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Land Off Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk.

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

In June 2017, Oxford Archaeology East undertook an evaluation at land off Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk (centred on TM 0712 6031). Eighty trenches were opened across two arable fields, in part targeted on features identified by a geophysical survey.

Three principal areas of archaeological remains were identified, all of 12-13th century date.

Close to Gipping Road, in the north-west of the site was a group of possible settlement related features comprising a flint cobbled surface, pits and ditches. These all sat within a square ditched enclosure shown on 20th century maps – a possible relict medieval field. Parts of the area were truncated by large post-medieval pits, although an extant pond to the north is thought to represent one corner of a moated enclosure.

Against the north-eastern boundary of the site was a concentration of ditches and pits with a large quantity of finds, suggestive of the edge of a settlement, possibly a small farmstead beyond the site boundary.

In the north of the site a 12th-13th century ditch system was excavated. These were probably subdivisions of a wider medieval enclosure system that divided the north of the site into 3 major parts until the 20th century. The modern site boundaries are also probably reflective of the medieval layout.

Despite nearby buildings of 16th century origin, Field 2 produced no evidence of settlement along Church Road.

The two fields were consolidated by the in-filling of major boundaries in the 20th century.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tom Phillips. The fieldwork was directed by Stuart Ladd, who was supported by Steve Graham, Lindsey Kemp, Thomas Lucking, Andrew Radford and Anna Rodgers. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Dave Brown. The machine drivers were Melvin Cattermole and Nick Saunders of Wormell Plant Hire Ltd. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the management of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bloor Homes to undertake a trial trench evaluation at land off Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of outline planning permission (planning ref. 3112/15). A brief was set by Rachael Abraham (Suffolk CC AS 2017) and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA East (Tsybaeva and Phillips 2017) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the east of the village of Stowupland, north-east of Stowmarket, Suffolk. The area of proposed development consists of two arable fields totalling 10.9ha.

1.2.2 The northern field (Field 1) slopes down from around 56m OD at Gipping Road in the north-west to 54m OD in the south. It is bordered on the south-west, south-east and north-east sides by drainage ditches. The southern field (Field 2) ranges from 53m OD in its south and west, up to 58m in the east, adjacent to Church Road which follows its south-eastern boundary. The River Gipping flows around 1km north of the site.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as a bedrock of Crag Group Sand overlain by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (BGS 2017). This presented as clay-silts with varying components of sand and gravel across the site.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background were summarized in the WSI (Tsybaeva and Phillips 2017), drawing on a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014) and geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015). Additional details pertinent to the field evaluation results have been added here. Maps consulted are listed in Appendix D.2. A new HER search was commissioned for this project in July 2017 and sites within approximately 1km of the site are labelled on Figure 1. Details of PAS records from the HER are confidential and their locations are not shown on Figure 1.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 No evidence for prehistoric activity has been recorded on the site. A Mesolithic bifacial axe head was recovered to the north of site (SUP 021, PAS 7262). An Iron Age bronze harness ring was found to the north-east of site (SHER SUP Misc; PAS SF29455). A second Iron age or Roman harness ring was found to the north-east (PAS SF7989).

Roman

1.3.3 No evidence for Roman activity has been recorded on the site. A 1st century Colchester-type brooch was found 600m to the north of the site (SUP 030; beyond

Figure 1). Possible Roman quern fragments (SUP Misc.) were found to the north-west of site.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.4** At Domesday, Stowupland probably lay within the corridor of land called Thorney, a Royal estate, held by King Edward before 1066. This reached from around Stowmarket north-east along the Gipping Valley as far as Gipping (Amor 2006, 178). Within the Hundred of Stow, Thorney is the first entry in Domesday for Suffolk, perhaps emphasizing its importance (Amor 2006, 177). It had a high population in 1086 (112 households total) and large tax return (Open Domesday). By 1086 the estate had been fragmented, with five landholdings reported, King William holding some of the property directly (Open Domesday). Stowmarket and Stowupland are not mentioned in Domesday, the former probably being carved out of Thorney in the 12th century (Amor 2006, 178).
- 1.3.5** Remains of moated manors survive in the landscape around the site, most notably, Columbine Hall to the north of Gipping Road. Originally of 14th-15th century construction this takes its name from the Columbers or Columbiars family of Nether Stowey, Somerset (SHER SUP 003 / 280652). Several large houses 400m east of the site (beyond Figure 1) on Church Road may also have been moated (e.g. Stowupland House, Grange Farm, Upland House).
- 1.3.6** Thorney Green to the west was a focus of medieval settlement, although the wider landscape was dotted with farmsteads that did not nucleate into villages. Thorney Green (SHER SUP 034) is still bordered by surviving listed buildings with medieval origins (early 15th century), representing green-edge settlement (e.g. SHER 280683, 280684). Immediately east of the site is a row of buildings including three listed cottages of 16th and 17th century origin, potentially reflecting medieval settlement (SHER 280656, 250657, 250658).
- 1.3.7** An extant L-shaped pond in the north-west corner of Field 1 may reflect the remains of a moated enclosure. This is depicted on the earliest detailed map, the 1839 tithe map. A T-shaped pond depicted north of Gipping Road, filled-in in the 20th century, could represent its opposite corner.
- 1.3.8** No medieval church is recorded in the village, which was a chapelry of Stowmarket (Holy Trinity Church having been built in 1843; SHER SUP 011).
- 1.3.9** The Historic Landscape Characterization of the site itself and much of the surrounding area (see Figure 1) is given as pre-18th-century enclosure (random fields), with neighbouring areas representing 20th century agriculture (boundary loss from irregular co-axial fields). These patterns reflect medieval enclosure of the area. The boulder clay landscape of Thorney was enclosed at an early date, probably in a 'piecemeal evolutionary way' and this was probably happening in the 15th century (Amor 2006, 175 & Table 1). Closes and crofts, presumably off the medieval roads, increased during this century (*ibid.*).
- 1.3.10** Gipping Road to the north and Church Road to the south both appear to be of medieval origin, appearing on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk.

- 1.3.11** A conspicuous small square sub-division of Field 1, as well as the broader divisions shown on the 1839 tithe and early 20th century maps and geophysics (see Figure 2), may be relicts of medieval enclosure. The near right-angled, dog-legging sections of boundary along the south-west of the site suggest piecemeal incorporation (through boundary loss) of medieval selions stretching between the two roads.
- 1.3.12** A stone spindle whorl was found near the north of the site (PAS 7263). Medieval and early medieval finds from the area include buckles and coins (PAS SF7988, SF-589A71, SF-589A75).

Post-medieval

- 1.3.13** The name Thorney was preserved in the names Thorney Hall (in Stowmarket on the 1820 Ordnance Survey Drawing; and SHER SKT 012) and survives in Thorney Green.
- 1.3.14** Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk and the 1820 Ordnance Survey Drawing do not appear to show any field boundaries on the site, although the latter shows the enclosures around Stowmarket. As discussed, the area was probably enclosed long before this but the early Ordnance Survey Drawing series does not always show consistent detail (for example this sheet shows Columbine Hall incorrectly as 'Colbourn Hall'). The house plots immediately east of Field 2, north of Church Road and those off Gipping Road bordering the north of the site were present on these early maps.
- 1.3.15** Holy Trinity church on Church Road, south-west of Field 1 was built in 1843, with no evidence of an earlier church on the site (SHER SUP 011).
- 1.3.16** Subdivisions are present on the 1839 tithe map, corresponding with those identified on the geophysical survey. Several ponds border the site, with a cluster contained within a square field in the north-west corner of Field 1. A large L-shaped area of grass land was mapped in Field 2 at that time.
- 1.3.17** The 1886 OS map also shows a footpath reaching from the north-east of Field 1, through the old square field, following its south-western boundary.
- 1.3.18** By 1905 a sub-division of Field 2 was filled in. The southern boundary of the square field in Field 1 and the ponds were filled in by 1969, while Field 1 remained divided into three unequal parts until at least the 1970s. The inverse T-shaped arrangement of ditches in Field 1 was clearest on the geophysical survey, reflecting their late in-filling.
- 1.3.19** The PAS records post-medieval coins found throughout the area, although not specifically from the site.

Geophysics

- 1.3.20** A geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) has been undertaken at the site. This identified clearly modern ditches, corresponding with those on the maps. Large areas of modern disturbance corresponding with the area of ponds in the north-west of Field 1 were also detected.
- 1.3.21** The survey also identified two areas of possible features that did not appear to be of modern origin. One against the middle of the north-eastern side of Field 1, comprising

a zig-zag of several probable ditches (targeted by Trench 35), and one in the northern corner of Field 1, a pair of parallel ditches (targets by Trenches 4, 5 and 6).

Recent Work

- 1.3.22** A two-trench archaeological evaluation was undertaken at a house on Thorney Green (SUP022). It was suggested the natural deposits had been truncated, with only 20th century material being recovered from a ditch.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives, set out in the WSI were as follows:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy.

2.1.2 Possible regional research questions were:

- What forms do farms take in the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p47, p58)
- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Trenches were set out by RTK GPS in advance of excavation. Overburden, comprising topsoil and, where present, subsoil was removed under archaeological supervision by a tracked 360-type mechanical excavator with a 2m ditching bucket to the top of natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil were stored on opposite sides of the trenches. Larger modern features were partially excavated by machine to confirm their depth (Trenches 14 and 56). Topsoil, and the spoil heaps of all trenches were metal detected. Only modern iron material was retrieved from plough soils.

2.2.2 Features were then excavated by hand, with sections recorded by hand at 1:20. Plans of denser areas of archaeology (Trenches 1, 35 and 80) were produced by hand at 1:50. All other features were recorded directly by RTK GPS.

2.2.3 Trenches were backfilled with arisings in reverse order of excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of those that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Results are presented in order of field and trench number (see Figure 2), except for Trench 80, which was excavated at the end of the field work program and is discussed with Trench 35.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology (3) of Diamicton (Boulder Clay) with varying components of sand and gravel was overlain by a clay silt subsoil (2), which in turn was overlain by a clay silt topsoil (1). Subsoil was generally thin and absent in several trenches.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Medieval features of 12th-13th century date were concentrated in Field 1 in three areas: the north-west (Trenches 1 and 2; Figure 3), the northern corner (Trenches 4, 5 and 6; Figure 4) and on the north-eastern boundary (Trenches 35 and 80; Figure 5). Medieval and modern field ditches, probably fossilizing medieval lines, also ranged across the northern part of Field 1 (see Figure 2). Modern ditches were recorded in Field 2.

3.4 Trench 1, Field 1

3.4.1 This trench was in the north-west corner of Field 1 with a north-east to south-west orientation (Fig. 3).

3.4.2 Sub-soil (2) was between 0.18m and 0.22m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.17m and 0.22m thick.

3.4.3 Located 7.4m from the south-western end of the trench was a probable pit (10) partially visible against the northern trench baulk. The feature was sub-circular with shallow sides, although it extended beyond the edges of the trench. It was at least 0.80m wide and 0.08m deep. Its single fill (9) was a mid-brown grey clay silt containing no finds.

3.4.4 Ditch 8 crossed the trench in a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch had gently sloping sides with a U-shaped profile. It was 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill (7). The fill was a mid-brown grey clay silt containing a small amount of 13th century pottery (23 sherds, 191g) and animal bone (17g). An environmental sample produced charred wheat and barley grains as well as small mammal and fish bones.

- 3.4.5** Pit (12) was a circular feature, 0.60m wide and 0.29m deep with a gently sloped U-shaped profile. The single fill of the pit (11) was a mid-brown grey clay silt producing small quantities of charred grain as well as small mammal and fish bones.
- 3.4.6** Ditch (67) crossed the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch was gently sided with a U-shaped profile. It was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a single fill (68). The fill was a mid-brown grey sand silt containing pottery dating to the 13th century (22 sherds, 172g).
- 3.4.7** Ditch 67 appeared to bound the south-western side of a surface (69) comprising angular flints embedded in a layer of clay around 0.1m thick, just below the top soil (Plate 1). The surface extended from the ditch for 8m and continued under the north-eastern end of the trench. This surface is thought to be contemporary with the ditch, although with so little soil coverage, it included probably intrusive post-medieval unidentifiable iron objects. It is possible this surface was present in Trench 14 to the south-west.

3.5 Trench 2, Field 1

- 3.5.1** This trench was in the north-west corner of Field 1 with a north-east to south-west orientation (Fig. 3).
- 3.5.2** Sub-soil (2) was between 0.20m and 0.30m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) 0.10m thick. Two ditches, a pit and a cobbled surface were observed in this trench.
- 3.5.3** Located at the south-western end of the trench was ditch 4. This ditch crossed the trench with a north-west to south-east alignment, parallel with ditches in Trench 1 and potentially bounding the north-east side of surface 69. The ditch was steep sided with a U-shaped profile. It was 1.12m wide and 0.25m deep at the south-eastern baulk, though smaller and shallower to the north-west. It contained a single fill (18), a mid-brown grey clay silt containing no finds.
- 3.5.4** A sub-circular pit interpreted as a possible pond (5) straddled the trench. It was steep sided, and partially under-cut, bowing out 0.3m wider than its 4.1m width at the surface – perhaps a result of erosion (see Section 2 and Plate 2). It was 1.10m deep, containing five fills, although half the width of the lower fills was left in as a step. The earliest fill (19) was a light grey brown sandy silt 0.26m thick containing no finds. Above this was a dark grey-brown sandy clay (20), probably a waterlain deposit, 0.14m thick. Although this appeared to be of high potential, environmental sampling of the fill showed no evidence of waterlogging and produced few items. It was overlain by a dark grey brown clay silt (21) 0.65m thick.
- 3.5.5** Above this was a possibly deliberate backfill of light grey brown clay silt (22) 0.80m thick containing small amounts of pottery (2 sherds, 11g) and bone (23g). This was overlain by a final possibly deliberate backfill of light brown grey clay silt (23) 0.32m thick containing no finds. Lower fill 20 produced mainly early medieval and medieval pottery (33 sherds, 345g) but also a single sherd of 15th-16th century pottery (27g). Fill 22 also produced a single 14th century sherd. Although probably contemporary with the features in Trench 1, this pond may have been back-filled in the 14th century, incorporating later material.

3.5.6 A modern in-filled ditch (6), aligned north-west to south-east was at the north-eastern end of the trench. It was at least 2.96m wide, its north-eastern side lying beyond the trench baulk. The ditch was not fully excavated at this point, stopping at an arbitrary depth of 0.68m, with only a single fill (24) being recorded. This fill was a dark brown grey sand. Although no finds were retained, modern ceramics and plastic were found. The ditch was also observed in Trench 12 (as slot 70) and continued to the south-east. Ditch 6 was represented strongly on the geophysical survey, and is depicted on Ordnance Survey maps until the 1970s.

3.6 Trench 3, Field 1

3.6.1 This trench was in the north-east corner of Field 1 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 4).

3.6.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.16m and 0.30m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.20m and 0.30m thick.

