Former Village Hall, The Street, Stradishall, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

April 2021

Client: Clopton Hall Farms Ltd

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Prepared by:	Kelly Sinclair (Supervisor)
Checked by:	Chris Thatcher (Project Officer)
Edited by:	Graeme Clarke (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation & Publications)
Signature:	.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Former Village Hall, The Street, Stradishall, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Kelly Sinclair MA PCIfA

With contributions from Carole Fletcher BA ACIfA, Martha Craven BA PCIfA and Zoe Ui Choileain MA MSc BABAO

Illustrations by Daria Adamson

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Summary

On the 12th of April 2012 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a trial trench evaluation on the site of the Old Village Hall, Stradishall, Suffolk (TL 74777 52448). The work was carried out ahead of the development of a detached dwelling.

One trench was excavated on the plot of the proposed building which revealed an east to west aligned ditch and a modern pit. Due to the alignment of the ditch with the road and its location within the historic centre of the village, it is possible it represents a boundary ditch of a medieval or post-medieval plot. The lack of artefactual evidence and any other associated features suggests peripheral activity, as well as activity associated with the site's modern use as a village hall.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank JD Midwood Ltd on behalf of Clopton Hall Farms Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Hannah Cutler who monitored the work on behalf of Suffolk County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Chris Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Kelly Sinclair. Survey and digitising was carried out by Tom Houghton. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Clopton Hall Farms Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref: DC/17/1121/FUL). A brief was set by Hannah Cutler and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA East detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography, and geology

1.2.1 The site is located in the centre of Stradishall village, on land to the immediate west of The Street. Stradishall itself is *c.*10km north-east of Haverhill and *c.*15km south-east of Newmarket (Fig. 1; TL 74777 52448).

1.2.2 The development area consists of a proposed detached dwelling on the site of the former village hall, approximately 0.012ha. The site is situated at a height of *c.*81m OD.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culer Chalk Formations (undifferentiated), with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamiction. (British Geological Survey online map viewer http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discovering_Geology/_geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed April 2021).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The Suffolk Heritage Explorer has been consulted to research the archaeological and historical assets in the vicinity of the site (Fig. 2). In consultation with Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council it was agreed that the low significance of the archaeology did not warrant a full HER search.

1.3.2 The site itself is located within the historic core of Stradishall (SDLOO8) and is approximately 100m south of the Church of St Margaret (SDLOO2). A church is recorded at that location in the Domesday Book of 1086 and parts of the current building date back to around AD1300.

1.3.3 A medieval moat with internal building, known as Old House Yard (SDLOO3) is recorded about 0.5km east of the site on the Stradishall/Denton parish boundary. There is another medieval moat (SDL001) at moat Farm, Farley Green, *c.*1.7km north-west of the site.

1.3.4 Two medieval deer parks with associated hunting lodges (HUD014 AND HUD015) are also located around 1.5km south of the site. Approximately 1km to the east of the site is Denston Hall and Park (DNT003).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterize where they are found (location, depth, extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
ii. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date, and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
iii. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
iv. To provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological deposit working practices, timetables, and order of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 One trench, measuring 9m x 1.8m, was excavated within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling. The length of the trench had to be slightly altered due to the presence of a large tree at the northern side of the trench location as well as the limiting factor of the size of the plot which constrained the manoeuvring of the machine.

2.2.2 The trench was excavated by a mechanical excavator to the upper interface of archaeological features. A toothless ditching bucket with a bucket width of 1.8m was used, and overburden was not excavated in spits more than 0.1m thick. The top of the first archaeological deposits were cleared by machine then cleaned off by hand. Archaeological deposits present were then excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon. Trench spoil was scanned visually for finds and searched with a metal detector. Features were also detected immediately after stripping.

2.2.3 Investigation slots through linear features were 1m in width, and any clearly modern features were just recorded in plan.

