Land West of Rosemary, Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/21/06729

HER Ref: SUP 076

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(September, 2022)

(Tel: 07754 501033 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land west of Rosemary, Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4BG

Client: Willow Walk Homes Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/21/06729

Development: Erection of 4 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 5 September, 2022

HER ref: SUP 076

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-508881

Grid ref: TM 07511 60256

Site area: 2120m2

Recent land use: Former paddock

Contents

Summary: Stowupland, land west of Rosemary, Church Road (SUP 076, TM 07511 60256) evaluation trenching for a 4 dwelling development close to an area where medieval landscape settlement type features and finds are recorded revealed one small ditch whose fill contained finds of 19th-20th century date and a light scatter of stray finds of later Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Willow Walk Homes Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Evolution Planning on behalf of their client Willow Walk Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned 4 dwelling development at land to the west of Rosemary, Church Road, Stowupland (see Fig. 1) that had gained consent under planning application DC/21/06729. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and later carried out in liaison with Dr H Cutler of SCCAS, with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and be reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development.

1.2 Stowupland parish lies to the north of Stowmarket in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder clay of central Suffolk formed by the chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation as described by the British Geological Survey as diamicton, therefore a mix of clay, sands and silts. The planned development site is some 350m north-east of Holy Trinity Church which is a structure of mid-19th century date with no evidence of a medieval predecessor; Stowupland having been a chapelry of Stowmarket. The area around Stowupland has seen considerable change in more recent years with a nearby new link road, the creation of the A14 trunk road and new housing and road alignments to the west around Thorney Green though Church Road can also be seen to have potential for medieval and later activity. At the time of the evaluation the site, which is flat, was former paddock associated with Rosemary.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to an area where previous archaeological investigations have revealed evidence for landscape features and rural settlement (HER SUP 025 & 035) of 11th/12th to 14th/15th century date. Therefore the site had the potential to contain deposits of archaeological importance, especially of medieval date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed as was the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches

were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	16.25	300	200 mid brown clay	Pale brown slightly sandy clay occasional flints	At mid-point NE-SW ditch, 700mm wide with early to mid 20th sherds, glass bottles and brick fragments
2	Northeast-southwest	16.25	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features and a few small brick fragments
3	Northwest-southeast	16.25	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features, a few small brick and tile fragments
4	Northeast-southwest	16.25	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features, 1 Pmed tile fragment
		65 (117m^2)	300	200		One ditch of 20th century date and a low-level scatter of Post medieval date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches were uniform in being 500mm deep with 300mm topsoil above 200mm of mid brown clay subsoil over the natural glaciofluvial deposit which was pale brown slightly sandy clay with occasional flints.

3.3 The only feature revealed was a north-east to south-west orientated 700mm wide ditch in trench 1 whose fill contained pottery sherds and glass bottles of early to mid-20th century date plus small brick fragments. Clearly being a feature of recent date it was not investigated. The only stray finds in the upcast spoil were small fragments of brick and tile of Post medieval date.

3.4 The metal detector search (see Appendix III) as noted above covered the whole site with the majority of the finds coming from the topsoil deposit and very few coming from the subsoil. The number of metal finds was low and comprised two pennies of recent date, a decorative probably furniture fitting of later 19th to earlier 20th century date, a teaspoon of recent date, two plain copper alloy buttons, a crude lead sheet inscribed H and T of Post medieval date and a ring bezel of recent date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this site is in close proximity to an area that has revealed evidence for activity, including settlement, of medieval date this planned development area only found one ditch of early to mid-20th century date and a low-level scatter of brick and tile fragments of Post medieval date. In addition, the stray metal finds were all of Post medieval date with the majority being 19th to 20th century. Therefore it can be concluded that this site has only been in agricultural use in the past leaving little evidence in the ground. With these low level results it was agreed with SCCAS that a full HER search would not be required.