3.6.3 The trench contained a single feature, a ditch (35) on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch was steep sided with a flat base 0.3m wide. It was 2.70m wide and 0.88m deep, containing three fills (Section 10; Plate 3). The earliest fill was a mid-red-brown sand clay (34) 0.20m thick. Above this was a dark red brown clay silt (33) 0.20m thick. Overlying this was the final fill (32) a mid-grey brown clay silt 0.55m thick. The ditch produced no finds. It continued south-eastwards to Trench 9 (slot 101) and through trenches 18, 19, 24, 34, 80 and 36 (slot 110).

3.7 Trench 4, Field 1

3.7.1 This trench was in the north-east corner of Field 1 with a north to south orientation (Fig. 4).

3.7.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.14m and 0.25m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.20m and 0.30m thick. A single ditch was observed in this trench, it produced medieval pottery.

3.7.3 Ditch (50) aligned west-south-west to east-north-east. It was 1.50m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep sides and a flat base 0.3m wide (Section 16). The earliest of two fills was a dark red brown silty clay (49) 0.26m thick containing no finds. Above this was a dark grey brown clay silt (48) 0.32m thick containing 13th-14th century pottery as well as residual earlier medieval material (12 sherds, 62g). The ditch continued eastwards where it was recorded in Trench 6 (as slot 41).

3.8 Trench 5, Field 1

3.8.1 This trench was in the north-east corner of Field 1 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 4).

3.8.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.10m and 0.20m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.25m and 0.30m thick. Two ditches were observed in this trench along with a natural feature.

3.8.3 Ditch 40 on a north-west to south-east alignment was 1.10m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and a flat base 0.55m wide, containing two fills. The lower fill (39) was

a light red brown grey silty clay containing no finds. The upper fill (38) was a dark reddish brown clayey silt, which contained 2 sherds (9g) of medieval pottery (12th – 13th century). The ditch was truncated by a modern field drain.

- 3.8.4** Almost adjacent to the east of ditch **40** was a probable geological variation or solution feature (**37**) on a slight north-east to south-west orientation. Its fill comprised a light orange-brown clay silt.
- 3.8.5** At the eastern end of the trench was a ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment. This continued eastwards and was excavated in Trench 6 as ditch **41**.

3.9 Trench 6, Field 1

- 3.9.1** This trench was in the north-east corner of Field 1 with a north to south orientation (Fig. 4).
- 3.9.2** Subsoil (2) was 0.10m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.30m and 0.40m thick. Two ditches and a pit were observed in this trench, medieval pottery was present in both ditches.
- 3.9.3** Ditch (**41**), continuing from Trench 5, on an east-north-east/west-south-west alignment was steep sided with a U-shaped profile. It was 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill (42). This fill was a mid-grey-brown clay silt containing a small amount of 12th-14th century pottery (8 sherds, 19g).
- 3.9.4** A second ditch (**45**) crossed the northern end of the trench, parallel to ditch **41**, probably a continuation from Trench 4 (slot **50**). This ditch was 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep and contained two fills (Section 15). The earliest fill (46) was a light brown grey clay silt containing no finds. Above this was a mid-blue grey clay silt (47) containing a small amount of 12th-14th century pottery (5 sherds, 40g) and animal bone (18g). The ditch was truncated by a modern field drain, inhibiting full excavation of this slot.
- 3.9.5** Adjacent to this ditch on its southern side was a sub-oval pit 1.8m long (**43**). The pit's profile was U-shaped with shallow sides. It was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep and contained a single fill (44), a mid-brown silt with no finds.

3.10 Trench 9, Field 1

- 3.10.1** This trench was in the north of Field 1 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 4).
- 3.10.2** Subsoil (2) was between 0.14m and 0.40m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.24m and 0.30m thick. Two ditches were observed in this trench, neither produced finds.
- 3.10.3** Ditch **100** was on a north-south alignment, it was 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep. Its single fill (99) was a light grey brown clay sand, containing no finds.
- 3.10.4** Ditch **101** continued from Trench 3 (slot **35**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch was steep sided with a concave base. It was 1.80m wide and 0.56m deep and contained two fills (Section 29). The earliest fill (102) was a dark red brown clayey sand 0.24m thick. Above this was a mid-grey brown clay silt (103) 0.30m thick. The ditch produced no finds.

3.11 Trench 10, Field 1

- 3.11.1** This trench was in the north of Field 1 with a north to south orientation (Fig. 4).
- 3.11.2** Subsoil (2) was between 0.20m and 0.30m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.10m and 0.15m thick. A single ditch was observed in this trench, it produced no finds.
- 3.11.3** Ditch (28) crossed the southern end of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment but did not extend to the nearby Trench 11. It was 2m wide and 0.58m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 8; Plate 4). Its earliest fill (27) was a light grey brown clay silt, 0.06m thick. Above this was a mid-grey brown silty clay (26) 0.18m thick. This was overlain by a dark brown grey clay silt (25) 0.33m thick. The ditch produced no finds.

3.12 Trench 11, Field 1

- 3.12.1** This trench was in the north of Field 1 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 4).
- 3.12.2** Subsoil (2) was between 0.15m and 0.20m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.15m and 0.30m thick. A single feature was found in this trench, it produced no finds.
- 3.12.3** Sub-oval pit 29 was at least 2.7m long and 1.8m wide, extending beyond the western baulk. Excavated it was 0.52m deep, containing two fills (Section 9). The earliest fill (31) was a mid-grey brown clay silt 0.10m thick. Above this was a mid-brown grey clay silt (30) 0.42m containing frequent small flecks of degraded fired clay. No dateable finds were retrieved from the pit. Environmental sampling showed it to be rich in charcoal but only occasional charred grains.

3.13 Trench 12, Field 1

- 3.13.1** This trench was in the north of Field 1 with a north-east to south-west orientation (Fig. 3).
- 3.13.2** Subsoil (2) was 0.08m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) 0.30m thick. Only a single modern ditch was observed in this trench.
- 3.13.3** Ditch 70, a continuation of ditch 6 recorded in Trench 2, aligned north-west/south-east. It was 4m wide and 1m deep, with steep sides and a flat base 0.7m wide. This ditch had been backfilled, primarily with top-soil (71, 74, 75) followed by a layer of redeposited natural clay (76, 77, 78) 0.4m-0.6m thick (Plate 5). Modern material was found throughout, none of which was retained, including brick and field drains. The ditch continued southwards through Trenches 27 and 31.
- 3.13.4** Ditch 70 was represented strongly on the geophysical survey, and remained on Ordnance Survey maps until the 1970s.
- 3.13.5** The ditch was truncated by two shallow gullies on the same alignment (see Plate 5). Gully 79 was 0.80m wide and 0.07m deep with a single fill (80) of topsoil. Adjacent to this gully on its north-eastern side was gully 81 which was 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep. These appear to represent wheel ruts atop the backfilled ditch.

3.14 Trench 13, Field 1

- 3.14.1** This trench was in the north-west of Field 1 with a north-west to south-east orientation (Fig. 2).
- 3.14.2** The natural soil of sand and clay was overlain by topsoil (1) 0.30m thick. A backfilled pond containing modern finds was found here.
- 3.14.3** Located at the mid-point of the trench was a pit/possible pond (13). A right-angled corner of this feature extended into the trench from the west, covering an area 12m across. It was excavated in a 1m by 1m box section to a depth of 0.46m and contained only backfilled clay (14, 15). Only modern finds were noted (and only post-medieval earthenware retained). This feature corresponds with a geophysics anomaly and Ordnance Survey mapping. The ponds in this area were back-filled by the later 20th century (CgMs 2014, 11).

3.15 Trench 14, Field 1

- 3.15.1** This trench was in the north-west of Field 1 with a north-east to south-west orientation (Fig. 2).
- 3.15.2** Subsoil (2) was between 0.30m and 0.50m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.10m and 0.20m thick. A backfilled pond containing modern finds was found here, a cobbled surface, possibly continuing from Trench 1 was also found.
- 3.15.3** Located at the north-eastern end of the trench was a modern pit or pond (52), containing backfill (51). A 1m by 1m box section was excavated into the side of the feature, indicating shallow sides. The total visible extent of the feature was 12m across, extending beyond the eastern end of the trench. Machine excavation into the core of the feature away from the edge showed its depth exceeded 1m. The single fill was a mid-grey brown clay silt containing modern CBM fragments, corrugated sheet steel and rusted chicken wire (not retained) and a residual medieval pottery sherd (retained).
- 3.15.4** A concentration of flints outside the edge of this feature might represent the south-eastern continuation of surface 69 from Trench 1.

3.16 Trench 15, Field 1

- 3.16.1** This trench was in the west of Field 1 with a north to south orientation (Fig. 2).
- 3.16.2** Subsoil (2) was between 0.10m and 0.30m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.30m and 0.35m thick. A ditch and possible post hole were revealed in this trench, neither produced any finds.
- 3.16.3** Located 2.15m from the southern end of the trench was ditch 97, crossing on a north-west to south-east alignment. The feature had shallow sides with concave base. It was 0.70m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single fill (98) of mid orange grey clay silt. This produced no finds.
- 3.16.4** Adjacent to the ditch on its northern side was a possible post-hole (95). This circular feature was 0.29m wide and 0.04m deep. Its single fill of mid brown grey clay silt (96)

contained flecks of charcoal (the only material suggesting this was an archaeological feature rather than natural).

3.17 Trench 18, Field 1

3.17.1 This trench was in the north of Field 1 with a north to south orientation (Fig. 2).

3.17.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.15m to 0.30m. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.15m and 0.20m thick. Two ditches were revealed by this trench, although undated here, one was possibly medieval based on dating in other trenches.

3.17.3 At the mid-point of the trench was a ditch/gulley terminus (**93**). The feature emerged from under the eastern side of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment before terminating halfway across the trench. It was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep with a single fill (**94**) of mid brown grey silty clay containing no finds. Environmental sampling produced sparse charcoal.

3.17.4 Ditch **35** (Trench 3) crossed the northern end of this trench on a north-west to south-east orientation, but was not excavated here. This may be the same medieval ditch observed in Trenches 3, 9, 19, 24, 34, 80 and 36.

3.18 Trench 19, Field 1

3.18.1 This trench was in the north-east of Field 1 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 2).

3.18.2 Sub-soil (2) was 0.20m thick. This was overlain by top-soil (1) between 0.15m and 0.20m thick.

3.18.3 Ditch **35** crossed the eastern end of this trench on a north-west to south-east orientation, but was not excavated. It was 1.4m wide here. This may be the same medieval ditch observed in Trenches 3, 9, 18, 24, 34, 80 and 36.

3.19 Trench 22, Field 1

3.19.1 This trench was in the north-east of Field 1 with a north to south orientation (Fig. 2).

3.19.2 Subsoil (2) was 0.30m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) 0.10m thick. A single modern ditch was revealed in this trench.

3.19.3 Located 4m from at the southern end of the trench was a modern ditch (**72**), aligned north-east to south-west. This ditch was 1.80m wide and 0.88m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (**73**) of a mid-brown silty clay contained no finds, which is perhaps remarkable given its proximity to Trench 35. It was also present in Trench 43 (slot **86**). Corresponding with the geophysics and Ordnance Survey mapping, this ditch was integral with ditch **6/70** in sub-dividing Field 1 until the 1970s.

3.20 Trench 24, Field 1

3.20.1 This trench was in the north-east of Field 1 with north to south orientation (Fig. 2).

3.20.2 Subsoil (2) was 0.12m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.2m and 0.3 thick.

3.20.3 Ditch **35** crossed the northern end of this trench but was not excavated. It was 0.9m wide here. This may be the same medieval ditch observed in Trenches 3, 9, 18, 19, 34, 80 and 36.

3.21 Trench 27, Field 1

3.21.1 This trench was in the centre-west of Field 1 with a north to south orientation (Fig. 2).

3.21.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.26m to 50m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.10m and 0.24m thick.

3.21.3 Modern ditch **6/70** crossed the centre of this trench but was not excavated.

3.22 Trench 31, Field 1

3.22.1 This trench was in the centre-west of Field 1 with a north to south orientation.

3.22.2 Sub-soil (2) was between 0.20m to 0.25m thick. This was overlain by top-soil (1) between 0.15m and 0.20m thick.

3.22.3 Modern ditch **6/70** crossed the centre of this trench but was not excavated.

3.23 Trench 32, Field 1

3.23.1 This trench was in the centre of Field 1 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 2).

3.23.2 Subsoil (2) was 0.30m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.20m and 0.30m thick.

3.23.3 Modern ditch **72/86** crossed the centre of this trench but was not excavated.

3.24 Trench 34, Field 1

3.24.1 This trench was in the east of Field 1 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 2).

3.24.2 Subsoil (2) was 0.20m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.15m and 0.20m thick.

3.24.3 Ditch **35** (Trench 3 etc.) crossed the western half of this trench but was not excavated. It was 1.1m wide here. This may be the same medieval ditch observed in Trenches 3, 9, 18, 19, 24, 80 and 36.

3.25 Trench 35, Field 1

3.25.1 This trench was in the south-east of Field 1 with a north-west to south-east orientation (Fig. 5).

3.25.2 Subsoil (2) was 0.10m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) between 0.20m to 0.30m thick.

3.25.3 This trench revealed the largest number of features comprising four ditches (three on the same alignment) and three pits. The features are described below in order from north to south. Pottery dates ranged from 11th-13th centuries to 12th-15th centuries, but frequently occurred in the same features, suggesting a 12th/13th century date for most of the features. Pottery details by feature are given in Table 6 (Appendix C.1). Environmental samples were productive, including various legume seeds, charcoal and

cereal grains – potentially hearth/oven waste – for the stratigraphically earlier features, but less so for the later ditch 55 (see Appendix D.1).

- 3.25.4** Because of the density of archaeological features found within this trench and uncertainty about their extents, the decision was taken to excavate a second trench perpendicular to Trench 35, Trench 80 (3.26 below).
- 3.25.5** Located at the north-west end of the trench was ditch 65, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. The sides of the ditch were shallow, with a concave base. It was 1.6m wide and 0.72m deep (Section 25, Plate 6). Its uniform fill (66) was a mid-brown grey silty clay containing large quantities of medieval pottery (312g, 3686g), animal bone (329g), oyster shell (11g) and fragments of metal including an iron nail (SF1). Although the pottery was typically early medieval or dated as late as the 13th century, possible 14th century material was highlighted (fabric dates: late 13th century to mid 16th century; see Appendix C.1). Fired clay from this context (2 pieces, 13g) was not diagnostic but might derive from oven construction (see Appendix C.3).
- 3.25.6** A further 3m to the south-east was ditch 61, aligned almost east to west. The sides of the ditch were gently sloping and irregular, obscured on the northern side by the presence of a possible shallow pit (108). The ditch was 1.7m wide and 0.48m deep. Its single fill (62) was a mid-brown grey silty clay containing pottery (32 sherds, 341g) and animal bone (27g). This feature also produced potentially the earliest pottery on the site, a piece (four sherds) of Late Saxon Grimston Thetford-type ware deposited within the medieval material.
- 3.25.7** South-east of this was pit 63. This sub-circular pit lay partly under the western side of the trench. It was at least 1.3m long, 1.8m wide and 0.70m deep. The sides of the pit were steep, breaking to a concave base. Its single fill (64) was a mid-brown grey silty clay containing pottery (4 sherds, 57g) and six joining fragments (298g) of a single Roman brick or tile (Appendix C.2).
- 3.25.8** In the southern half of the trench was a pit (57) truncated by one (84) of a pair of parallel ditches (84 and 55). Pit 57 was sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. It was 0.5m wide and 0.30m deep. Its single fill (58) was a dark grey silt, rich in charcoal, with early medieval pottery (9 sherds, 99g) and animal bone (56g).
- 3.25.9** Ditches 84 and 55 may have marked a track-way, part of a slightly later phase (84 on the north-western side truncating pit 57). Ditch 84 was 1.5m wide and slightly shallower at 0.48m deep with irregular shallow sides and a near-flat concave base (Fig. 6; Section 23). Ditch 55 was 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep with shallow sides and a wider, flatter base (Fig. 6; Section 18). Both were filled by mid brown clays (85 and 56 respectively). Finds from ditch 55 may have had a slightly later date range (13th-15th century), but those from ditch 84 were typical for the trench with a 12th-13th century date. Perhaps of relevance to dating, environmental sampling of ditch 55 produced negligible material compared with the relatively productive ditch 65 and pits 57 and 63.