2.2.4 Survey was done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica 1200) fitted with “smartnet” technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. All features were planned and accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Elevations were levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

2.2.5 A register of all trenches, photographs, survey levels weas kept. All features, layers and deposits were issued context numbers and individually documented on context sheets, and hand drawn in section. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretive elements.

2.2.6 Sections of features were drawn at 1:20 and tied into Ordnance Datum. Photographs comprise high resolution digital photos, including site shots and photographs of specific features.

2.2.7 One sample was taken during the evaluation.

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 the archaeological remains within the trench. The full details of the trench with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trench was fairly uniform. The natural geology of chalk was overlain by a silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by topsoil and areas of demolition from the previous building.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site 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 Archaeological features were present in the trench, consisting of one ditch and a modern pit to the south. There were areas of disturbance in the topsoil from the footings of the now demolished village hall, but this did not impact on the features below (Plate 1).

3.4 Trench description

3.4.1 The trench (Fig. 3; Plate 2) was located at the centre of the footprint of the proposed dwelling, aligned north to south. Just north of the centre of the trench, aligned east to west, ditch **103** (Figure 3, Section 1; Plate 3) was revealed measuring 1.16m wide and 0.64m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile. It contained to fills, a dark yellowish grey clayey silt (104) overlain by a dark brownish grey silty clay (105). A sample taken from fill 105 produced only a very small amount of charcoal and some molluscs. A single sherd of pottery from the ditch could not be closely dated. At the southern end of the trench a pit was revealed which was partially obscured by the baulk (Plate 4). This pit contained a modern teapot so was therefore not excavated but was recorded in plan.

3.5 Finds summary

3.5.1 A small sherd of undated pottery (2g) was recovered from the evaluation, as well as 172g of animal bone.

3.6 Environmental summary

3.6.1 A sample taken from ditch **103** produced small amounts of charcoal and molluscs.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Site conditions were good, and features could be clearly observed in the natural chalk across the site. Although brick foundations of the old village hall were still present in the topsoil, this did not appear to have gone deeper than 0.3m meaning that the subsoil and natural deposits were mostly undisturbed. The results of the evaluation are thought to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The project's aims and objectives are set out above in Section 2.1.1.

4.2.2 The objectives of the evaluation have been achieved to the extent that the presence of archaeological remains has been established on the site. The trenching located one feature to the centre of the plot sealed by the subsoil and a modern pit as the southern side of the site which cut through the subsoil. The evaluation also determined that the previous site use of the village hall may have impacted on any archaeological remains below, as is evident with the modern pit cutting through the subsoil and into the natural deposits.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Ditch **103** revealed in the evaluation was aligned east-west through the site and aligns perpendicular to the road in front of the plot, The Street. As the site lies within the historical centre of Stradishall, The Street probably follows the original medieval road line. Due to its location and character, this ditch could be a boundary of a medieval plot or even a later, post-medieval field boundary. There is evidence for the modern use of the site in the form of a pit cut through the subsoil containing modern rubbish, which could have related the old village hall.

4.3.2 The features encountered on the site appear to represent peripheral activity spanning the medieval period at its earliest through to the modern use of the site as a village hall. The ditch can only be tentatively dated to this broad period due to the paucity of finds and the inability to closely date the pottery but could be characteristic of medieval or post-medieval rural settlement.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation has demonstrated there are no significant archaeological remains present on the site.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one undated ditch and a modern pit Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	9
					Width (m)	1.8
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil/Demolition rubble	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	1.16	0.64	Ditch	-	-
104	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch	-	-
105	Fill	-	0.5	Fill of ditch	Pot, bone	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 Archaeological works produced a single sherd of pottery from the evaluation trench.

Methodology

B.1.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.1.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, and medieval types named using the Suffolk codes where possible (https://www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk/gallery-of-fabric-samples). Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.1.4 Trench 1, ditch **103**, produced a single highly abraded sherd (0.002kg), which may be a rim fragment or possibly the edge of a handle. The sherd appears slightly burnt internally and has a rounded outer edge. The fabric is a moderately hard, reduced dark grey, quartz-tempered fabric, with occasional small angular flint.