4.2 From these low-level archaeological results it is recommended that no further investigations should be required at this development site west of Rosemary, Church Road, Stowupland.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: SUP 076.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the authors alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from Evolution Planning and Willow Walk Homes, to Sollie the machine operator, to James Armes and Keith Lewis for the metal detector search)

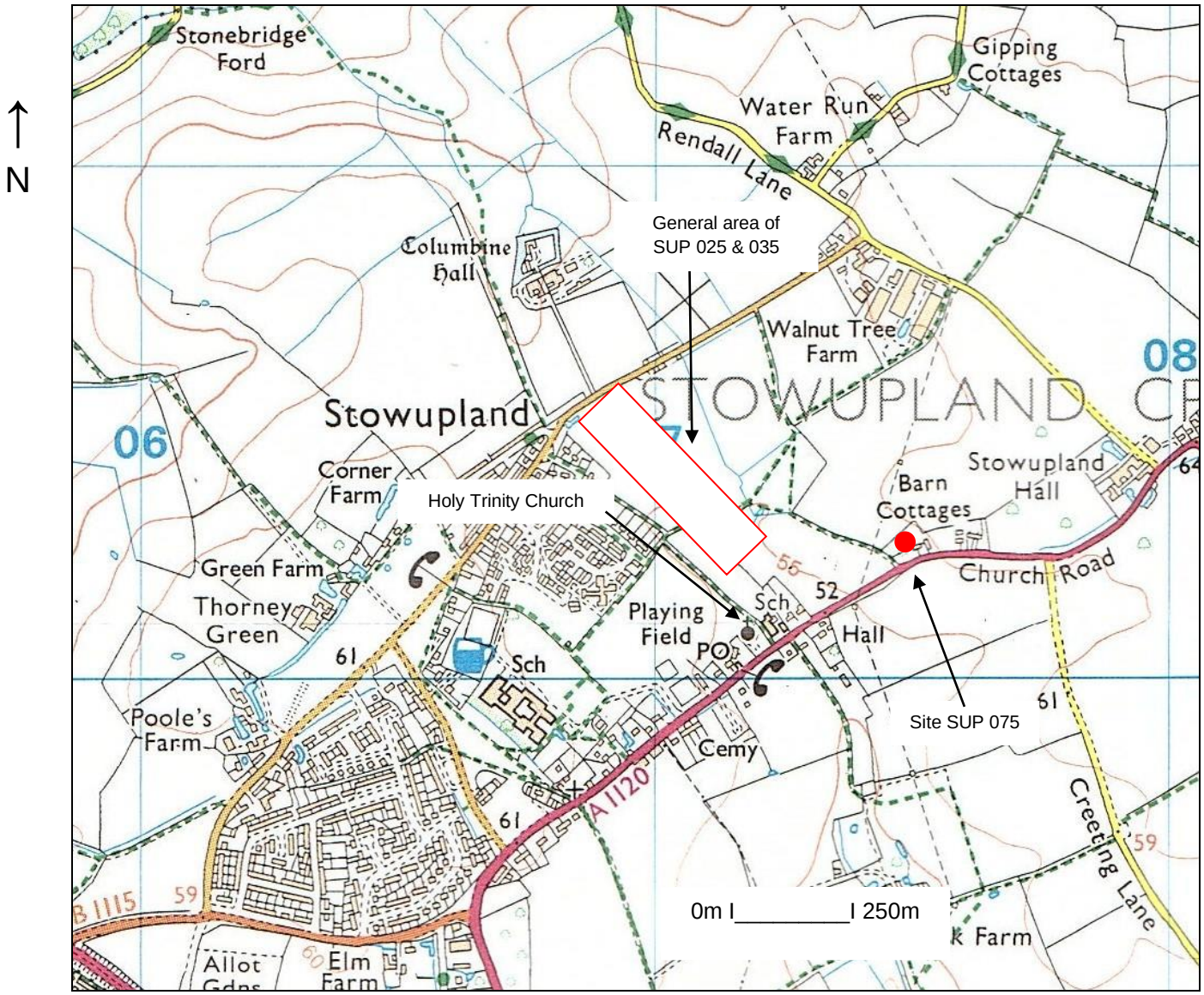


Fig. 1: Site location

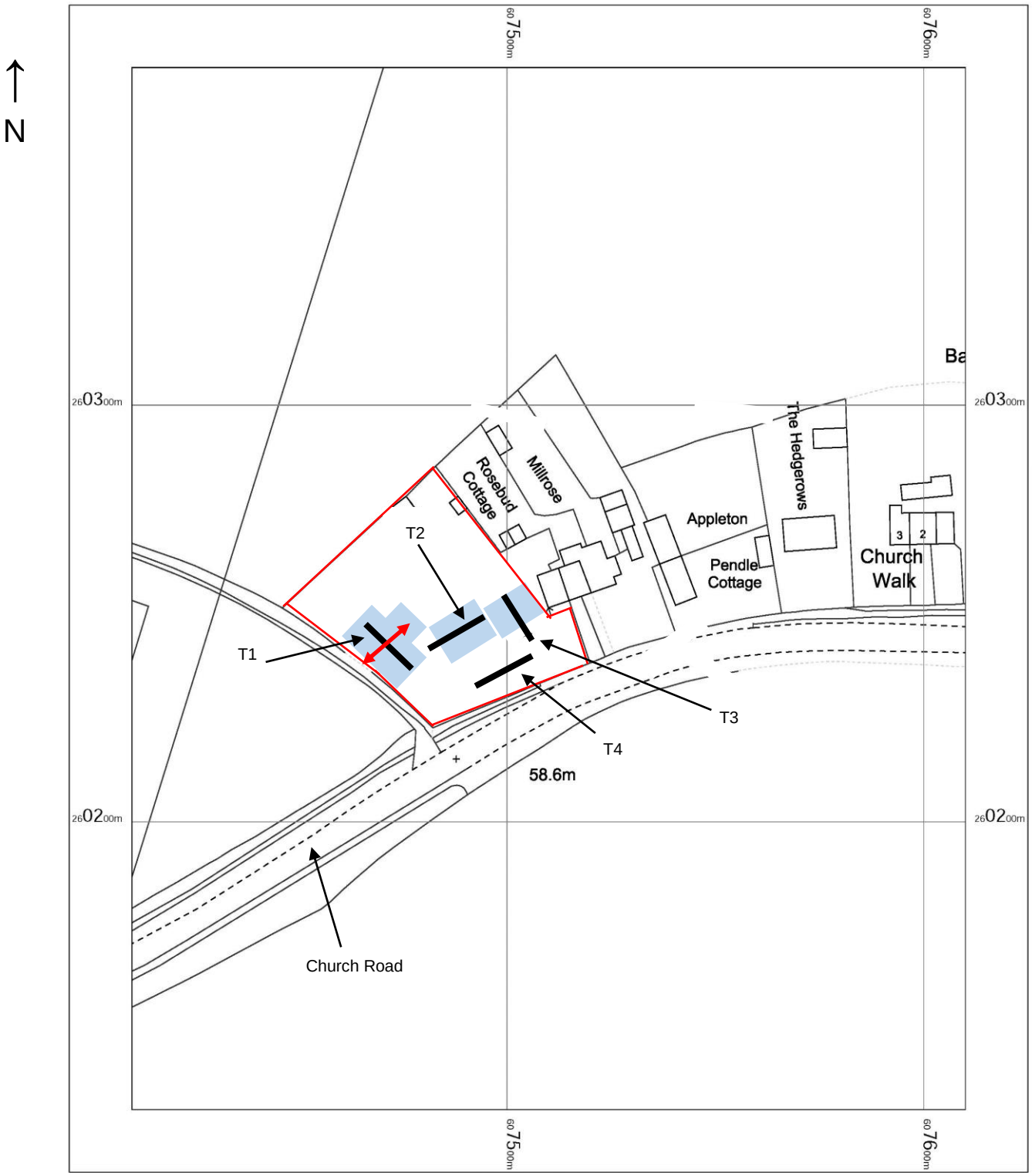


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

(Light blue- planned footprints, red arrow- 20th C ditch in trench 1)