3.26 Trench 80, Field 1

- 3.26.1** This trench was positioned approximately perpendicular to and crossing the northern end of, Trench 35 (Fig. 5). It was located as close as possible to the modern field

boundary to the east, extending south-west to expose ditch **35** between Trenches 34 and 36.

- 3.26.2** The trench exposed more of ditch **61** as well as ditch **35**, two more ditches and a pit. It demonstrated that the majority of the features were confined close to the field edge and did not extend much further west. Dates for the features were similar to those in Trench 35.
- 3.26.3** Ditch **112** lay at the north-eastern end of the trench, parallel with the modern field boundary ditch (north-north-west/south-south-east). It was 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep, with shallow sides funnelling more steeply to a concave base. Its lower fill was a dark brown silty clay (114) overlain by a backfill (113) of mixed orange-brown silty clay. Fill 113 contained a small assemblage (9 sherds, 60g) of medieval pottery dating to the 13th century.
- 3.26.4** To the south-west, on the other side of ditch **61** was a shallow possible pit (**117**) adjacent to a ditch (**115**). Ditch **115** was 1.2m wide but only 0.3m deep. Its fill (116) was a dark brown clayey silt containing one sherd (9g) of early medieval pottery and frequent chalk flecks.
- 3.26.5** Despite being close to ditches of several alignments (in Trench 35) ditch **115** did not share an ordinal alignment with any of them. It could have been an obtuse return of ditch **65**, but it was significantly shallower and did not produce anywhere near the same quantity of finds. Its fill was similar to the fill of pit **63** (if that were, say, a ditch terminus instead of a pit) but again, the ditch was significantly shallower.
- 3.26.6** Pit **117** was immediately north-east of ditch **115**. Its uncertain edges led to some over-excavation. However, it was essentially sub-oval in plan, 0.8m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled with a mid-brown grey silty clay (118).
- 3.26.7** Twenty-one metres to the south-west, ditch **35/101** (Trench 3 etc.) crossed the south-western end of the trench but was not excavated. It was 0.9m wide here.

3.27 Trench 36, Field 1

- 3.27.1** This trench was in the south-east of Field 1 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 2).
- 3.27.2** Subsoil (2) was 0.18m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (1) 0.28m thick.
- 3.27.3** Ditch **35/101** crossed the centre of this trench. It was excavated here for finds (slot **110**), but none were retrieved. At 0.9m wide and only 0.3m deep, it was significantly smaller than in Trench 3, but this is consistent with other trenches away from Gipping Road. This may be the same medieval ditch observed in Trenches 3, 9, 18, 19, 24, and 80.

3.28 Trench 43, Field 1

- 3.28.1** This trench was in the south-west of Field 1 with a north-east to south-west orientation (Fig. 2).
- 3.28.2** Subsoil (2) was 0.10m thick. Topsoil (1) was between 0.30m and 0.40m thick.
- 3.28.3** Situated at the south-western end of the trench was modern ditch **86**, an extension of and integral to ditch **72** in Trench 22. It was aligned north-east/south-west. It was 2m

wide and 0.72m deep. It contained four fills, the earliest of which (87) was a mid-grey silty clay 0.05m thick. Above this was a dark grey clay silt (88) 0.72m thick containing traces of CBM, glass and slag. This was overlain by a dark grey clay silt (89) 0.20m thick. Above this was the final fill, a mid-yellow brown silty clay (90) 0.41m thick containing CBM fragments and fragments of iron.

3.28.4 Disturbance on its south-eastern side (91) suggested the presence of an accompanying hedge line. Trees are marked on the ditch lines on the first edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch map.

3.29 Trench 56, Field 2

3.29.1 This trench was in the north-west of Field 2 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 2).

3.29.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.10m and 0.20m thick. Topsoil (1) was between 0.25m and 0.30m thick.

3.29.3 Towards the eastern end of the trench was a backfilled pond (119) of which a 1m by 1m test pit was excavated. The pond was 9.1m across with a depth of 1m below the plough soil. The backfill of dark blue grey clay silt (120) contained fragments of modern CBM throughout. This appeared to be part of the extant pond lying immediately north-east (outside the evaluation area) which had either been filled in or allowed to silt up without being cleaned out during the 20th century.

3.29.4 The pond was truncated by a backfilled drainage ditch (unexcavated) 0.8m wide which emerged from under the north side of the trench on a south-westerly alignment. It was also recorded in Trench 58. This appeared to be an overflow drain from the extant pond to the north-east to the opposing field ditch in the south west.

3.29.5 Both the original (larger) pond and the overflow drain are shown on the tithe map and on Ordnance Survey maps until at least the 1950s.

3.30 Trench 58, Field 2

3.30.1 This trench was in the north-west of Field 2 with a north to south orientation (Fig. 2).

3.30.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.15m and 0.20m. Topsoil (1) was between 0.28m and 0.35m.

3.30.3 The modern backfilled ditch from Trench 56 crossed the centre of the trench.

3.31 Trench 65, Field 2

3.31.1 This trench was in the north of Field 2 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 2).

3.31.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.20m and 0.30m. Topsoil (1) was between 0.20m and 0.30m.

3.31.3 Located 8.76m from the western end of the trench was a modern ditch aligned north-east/south-west. This was also observed in Trench 66, where it was excavated, and Trench 69.

3.32 Trench 66, Field 2

3.32.1 This trench was in the northern half of Field 2 with a north to south orientation. Natural undisturbed geology was reached at a depth between 0.20m and 30m (Fig. 2).

3.32.2 Subsoil (2) was between 0.10m and 0.15m. Topsoil (1) was between 0.18m and 0.20m.

- 3.32.3** A modern ditch (**104**) aligned north-east/south-west was 1.5m wide and 0.80m deep. It contained three fills, the earliest of which (105) was a mid-yellow brown 0.20m thick. Above this was a mid-grey brown clay (106) 0.40m thick and this was overlain by a final fill of mid yellow brown clay (107) 0.20m thick. Residual earlier medieval pottery (2 sherds, 3g) was present in fill (106), probably the result of manuring in the fields.
- 3.32.4** This ditch only appears on the tithe map and first edition Ordnance Survey maps, having been filled in by the beginning of the 20th century.

3.33 Trench 69, Field 2

- 3.33.1** This trench was in the centre of Field 2 with an east to west orientation (Fig. 2).
- 3.33.2** Subsoil (2) was between 0.10m and 0.20m. Topsoil (1) was between 0.24m and 0.30m.
- 3.33.3** Ditch **104** crossed the western half of this trench.

3.34 Finds summary

- 3.34.1** In total 507 sherds of pottery weighing 5.3kg were recovered. Date ranges for the main fabrics covered the 11th to 16th centuries, but almost all the finds were probably from the 12th-13th centuries. A single Roman tile was found as well as several pieces of fired clay. Three iron finds from medieval contexts were retained, but were either not identifiable or not closely dateable.

3.35 Environmental Summary

- 3.35.1** In contrast to the pottery assemblage, only 669g of animal bone was recovered, as well as 0.2kg of oyster shell, all from medieval contexts. Ten samples were taken to assess for environmental remains and although productivity was variable, preservation was generally good.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Ground truth geophysical survey

- 4.1.1** All features targeted, based on those in the geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015; reproduced in Figure 2), were confirmed on the ground. As would be expected, the features with the strongest signal were back-filled in modern times and identified on historic maps prior to excavation. The weaker linear anomalies in the north of the field were confirmed as a pair of parallel ditches in Trenches 4, 5 and 6. The zig-zagging and parallel ditches targeted by Trench 35 were all present. These features all contained medieval pottery.
- 4.1.2** Excavation revealed several features that were not detected by the survey (and this is confirmed even with retrospective re-examination of the grey-scale plot). Ditch **35/101/110** was not detected by geophysics, although its signal may have been obscured among the linear ploughing trends. More surprisingly, the modern ditch (**86**) excavated in Trench 43 was barely visible in the survey (and not part of the original interpreted plot), despite apparently having the same character and backfill date as ditch **6/70**.

4.2 Aims & Objectives

Evaluation aims

- 4.2.1** With respect to the aims set out in Section 2.1 and the WSI, the evaluation has identified and characterized several areas of 12th-14th century archaeology, as well as establishing its condition and extents.
- 4.2.2** The condition of the probable medieval surface in Trench 1 suggests that recent ploughing has not significantly truncated archaeological deposits. The large ponds may well have truncated earlier features, but these are constrained to the north-east of Field 1.
- 4.2.3** Environmental evidence survived well, although only in moderate quantities, for the deposits sampled.

Regional research questions

- 4.2.4** The evaluation has provided no evidence for activity prior to the medieval period, there is therefore no opportunity to address the regional research questions about the nature of farms in pre-medieval periods.
- 4.2.5** The research framework raises questions about the forms of farms and the size and shapes of fields. This evaluation shows that the site has the potential to add evidence of early enclosure of this landscape from the medieval period onwards.

4.3 Roman

- 4.3.1** The finding of a Roman brick within medieval contexts is unexpected, given the lack of Roman finds in the locality. It may perhaps have been re-used in the medieval period.

4.4 Late Saxon and Medieval Settlement

4.4.1 The Late Saxon Grimston Thetford-Type ware pottery is potentially earlier than the date ascribed to any features, but was found in contexts spanning the later end of its period of production. As such it does not suggest pre-conquest settlement at the site.

4.4.2 Medieval features, almost uniformly of 12th-13th century date were identified across Field 1 but three zones of activity can be identified: in the north-western corner (Trenches 1 and 2), against the north-eastern side (Trenches 35 and 80), and sparser features in the north and east of the site, perhaps bounded by the long linear ditch (35/101/110).

North-west (Trenches 1 and 2)

4.4.3 Trenches 1 and 2 formed a distinct focus, with a flint surface, possibly a track way flanked by parallel ditches. This was associated with one probable pond and a small isolated pit. As neither trench was close to the medieval road frontage (their location limited by logistical factors including overhead electricity cables), structural remains could not be confirmed but might be anticipated closer to Gipping Road. The pond in Trench 2 could be later, but was more probably contemporary in use with back-filling occurring in the 14th century or later.

4.4.4 The concentration of features in this area lends weight to the theory that the square field depicted on the tithe and later maps was a fossilised medieval field and that the extant L-shaped pond on Gipping Road might be the remains of a moat. The south-eastern side of this would have been between Trenches 14 and 15 and was not tested. It is also perhaps notable that the footpath here on the modern maps would have overlain the flint surface, perhaps indicating the persistence of a medieval trackway into the 20th century.

4.4.5 The large modern backfilled ponds in Trenches 13 and 14 did not appear to have earlier origins. Although they would have severely truncated any other medieval features, no further medieval archaeology was uncovered between them in this area. The small ditch in Trench 15 (if genuinely a feature) could represent agricultural activity away from the frontage.

North-east (Trenches 35 and 80)

4.4.6 The relatively high density of features here compared with the rest of the site, and the large quantity of finds from ditch 65 are suggestive of occupation. However, much of this likely resided in the field to the east (and truncated by the wide extant field ditch), outside the proposed development. The pottery from ditch 65 is profuse and concentrated but it is accompanied by only sparse animal bone and no oyster shell. This suggests it may have been a specific point of disposal of sorted midden material from elsewhere to backfill the ditch. The quantity and size of sherds seem out of character for a small farmstead and it seems remarkable that no medieval material was reworked into the fill of ditch 72 in Trench 22 nearby. That said, the presence of tile (albeit a single apparently Roman fragment) and pottery in neighbouring features suggests some level of occupation. Whatever occupation was here, it left no mark on the post-medieval landscape and it raises the question of whether there was a

significant lapse in time between its abandonment (possibly in the 13th century) and the broader enclosure of the field (documented locally in the 15th century, Amor 2006).

- 4.4.7 Ditch 112 ran closely parallel with the modern boundary and may represent an earlier boundary fossilised in the modern system. If so, this presumably post-dated whatever occupation took place here.

4.5 Medieval Enclosure

Ditch 35 and fossilisation of the medieval landscape (Field 1)

- 4.5.1 This long, straight ditch appeared perhaps to have worked with the extant and modern ditches to divide the north of Field 1 into 3 large strips. It did, however, cross the line of modern ditch 72/86, but this may explain why that ditch deviated (at their intersection) onto a more south-westerly line into Trenches 32 and 43.
- 4.5.2 Although ditch 35 produced no finds, it is thought to be medieval in origin as it appeared to bound subsidiary medieval features in the north of Field 1. It must have been disused at an early date, its mid-brown fill resembling silting rather than backfill or ploughing-in of topsoil. The modern ditches appear to have fossilised other elements of the same system, but were easily large enough (a result of modern, mechanical cleaning out or recutting) to completely truncate any evidence of earlier ditches on their lines. This is consistent with the landscape characterisation of the area, with enclosure happening as early as the 15th century. The generally earlier finds from the subsidiary ditches could be residual or could indicate piecemeal enclosure was happening earlier here.

North (Trenches 4, 5 and 6)

- 4.5.3 The pair of ditches in Trenches 4, 5 and 6 parallel with Gipping Road, probably butted against ditch 35. At 12.5m apart they may be too widely spaced to have marked a track. Ditch 40 may have been associated with them. All these ditches had similar proportions and fills, often with near-flat bases. Finds from these trenches may represent rubbish from putative medieval settlement which may have underlain the post-medieval houses located on Gipping Road.

North-west (Trenches 10 & 11)

- 4.5.4 Ditch 28 in Trench 10 would fit as a sub-division of the later medieval landscape described above, although it was undated. Pit 29 was also undated but in the absence of any evidence of activity in other pre-modern periods, it is presumed to be medieval as well. Environmental samples showed its fill was consistent with hearth debris.

4.6 Medieval Church Road (Field 2)

- 4.6.1 Church Road to the south of the site is probably medieval in date. The HER states there is no reason to think that there was a medieval church around Holy Trinity Church, to the south-west (or in the rest of the parish). The total absence of archaeological features from Field 2 supports this.