B.1.5 The small and fragmentary assemblage of pottery cannot be closely dated and may have washed into the ditch or been reworked by ploughing.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.1.6 If further work is undertaken, more pottery may be recovered, however, only at extremely low levels. Due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, it is of little significance. Should further work be undertaken, the pottery should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the pottery may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 One bulk sample was taken from the evaluation. This sample was taken to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The sample was taken from a ditch in the trench from a deposit that is thought to be medieval or later in date.

C.1.2 The total volume (7L) of the sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-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 sample was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flot was 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 OA East's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) 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

C.1.4 For the purpose of 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

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance.

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Results

C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains from this site is through carbonisation and the material is in a moderate state of preservation. Sample 1, fill 105 of ditch **103**, contains only scarce charcoal fragments and a small quantity of relatively well-preserved molluscs.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Trench No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)
1	105	**103**	1	Ditch	7	1	+	<1ml

Table 1: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.7 The recovery of only a small quantity of charcoal suggests that there may be limited potential for the preservation of plant remains at this site. However, this remains uncertain, being based on only a single sample.

C.1.8 Little can be inferred regarding the plant use at this site due to the scarcity of material recovered from Sample 1.

C.1.9 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

C.2.1 A single horse metacarpus was found in context 105 (ditch **103**). Although partially fragmented, the cortical bone is in good condition best representing grade 1 on the McKinley scale. Both proximal and distal epiphyses are fused.

C.2.2 No further work is required.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Electronic sources

https://bb10e2d9-46ae-40c1-b8c2-cf9e76fbcade.filesusr.com/ugd/9ea942_1682037f747446898e96819eaaefb29d.pdf Anderson, S. 2020 Suffolk Anglo-Saxon to Recent Pottery Fabric Series, consulted 23/02/2021

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-325578
Project Name	Old Village Hall

Start of Fieldwork	12/04/21	End of Fieldwork	12/04/21
Previous Work	No	Future Work	no

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SBK052	Planning App. No.	DC/17/1121/FUL
HER Number	SBK052	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☒	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☒	Measured Survey	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☐	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☒	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Uncertain
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
Pot	Uncertain
Bone	Uncertain
	Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Stradishall
Parish	Stradishall
HER office	SCCAS
Size of Study Area	0.012ha
National Grid Ref	TL 74777 52448

Address (including Postcode)

Old Village Hall,
The Street
Stradishall
CB8 8YX

Project Originators

Organisation	SCCAS
Project Brief Originator	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)
Project Design Originator	Chris Thatcher (OA East)
Project Manager	Chris Thatcher (OA East)

Project Supervisor	Kelly Sinclair (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCCAS	SBK052
Digital Archive	OA East	SBK052 / XSFVHS18
Paper Archive	SCCAS	SCK052

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☒
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☐
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Former Village Hall, The Street, Stradishall, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Clopton Hall Farms Ltd.

Prepared by	Louise Bush
Date prepared	6th September 2018
Version	3
Planning application no.	DC/17/1121/FUL
Site code	SBK052
Finance code	XSFVHS18
Project number	22506
Project type	Trial trench evaluation
NGR	TL 74777 52448
OASIS number	oxfordar3-325578

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CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).

1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and conforms to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017).

1.1.4 The decision on the need for any further work/mitigation will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) following the results of the evaluation. The scope of any further work (if required) will be specified in a separate SCCAS brief and require the submission and approval of a separate WSI.

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) have been commissioned by JD Midwood Ltd on behalf of Clopton Hall Farms Ltd to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the former village hall, The Street, Stradishall Suffolk (centred on TL 74777 52448).

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

7. No works on site involving any ground disturbance shall commence until the developer has first carried out a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a WSI which first shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. WSI 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.

