/quartzite		1162 776	
2700	Copper alloy	George III one guinea coin weight (Ra. 1)	1	20.1	1760-1820
2904	Iron CBM	Nails 2 thin flat tile, probably peg tile; 1 brick or tile fragment	2 3	20 20	
4305	Fired clay	Amorphous; sandy fabric, orange to grey-buff colour	9	4	
9304	Fired clay	Amorphous; sandy fabric, orange to grey-buff colour	20	20	

Table 1. Find Concordance

Context	Ra. No.	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
2700	1	Copper alloy	1	20.1	Coin Weight
2904		Iron	2	19.8	Nails

Table 2. Summary catalogue of metalwork

LAND AT SHEPHERDS GROVE, STANTON, SUFFOLK

A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Parish Code: **SNT 090**

JAC24593
Land at Shepherds Grove,
Stanton, Suffolk
V5
October 2021

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Fig. 1 Site Location

Fig. 2 Overall Trench Location Plan

Fig. 3 Detailed Trench Location Plan (North)

Fig. 4 Detailed Trench Location Plan (Central)

Fig. 5 Detailed Trench Location Plan (South)

Appendices

Appendix 1 List of Contractor Specialists

Appendix 2 OASIS Form

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 It is proposed to develop land at Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk (NGR TL 9884 7329) (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is being produced to support a programme of evaluation trial trenching to be undertaken in advance of the submission of a proposed planning application.
- 1.2 The geological, topographical, archaeological and historical background to the site is summarised in Sections 2 and 3 below. The archaeological potential of the site primarily derives from a general potential for later Prehistoric and Roman activity within the study site.
- 1.3 The site is not located within an Archaeological Priority Area.
- 1.4 The first stage of archaeological investigation consisted of the production of a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (RPS 2020), which identified a moderate potential for archaeological activity dating to the Late Prehistoric and Roman periods. The assessment was supported by a programme of geophysical survey (Magnitude 2020) which did not identify any anomalies indicative of significant archaeological activity. In early 2021, an extensive programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken in association with a series of geotechnical investigations on site. Although no deposits of archaeological interest were identified, the monitoring programme did establish the relative depths of overburden overlaying natural deposits across the study site (PCA 2021).
- 1.5 Following consultations with the Archaeological Officer it was agreed that a 4% trial trenching sample would target those areas which, based on the geophysical survey results, appear to have remained undisturbed by the construction of the mid-20th century airfield and subsequent commercial development of the site (Figs. 2-5). Those areas that the geophysical survey identify as being impacted by modern disturbance will be subject to a smaller sample size. The roadway extending from the western site boundary will be upgraded but archaeological impacts are not anticipated.
- 1.6 The proposed development could affect archaeological remains which might be present. For this reason, and because of the site's perceived archaeological potential, a programme of archaeological evaluation has been deemed appropriate in this particular instance.
- 1.7 This document therefore forms the WSI required to support the proposed evaluation. It has been prepared in accordance with all relevant guidelines, including those set down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), Historic England (HE), Suffolk County Council (SCC 2017a), and for the East of England (Gurney 2003) to which the evaluation exercise will adhere (see Sources Consulted).
- 1.8 Dependant upon the results of the evaluation trenching, further work may be required in order to mitigate proposed development impacts in relation to any significant archaeological deposits encountered, which will require production of a separate WSI.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 2.1 The solid geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Society (BGS 2021) as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial Lowestoft Formation deposits.
- 2.2 In 2007, a programme of geotechnical investigation comprising 10 boreholes, was undertaken across the study site. A review of the data identifies that a consistent horizon of topsoil 0.30m deep was recorded, with the exception of the southeast part of the study site where three boreholes recorded the presence of made ground measuring between 0.60m and 1.20m thick. All topsoil or made ground deposits were recorded as overlying natural sandy clay or gravelly clay deposits (Oakley 2007).
- 2.3 In January 2021, archaeological monitoring of additional geotechnical investigations took place. An undisturbed soil profile of topsoil and subsoil 0.40m thick was noted across the northern extent of the site, while in the southern half of the site topsoil overlay a horizon of modern made ground up to 0.8m thick associated with the former airfield and subsequent industrial estate (PCA 2021).

Topography

- 2.4 The study site is located on roughly level ground at a height of approximately 55m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) within the northern parcel, increasing to approximately 60m AOD in the southern parcel.
- 2.5 There are no water courses or naturally occurring bodies of water located in the immediate proximity of the study site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 What follows comprises a review of archaeological background of the study site as contained with the Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (RPS 2020).

Prehistoric

- 3.2 Palaeolithic hand axe in 1889 near Hepworth Church, approximately 1km to the north of the study site boundary (MSF11880, TL 988 748).
- 3.3 Two residual Neolithic flint axeheads are recorded as being found within the study area. One was discovered c900m to the north of the study site (MSF11878, TL 987 748), with the second recovered c600m to the east (MSF7906, TL 9982 7382). A spread of Neolithic flint flakes and cores was found further to the east near Wattisfield Hall, c1.1km to the east of the study site boundary (MSF7784, TM 003 738).
- 3.4 A Bronze Age spear head was recovered approximately 300m to the northwest of the study site boundary (MSF20054, TL 98634 74244).
- 3.5 Archaeological investigations undertaken in 1945 recorded the presence of probable Iron Age occupation evidence located approximately 1km to the east of the study site, with the remains of a roundhouse and heath identified (MSF7785, TL 9999 7298).
- 3.6 A probably Iron Age hearth, associated with several sherds of contemporary pottery were identified c1km to the east of the study site (MSF7850, TM 0024 7414).
- 3.7 Fieldwalking undertaken in proximity to Hepworth, c1km north of the study site, recovered several flint flakes and pottery sherds dated to the Prehistoric period in general (MSF19125, TL 98801 75096).

Roman

- 3.8 The only records held on the SHER relating to the presence of substantive Roman activity occurring within the study area relates to the excavation of several pottery and tile kilns during the mid-20th century located approximately 1.2km to the northwest of the study site (MSF7379, TL 976 744; MSF7423, TL 9785 7440) and approximately 1.1km to the east of the study site (MSF7912, TM 0029 7366).
- 3.9 The remaining evidence for Roman activity within the study area consists of the retrieval of isolated surface finds. The closest of these finds consist of several coins and a brooch recovered c300m to the northwest of the study site boundary (MSF7427, TL 985 740; MSF20055, TL 98493 74244). A collection of Roman coins and pottery fragments have been found in proximity to Hepworth to the north (MSF17211, TL 983 747; MSF8169, TL 9855 7475; MSF7429, TL 986 748; MSF19126, TL 98800 75098); pottery sherds to the northeast (MSF7428, TL 9949 7426; MSF7905, TM 0021 7391); and several brooches, lead weight and tile fragments to the southeast (MSF33873, TL 9999 7276; MSF7907, TL 998 730).

Anglo-Saxon

- 3.10 There are several records held on the SHER which relate to Anglo-Saxon occupation activity occurring within the study area. There is a vague account of possible Anglo-Saxon hut and hearth features being found in association with possible Anglo-Saxon pottery approximately 1km to the east of the study site (MSF7851, TM 0024 7414). Evidence of occupation activity dating to the Anglo-Saxon period has also been recorded in several location within Hepworth c750m to the

north of the study site (MSF26786, TL 9858 7484; MSF25930, TL 9861 7473; MSF29020, TL 985 746).

- 3.11 The presence of Hepworth as a likely Anglo-Saxon settlement during this period is supported by the numerous contemporary personal artefacts such as combs, brooches and rings, recovered within, and in proximity to Hepworth, over time (MSF24302, TL 9861 7492; MSF19699, TL 9861 7492; MSF17213, TL 983 747; MSF15352, TL 9857 7479; MSF29018, TL 984 745; MSF19127, TL 98799 75095; MSF17850, TL 9917 7445).

Late Medieval

- 3.12 The Domesday Book of 1086 records the closest settlement to the study site as being of Hepworth to the north of the study site, recorded as a larger settlement containing 31.5 households, supporting 8 plough teams, 4 acres of meadow, woodland for 6 pigs, and one church.
- 3.13 The focus of the Late Medieval settlement of Hepworth was the Church of St. Peter (MSF11879, TL 9876 7486), while archaeological investigations within the village have identified multiple contemporary features such as wells, ditches and building remains consistent with settlement activity (MSF26786, TL 9858 7484; MSF25930, TL 9861 7473; MSF29020, TL 985 746; MSF24294, TL 9867 7484; MSF31424, TL 9858 7465). A range of Late Medieval artefacts, primarily consisting of pottery fragments, have also been recovered in the vicinity of Hepworth (MSF17214, TL 983 747; MSF8166, TL 9852 7480; MSF8167, TL 9854 7477; MSF19128, TL 98799 75098; MSF11080, 996 745).
- 3.14 Possible Late Medieval earthworks associated with ancient woodland have been recorded c400m and c900m to the west of the study site (MSF15961, TL 975 734; MSF15962, TL 98 72). The study site of a probably Late Medieval green is located approximately 750m to the east of the study site (MSF31100, TM 000 728).
- 3.15 In regards to the wider discovery of residual artefacts, a ring, coin and buckle were collected c200m to the northwest of the study site (MSF20056, TL 98654 74145; MSF32920, TL 987 740), with Late Medieval pottery sherds found to the west (MSF12749, TL 9750 7292; MSF12874, TL 9773 7269; MSF12872, TL 9782 7259; MSF12873, TL 9770 7255) and northeast (MSF7852, TM 0024 7414) of the study site.
- 3.16 A review of the later historic mapping sequence identifies that the boundary separating the parishes of Stanton and Hepworth centrally bisects the study site east-west, and is likely to originate during the Late Medieval period. The geophysical survey has not identified any anomalies that could represent a substantial boundary in this location.