4.7 Post-medieval

4.7.1 The later medieval field system seems to have been fossilised in the modern landscape. Subdivisions in Field 2 may be later, their ditches being on a small scale, with nothing to suggest the presence of earlier parallels. The ponds excavated in Trenches 13 and 14 have a late date and are represented on the 1839 tithe map. The L-shaped pond at Gipping Road survives as a possible remnant of a moated enclosure.

4.8 Potential

4.8.1 The area around Trenches 1 and 2 offers the best survival (of medieval features) and potential for learning more about the occupation of the areas. The field ditches around the north of Field 1 have been sampled and although the picture is incomplete, they have been reasonably well characterized and dated. The activity around Trenches 35 and 80 is probably settlement-related, with probably only a portion of that occurring at this site.

Appendix A TRENCH INVENTORY

Note: All Trench Dimensions were 30m x 2.10m, except for Trench 80 which was 37m in length.

Trench	Field	Orientation	Topsoil Avg Depth (m)	Subsoil Avg Depth (m)
1	1	NE-SW	0.17	0.20
2	1	NE-SW	0.10	0.20
3	1	E-W	0.20	0.18
4	1	N-S	0.30	0.20
5	1	E-W	0.25	0.10
6	1	N-S	0.30	0.10
7	1	N-S	0.20	0.18
8	1	E-W	0.12	0.26
9	1	E-W	0.26	0.14
10	1	N-S	0.15	0.25
11	1	E-W	0.30	0.15
12	1	N-S	0.30	0.08
13	1	NW-SW	0.30	x
14	1	NE-SW	0.10	0.30
15	1	N-S	0.30	0.30
16	1	E-W	0.35	0.20
17	1	N-S	0.3	0.20
18	1	N-S	0.25	0.20
19	1	E-W	0.20	0.20
20	1	NE-SW	0.10	0.30
21	1	N-S	0.25	0.25
22	1	N-S	0.30	0.10
23	1	NW-SE	0.10	0.30
24	1	N-S	0.12	0.28
25	1	NW-SE	0.14	0.24
26	1	N-S	0.20	0.30
27	1	N-S	0.24	0.32
28	1	E-W	0.35	0.25
29	1	E-W	0.35	0.25
30	1	NW-SE	0.20	0.30
31	1	N-S	0.20	0.20
32	1	E-W	0.20	0.30
33	1	N-S	0.40	0.20
34	1	E-W	0.20	0.20
35	1	NW-SE	0.30	0.10
36	1	E-W	0.28	0.18
37	1	N-S	0.20	x
38	1	E-W	0.28	0.12
39	1	NE-SW	0.22	0.08
40	1	NE-SW	0.20	0.30

Trench	Field	Orientation	Topsoil Avg Depth (m)	Subsoil Avg Depth (m)
41	1	NW-SE	0.10	0.20
42	1	NE-SW	0.15	0.15
43	1	NE-SW	0.30	0.10
44	1	E-W	0.30	X
45	1	E-W	0.28	X
46	1	N-S	0.18	0.28
47	1	N-S	0.17	0.25
48	1	E-W	0.30	0.24
49	1	NE-SW	0.20	0.20
50	1	N-S	0.35	0.10
51	1	E-W	0.30	0.30
52	1	E-W	0.25	0.10
53	1	NE-SW	0.30	0.20
54	1	N-S	0.40	0.20
55	2	NE-SW	0.10	0.20
56	2	E-W	0.25	0.10
57	2	NE-SW	0.30	0.20
58	2	N-S	0.30	0.20
59	2	N-S	0.20	0.20
60	2	E-W	0.20	0.20
61	2	N-S	0.20	0.20
62	2	E-W	0.20	0.20
63	2	E-W	0.20	0.20
64	2	E-W	0.30	0.10
65	2	E-W	0.25	0.20
66	2	N-S	0.20	X
67	2	N-S	0.20	0.20
68	2	NW-SE	0.20	0.30
69	2	E-W	0.25	0.10
70	2	NE-SW	0.30	0.10
71	2	NW-SE	0.20	0.10
72	2	E-W	0.20	0.10
73	2	N-S	0.30	0.10
74	2	NE-SW	0.30	X
75	2	E-W	0.20	0.20
76	2	N-S	0.30	X
77	2	E-W	0.20	0.20
78	2	NW-SE	0.30	0.25
79	2	NE-SW	0.30	X
80	1	NE-SW	0.3	0.1

Table 1: Trench Inventory

Appendix B CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Comment
1		layer	Topsoil	0				clay silt		
2		layer	Subsoil	0				clay silt		
3		Layer	Natural	0				sandy clay		
4	2	cut	ditch	0	18	1.12	0.25		linear	Medieval ?track-side ditch, possible pair with 67
5	2	cut	pit	0	19,20,21,22,23	4	1.1		sub-circular	Medieval pond
6	2	cut	pit	0	24		>0.68		sub-circular	Modern ditch. =6. Possible fossilization of medieval boundary.
7	1	fill	ditch	8			0.22	clay silt		
8	1	cut	ditch	0	7	0.8	0.22		linear	Medieval ditch
9	1	fill	pit	10			0.08	clay silt		
10	1	cut	pit ?	0	9	0.8	0.08		curvilinear	Medieval pit
11	1	fill	pit	12			0.29	clay silt		
12	1	cut	pit	0	11	0.6	0.29		curvilinear	Medieval pit
13	13	cut	pit	0	14,15,16,17		0.46		circular	
14	13	fill	pit	13			0.46	clay		
15	13	fill	pit	13				clay		
16	13	fill	pit	13				clay		
17	13	fill	pit	13				clay		
18	2	fill	ditch	4			0.25	clay silt		
19	2	fill	pit	5			0.26	sand silt		
20	2	fill	pit	5			0.14	sand clay		
21	2	fill	pit	5			0.65	clay silt		
22	2	fill	pit	5			0.8	clay silt		
23	2	fill	pit	5			0.32	clay silt		
24	2	fill	pit	6			0.68	sand silt		
25	10	fill	ditch	28			0.33	clay silt		
26	10	fill	ditch	28			0.18	silty clay		
27	10	fill	ditch	28			0.06	clay silt		
28	10	cut	ditch	0	25,26,27	2	0.58		linear	Undated ?medieval ditch
29	11	cut	pit	0		2	0.52		sub-circular	Undated ?medieval pit

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Comment
30	11	fill	pit	0			0.42	clay silt		
31	11	fill	pit	29			0.1	clay silt		
32	3	fill	ditch	35			0.55	clay silt		
33	3	fill	ditch	35			0.2	clay silt		
34	3	fill	ditch	35			0.2	sand clay		
35	3	cut	ditch	0	32,33,34	2.7	0.88		linear	?Medieval field ditch. =101=110. Influences 72/86
36	5	fill	Natural	37			0.46	clay silt		
37	5	cut	Natural	0	36	1.16	0.46		linear	Solution feature?
38	5	fill	ditch	40			0.32	clay silt		
39	5	fill	ditch	40			0.28	silty clay		
40	5	cut	ditch	0	38,39	1.1	0.52		linear	Medieval sub-field ditch
41	6	cut	ditch	0	42	0.8	0.4		linear	Medieval sub-field ditch, pair with 45
42	6	fill	ditch	41			0.4	clay silt		
43	6	cut	ditch	0	44	0.8	0.2		linear	Pit adjacent to ditch 45
44	6	fill	ditch	43			0.2	silt		
45	6	cut	ditch	0	46,47	1.7	0.6		linear	Medieval sub-field ditch, =50. Pair with 41.
46	6	fill	ditch	45				clay silt		
47	6	fill	ditch	45				clay silt		
48	4	fill	ditch	50			0.32	clay silt		
49	4	fill	ditch	50			0.26	silty clay		
50	4	cut	ditch	0	48,49	1.5	0.49		linear	Medieval sub-field ditch, =45. Pair with 41.
51	14	fill	pit	52			0.22	clay silt		
52	14	cut	pond	0	51		0.22		n/a	Modern backfilled pond
53	Void									
54	Void									
55	35	cut	ditch	0	56	1	0.6		linear	Later ?med, pair with 84
56	35	fill	ditch	0	56	1	0.6	clay silt		
57	35	cut	pit	0	58	0.5	0.3		sub-circular	Cut by 84.
58	35	fill	pit	57			0.3			
59	Void									
60	Void									
61	35	cut	ditch	0	62	1.7	0.48		linear	Uncertain purpose
62	35	fill	ditch	61			0.48	silty clay		

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Comment
63	35	cut	pit	0	64	2	0.7		sub-circular	Large pit
64	35	fill	pit	63			0.7	clay silt		
65	35	cut	ditch	0	66	1.6	0.72		linear	Medieval ?boundary ditch, large quantity of pottery
66	35	fill	ditch	65			0.72	silty clay		
67	1	cut	ditch	0	68	0.7	0.3		linear	Medieval ?track/surface bounding ditch. Possible pair with 4.
68	1	fill	ditch	67			0.3	clay silt		
69	1	layer	surface	0			0.3	clay silt		Flint surface, possible track. Bounded by 67 (and 4?)
70	12	cut	ditch	0	71,74,75,76,77	4	1		linear	Modern ditch. =6. Possible fossilization of medieval boundary.
71	12	fill	ditch	70			1	silty clay		
72	22	cut	ditch	0	73	1.8	0.88		linear	Modern ditch. =84, integral with 4 etc. Possible fossilization of medieval boundary.
73	22	fill	ditch	72			0.88	silty clay		
74	12	fill	ditch	70				silty clay		
75	12	fill	ditch	70				silty clay		
76	12	fill	ditch	70				clay		
77	12	fill	ditch	0				clay		
78	12	fill	ditch	70				clay		
79	12	cut ?	gully	0		0.8	0.07		linear	
80	12	fill	gully	79			0.07	silty clay		
81	12	cut	gully	0	82	0.7	0.15		linear	
82	12	fill	gully	81				silty clay		
83	1	layer		0				clay silt		
84	35	cut	ditch	0	85	1.5	0.48		linear	Later ?medieval, pair with 55. Cuts pit 57.
85	35	fill	ditch	84		1	0.47	clay silt		
86	43	cut	ditch	0	88,89,90	2	0.72		linear	Modern ditch. =72, integral with 4 etc. Possible fossilization of medieval boundary.
87	43	fill	ditch	86				silty clay		
88	43	fill	ditch	86			0.72	clay silt		

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Comment
89	43	fill	ditch	86			0.2	clay silt		
90	43	fill	ditch	86			0.41	silty clay		
91	43	cut	gully	0	92	0.3	0.2		linear	Possible hedge line associated with modern ditch 86
92	43	fill	gully	91			0.2	silty clay		
93	18	cut	gully	0	94	0.6	0.2		linear	Undated shallow terminus. Medieval alignment
94	18	fill	gully	93				silty clay		
95	15	cut	post hole	0	96	0.29	0.04		linear	Undated, shallow ditch. Medieval alignment.
96	15	fill	post hole	0			0.04	clay silt		
97	15	cut	gully	0	98	0.14	0.14		linear	Possibly natural
98	15	fill	ditch	97			0.14	clay silt		
99	9	fill	ditch	100			0.22	clay sand		
100	9	cut	ditch	0	99	0.8	0.22		linear	
101	9	cut	ditch	0	102,103	1.8	0.56		linear	?Medieval field ditch. =35=110. Influences 72/86
102	9	fill	ditch	101			0.24	clay sand		
103	9	fill	ditch	101			0.3	clay silt		
104	66	cut	ditch	0	105,106,107	1.5	0.8		linear	Modern in-filled ditch.
105	66	fill	ditch	104			0.2	clay		
106	66	fill	ditch	104			0.4	clay		
107	66	fill	ditch	104			0.2	clay		
108	35	cut	pit	0	109	0.62	0.28		sub-circular	Uncertain extents.
109	35	fill	pit	108				silty clay		
110	36	cut	ditch	0	111		0.45		linear	?Medieval field ditch. =35=101. Influences 72/86
111	36	fill	ditch	110			0.45	clay silt		
112	80	cut	ditch	112	113,114	1.15	0.5		linear	?Medieval precursor to modern field ditch
113	80	fill	ditch	112			0.28	clay silt		
114	80	fill	ditch	112			0.22	clay silt		
115	80	cut	ditch	115	116	1.2	0.3		linear	?Medieval. Possible obtuse return of 65.

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fine component	Shape in Plan	Comment
116	80	fill	ditch	115			0.3	silty clay		
117	80	cut	pit	117	118	0.5	0.3		sub-oval	Uncertain extents
118	80	fill	pit	117			0.2			

Table 2: Context Inventory

Appendix C FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

C.1.1 Five hundred and seven sherds of pottery weighing 5298g were collected from 21 contexts during the evaluation. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is given in Table 7.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	10th-11th c.	4	32		1
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			<i>4</i>	<i>32</i>		<i>1</i>
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	44	392		36
Early medieval sandy ware	EMW1	11th-13th c.	31	306		28
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	57	490	0.21	49
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	1	4		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	52	400	0.44	29
Early medieval sparse shell and grit	EMWSG	11th-13th c.	18	147	0.14	11
EMW shell-dusted	EMWSD	11th-13th c.	2	9		2
Total early medieval			205	1748	0.79	156
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-14th c.	27	176	0.19	15
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-14th c.	53	448	0.38	38
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th-14th c.	3	23	0.11	2
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	25	417	0.68	15
Medieval shell-dusted ware	MSDW	12th-13th c.	2	35		2
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	12th-13th c.	13	227		2
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	L.12th-14th c.	3	29	0.10	1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	13th-14th c.	126	1708	0.96	83
Hollesley-type coarseware (clay pellets)	HOLLcp	13th-14th c.	2	57		2
Colchester-type coarseware	COLC	L.13th-M.16th c.	32	328	0.10	12
Hedingham glazed ware	HF1	M.12th-M.13th c.	5	16		4
Haughley glazed ware	HGHGW	13th-14th c.?	1	2		1
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	13th-E.14th c.	1	4		1
Total medieval			293	3470	2.25	178
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	3	38		3
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	1	6		1
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	16th-18th c.	1	4		1
Totals			507	5298	3.31	340

Table 3: Pottery summary

Methodology

C.1.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). Minimum numbers of vessels (MNV) were estimated for each context based on sherd families. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Late Saxon pottery

- C.1.3** Four joining sherds of a Grimston Thetford-type ware base were recovered from ditch fill 62. This ware is an occasional find in Suffolk.

Early medieval pottery

- C.1.4** Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheel made rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional between the Late Saxon and medieval wheel made traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups.
- C.1.5** Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

Fabric	Description
EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–12th c. Probably Norfolk/Suffolk fabric.
EMW1	Early medieval sandy wares. Handmade medium sandy wares, usually thicker and coarser than typical EMW, frequently oxidised. Similar to Essex type EMW. 11th-12th/13th c.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. Handmade, thick-walled vessels, probably coil or slab-built. Rims may be wheel made. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Similar to the coarser type of Essex EMW. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. 11th-12th/13th c.
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware. Handmade body with wheel made rim, abundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, and also occurs in Stowmarket and Ipswich. M.11th–12th c.
EMWSS	Early medieval ware sparse shelly. Handmade, fine to medium sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard. 12th-13th c.
EMWSG	Early medieval ware sparse shelly and gritty. Similar to EMWSS but with moderate medium to coarse sand.
EMWSD	Early medieval sandy ware shell-dusted. Similar to EMW1 with shell applied to the outer surface only.