Reason: To enable any remains of archaeological significance to be investigated and recorded.

8 No building shall be occupied or otherwise used until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 7 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To enable any remains of archaeological significance to be investigated and recorded.

1.2.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Hannah Cutler of SCCAS.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 One trench measuring 10 x 1.8m will be excavated across the footprint of the proposed new building (see attached plan).

1.3.2 It has been agreed with the client that the existing building will be demolished to ground level only prior to commencement of the trenching. No further demolition or earthmoving for the new structure will occur before the archaeological works have been concluded and signed off by SCCAS.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – SCCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be formally agreed before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 The site is located in the centre of Stradishall village, on land to the immediate west of The Street. Stradishall itself is *c.*10km north-east of Haverhill and *c.*15km south-east of Newmarket.

2.1.2 The proposed site is situated on a bedrock geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton. The site is situated at around a height of 80.8m OD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The Suffolk Heritage Explorer has been consulted to research the archaeological and historical heritage assets in the vicinity of the site.

3.1.2 The site itself is located within the historic core of Stradishall (SDL008) and is around 100m south of the Church of St Margaret (SDL002). A church is recorded in this location in the Domesday Book of 1086 and parts of the current building date back to around AD 1300.

3.1.3 A medieval moat with internal building, known as Old House Yard (SDL003) is recorded about 0.5km east of the site on the Stradishall/Denton parish boundary. There is another medieval moat (SDL001) at Moat Farm, Farley Green, *c.*1.7km north-west of the site.

3.1.4 Two medieval deer parks with associated hunting lodges (HUD 014 and HUD015) are also located around 1.5km south of the site.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the evaluation

4.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains
- provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
- provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits
- provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

4.2 Research frameworks

4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

5.1.1 A suitable level of documentary research will be undertaken before work on site commences. This research will draw on information in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), and will include historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results will not be presented separately but will be incorporated into the final evaluation report.

5.2 Event number and site code

5.2.1 In consultation with the SHER, the parish code SBK052 has been issued for the project. OA East's unique site code for the project is XSFVHS18. An OASIS number has also been assigned (oxfordar3-325578).

5.3 Trial Trenching

Excavation standards

5.3.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017).

5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

5.3.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

5.3.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, OA East will agree the following with the Client before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- soil storage areas
- access routes

5.3.6 The Client will be providing the plant for the archaeological works and is therefore responsible for its safe delivery to site.

Trenching methods

5.3.7 A total of 1 trench measuring 10m by 1.8m will be excavated. The trench will be located within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling (see attached plan). During machine stripping, the location of the trench may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.

5.3.8 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

5.3.9 The trench will be excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 1.8m will be used to excavate the trenches. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

5.3.10 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of the SCCAS.

5.3.11 All machine excavation will take place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine but will then be cleaned off by hand. Any archaeological deposits present will then be excavated by context to the level of the geological horizon where safe to do so. Trench spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

5.4 Excavation of archaeological features and deposits

5.4.1 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

5.4.2 Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless otherwise agreed by the SCCAS. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.

5.4.3 Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify features and deposits. Unless otherwise agreed by the SCCAS all features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.

5.4.4 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through

all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. In necessary, an auger will be used to gain information from deep deposits below 1m in depth.

5.5 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

5.5.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

5.5.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.5.3 All trenches and any archaeological features located within them will be planned by GPS and accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

5.5.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.5.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

5.5.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

5.5.7 Localised site plans of complex features (if needed) will be drawn at 1:20.

5.5.8 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

5.5.9 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, relevant context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photographs

5.5.10 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs. Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.6 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

5.6.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.6.2 Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation, unless directed to by the SCCAS:

- layers relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
- discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
- artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

5.6.3 If preservation *in situ* is required by the SCCAS, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

Human remains

5.6.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, County Coroner, and the SCCAS will be informed immediately.