Post Medieval & Modern

- 3.17 During the Post-Medieval period, the study site is likely to have remained part of the agricultural hinterland of the settlement at Hepworth.
- 3.18 The online Historic Landscape Characterisation data held by the SHER, record the study site as primarily occupied by modern 'industrial' land, although the northern parcel and western limit of the southern parcel fall within land described as '18th century and later enclosure'.
- 3.19 The 1799 Stanton Parish map depicts the southern part of the study site indicating that this area of the study site was sub-divided into multiple small field plots surrounding localised woodland. The 1817 Hepworth Parish map indicates that the northern part of the study site was also rural and agricultural in character during the early 19th century.
- 3.20 The 1839 Stanton Tithe map and associated Apportionment record the southern study site as containing multiple fields under both arable cultivation and pasture. Two roads cross the study site approximately east-west, with a small area of woodland partially lining the northern road. Small

buildings are located adjacent to the southern road and in proximity to the southern study site boundary. The 1845 Hepworth Tithe map covering the northern part of the study site also contains multiple field plots under both arable cultivation and pasture, plus one small area of woodland. The farmstead of Montrose Farm (MSF41693, TL 9882 7369) is shown where the study boundary narrows, with later mapping (see below) determining that extent of the farm lay outside the study site boundary. The two maps confirm that the former parish boundary between the Stanton and Hepworth Parishes formerly centrally bisected the study site on an east-west alignment and is likely to be earlier in origin.

- 3.21 The 1883-85 Ordnance Survey map shows the area in detail depicting that the arrangement of field boundaries within the southern parcel have been substantially altered by the process of enclosure during the 19th century, removing many of the smaller field plots to create a smaller number of larger parcels. The woodland and two small buildings previously depicted within the study site have been removed. The layout of the study site remains unaltered in 1905.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 3.22 In March 2020, a geophysical survey of the study site was undertaken in order to further assess the archaeological potential of the study site (Magnitude 2020). The report identified extensive areas of disturbance associated with the former use of the study site as a World War II Airfield and later industrial estate. In areas of the survey that were recognised as undisturbed, no anomalies of archaeological interest were identified, although anomalies related to historical agricultural use were detected and interpreted as former field boundaries and drainage features.
- 3.23 In January 2021, archaeological monitoring of additional geotechnical investigations, consisting of thirty trial holes distributed across the study site, took place. An undisturbed soil profile of topsoil and subsoil 0.40m thick was noted across the northern extent of the site, while in the southern half of the site topsoil overlay a horizon of modern made ground up to 0.8m thick associated with the former airfield and subsequent industrial estate. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified (PCA 2021).

4 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 4.1 A trial trench plan has been prepared as part of discussions with the Suffolk Archaeological Officer, consisting of 106 evaluation trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m (Figs. 2-5). The location of the trial trenches has been informed by the results of the geophysical survey.
- 4.2 The fieldwork is envisaged to take approximately 5 weeks to complete, after which a report will be prepared.
- 4.3 The locations of the trenches may be fine tuned but will not be altered significantly without prior consultation with RPS and the Suffolk Archaeological Officer.

5 OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE OF THE FIELD EVALUATION

- 5.1 To establish whether any archaeological evidence survives on the site.
- 5.2 The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment.
- 5.3 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 5.4 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:
- 1) To determine the presence of any prehistoric or Roman activity within the site. Can this activity be related to contemporary activity taking place in the immediate landscape?
 - 2) To determine the presence of any Anglo-Saxon or Late Medieval activity within the site.
 - 3) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
 - 4) Provide sufficient information to, if appropriate, construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 5.5 In addition, the following research aims have been drawn from the Eastern Region Archaeological Frameworks (Medlycott 2011):
- Prehistoric**
- 1) Is there any evidence present to better elucidate the transition between Bronze Age and Iron Age populations? (Medlycott 2011, p29).
 - 2) What is the nature of the Iron Age agrarian economy? (Medlycott 2011, p31).
- Roman**
- 3) How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, p47).

6 FIELD EVALUATION – DETAILED SPECIFICATION

- 6.1 The overall objectives of this field evaluation are set out in Section 5. This section details the on site methodologies, report format and other related details.
- 6.2 106 trial trenches measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide will be excavated to evaluate the site as set out in Figures 2-5.
- 6.3 All features encountered will be located and assessed. The results of this preliminary survey will provide the basis for considering any further mitigation measures.

Evaluation Techniques

- 1) The trenches will be opened by mechanical excavator, with removal of all undifferentiated topsoil or made ground down to the first significant horizon. The machine should remove a level spit of no more than 0.20m depth moving along the length of the trench. Successive spits may be similarly removed until the first significant archaeological horizon is reached. That level should be cleaned in plan using a wide blade, ditching bucket or similar, with no teeth. If the machine has to re-enter the trench care should be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft conditions. *The machine must not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.* All machine work must be under archaeological supervision and should cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.
- 2) The machine used should be powerful enough for a clean job of work and able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from trench edges. Mini garden excavators or bulldozers are not suitable.
- 3) Sampling should follow the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) guideline, but in general should comprise initially examination of all archaeological deposits should be by hand with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. The objective is to define remains rather than totally remove them. Full excavation should be confined to the least significant remains (e.g. dumped layers) which may allow underlying stratigraphy and features to be exposed and recorded. Within significant levels partial excavation, half-sectioning, the recovery of dating evidence, sampling and the cleaning and recording of structures is preferable to full excavation. Depending on the stratigraphy revealed sieving of fills (at the appropriate mesh level) should be undertaken to recover small flint flakes/metalwork (i.e. a control sample of artefacts). The trenches must characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed deposits.
- 4) Archaeological excavation may require work by pick and shovel or occasionally further use of the machine. Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogeneous or low-grade deposits which may give a ‘window’ into underlying levels. They must not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first. Casual “mattock testing” of features of uncertain archaeological value must not be undertaken without the prior approval of the Local Planning Authority. The depth and nature of all colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site. The use of plant to assist in the investigation of features will be agreed beforehand with SCCAS.
- 5) Particular care should be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation in situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification settlement evidence and structures. The Local Planning Authority and the Suffolk Archaeological Officer must be informed immediately if remains likely to be of national significance are encountered. Such areas should be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration

whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.

- 6) Any human remains must also be left in situ, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981. Prior written notice is also to be given to the Local Planning Authority.
- 7) Metal detector should be used, where appropriate, during the course of the evaluation. This will comprise use of a metal detector prior to the trenches being excavated, and during the excavation process including the scanning of trench bases and spoil. Metal finds will have their locations recorded via GPS. Metal detecting will be undertaken by an experienced operator.
- 8) Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.
- 9) Topsoil/Made ground is to be kept separate during the evaluation to allow sequential backfilling using these arising only.

Access and Safety

- 10) Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority and the Suffolk Archaeological Officer who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 11) *All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.* A general health and safety policy must be provided by the Archaeological Contractor and a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this site prepared. In particular staff should be kept away from unsupported trench edges and public access routes should be supervised and controlled. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices should be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets are to be used by all personnel as necessary. Appropriate toilet and washing facilities for site staff will be provided by the Archaeological Contractor.
- 12) All trenches will be scanned both visually and by CAT detector prior to excavation to identify any services within the immediate vicinity of the trench.
- 13) *No personnel are to work in deep unsupported excavations.* Trenches will not exceed a depth of more than 1.2m unless the sides of the trench are stepped.
- 14) Where there is reason to believe from previous uses that the ground may be contaminated, the Archaeological Contractor must include arrangements for pollution sampling and testing *before* any site work takes place. A search for public utility or other services will also be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor prior to commencement.
- 15) *The archaeological organisation must be satisfied that the applicant or developer has provided all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before any site work takes place.*
- 16) All archaeological trenches should be backfilled upon completion following receipt of approval from SCCAS.

Recording Systems

- 17) The recording system must be fully compatible with that most widely used elsewhere in Suffolk. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the evaluation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques the guidance of the Suffolk Archaeological Officer will be sought.
- 18) It will be the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to obtain a Parish Number from the SCCAS HER.
- 19) The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in the County. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised database.
- 20) The following sampling strategy will be adhered to, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS:
 - 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
 - 25% of each linear feature, including all terminals and intersections.
 - 50% of earth-cut structural features (beamslots, ring ditches).
 - Surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) and domestic/industrial features (hearths, ovens), will be exposed, cleaned and left in-situ.
- 21) Site location plan required; general plan (e.g. OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 22) This will be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500 (or 1:200), which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be identified.
- 23) Archaeological plans; some record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits must be made. All significant deposits that significantly affect the interpretation of the site and relate to the evaluation objectives should be formally planned in relation to the trench and OS grid and be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Single context planning is required on deeply stratified sites.
- 24) Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, should be drawn as appropriate. Upon completion of the trench at least one long section is to be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits. In addition to the excavation of man made deposits some assessment of “naturally deposited” levels will be necessary, especially when these are organically preserved and laid down within archaeological timescales.
- 25) All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 26) An adequate photographic record of any significant archaeological remains is required, in both plan and section, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. This will consist of and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film) supported by standard digital photography. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. The transparencies will be mounted in suitable frames. Where appropriate a photogrammetric record will be made of complex structures, features and horizons liable to be damaged in the course of the evaluation.
- 27) A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the excavations.

Finds and Samples

- 28) A high priority should be given to dating any remains and so all artefacts and finds are to be retained. Consideration should also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence. Different sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Minimum levels of data acquisition should be defined according to the “information recovery levels” summarised by Carver (1987). The default data acquisition level for all pre-modern assemblages is level D. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.
- 29) The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the Suffolk Archaeological Officer and the Historic England Scientific Advisor for the region. This will be sought at the project planning stage and a visit arranged to determine the importance and sampling requirements for all deposits exposed during the investigation. Consideration will be given to bulk samples of material for C14 dating, as appropriate, and samples of any other inclusions such as wood should also be taken. 40LI bulk samples must be taken as a minimum (or full context if this is less), with all features considered to have environmental potential to be sampled.
- 30) A high priority will be given to the sampling of river and other anaerobic deposits (such as peat) where organic materials may be preserved.
- 31) Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.
- 32) The finds retrieval policies of the Historic England archaeological guidance papers will be adopted. All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the Suffolk Archaeological Officer.
- 33) All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation “Conservation Guideline No 2”. Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)” will also be followed.
- 34) Any finds covered by the provisions of the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003) and Treasure (Designation) Order 2002, including gold and silver, will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures determined by the Act. They will also be reported to the local finds liaison officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.
- 35) The pottery specialist employed by the archaeological contractor will be familiar with local wares with a record of publications in the region.