Table 4: Early medieval pottery fabrics

- C.1.6** This group contains greater quantities of handmade sandy early medieval wares (EMW, EMW1, EMWG) than shelly wares (YAR, EMWSS, EMWSG, EMWSD). Shell-tempered wares are more common in the south-east of the county, particularly around Ipswich.
- C.1.7** Eleven rim fragments were present in this group, comprising pieces of two bowls and nine jars. A wide strap handle fragment, probably from a jug, was also present (ditch fill 66). The bowls were an EMW type with an upright beaded rim and slight shoulder and an EMWG flat-topped everted type with internal thumbing, both from ditch fill 66. Seven jars had everted beaded or thickened rims, which are common types in the shelly ware group (although in this group one was an EMWG). One rim was a tapered everted type and another was upright with an everted tip. One of the everted thickened rims was thumbed internally. Other decoration was rare, although at least one and possibly three vessels had traces of shell dusting, one had a shallow incised lattice and one had horizontal grooves, although the latter may have been accidental.

Medieval pottery

C.1.8 Medieval coarsewares are wheel made wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. Most in this group are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys, although oxidised wares are also present. This period group is dominated by coarsewares, many of which are unprovenanced. Fabric groups are described below:

Fabric	Description
MCW1	Medieval coarsewares 1. Fine sandy with sparse coarse quartz, common fine to coarse ferrous inclusions, non-micaceous. Generally oxidised brown on one or both surfaces with grey core, but sometimes fully reduced. Hard. Forms include developed rim types, 13th-14th c.?
MCW2bl	Medieval coarsewares 2. Abundant fine sand, sparse coarser rounded and angular quartz, moderate mica, sparse ferrous and burnt-out organic inclusions. 12th-14th c.
MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3. Very fine sandy/silty, compact fabric with sparse mica, occasional burnt out organics. Light grey to buff. Forms are Hollesley types and generally developed, 13th-14th c.
MCWG	Medieval coarseware gritty. Common to abundant medium to coarse quartz inclusions, sometimes other local inclusions, such as chalk, in small quantities. Generally reduced throughout and less coarsely made than EMWG. 12th-13th c.
MSHW	Wheel made sparse shelly wares. 12th-13th c.
MSDW	Medieval shell-dusted ware. Medium sandy coarsewares with shell-dusting externally. 12th-13th c.
WVCW	Waveney Valley-type coarsewares. Fine sandy greywares, smooth surfaces without visible sand, few other inclusions. Forms similar to Hollesley-type wares.
HOLL	Hollesley-type coarseware. Abundant fine sand visible in the surfaces, sparse to moderate mica, and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey or almost white but may be oxidised to a buff or orange on one or both surfaces. 13th-14th c.
HOLLcp	Hollesley-type coarseware (medium). As typical fabric, but with common self-coloured clay lenses. Colours variable, but usually pale grey or buff. 13th-14th c.
COLC	Colchester-type coarsewares (possibly from Great Horkesley or other Essex production sites). As described by Cotter (2000).
HFW1	Hedingham fine ware. As described by Walker (2012). M.12th-13th c.
HGHGW	Haughley glazed ware. Fine sandy, orange, non-micaceous. 13th-14th c.
HOLG	Hollesley glazed ware. Fine or medium sandy Hollesley-type fabrics with glaze, usually oxidised externally. 13th-14th c.

Table 5: Medieval pottery fabrics

C.1.9 Hollesley-type wares were the most common type in this group. It has been suggested before that there may have been a production site for this type of ware closer to Stowmarket (Anderson 2004) as the fabric is slightly different to that of the Hollesley kiln site itself. MCW1 and MCW2 may be local wares as they have similarities to others recovered from the Stowmarket area (e.g. Anderson 2011; Anderson and Thompson 2016), whilst MCW3 has a matrix similar to the earlier shelly wares and may be from a source in south-east Suffolk. A few other non-local wares were recovered, most notably Colchester-type wares. No Bury wares were identified in this assemblage, although they sometimes occur in Stowmarket. Also of interest is the absence of Haughley-type coarsewares in this assemblage, given the proximity of the recently-discovered kiln site.

C.1.10 Twenty-eight rim sherds were present in the medieval coarseware assemblage, representing 21 jars, six bowls and one uncertain form. Several were the developed 13th/14th-century square-beaded rims typical of Hollesley, but there were also several flat-topped everted types (13th c.) and a few earlier tapered, upright-everted and upright-beaded types (12th/13th century). A body sherd from another bowl was also present, and there was also a Hollesley-type jug handle with thumbing and a central applied thumbed strip. Other decoration in this group includes examples of finger-tip impressions, thumbing of a base, incised lines and shell-dusting.

C.1.11 Glazed wares represent only 3.4% of the total high medieval assemblage by MNV, a low proportion which is replicated at other rural sites in the region. Most of the glazed wares in this group are from Essex (Hedingham-type) with only two from Suffolk (Hollesley, Haughley) and all comprise body fragments. Two Hedingham and one Haughley sherds have traces of slip decoration.

Late medieval and post-medieval pottery

C.1.12 Three sherds have been identified as late medieval and transitional ware. One was an undecorated body fragment (pit fill 16), one was a base fragment with internal brownish green glaze (pit fill 20) and one was a green-glazed body sherd with combed horizontal lines (pit fill 22), although it is possible that the latter was an earlier medieval glazed ware (Hollesley type?).

C.1.13 Post-medieval wares were represented by a body sherd in a soft fine red earthenware and a fragment of glazed red earthenware, both from pit fill 16.

Pottery by context

C.1.14 A summary of the pottery by trench and feature is provided in Table 6.

Trench	Cut	Context	Type	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Spotdate
1	8	7	ditch		13	10			13th c.
	67	68	ditch		8	14			13th c.
2	5	20	pit		1	32	1		14th-M.16th c.
	5	22	pit			1	1		14th c.+
4	50	48	ditch		5	7			13th-14th c.
5	40	38	ditch		1	1			12th-13th c.+
6	41	42	ditch			8			12th-14th c.
	45	47	ditch		5				11th-13th c.
13	13	16	pit				1	2	16th-18th c. (residual)
35	55	56	ditch		3	1			13th-15th c.?
	57	58	pit		9				11th-13th c.
	61	61	ditch		2	2			13th c.?
	61	62	ditch	4	13	15			12th-13th c.
	63	64	pit		1	3			13th c.
	65	65	ditch		3	2			12th-13th c.
	65	66	ditch		130	187			13th-14th c.
	84	84	ditch		2	8			13th c.
	84	85	ditch		4				12th-13th c.
66	104	106	ditch		1	1			13th-14th c.?(residual)
80	112	113	ditch		6	3			13th c.
	115	116	ditch		1				12th-13th c.

Table 6: Pottery present by trench, context and pot period, with spot dates.

C.1.15 Apart from a later medieval or early post-medieval backfilled pit in Trench 2 and a post-medieval to modern pit in Trench 13, most of the features containing post-Roman pottery are of early to high medieval date. Generally early and high medieval pottery was found in the same contexts, and often in similar quantities, suggesting a degree of contemporaneity which might indicate that most of these features were in use in the 12th and 13th centuries, although the group from ditch 65 in particular may include 14th-century vessels. The concentration of pottery within features in Trench 35 suggests that medieval occupation may have been located close by, with another potential occupation site north of this in the area of Trenches 4–6, although the latter

area is close to the road and may simply represent rubbish from putative medieval settlement which may have underlain the post-medieval houses located on Gipping Road.

Discussion

C.1.16 A small quantity of Late Saxon pottery was recovered, but this may be contemporary with the early medieval wares from the site. The assemblage appears to represent continuous occupation from the early to high medieval periods, with little material post-dating this.

C.1.17 The medieval assemblage includes similar coarsewares to those identified elsewhere around Stowmarket, although only one sherd was identified as a product of the Haughley kiln. In the early period, both shelly and sandy wares are present suggesting that wares were sourced equally from areas to the north and south of the town. The high proportion of Hollesley-type fabrics in the high medieval group suggests that this ware may have been made in the vicinity of the town. No Bury wares reached the site and it seems more likely that the area was supplied by more local rural producers. Glazed wares are scarce, but came from local and regional production sites. Several forms were identifiable and include the typical bowl and jar forms of Suffolk and north Essex, as well as the occasional jug.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
7	COLC			1	4		L.13th-M.16th c.
7	EMW			3	32		11th-12th c.
7	EMWG			3	50		11th-12th c.
7	EMWSG			1	11		11th-13th c.
7	EMWSG	jar	thickened everted	1	18	12-13	11th-13th c.
7	EMWSS			5	25		11th-13th c.
7	HFW1			1	5		M.12th-M.13th c.
7	MCW1			3	12		12th-14th c.
7	MCW2			2	20		12th-14th c.
7	MCWG			3	14		L.11th-13th c?
16	GRE			1	6		16th-18th c.
16	LMT			1	4		15th-16th c.
16	PMRW			1	4		16th-18th c.
20	COLC			1	5		L.13th-M.16th c.
20	EMWSG			1	6		11th-13th c.
20	HFW1			1	3		M.12th-M.13th c.
20	HOLL			8	84		L.13th-14th c.
20	HOLL	jar?	square bead	1	19	14	L.13th-14th c.
20	HOLLCP			1	45		13th-14th c.?
20	LMT			1	27		15th-16th c.
20	MCW1			8	56		12th-14th c.
20	MCW1	bowl	flat-topped everted	3	46	13?	12th-14th c.
20	MCW1	jar	lid-seated everted	1	13	13?	12th-14th c.
20	MCW2			8	68		12th-14th c.
22	HOLG			1	4		L.13th-E.14th c.
22	LMT			1	7		15th-16th c.
38	EMWSS			1	3		11th-13th c.
38	MCW1			1	6		12th-14th c.
42	MCW1			4	6		12th-14th c.
42	MCW2			4	13		12th-14th c.
47	EMWG	jar	everted beaded	1	11	12-13	11th-12th c.
47	EMWSG			2	17		11th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
47	EMWSS			2	12		11th-13th c.
48	EMW			4	12		11th-12th c.
48	EMWG			1	2		11th-12th c.
48	HFV1			1	4		M.12th-M.13th c.
48	HOLL			1	6		L.13th-14th c.
48	MCW2	jar	flat-topped bead	1	7	13?	12th-14th c.
48	MCWG			1	2		L.11th-13th c.?
48	WVCW	jar	square bead	3	29	14	L.12th-14th c.
56	COLC			1	3		L.13th-M.16th c.
56	EMWG			3	5		11th-12th c.
58	EMWSS			9	99		11th-13th c.
61	EMWG			1	5		11th-12th c.
61	EMWSS			1	3		11th-13th c.
61	HOLL			1	5		L.13th-14th c.
61	MCW2			1	5		12th-14th c.
62	EMW1			2	7		11th-13th c.
62	EMWG			3	14		11th-12th c.
62	EMWSSG			1	5		11th-13th c.
62	EMWSS			4	32		11th-13th c.
62	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	3	13	12-13	11th-13th c.
62	MCW2			1	3		12th-14th c.
62	MCWG			1	8		L.11th-13th c.?
62	MSHW			2	9		12th-13th c.
62	MSHW	jar	tapered everted	11	218	12-13?	12th-13th c.
62	THETG			4	32		10th-11th c.
64	EMWSSG			1	4		11th-13th c.
64	MCW2			2	8		12th-14th c.
64	MCW2	bowl	flat-topped everted	1	45	13?	12th-14th c.
65	EMW			2	27		11th-12th c.
65	EMWG			1	7		11th-12th c.
65	MCW2			2	19		12th-14th c.
66	COLC			26	281		L.13th-M.16th c.
66	COLC	?	tapered everted?	1	4	13?	L.13th-M.16th c.
66	COLC	jar	flat-topped everted	1	17	13	L.13th-M.16th c.
66	COLC	jar	upright beaded	1	14	13	L.13th-M.16th c.
66	EMW			27	251		11th-12th c.
66	EMW	bowl	upright beaded	2	24	12	11th-12th c.
66	EMW1			25	238		11th-13th c.
66	EMW1	jug		1	41		11th-13th c.
66	EMWG			31	262		11th-12th c.
66	EMWG	bowl	flat-topped everted	4	67	12-13	11th-12th c.
66	EMWSD			2	9		11th-13th c.
66	EMWSSG			5	38		11th-13th c.
66	EMWSSG	jar	everted beaded	2	27	12-13	11th-13th c.
66	EMWSS			16	122		11th-13th c.
66	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	8	47	12-13	11th-13th c.
66	EMWSS	jar	tapered everted	1	5	12-13	11th-13th c.
66	EMWSS	jar	upright, everted tip	2	39	12-13	11th-13th c.
66	HFV1			2	4		M.12th-M.13th c.
66	HOLL			74	755		L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	bowl	everted square-beaded	1	21	13-14	L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	bowl	flat-topped everted	2	41	13	L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	bowl?		3	90		L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	bowl?	everted square-beaded	1	17	13-14	L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	jar	everted square-beaded	15	494	13-14	L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	jug		2	61		L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLLCP			1	12		13th-14th c.?
66	MCW1			6	30		12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
66	MCW2			24	199		12th-14th c.
66	MCW2	jar	flat-topped bead	1	15	13?	12th-14th c.
66	MCW2	jar	flat-topped everted	1	11	13	12th-14th c.
66	MCW2	jar	tapered everted	1	7	12-13?	12th-14th c.
66	MCW2	jar	upright beaded	1	14	12-13	12th-14th c.
66	MCWG			12	97		L.11th-13th c?
66	MCWG	jar	flat-topped everted	1	36	13	L.11th-13th c?
66	MCWG	jar	upright beaded	2	187	12-13	L.11th-13th c?
66	MCWG	jar	upright, everted tip	4	70	12-13	L.11th-13th c?
66	MSDW			2	35		12th-13th c.
66	YAR			1	4		11th-12th c.
68	EMW			3	38		11th-12th c.
68	EMWG			5	27		11th-12th c.
68	HOLL			11	86		L.13th-14th c.
68	MCW2			1	5		12th-14th c.
68	MCW3	jar	flat-topped bead	2	16	13?	12th-14th c.
84	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
84	EMWG			1	6		11th-12th c.
84	HOLL			4	22		L.13th-14th c.
84	HOLL	jar	thickened everted	1	6	13?	L.13th-14th c.
84	MCW1			1	7		12th-14th c.
84	MCW3			1	7		12th-14th c.
84	MCWG			1	3		L.11th-13th c?
85	EMWSG	jar	thickened everted	4	21	12-13	11th-13th c.
106	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
106	HGHGW			1	2		13th-14th c.?
113	EMW			1	5		11th-12th c.
113	EMW1			3	20		11th-13th c.
113	EMWG			1	10		11th-12th c.
113	EMWG	jar?	thickened everted	1	15	12-13	11th-12th c.
113	HOLL			1	1		L.13th-14th c.
113	MCW2			2	9		12th-14th c.
116	EMWG			1	9		11th-12th c.