5.6.5 Unless directed otherwise by the SCCAS human remains will be left *in situ* (covered and protected), until a full program of excavation is agreed by the SCCAS and Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if the SCCAS requires information on date and preservation, we will excavate and remove them.

5.6.6 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

5.7 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.7.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user (Tom Lucking). Trench footprints will be detected immediately before mechanical stripping. Trench spoil (topsoil and subsoil) and all archaeological features and deposits will also be detected. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.

5.7.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.7.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

5.7.4 If finds are made that might constitute ‘Treasure’ under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are

found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds constituting Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) who will then inform the coroner within 14 days.

5.8 Post-excavation processing

5.8.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

5.8.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.8.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers and the Parish Code, as detailed in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017).

5.9 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

5.9.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

5.9.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),

Procedures for finds handling

5.9.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

5.9.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand, sieving, and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

5.9.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

5.9.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by the SCCAS.

5.9.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.10 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standards for sampling and processing

5.10.1 Features will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England.* Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994*) A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.10.2 Bulk samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanticals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

5.10.3 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.

5.10.4 Where features containing very small artefacts – such as micro-debitage and hammerscale – are identified, bulk samples will be taken (up to 40 litres or 100% of context).

5.10.5 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary.

Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.

5.10.6 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

5.10.7 The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

6 REPORTING

6.1 Evaluation Report

6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

6.2 Contents of the evaluation report

6.2.1 The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- the aims of the evaluation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and national level.
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Draft and final reports

6.3.1 A draft digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a copy will be sent to the client for submission to the Local Planning Authority, and a hard copy will be supplied to the SCCAS/ for deposition with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

6.3.2 A copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

6.3.3 Where positive results are drawn from the evaluation, a summary statement will be provided to the SCCAS suitable for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* annual round up

6.4 OASIS

6.4.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database. A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

7 ARCHIVING

7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements of Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2017).

7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2007*).*

Archive contents

7.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

7.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd.'s policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

7.1.5 A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

Transfer of ownership

7.1.6 OA East will seek to transfer title of ownership of the complete project archive to Suffolk County Council or another registered local depository at the appropriate time. Until then, all artefactual and paper archive material relating to the project will be held in storage by OA East.

8 TIMETABLE

8.1.1 Trial trenching will take approximately one day. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

8.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after the evaluation is complete, to minimise time required to prepare the report after the fieldwork is completed.

8.1.3 Post-excavation tasks and report writing is anticipated to take 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

9.1 Fieldwork

9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

9.1.2 Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

9.1.3 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.

9.2 Post-excavation processing

9.2.1 We anticipate that the site is most likely to produce medieval remains, although prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon remains could also be present. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Matt Brudenell (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval).

9.2.3 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).

9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.

9.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator) and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

9.2.6 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.

10 OTHER MATTERS

10.1 Monitoring

10.1.1 The SCCAS will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client, OA East and the SCCAS will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

10.2 Insurance

10.2.1 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 Oxford Archaeology East office.

10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

10.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

10.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

10.4.1 The client will inform the Project Manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.

10.4.2 The client will likewise inform the Project Manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

10.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

10.5 Site Security

10.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work

to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

10.6 Site Preparation

10.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

10.7 Backfilling/Reinstatement

10.7.1 It has been agreed that the Client will provide the plant and will therefore be responsible for the backfilling of the trench once approval has been granted from SCCAS.

10.8 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

10.8.1 A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences.

10.8.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

10.8.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd.'s Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11 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
Billington, Laurence	Lithics	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
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donelly, 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	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology
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

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
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.