Appendix I- Images

General view from southwest

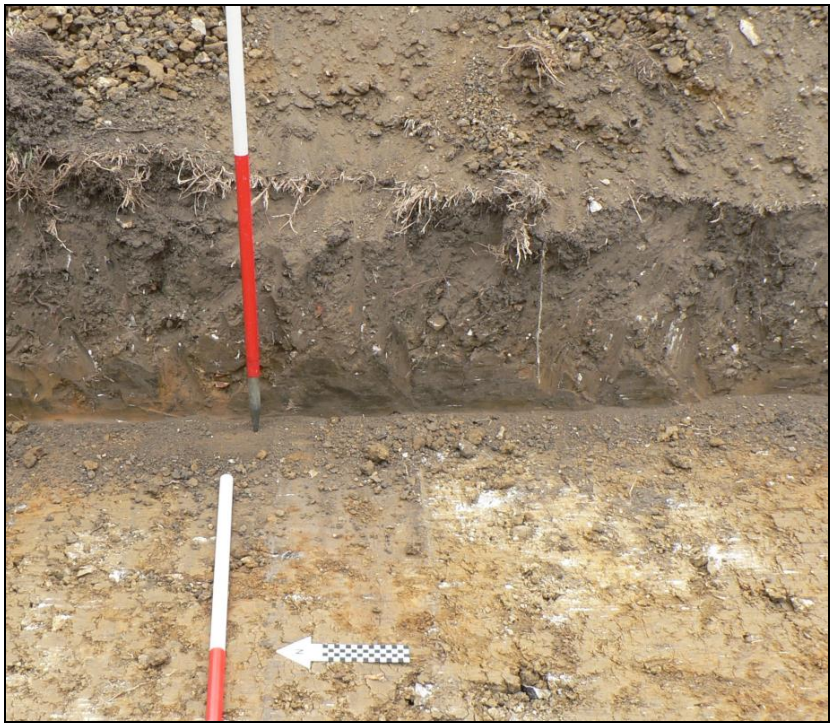
Trench 1 from north

Trench 1 deposit profile with 20th century ditch

Trench 2 from east

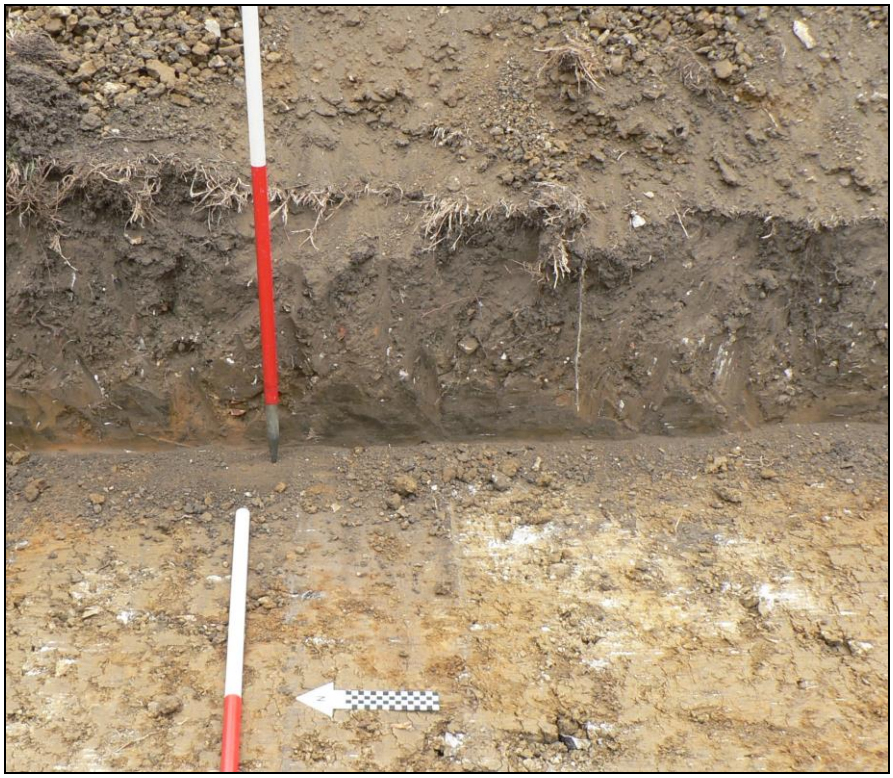
Trench 2 deposit profile

Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 deposit profile

Trench 4 from east



Trench 4 deposit profile

Land At Rosemary, Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(Tel: 07754 501033 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details