Reports and Archives

Evaluation Report

- 36) Within four weeks of completion of the work the archaeological contractor will produce a report, copies of which are to be provided to RPS for circulation to the Developer, Suffolk Coastal &

Waveney District Council and the Suffolk Archaeological Officer. Initially a draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for review.

The report is to include, as a minimum, the following:

- a. a site location plan at an appropriate scale; a copy of the trench location plan at 1:1250 together with a plan of the main archaeological features at 1:100 and more detailed plans and relevant section drawings as appropriate. Particular note should be made of any variations in the depth of overburden covering any archaeological deposits revealed;
- b. a descriptive summary and interpretation of the archaeology of the site;
- c. a table showing, per trench, the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located and their interpretation;
- d. a consideration of the methodology used, including a confidence rating;
- e. a summary report to be included in the PISAH archaeological annual round up where archaeological remains are encountered.

The archaeological contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation, by the Developer, the Suffolk Archaeological Officer or any designated representative of Suffolk Coastal & Waveney District Council.

Archives and Published Reports

- 37) The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. The archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles set out in the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1, together with subsequent MoRPHE guidance (see Sources Consulted).
- 38) The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the “Management of Archaeological Projects” 5.4 and Appendix 3. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 39) United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990) will be followed. Arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed in writing with the SCCAS and details of such arrangements will be made by the archaeological contractor.
- 40) The site archive is to be deposited with the SCCAS stores within 3 months of the completion of work, according to the Suffolk Archives Guidelines (SCC 2017b). It will then become publicly accessible. The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 41) Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) Sheets should be completed for the site.
- 42) In addition, at the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms (see Appendix A). All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for inclusion into the evaluation report and subsequent submission to the Suffolk HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive). The OASIS process will be completed by the appointed archaeological fieldwork contractor.

Archaeological Contractor

- 43) The field team deployed by Cotswold Archaeology will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff should be experienced on similar sites. Archaeological contractor will need to SCCAS a supplementary document detailing their personnel, specialists, and insurance; and identifying the composition of the site team for this project, including a named PO, SS and an experienced metal detectorist (which may be a member of the site team).
- 44) The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Officer as set out in Appendix 1.
- 45) A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Suffolk Archaeological Officer.

Notification of Start Date

- 46) The Suffolk Archaeological officer will be notified 10 working days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork and will be kept informed of progress on site with a view to arranging site monitoring meetings as appropriate.

Sources Consulted

National Guidance

Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework*

2021

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* 2008

Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans* July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets* July 2017 unpublished document

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/code_conduct.pdf

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_code_practice.pdf

Historic England Guidelines

MAP2 Management of Archaeological Projects (Second Edition) 1991

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide 2009

MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation January 2008

Regional Guidelines

Gurney, D. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

Medlycott, M. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 2011

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* 2019

Guidelines for Archiving

Archaeological Archives Forum (Duncan H. Brown), *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, completion, transfer and collection* 2007

Museum and Galleries Commission *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* 1992

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Selection and Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* draft 1992

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland Scotland and Wales* 1995.

Site Specific

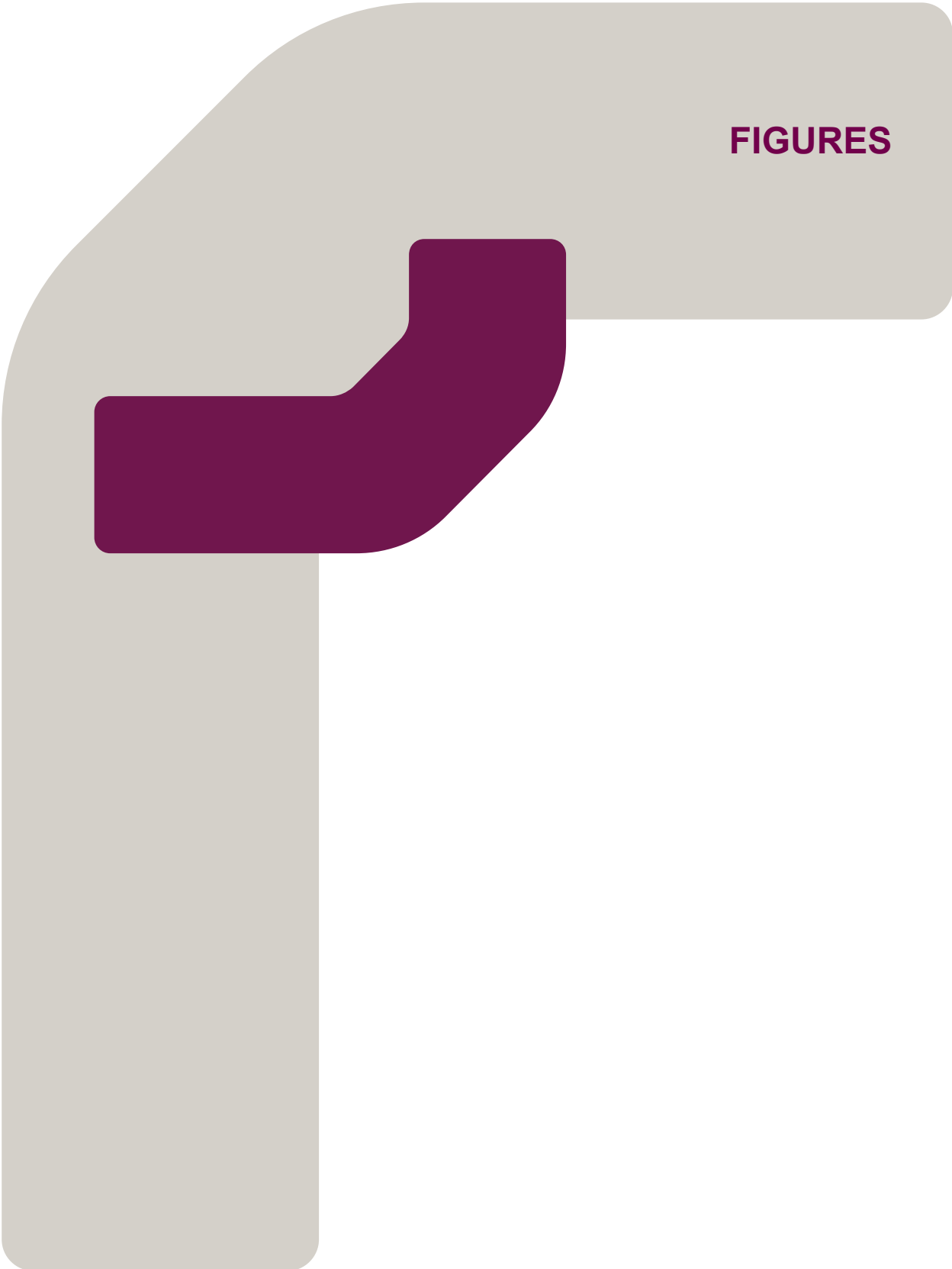
Magnitude *Land at Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk. A Geophysical Survey Report* 2020.

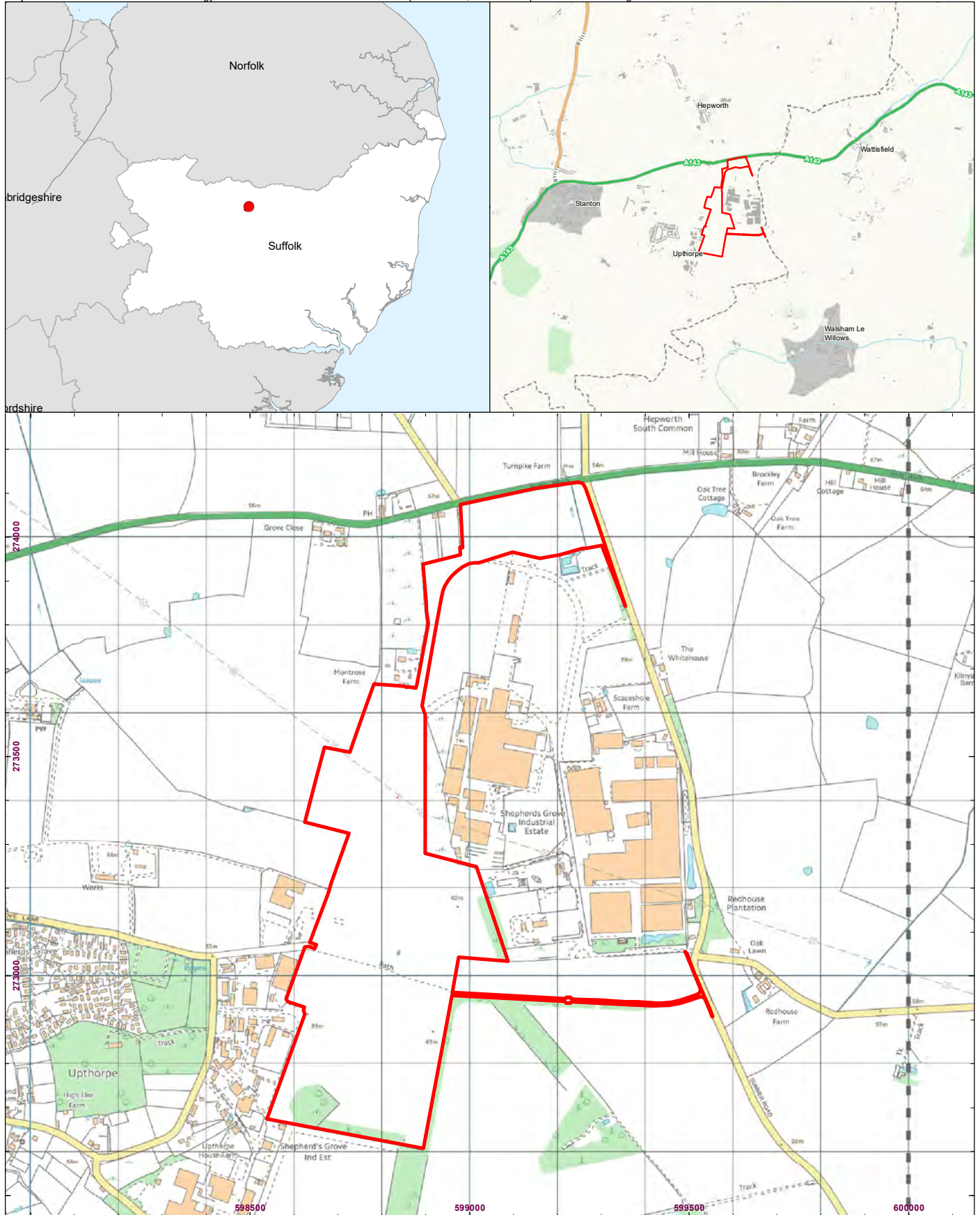
Oakley *Ground Investigation: Former Shepherds Grove Airfield, nr Stanton, Suffolk* 2007

Pre-Construct Archaeology *Land at Shepherd's Grove, Stanton, Suffolk: An Archaeological Watching Brief* 2021

RPS *Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment. Land at Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk* 2020.