Proposed trench location for evaluation at the former village hall, Stradishall

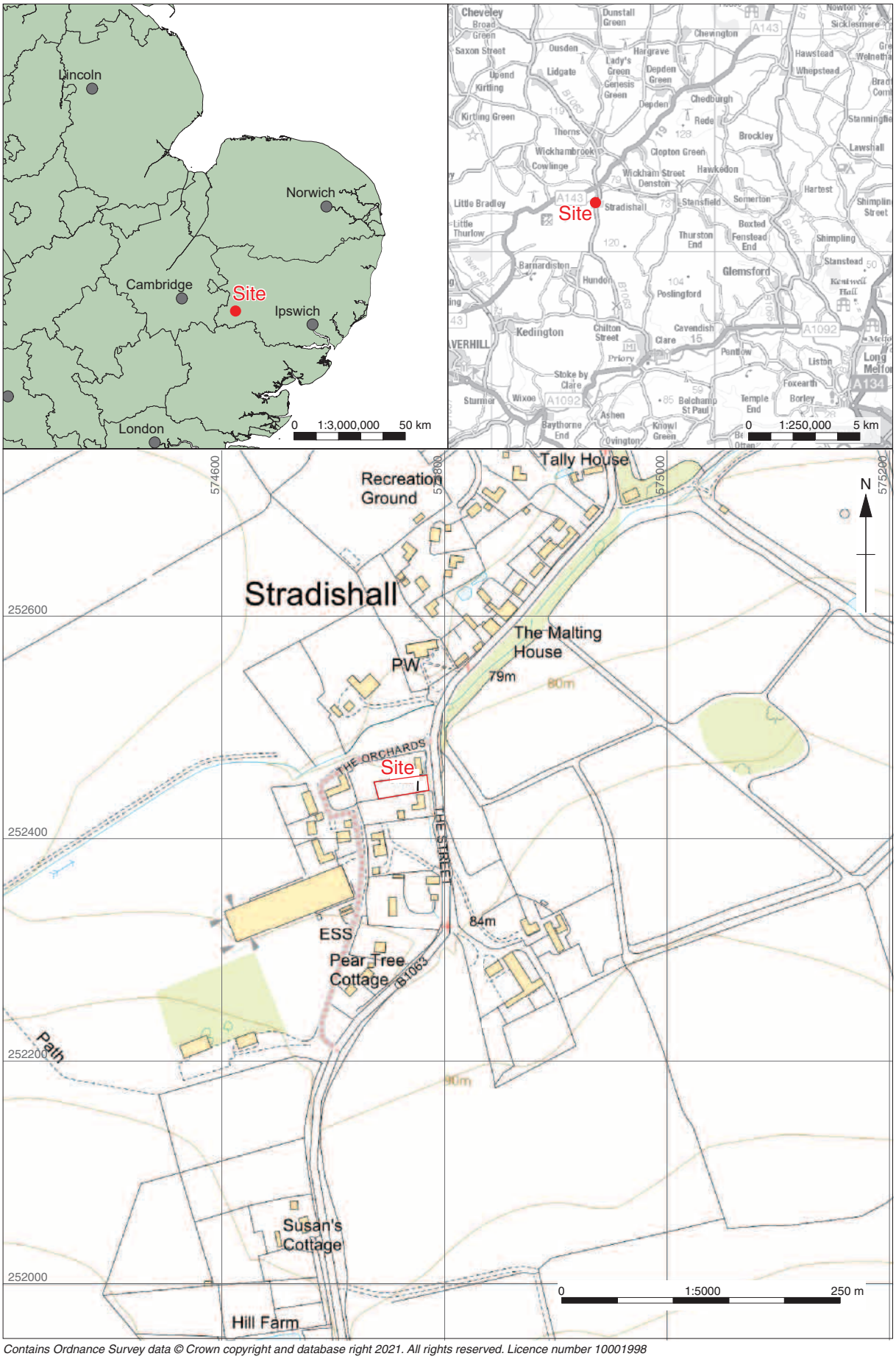

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trench (black) in development area outlined (red)