Table 7: Pottery catalogue

C.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

C.2.1 Six joining fragments (298g) of a Roman tile were recovered from context 64 (Trench 35). The fragments were in a fine sandy fabric with sparse fine to coarse chalk inclusions. The core was reduced (during firing) and there was partial reduction of the break and surfaces which probably occurred post-firing and suggests re-use. The tile was 32mm thick, which is towards the thicker end of the range of flanged tegulae and the thinner end of the range for wall/floor tiles of the period.

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Notes	Date
64	fsc	RBT	6	298				32		=1 tile; reduced core, partial reduction of break & surfaces	Rom

Table 8: CBM Catalogue

C.3 Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

C.3.1 Two fragments (13g) of fired clay were recovered from ditch fill 66 (Trench 35). One was in a fine sandy pale orange fabric with chalk inclusions, and had an undulating surface and flat underside (12mm thick). The other was a small rounded lump in a fine sandy fabric with voids (possibly leached chalk). Neither is particularly diagnostic for function, but chalk-tempered clay appears to have been favoured for the construction of oven domes and other fire-related features in the medieval period. The fragments were found in association with medieval pottery.

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
66	fsc		1	10	pale orange	undulating		+	flat underside, 12mm thick
66	fsv		1	3	red/buff			++	rounded lump

Table 9: Fired clay catalogue

C.4 Iron Objects

By Denis Sami

Assemblage

C.4.1 The iron artefacts from Church Road, Stowupland were excavated from potentially pre-modern deposits (66 was the fill of a 12th-13th century ditch; 69 was a surface layer, although finds could have intruded from the topsoil). The assemblage comprises two iron nails and a fragment of a modern tool (Table 10).

Condition

C.4.2 All the artefacts present signs of corrosion and are heavily encrusted.

Discussion

C.4.3 Nails of different sizes and shapes are common multifunctional objects documented in post-medieval and modern deposits and they are often associated with timber structures. SF 3 may be part of a tool, but its dimension is too small to precisely identify the artefact.

C.4.4 The finds have a partial and limited potential in informing us about the archaeology of the site and they can therefore be discarded.

SF	Context	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Range
1	66	L-shape iron nail	1	6.9	Medieval to modern
2	69	Iron nail	1	6.7	Post-medieval/modern
3	69	Iron artefact	1	19.4	Modern

Table 10: Iron artefacts

Catalogue

- C.4.5** SF 1, (66), incomplete. Part of a nail with flat oval head and square stem, bent into an L-shape.
Length: 36 mm; Thickness: 11.3 mm
- C.4.6** SF 2, (85), incomplete. Part of a nail with nearly hexagonal, flat head and tapered stem with square section.
Length: 28.8 mm; Thickness: 6.0 mm
- C.4.7** SF 3, (85), incomplete. Long leaf-shaped artefact with flat surface. On one side is visible a large fracture edge.
Length: 61.5 mm; Width: 22.4 mm; Thickness: 4.5 mm

Appendix D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

D.1.1 Ten bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Land Off Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 1, 2, 4, 11, 18 and 35 from medieval deposits.

Methodology

D.1.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for 24hrs prior to processing to break down the heavy clay matrix. The total volume (up to 16L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

D.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

D.1.4 For this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

D.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance:

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

D.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is poor to moderate; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. There is no evidence of preservation by waterlogging or by mineralisation.

D.1.7 The results are discussed by trench.

Trench 1

D.1.8 Samples were taken from two ditches within Trench 1. Fill 11 of pit **10** contains a single degraded charred cereal grain and occasional legumes (Fabaceae) and fill 7 of ditch **8** contains a moderate assemblage of charred cereal grain with both free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) present. Small mammal and fish bones were also present in this fill.

Trench 2

D.1.9 Fill 21 of possible pond **5** contains single items of barley, wheat and a legume. The sample was taken from the third fill of the feature and has no evidence of waterlogging at this level.

Trench 4

D.1.10 Fill 44 of ditch **50** contains single grains of wheat and barley that cannot be considered significant.

Trench 11

D.1.11 Fill 30 of undated pit **29** contains occasional charred grain and is rich in charcoal with large fragments preserved. Daub was noted on excavation and it is possible that this deposit relates to hearth debris.

Trench 18

D.1.12 Fill 94 of undated gully **93** produced a small flot containing sparse charcoal and a charred stinking mayweed seed.

Trench 35

D.1.13 Samples were taken from four features within Trench 35. Fill 56 of ditch **55** was unproductive whereas fill 66 of ditch **65** produced frequent charred cereal grains that include wheat, barley and occasional oats (*Avena* sp.). Legumes of varying size were recovered and likely included vetches (*Vicia* sp.), peas (*Pisum/Lathyrus* sp.) and beans (Fabaceae). A single charred seed of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) suggests that at least one of the crops was cultivated on clay soil. Fill 58 of pit **57** and fill 64 of pit **63** both produced similar assemblages to ditch **65** with frequent charred cereal grains and legumes. A single charred rush (*Juncus* sp.) seed was recovered from pit **57** which was also rich in charcoal content. Pit **63** produced single seeds of cleaver (*Galium aparine*), stinking mayweed, corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*).

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Area/trench No.	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
1	7	8	Ditch	>10%	1	9	10	##	0	#	0	+	++
2	21	5	Pit	>10%	2	13	1	#	#	0	++	0	+
3	30	29	Pit	5%	11	16	45	##	0	0	0	+++	+++

4	11	6	Ditch	15%	1	1	1	#	#	0	0	0	0
5	48	50	Ditch	>10%	4	15	1	#	0	0	+	0	+
6	56	55	Ditch	>5%	35	14	1	#	0	#	+	0	0
7	66	65	Ditch		35	16	20	####	#	#	0	++	+
8	58	57	Pit	>25%	35	12	30	####	#	#	0	+++	++++
9	64	63	Pit	>10%	35	15	40	###	#	#	+	+	+
10	94	93	Gulley	10%	18	10	1	0	0	#	0	++	+

Table 11: Environmental samples

Discussion

- D.1.14** The recovery of charred grain, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site, particularly in the north-west of the site (Trench 1) and the north-east boundary (Trench 35). Preservation is mainly of burnt cereal grains with no chaff elements present and only occasional legumes and weed seeds. It is possible that the distribution of charred material is indicative of the spread of midden material over cultivated fields although the pit fills within Trench 35 is more indicative of deliberate deposition of hearth/oven waste. Further recovery of such material has the potential to enhance understanding of the range of plants that are being utilised on this site with regards to diet and economic activities.
- D.1.15** Land snails are present in a few of the samples but their density and diversity are not worthy of assessment. Charcoal is present as evidence of the burning of wood and has the potential for species identification with regard to choice of fuel.
- D.1.16** If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

D.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

D.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone numbering 24 specimens (of which 16 were identifiable to species) and weighing 669 grammes was collected during evaluations at Church Road, Stowupland. All material was dated to the medieval period.

Methodology

D.2.2 Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and the OAE reference collection. Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15). Bone was determined to be adult, juvenile or infant based on epyphseal fusion and size.

Results

D.2.3 The overall condition of the bone was determined to be grade two as laid out by McKinley (*ibid.*) where erosion is present but does not yet mask the entire surface of the bone. Fragmentation was high. The primary species identified were cattle and sheep/goat. A large dog maxilla was recorded from ditch 65. There were no repeated elements among the identified bone meaning an MNI of 1 was calculated per species. All the bone was adult bar a single infant sheep/goat metatarsus from ditch 67.

D.2.4 Butchery marks were present on two specimens; a medium mammal rib and a cattle mandible both from ditch 65. These take the form of cut marks of the type made by a knife (O'Connor 2004, 45).

Context	Trench	Cut	Taxon	Element	Chronology	Side	Butchery	Weight (g)	Age	Biometry
7	1	8	Large mammal	Radius	Medieval		-	17	-	-
22	2	5	Large mammal	Long bone	Medieval	Unsided	-	23	-	-
22	2	5	Large mammal	Long bone	Medieval	Unsided	-	34	-	-
47	35		Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Medieval		-	3	-	-
47	35	45	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	Medieval		-	15	Yes	-
56	35	55	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	Medieval	Unsided	-	18	Yes	-
56	35	55	Sheep/Goat	Radius	Medieval	Right	-	4	-	-
58	35	57	Cattle	Calcaneus	Medieval		-	27	Yes	-
58	35	57	Cattle	PH1	Medieval	Left	-	16	Yes	Yes
58	35	57	Cattle	PH2	Medieval	Left	-	10	Yes	Yes
58	35	57	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	Medieval		-	3	-	-
62	35	61	Large mammal	Skull	Medieval		-	27	-	-
66	35	65	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	Medieval	Right	-	59	Yes	-
66	35	65	Cattle	Metatarsus	Medieval	Left	-	145	Yes	Yes
66	35	65	Large mammal	Radius	Medieval		-	52	-	-
66	35	65	Large mammal	Radius	Medieval	Right	-	85	Yes	-

66	35	65	Medium mammal	Mandible	Medieval	Unsided	-	8	-	-
66	35	65	Medium mammal	Rib	Medieval	Unsided	Yes	1	-	-
66	35	65	Cattle	Mandible	Medieval	Left	Yes	15	-	-
66	35	65	Dog	Maxilla	Medieval		-	23	Yes	-
66	35	65	Large mammal	Mandible	Medieval		-	0	-	-
68	35	67	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	Medieval	Unsided	-	3	Yes	Yes
82	12	81	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Modern	Right	-	9	-	-
116	80	115	Cattle	Metacarpus	Medieval	Right	-	72	Yes	-
Total								669		

Table 12: Animal bone

D.3 Oyster Shell

D.3.1 Oyster shell was present in medieval contexts from Trenches 1 and 35. The shell has not been assessed for shuck marks etc. at this stage. Oysters would have been part of the medieval diet and are indicative of nearby domestic occupation or disposal of domestic waste.

Context	Trench	Weight in kg
62	35	0.01
66	35	0.04
66	35	0.07
68	1	0.04
84	1	0.05

Table 13: Oyster shell

Appendix E WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at
Land off Church Road,
Stowupland, Suffolk,
IP14 4BG
NGR: TM 0712 6031**

OASIS Number: archaeol6-284292

**OA East Project no: 20894
Planning Ref: 3112/15
HER Number & Site Code: On Order
Event Number: On Order**

May 2017

**Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ**

**Tel: 01223 850500
Email: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
Web: <https://oxfordarchaeology.com/>**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at
Land off Church Road,
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IP14 4BG**

NGR: TM 0712 6031

OASIS Number: archaeol6-284292

**OA East Project no: 20894
Planning Ref: 3112/15
HER Number & Site Code: On Order
Event Number: On Order**

May 2017

Prepared by:	Daria Tsybaeva and Tom Phillips
Date of Issue:	30 th May 2017
Revision 1:	7 th June 2017
Revision 2:	

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Oxford Archaeology East (OA EAST) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for an archaeological evaluation of Land off Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4BG (Figure 1; TM 0712 6031).
- 1.2 This WSI is for an archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising eighty-one 30m x 1.8m trenches (Figure 2), consisting of a 4% sample of the 10.90Ha site. The site has previously been subject to a geophysical survey (Stratascan, 2015).

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site is located on Crag Group comprising Sand which is overlain by Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton (formerly known as Boulder Clay).
- 2.1.2 The site comprises two fields to the east of the village of Stowupland totalling 10.9Ha. The southern field slopes steeply upwards from approximately 53.5m AOD in the west to 58.5m in the south-eastern corner of the site. The northern field slopes gently upwards from approximately 54m AOD to 56.5m AOD. A drainage ditch runs along both the north-eastern and north-western boundary of the site, whilst a number of ponds bound the site to the east and to the north-west. A small pond extends into the north-western part of the site. The River Gipping lies approximately 1km to the north of the site.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 Outline planning consent has been granted (Application ref: 3112/15) by Mid Suffolk Council for residential development of up to 175 dwellings with access, landscape, open space and associated infrastructure. In support of the application both an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2014) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan, 2015) have been undertaken. Condition 21 of the consent states:

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

- 2.2.2 Consultation with Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Officer, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, has confirmed that a programme of trial trench evaluation will be required in order to allow an informed decision to be made as to the requirement for any further archaeological work. A Brief (SCCAS 2017) recommends the following condition:

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

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

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

2.2.3 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation on the site. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors to the LPA.

2.2.4 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to this phase of archaeological evaluation only. Any further work would be subject to a separate Brief from SCCAS and a Written Scheme of Investigation once the scope of work has been defined.

3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2014) and geophysical Survey (Stratascan, 2015).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 No evidence of activity dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods has been recorded within the vicinity of the site. The low level of Prehistoric finds recorded in the Historic Environment Record is limited and may reflect an absence of past archaeological fieldwork but probably points to a general avoidance of the Boulder Clay in favour of lighter more fertile soils. Overall, therefore the archaeological potential of the site for these periods must be defined as low for in situ settlement activity, although the potential for isolated artefactual evidence is considered to be moderate.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 No evidence of in situ Roman activity has been recorded within a 1km radius of the site. The archaeological potential of the site is therefore considered to be low for in situ Roman settlement evidence, with a moderate potential for isolated artefacts.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

3.4.1 No evidence of in situ Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence has been recorded in the vicinity of the site.

3.4.2 The predominant medieval settlement form around Stowupland appears to have been a moated farmstead. The moat almost certainly served a drainage function on the heavy boulder clay soil, rather than being defensive. A medieval moated site with a surviving moat is recorded at Columbine Hall approximately 300m north-west of the site. The Hall dates from the 14th century. A further moated site is recorded at Crown Farm approximately 400m south-west of the site. Cartographic evidence suggests the location of a former moated site within the north-west of the site. The south-east corner of the site is adjacent to the medieval church, which lies 50m to the east, while Church Road is shown on an Ordnance Survey map dated 1820: <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/s/002osd000000026u00276000.html>

3.4.3 Therefore the archaeological potential of the site for evidence of medieval settlement activity is considered to be moderate in both the north-west and in the south of the site. Evidence of agricultural activity in the form of plough scarring and a scatter or artefacts from manuring can also be anticipated.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

3.5.1 The post-medieval settlement of Stowupland appears to have developed around a common known as Thorney Green. During this period the site comprised agricultural land away from the focus of any nucleated settlement.

3.5.2 Two field names recorded on the tithe map of 1839 in the north-west of the site are 'Old House Pightle' and 'Old House Meadow'. A rectilinear pond is shown on 'Old House Pightle' which could be remnant of an arm of a former moat. The first edition Ordnance Survey shows this part of the site in more

detail with five ponds recorded in this area, of particular note is an L-shaped pond which could represent the remains of the south-western arm of a moated site.

- 3.5.3 During the 19th century the remainder of the site comprised arable and pasture land traversed by a number of footpaths. By the early 20th century the southern field was in use as allotment gardens. There was little change to the site until the late 20th century when all but one of the ponds within the north-west of the site were backfilled and field boundaries had been removed. There has been no subsequent change to the site
- 3.5.4 The archaeological potential of the site for post-medieval evidence is considered to be moderate in the north-west of the site, but nil/negligible across the remainder of the site, although evidence of land division (former field boundaries) and agricultural activity will be represented.