FIGURES





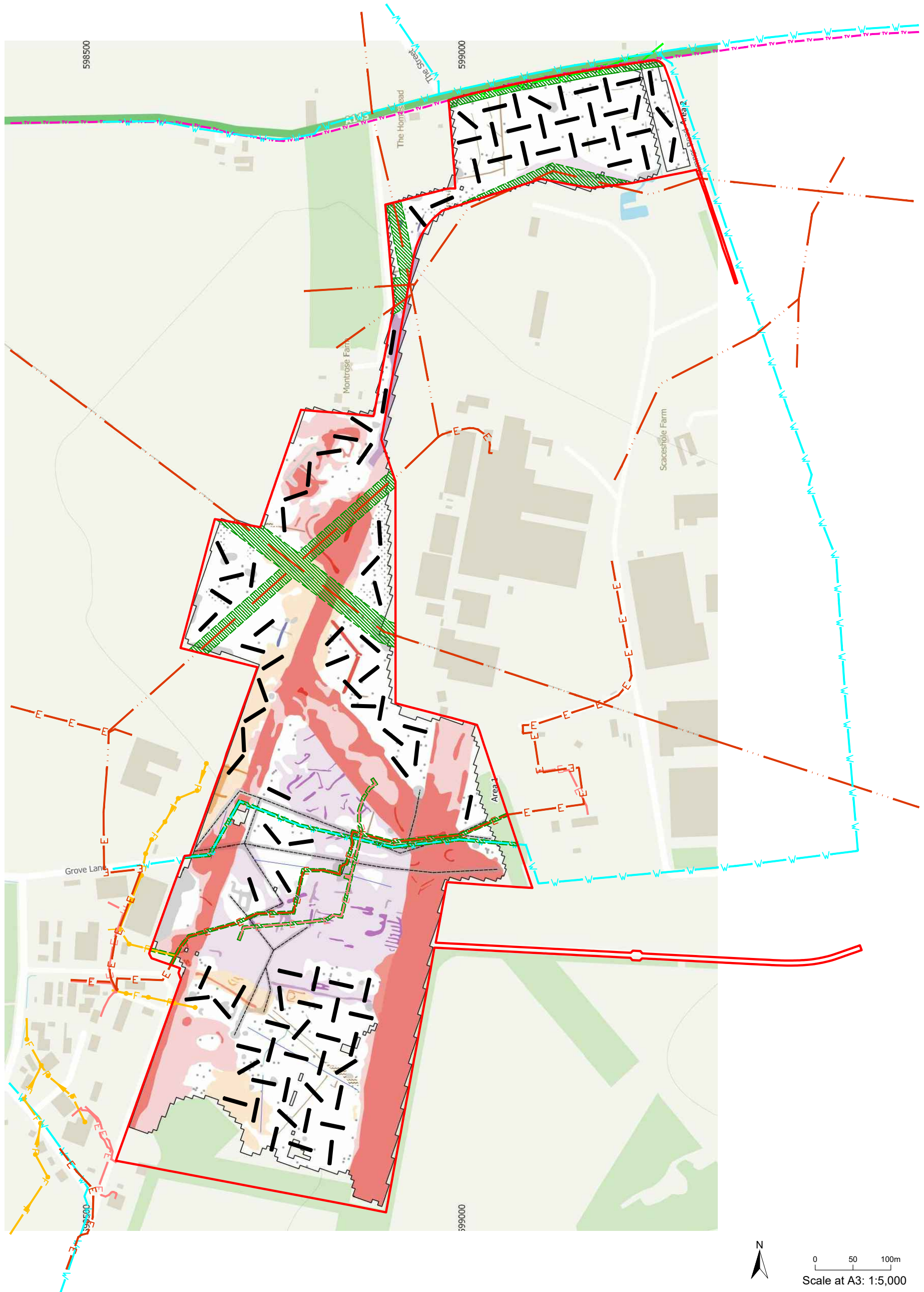
Site Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:12,000



Figure 1
Site Location



0 50 100m
Scale at A3: 1:5,000

Site Boundary

Utilities Exclusion Area

Trench Location

Airfield Probable (Strong)
 Airfield Probable (Weak)
 Airfield Probable (Spread)
 Airfield Possible (Strong)
 Airfield Possible (Weak)
 Airfield Possible (Spread)

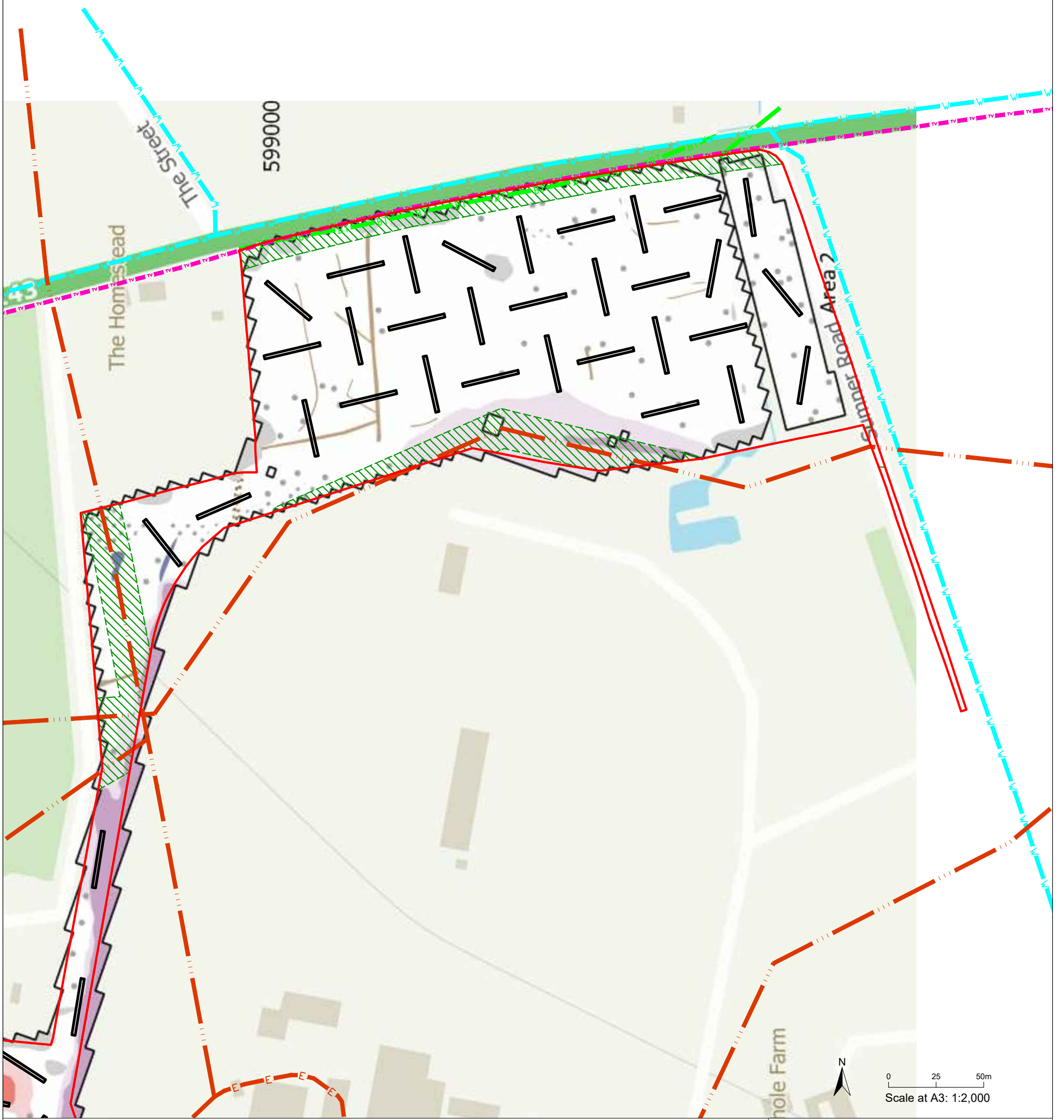
Industrial (Strong)
 Industrial (Weak)
 Industrial (Spread)
 Agricultural (Weak)
 Agricultural (Spread)
 Data Artefact

Magnetic Disturbance
 Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
 Service
 Drainage Feature
 Ferrous (Spike)



Figure 2

Overall Trench Location Plan



Site Boundary

Utilities Exclusion Area

Trench Location

Airfield Probable (Strong)
 Airfield Probable (Weak)
 Airfield Probable (Spread)
 Airfield Possible (Strong)
 Airfield Possible (Weak)
 Airfield Possible (Spread)