Figure 2: HER entries mentioned in the text

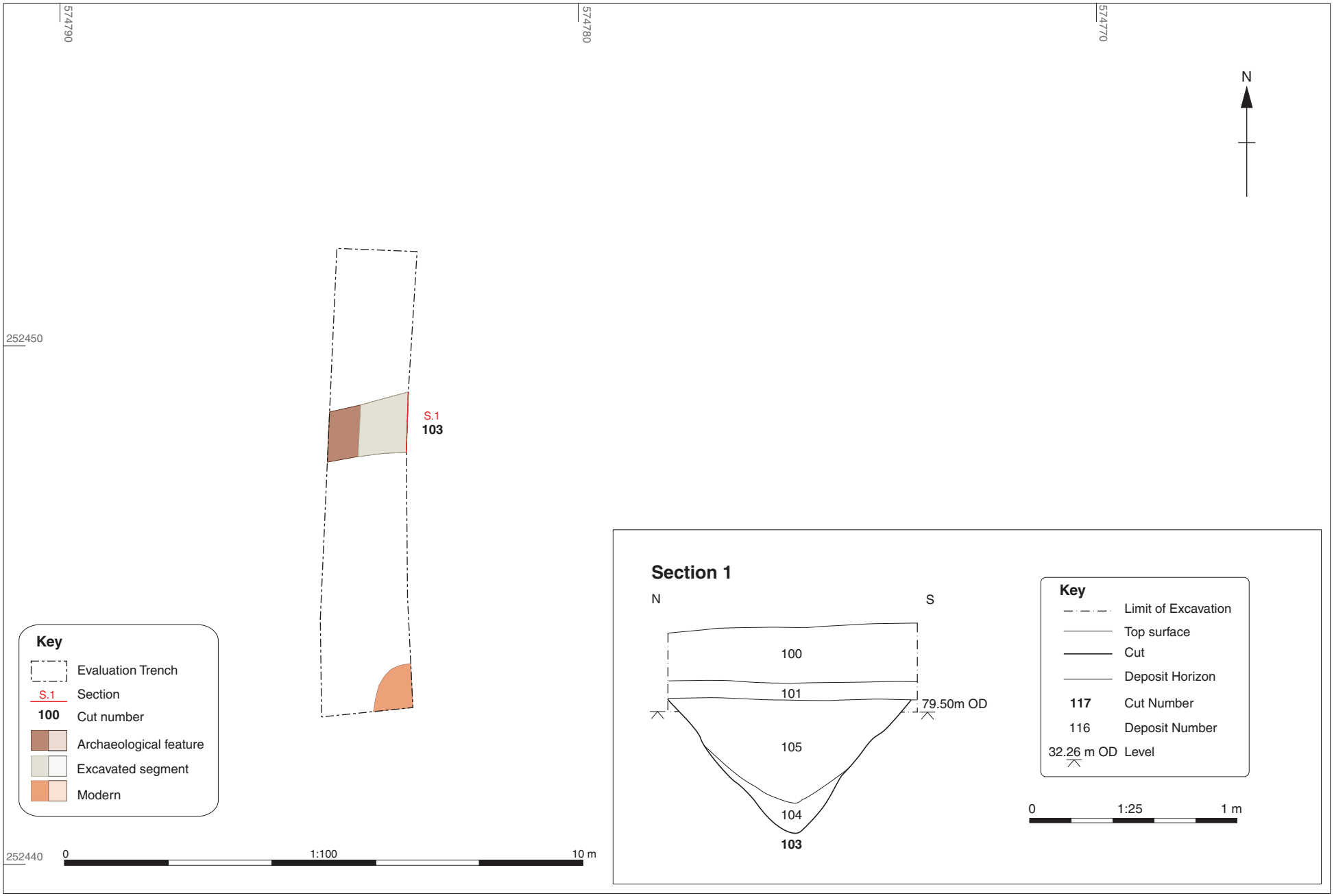

Figure 3: Trench plan with selected section

Plate 1: View of the site from the south-east

Plate 2: Trench 1, from the north

Plate 3: Ditch **103**, from the west

Plate 4: Modern pit, from the west

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com