3.6 Previous archaeological work

- 3.6.1 A geophysical survey was conducted on the site in January 2015 (Stratascan 2015). The survey revealed a post-medieval field boundary alignment; a small number of features of possible archaeological origin including a possible field boundary. There was no evidence of a moated farmstead as suggested by the desk-based assessment. The remaining features were modern in origin and include land drains, a service, scattered magnetic debris, disturbance from nearby ferrous objects and a magnetic spike that was likely to be modern rubbish.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

- 4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any further archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.
- 4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The general objectives of the project are:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2.2 Specific objectives of the project with reference to the *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011) are:

- What forms do farms take in the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, p47, p58)
- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medleycott 2011, 70).

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and an HER number requested from the Historic Environment Service. This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records. In addition an Event Number has been requested from the HER and will be referenced on all reports.
- 5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to Suffolk Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.0.4 The evaluation will consist of eighty-one trenches measuring 30m x 2m at base. The trenches have been set out to achieve a largely random sample of the site but taking into account the magnetometry survey results. The trenching represents a 4% sample of the total 10.90Ha area. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figures 2 & 3.
- 5.0.5 Trenches will not be located within close proximity to known overhead and buried services. These include low voltage overhead cables extending across the north of the site, high voltage overhead cables in the south-east corner of the site, an oil pipeline extending roughly north to south across the southern field and a foul sewer extending approximately north to south across the northern field.
- 5.0.6 Spoil will be banded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.0.7 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.0.8 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.0.9 Metal detector searches will take place prior to the excavation of trenches, across opened trenches and spoil heaps, and across all features by an experienced metal detectorist Stuart Ladd, OA East Project Officer.
- 5.0.10 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.0.11 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with CgMs and the County Archaeologist to assess the results.

- 5.0.12 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with CgMs and SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.0.13 Prior to excavation all trenches will be scanned with a metal detector. Subsequently spoil heaps and trench bases will also be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below. Detectors will not be set to discriminate against Iron.
- 5.0.14 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

5.1 Standards

- 5.1.1 OA EAST will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2017), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. OA EAST is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA.

5.2 Excavation and Recording

- 5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.2.2 Standard OA EAST methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the OA EAST context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 5.2.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.2.4 Site plans will be at 1:50 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate. Sections will be drawn at an appropriate scale of 1:10 or 1:20.
- 5.2.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.2.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.
- 5.2.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it

will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

- 5.2.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally, all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with CgMs and the Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, if the burials are at imminent risk or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.
- 5.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains

- 5.3.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 5.3.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 5.3.3 All finds will be properly processed according to OA EAST guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 5.3.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery (Historic England, 2011, 8-14). OA EAST's environmental consultant is Rachel Fosberry (OA EAST) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.
- 5.3.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer and the LPA's's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within

fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
- INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
- FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
- AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH: The results of the evaluation will include consideration of recent finds in the vicinity of the site and the report will include reference to the HER search invoice number.
- DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically, the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011).
- APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.

- 6.1.2 A draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS Historic Environment Services in digital format for review and comment. Once approved, a single hard copy and a digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS Historic Environment Services for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.
- 6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

6.2 Publication

- 6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. If positive results are encountered, a summary will be required for the annual PSIAH round up. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and Suffolk's Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer.

6.3 Archive

- 6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2017), as well as those contained in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2017d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner OA EAST will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

- 7.1.1 OA EAST's Risk Assessment covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by OA EAST a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising a Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time) with support from up to three Site Assistants (as required) and an Archaeological Surveyor. The project is anticipated to take three weeks.

- 8.1.2 The Project Officer/Supervisor for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Tom Phillips.
- 8.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.
- 8.1.4 Pottery will be assessed by Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).
- 8.1.4 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).
- 8.1.5 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.
- 8.1.6 Conservation will be undertaken Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).
- 8.1.7 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis

9 MONITORING

- 9.1 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with CgMs and the SCC/AS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCC/AS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by CgMs throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

- 10.1 OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Lloyds Underwriters, policy number CC004337. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the OA East office.

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- Medlycott, M. 2011, (ed) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **24**
- SCCAS 2011, *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
- SCCAS 2014 Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition
- SCCAS 2017 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land between Gipping Road and Church Street, Stowupland
- Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, (1st ed)
- Stratascan 2015, *Geophysical Survey Report: Stowupland, Suffolk*

Appendix: Consultant Specialists

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donnelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Haley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology

Oxford Archaeology East
Land off Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4BG
Archaeological Evaluation

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	

Oxford Archaeology East
Land off Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4BG
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NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

Appendix F MAPS CONSULTED

1783 Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk (East of Bury)

<http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/hodskinson/map17&18.jpg>

[accessed 04/07/2017]

1820 Ordnance Survey Drawing 315A: Stowmarket

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/s/2osd0000026u276000.html>

[accessed 03/07/2017]

1839 Tithe Map (Portion reproduced in CgMs 2014, Fig. 3)

1886 (Surveyed 1884) OS Six Inch

Suffolk LVI.NE (includes: Creeting St Peter; Stowmarket; Stowupland.)

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/101577743> [access 03/07/2017]

1953 OS Six Inch

Suffolk LVI.NE (includes: Creeting St Peter; Stowmarket; Stowupland.)

<http://maps.nls.uk/view/101577731> [accessed 03/07/2017]

Appendix G BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix H OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-287187		
Project Name	Land off Church Road, Stowupland		
Start of Fieldwork	12/06/2017	End of Fieldwork	26/06/2017
Previous Work		Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SUP035	Planning App. No.	3112/15
HER Number	ESF25544	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Suffolk CC Archaeology Service
Development Type	Housing
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Surface	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Iron objects	Uncertain
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode) Land off Church Road Stowupland Suffolk IP14 4BG
District	Mid Suffolk	
Parish	Stowupland	
HER office	Suffolk	
Size of Study Area	10.7ha	
National Grid Ref	TM 0712 6031	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Suffolk County Council
Project Design Originator	Tom Phillips, Daria Tsybaeva, Oxford Archaeology East
Project Manager	Tom Phillips, Oxford Archaeology East
Project Supervisor	Stuart Ladd, Oxford Archaeology East

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCC Stores	SUP035
Digital Archive	OA East	SUP035
Paper Archive	SCC Stores	SUP035

Physical Contents

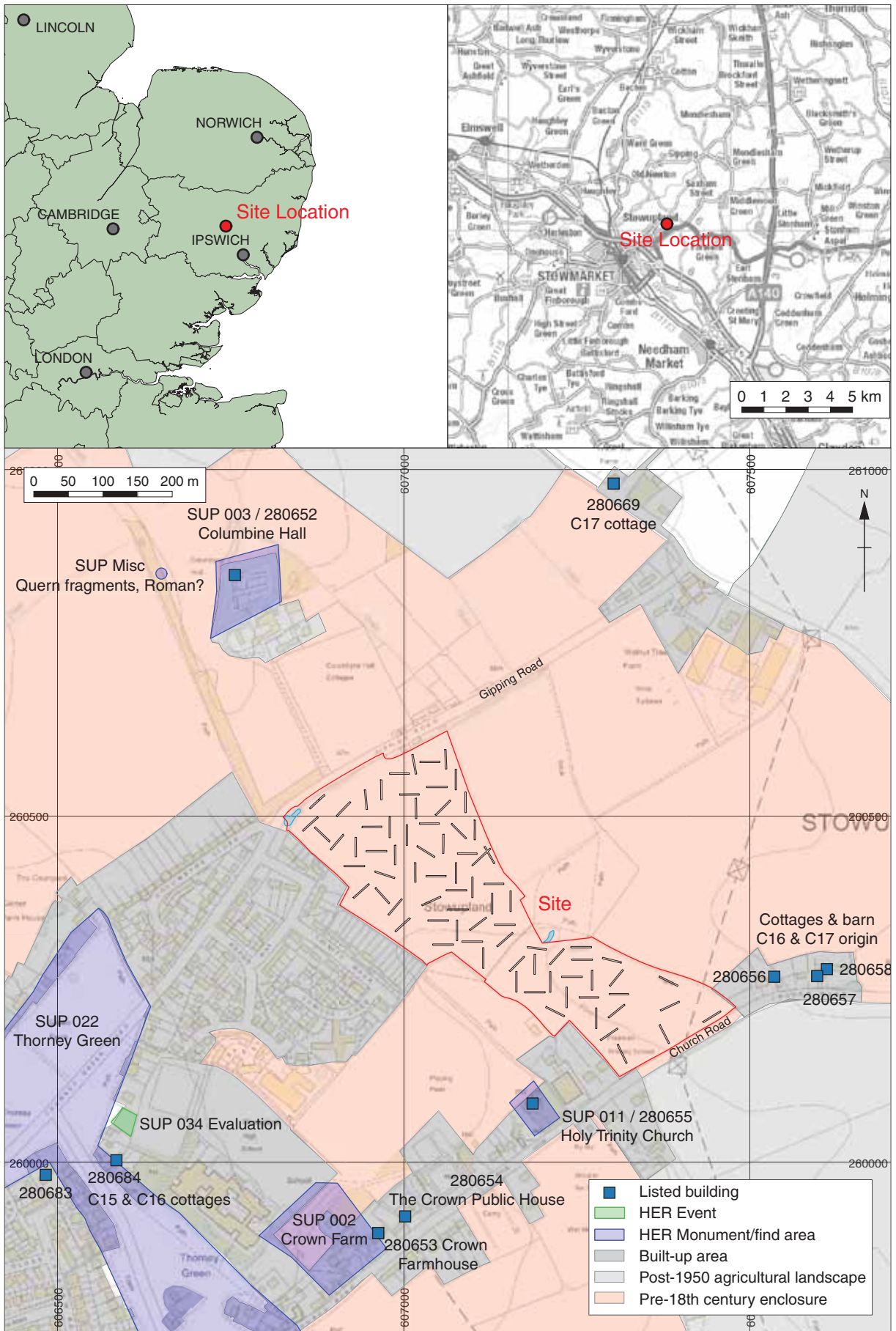
	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
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Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red) and Suffolk HER and HLC entries

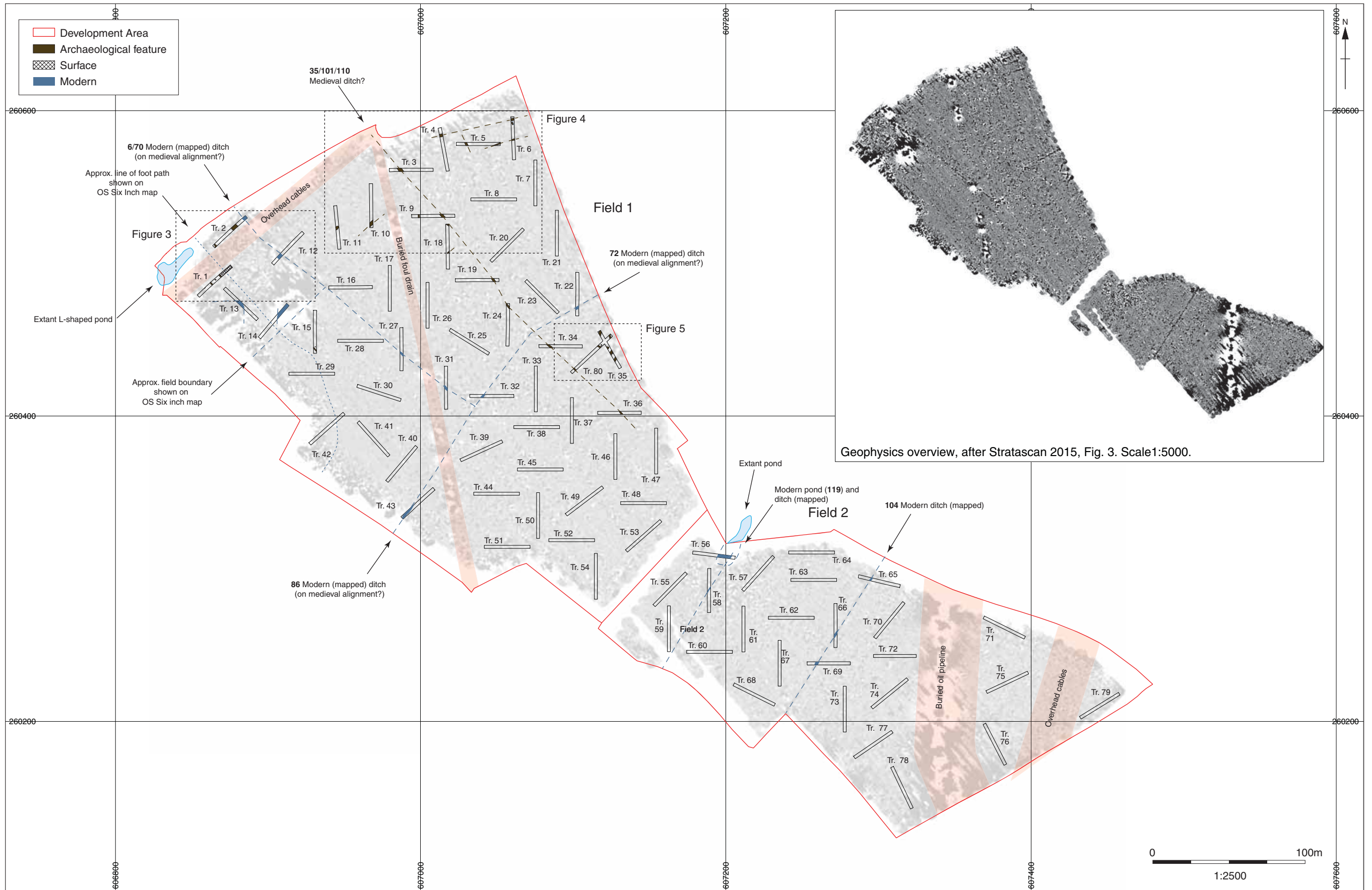


Figure 2: Trench Layout showing all features. Scale 1:2500.