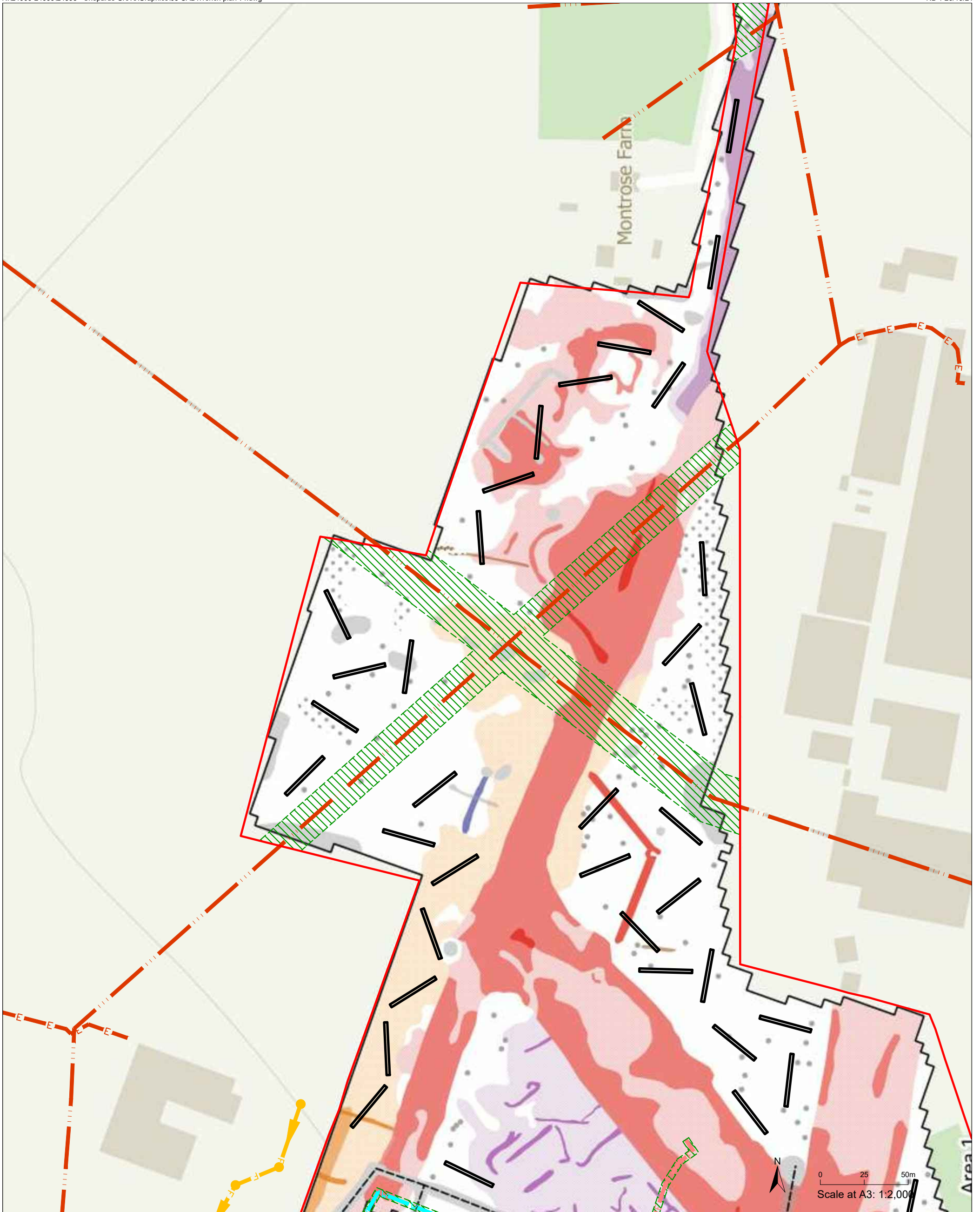
Industrial (Strong)
 Industrial (Weak)
 Industrial (Spread)
 Agricultural (Weak)
 Agricultural (Spread)
 Data Artefact

Magnetic Disturbance
 Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
 Service
 Drainage Feature
 Ferrous (Spike)



Figure 3



Detailed Trench Location Plan (North)








 Site Boundary

 Utilities Exclusion Area

 Trench Location

 Airfield Probable (Strong)
 Airfield Probable (Weak)
 Airfield Probable (Spread)
 Airfield Possible (Strong)
 Airfield Possible (Weak)
 Airfield Possible (Spread)

 Industrial (Strong)
 Industrial (Weak)
 Industrial (Spread)
 Agricultural (Weak)
 Agricultural (Spread)
 Data Artefact

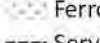
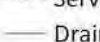
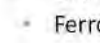

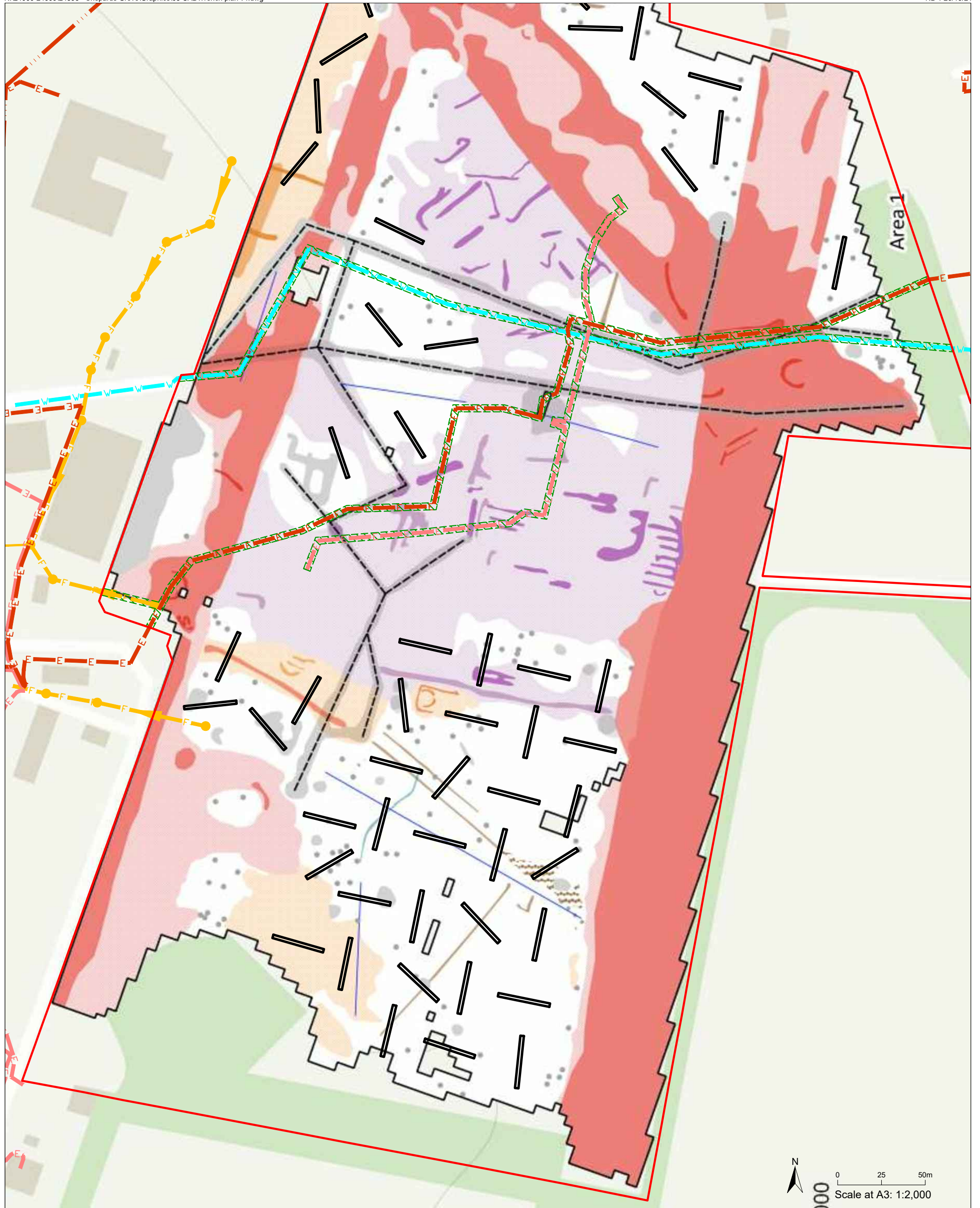
 Magnetic Disturbance
 Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
 Service
 Drainage Feature
 Ferrous (Spike)



Figure 4

Detailed Trench Location Plan (Central)



Site Boundary

Utilities Exclusion Area

Trench Location

Airfield Probable (Strong)
 Airfield Probable (Weak)
 Airfield Probable (Spread)
 Airfield Possible (Strong)
 Airfield Possible (Weak)
 Airfield Possible (Spread)

Industrial (Strong)
 Industrial (Weak)
 Industrial (Spread)
 Agricultural (Weak)
 Agricultural (Spread)
 Data Artefact

Magnetic Disturbance
 Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
 Service
 Drainage Feature
 Ferrous (Spike)



Figure 5

Detailed Trench Location Plan (South)



APPENDICES

Appendix 1

List of Contractor Staff

Cotswold Archaeology Team

Project Manager Richard Mortimer FSA MCIFA

Onsite Project Lead Rebecca Smart BA PCIFA

Metal Detectorist Matt Stevens

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)
Richard Mortimer MCIFA FSA (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)
Richard Mortimer MCIFA FSA (CA)

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)

South-West	Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) 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)
<i>Other finds</i>	
Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield 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)

A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) 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)

Biological remains

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)

A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Mollusca

Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA)

Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)

Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

Ostracods and Foraminifera

Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)

Appendix 2

OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: cotswold2-432774

Project details

Project name	Sherpherds Grove Stanton
Short description of the project	106 trench evaluation on ex airfield
Project dates	Start: 14-10-2021 End: 31-03-2022
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY STANTON Shepherds Grove
Postcode	IP31 2FE
Site coordinates	TL 98815 73216 52.320499969041 0.917527389293 52 19 13 N 000 55 03 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	RPS Group
Project director/manager	Richard Mortimer
Project supervisor	Rebecca Smart
Entered by	richard mortimer (richard.mortimer@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	14 October 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