Name: Land at Rosemary, Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk, IP14 4BG

Client: Willow Walk Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/21/06729

Proposed development: Erection of 4 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_(MB)_21_06729_Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at_Rosemary, Church Road, Stowupland

Grid ref: TM 07511 60256

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-johnnewm1-508881

Area: 2129m^2

Current site use: Garden

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Evolution Planning on behalf of their client Willow Walk Homes Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a 4 dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead originally under application DC/21/06729. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/21/06729 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with follow up liaison to be with Dr H Cutler of SCCAS. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the construction of 4 dwellings at land at Rosemary, Church Road, Stowupland.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003),* locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 & 2020)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/21/06729. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Stowupland parish lies to the north of Stowmarket in an area where the local soils are dominated by the heavier boulder boulder clay or till deposits of central Suffolk formed by the chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation described by the British Geological Survey as diamicton; therefore a mix of clay, sands and silts at c60m OD on the northern side of Church Road. The PDS is an area that has seen considerable change in more recent times with a new link road to the west and the creation of the A14 trunk road and new residential developments to the west around the edges of Thorney Green though Church Road can be seen to have road frontage potential for past activity of medieval and later date. The PDS is some 350m north-east of the parish church though this a foundation of mid-19th century date, Stowupland having been a chapelry of Stowmarket in the past. At present the PDS is soft ground as a garden.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological interest in the PDS was generated by its location close to an area where previous archaeological investigations have revealed evidence for landscape features and rural settlement (HER SUP 025) of 11th/12th to 14th/15th century date. Therefore there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance, in particular of medieval to earlier Post medieval date, within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

A site evaluation by trial trenching prior to any other works starting is therefore required to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of this PDS relates to its location close to an area where settlement and landscape management features of medieval date have been recorded. The evaluation will examine the specified sample of the site to assess whether archaeological deposits exist in this area.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 4 dwelling. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and through the post-excavation study and work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation.

5.2 The relevant Brief requires 65m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development footprint. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an

experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened (see specialists section below) for both ferrous and non-ferrous finds and between the trenches. The up-cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. Allowance has been made for one member staff on site for one day with additional detector survey for half a day plus a machine and operator for one to two days to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling) as will any evidence of pottery production which will be sampled by hand so it can be characterised while left in situ when revealed. Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across

linear features. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption is to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage depending on SCCAS advice if lifting remains appears to be sensible at this stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as

ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if

located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive, including the digital content, will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition'* (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and earmuffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations and the client will be consulted regarding any possible underground services. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