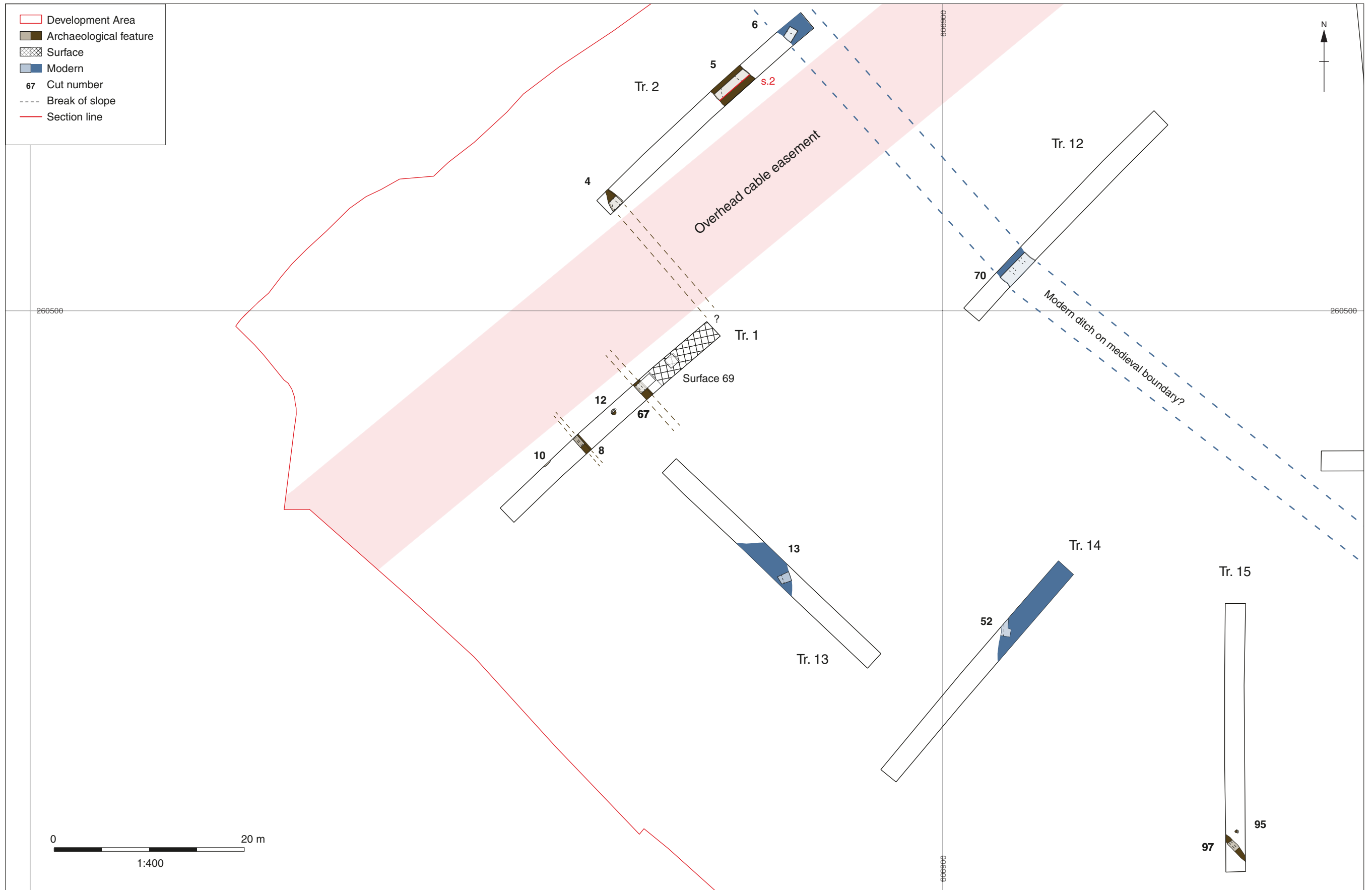


Figure 3: Trenches 1, 2, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Scale 1:400.

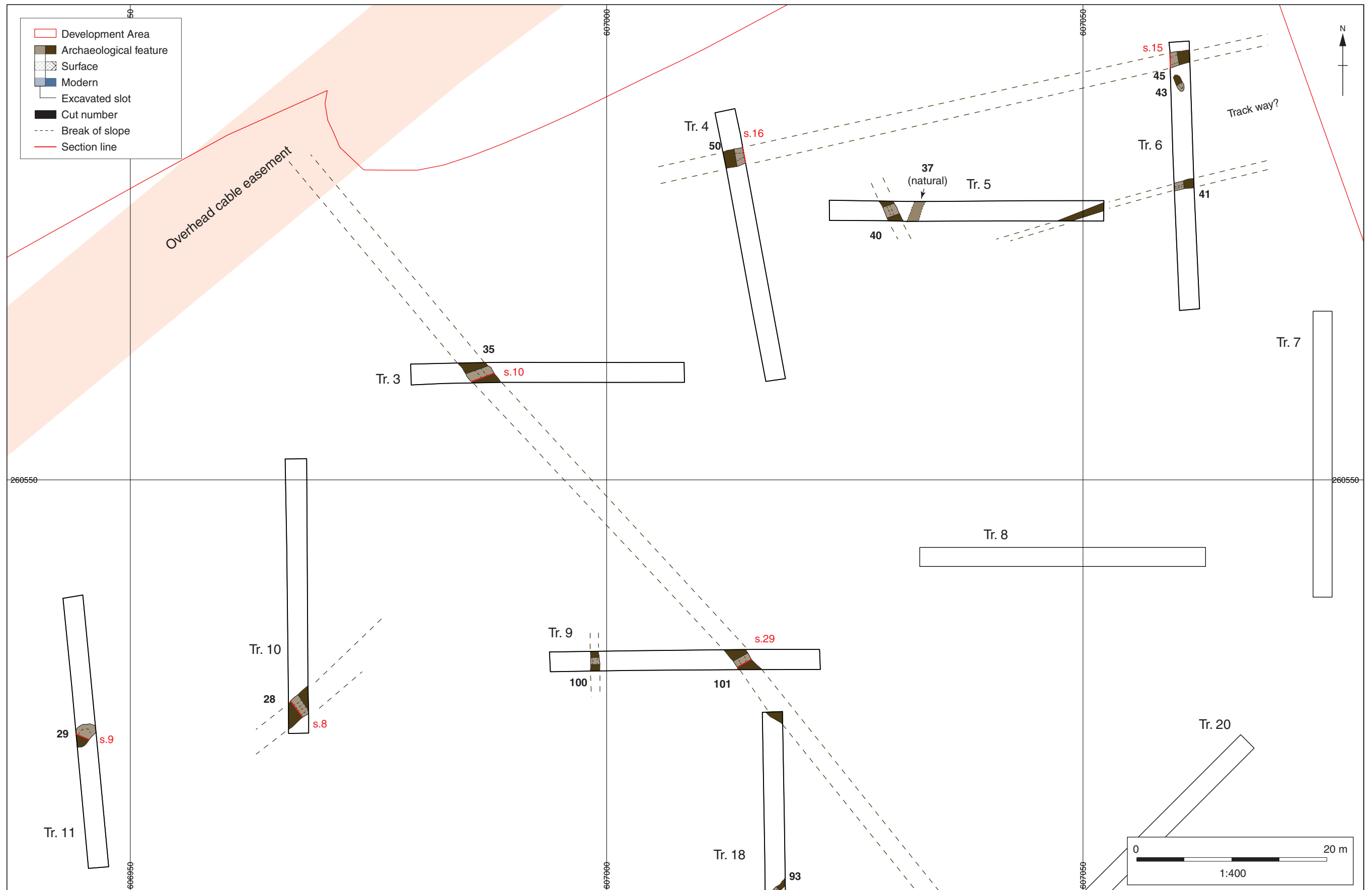


Figure 4: Trenches 3-11. Scale 1:400

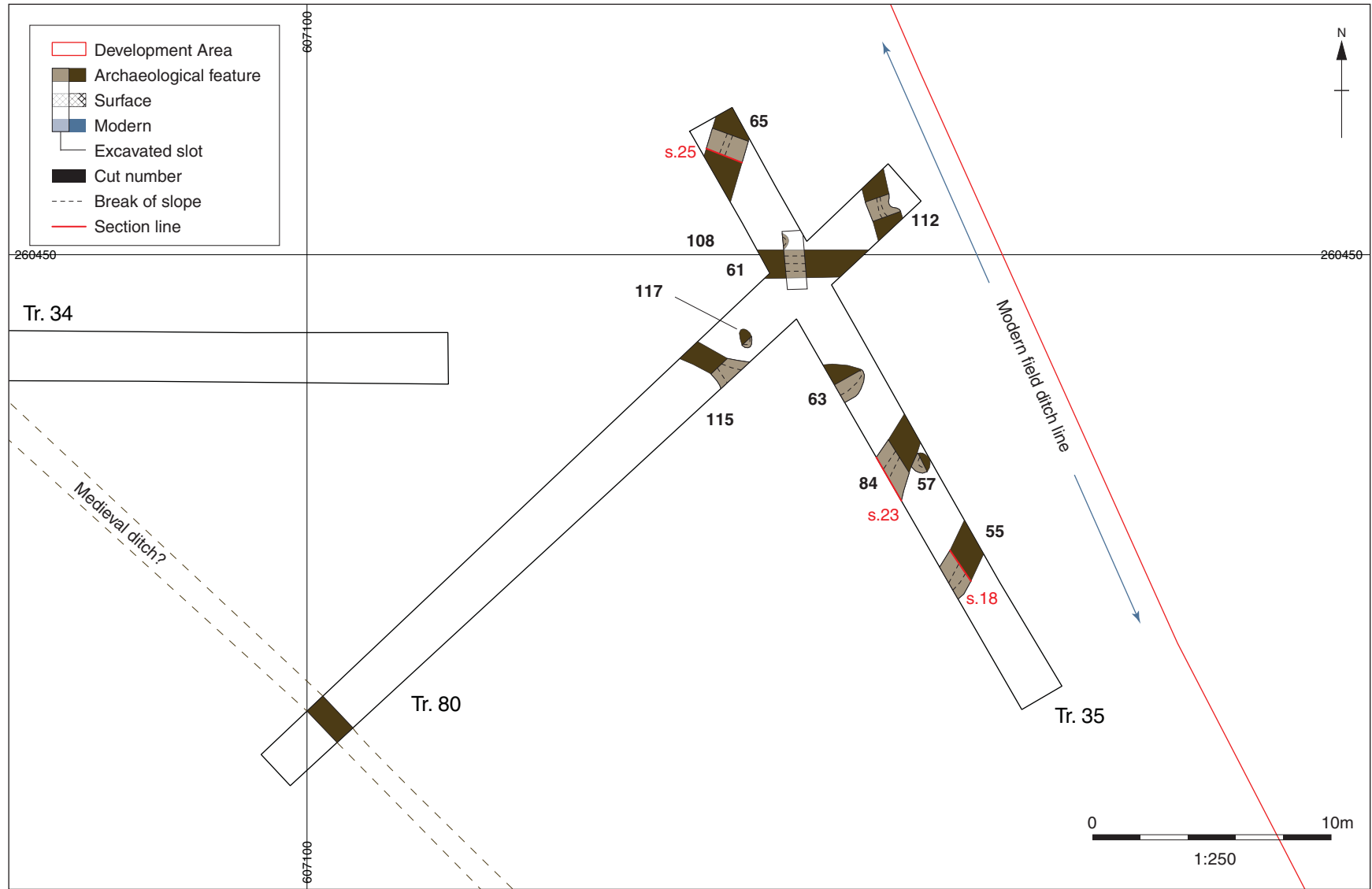


Figure 5: Trenches 35 and 80. Scale 1:250

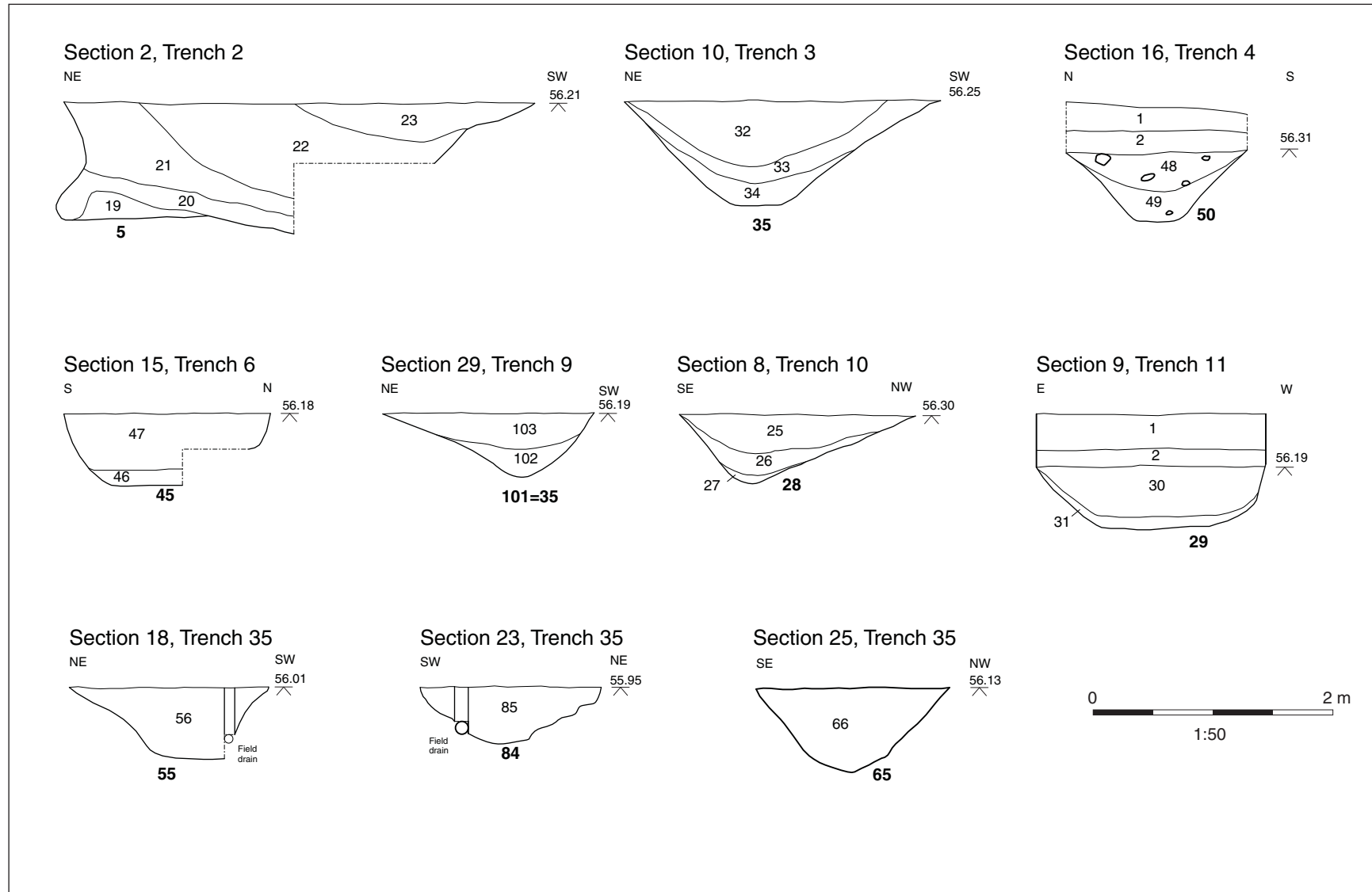


Figure 6: Section drawings



Plate 1: Cleaning surface 69, Trench 1. View to east.



Plate 2: Medieval pond 5, Trench 2. View to south-east.



Plate 3: Probable medieval ditch **35**, Trench 3. View to south-east.



Plate 4: Medieval ditch **28**, Trench 10. View to south-west.



Plate 5: Backfilled modern ditch **70**, Trench 12 probably truncating a medieval ditch line. View to south-east.



Plate 6: Medieval ditch **65**, Trench 35, showing pottery emerging from the section. View to south-west.



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