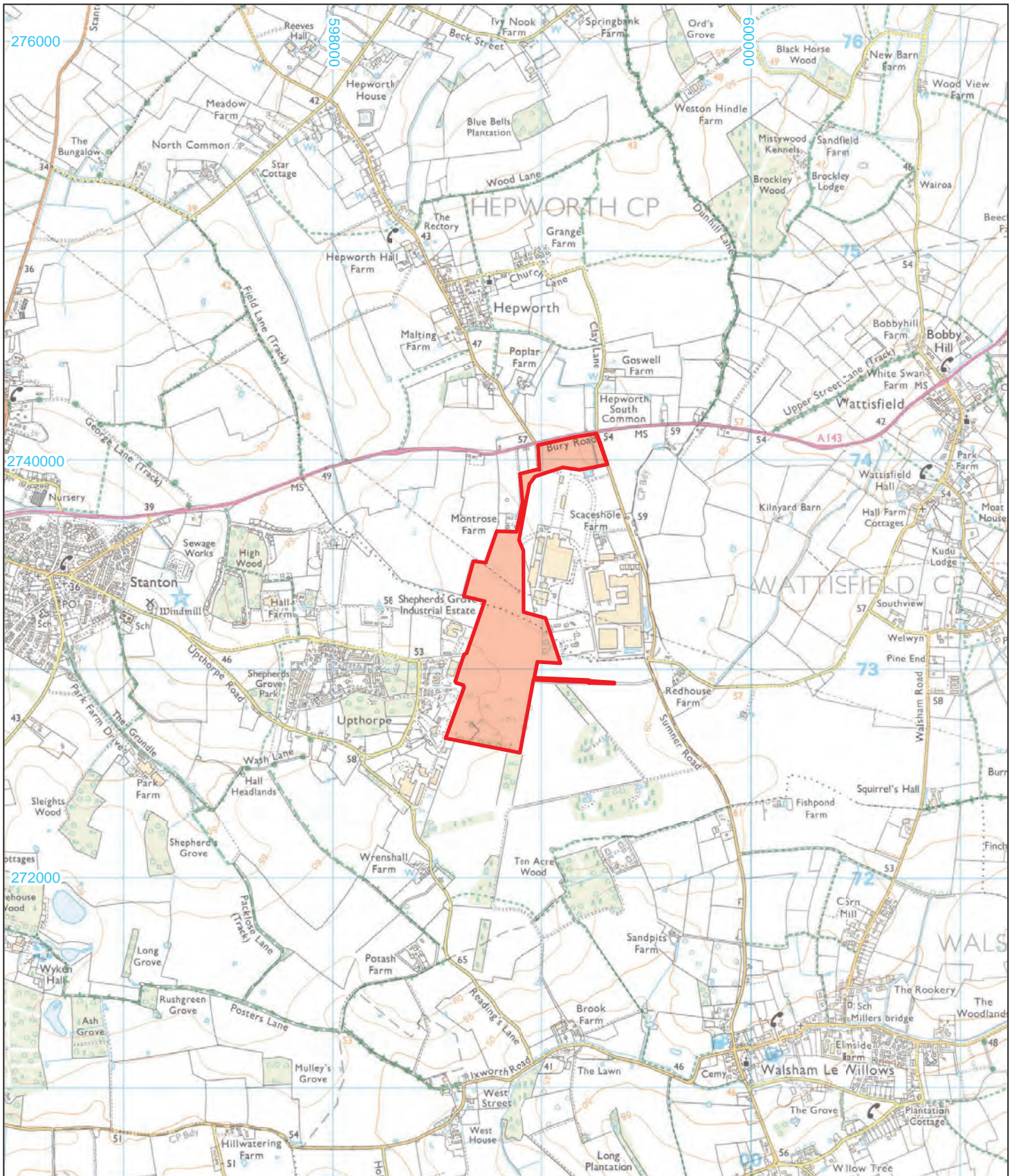
[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)



rpsgroup.com

Summary for cotswold2-503296

OASIS ID (UID)	cotswold2-503296
Project Name	Evaluation at Shepherd Grove, Stanton, Suffolk
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Dates	01-Nov-2021 - 25-Nov-2021
Location	Shepherd Grove, Stanton, Suffolk NGR : TL 98840 73290 LL : 52.3216765935586, 0.916174129869247 12 Fig : 598840,273290
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : West Suffolk Parish : Hepworth
Project Methodology	An evaluation of 99 trenches ranging in length from 10-30m x 1.8m
Project Results	In November 2021, Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk. The evaluation comprised of 106 trenches, but due to the high level of disturbance identified across the southern area of the site from the construction and subsequent demolition of the airfield only ninety-nine trenches were opened. Archaeological remains were identified in eight of the trenches, finds recovered across the site were generally low, with most features devoid of datable material. Prehistory was represented by a probable burnt mound feature identified in Trench 2, with four associated pits which also appear in Trench 3. The post-medieval activity identified on site was a ditch creating an enclosure which was identified in trenches 24, 26 and 29 which appears to have been in use very recently. The final three identified features were undated pits which appeared to survive within small pockets of preservation in the southern area of the site. Due to the previous activity on the site the majority of the site was severally impacted with very little of the archaeological horizon intact in the south, with only small pockets of the horizon appeared to be preserved across the previous airfield, with the northern area of the site was far less impacted with modern disturbance. Due to the poor preservation identified at the site it suggests that there is limited archaeological activity preserved within the bounds of the site, with only the northern area producing any features of significance. But it is worth noting that this site is not reflective of the surrounding area.
Keywords	Burnt Mound - EARLY PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - SNT 090
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive Physical Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service



 Site boundary

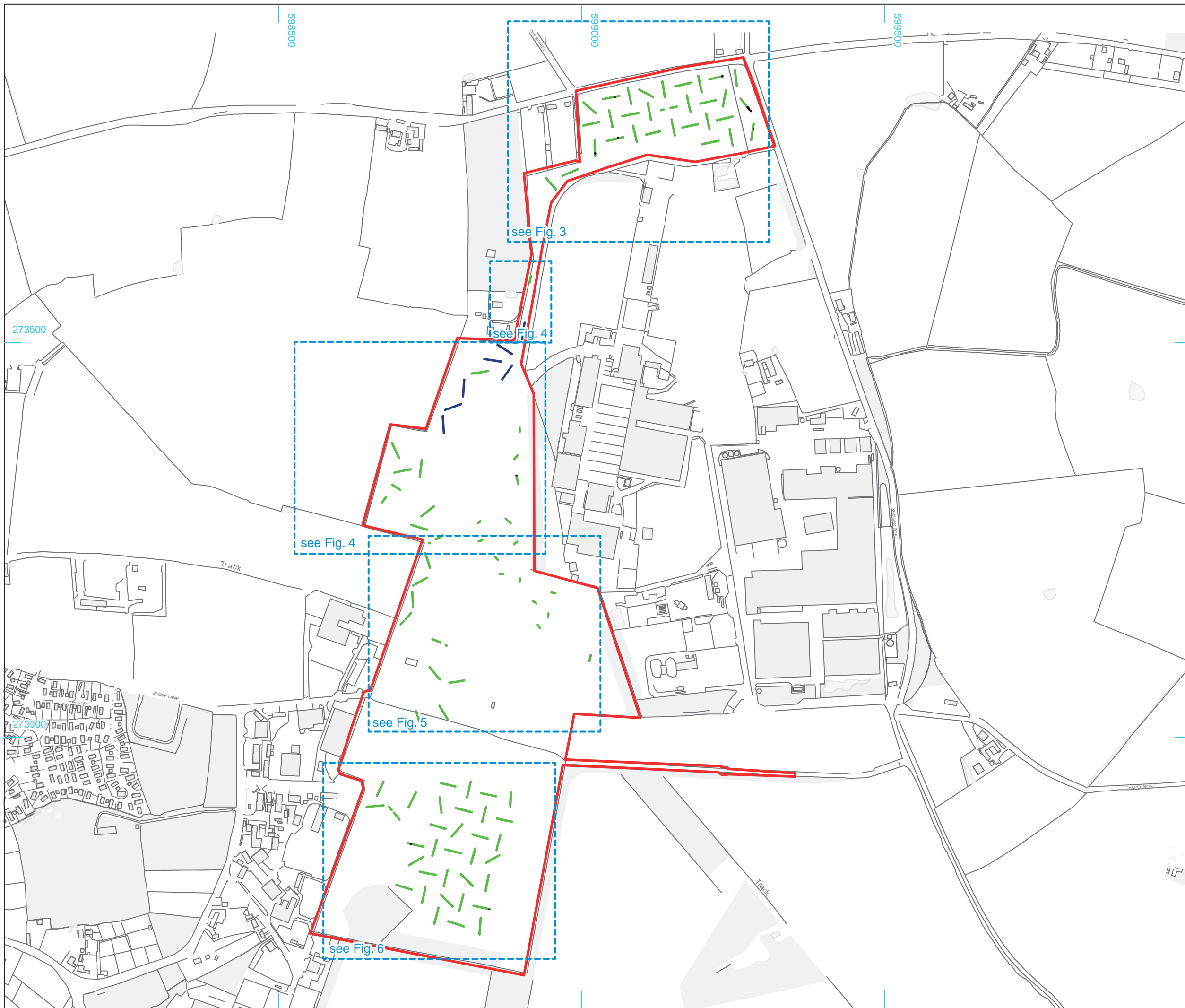


Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2021	1
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed evaluation trench



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www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Overall Trench Plan, showing trenches

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2021	2
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:6000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Evaluation trench showing previously truncated archaeological horizon
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Modern
- Field drain
- Deposit
- A A Section location



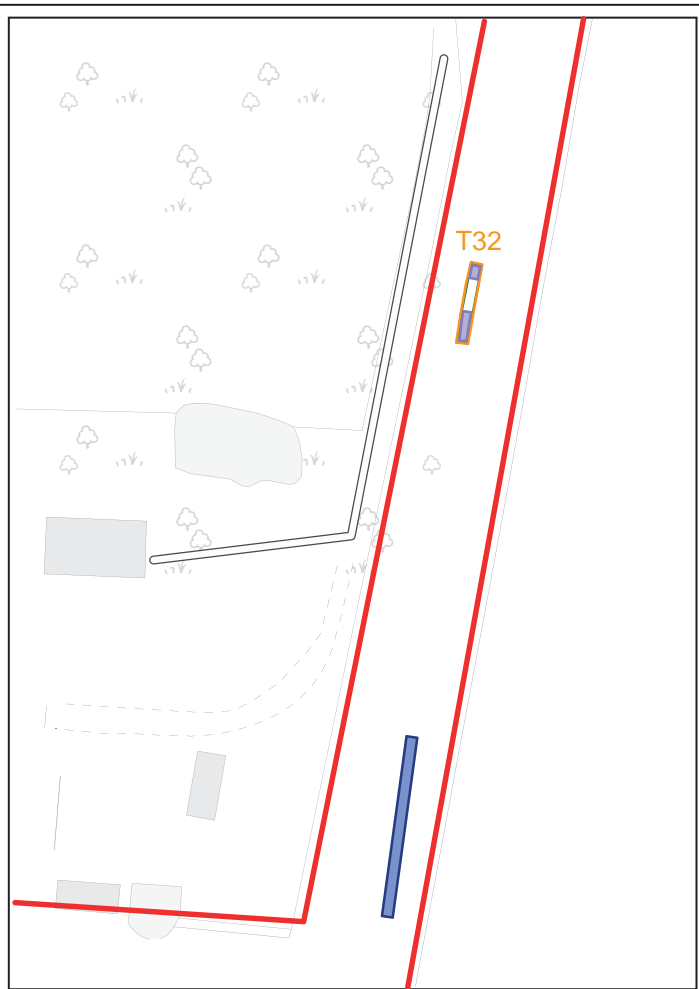
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PROJECT TITLE
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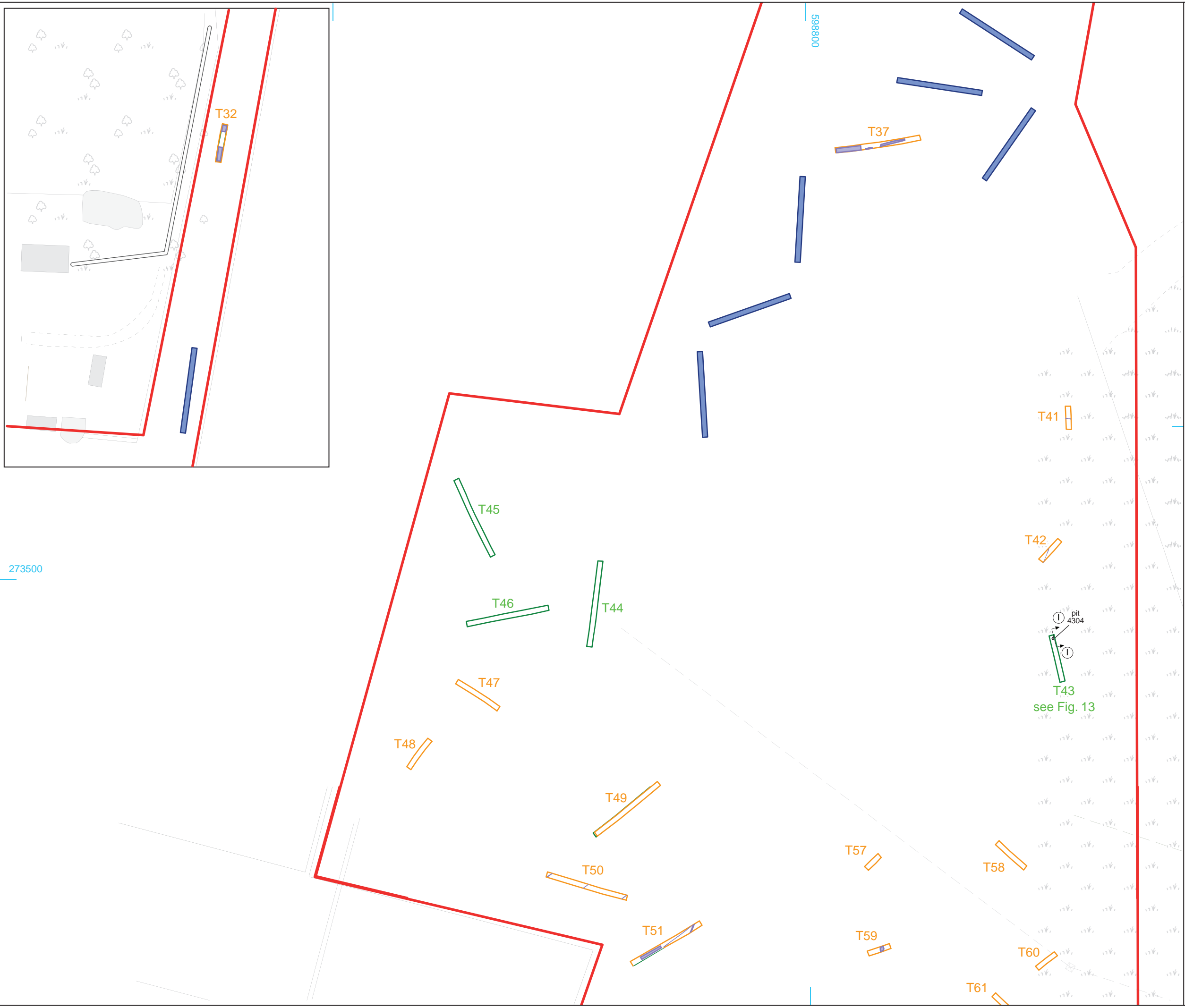
FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trenches 1-31, showing trenches and archaeological features

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 08/12/2021	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> RM	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1250	



273500

598800



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Evaluation trench showing previously truncated archaeological horizon
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Modern
- Section location

(A) ↑ ↓ (A)



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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of Trenches 32-50 and 57-60, showing trenches and archaeological features

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2021	4
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:1250	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench showing previously truncated archaeological horizon
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Modern



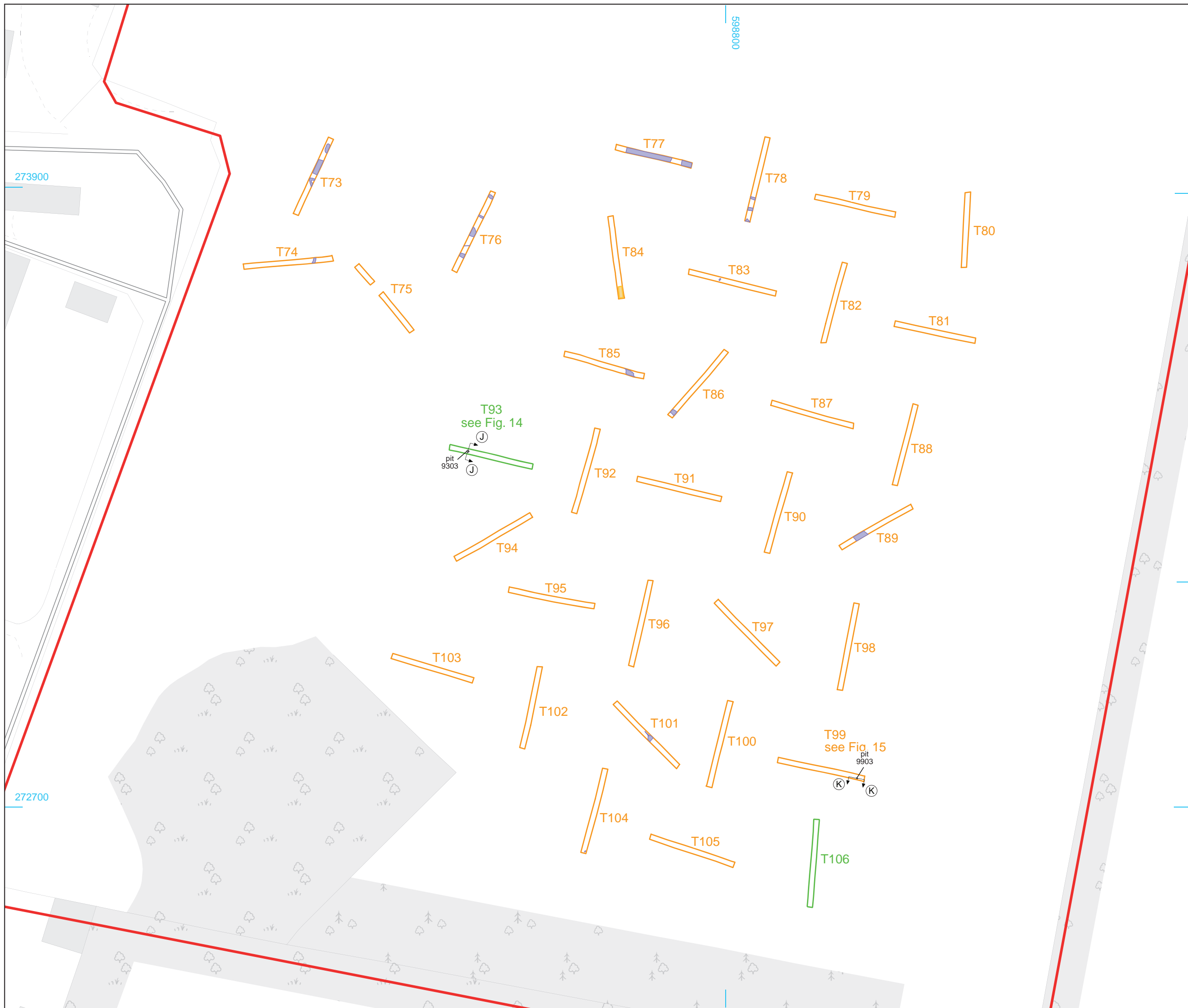
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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trenches 51-56 and 59-72, showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2021	5
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:1250	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Evaluation trench showing previously truncated archaeological horizon
- Archaeological feature (unexcavated/excavated)
- Modern
- Deposit
- A A Section location

0 1:1250 50m

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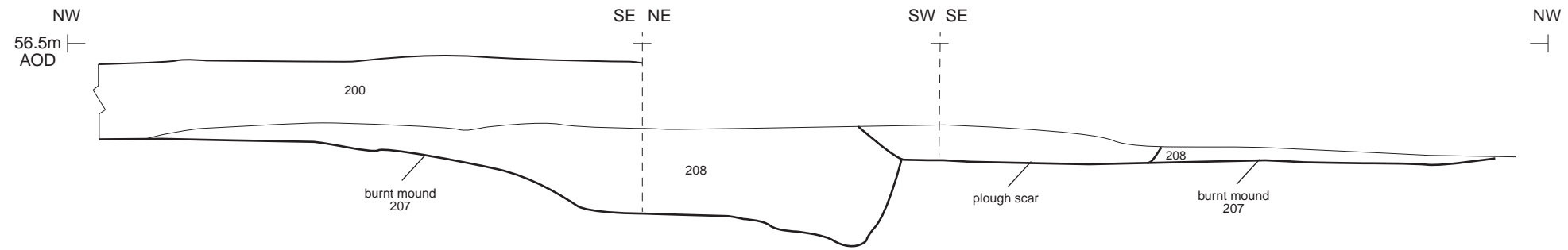
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www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

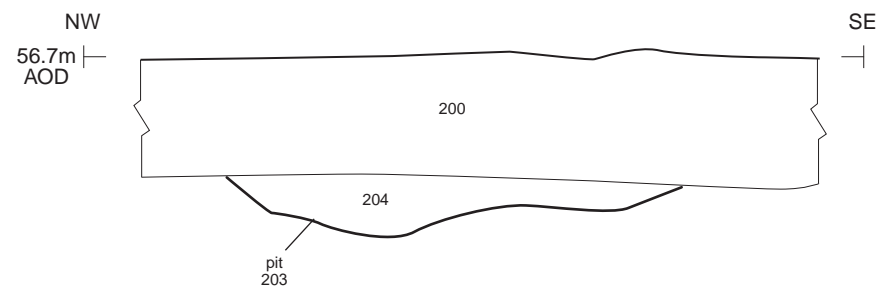
FIGURE TITLE
Plan of trenches 73-106 showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2021	6
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:1250	

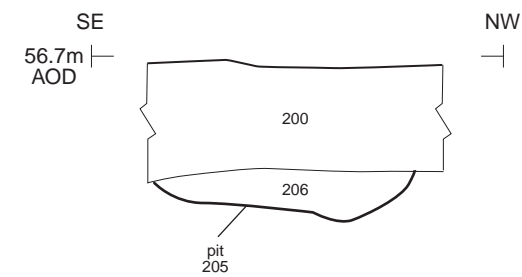
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



Pit 0203, looking north-east (1m scale)



Pit 205, looking south-west (1m scale)



Burnt mound 0207, looking north-east (1m scale)



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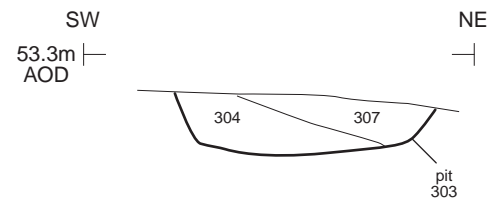
Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

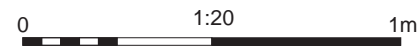
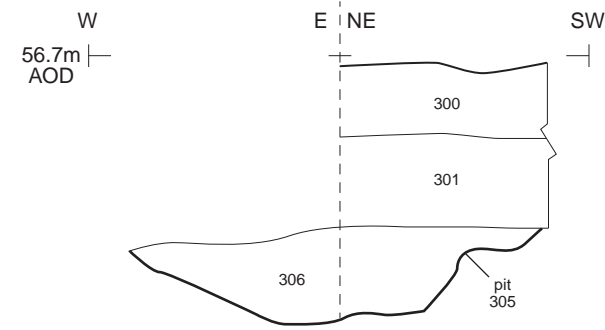
Trench 2: photograph

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2021	8
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A4	NA	

Section DD



Section EE



Pit 0303, looking south-west (1m scale)



Pit 0305, looking south-east (1m scale)

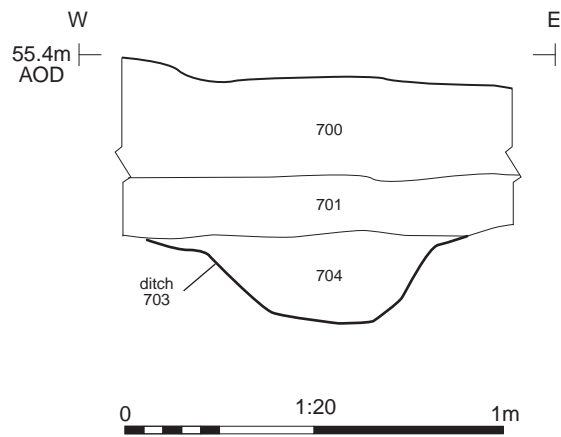

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Shepherds Grove, Stanton,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
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Section FF



Ditch 0703, looking north (1m scale)



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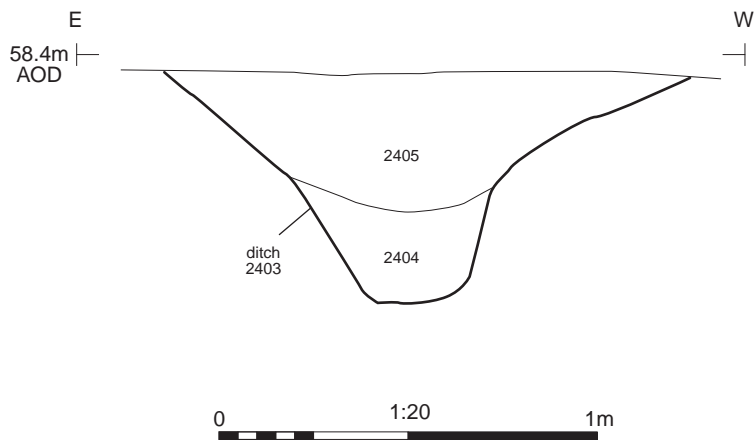
Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2021	10
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Section GG



Ditch 2403, looking south (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

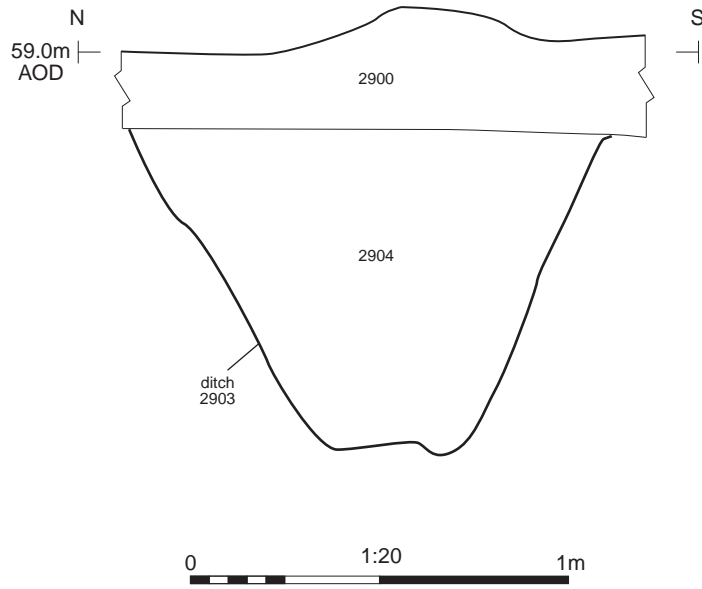
Trench 24: section and photograph

DRAWN BY HMM PROJECT NO. SU0325
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FIGURE NO.

11

Section HH



Ditch 2903, looking east (1m scale)



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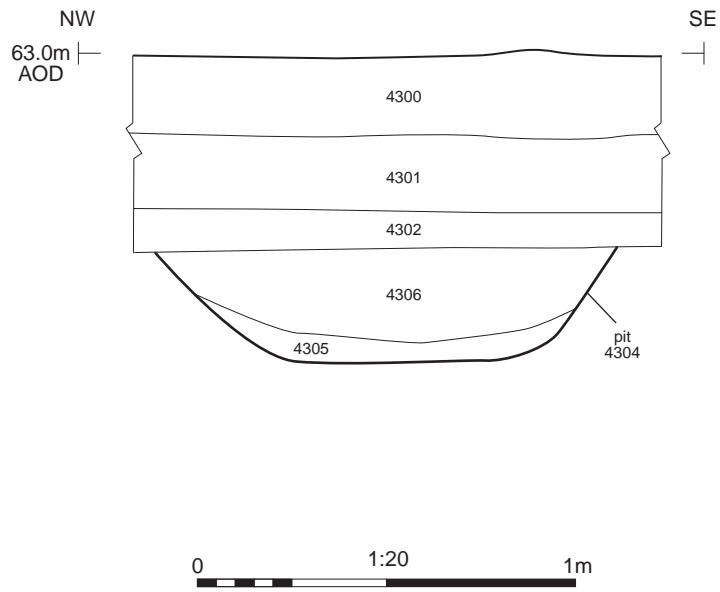
Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 29: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
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Section II



Pit 4304, looking east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 43: section and photograph

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Section JJ



Pit 9303, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



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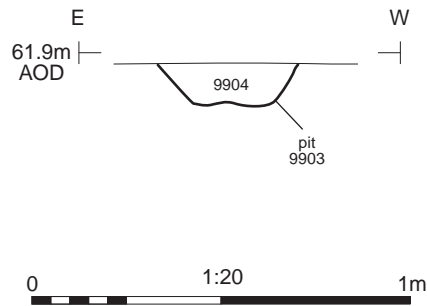
Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 93: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0325	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/12/2021	
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A4	1:20	14

Section KK



Pit 9903, looking south (0.4m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land Shepherds Grove, Stanton, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 99: section and photograph

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