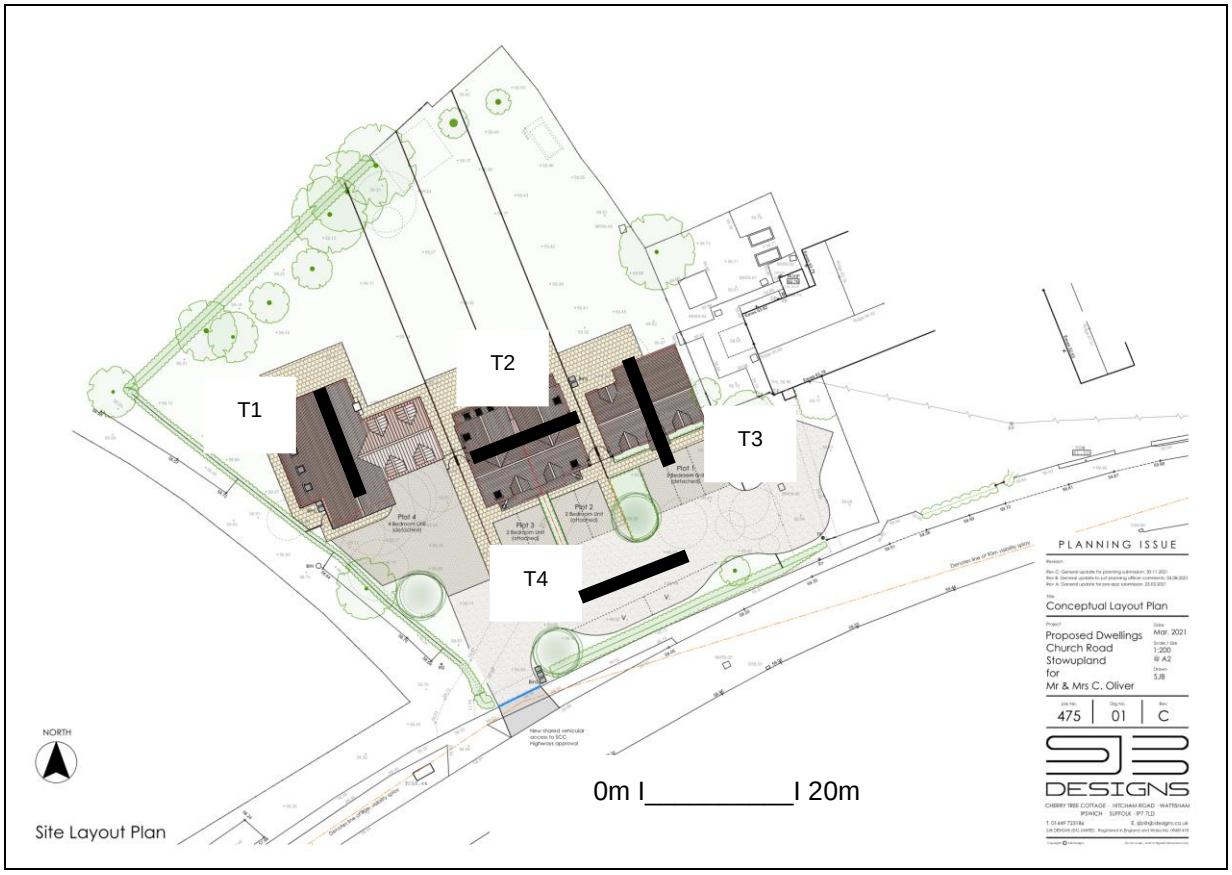
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

Post Roman small finds: JNAS

↑
N



Proposed location of trial trench (4 x 16.25m)

Appendix III- The Finds

(JNAS)

Victoria penny 1870

George VI penny 1946

Decorative gilded copper alloy sheet metal fitting with small flower and leaf motifs, 34mm x 48mm, possibly furniture fitting, 19th to earlier 20th date

Plain copper alloy buckle, oval shape coming round to a straight side, 30mm x 34mm, Post medieval

Plated copper alloy teaspoon with decorative head in form of a woman's head with complex hairstyle, 114mm long, bowl 20mm wide x 32mm long, later 19th to earlier 20th century

Two plain copper alloy buttons, disc shaped, 22mm diameter, later Post medieval

Crude lead oval shaped sheet object, inscribed H on one side and T on the other, 38mm x 42mm Post medieval

Copper alloy ring bezel with an anchor on the front, 17mm x 20mm, later 19th to earlier 20th century

Summary for johnnewm1-508881

OASIS ID (UID)	johnnewm1-508881
Project Name	Evaluation at Land at Rosemary Church Road Stowupland Suffolk
Sitename	Land at Rosemary Church Road Stowupland Suffolk
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	SUP 076
Planning Id	DC/21/06729, DC/21/06729
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project Dates	05-Sep-2022 - 05-Sep-2022
Location	Land at Rosemary Church Road Stowupland Suffolk NGR : TM 07511 60256 LL : 52.2014552692576, 1.03520805266775 12 Fig : 607511,260256
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Stowupland
Project Methodology	Trial trenching
Project Results	Stowupland, land west of Rosemary, Church Road (SUP 076, TM 07511 60256) evaluation trenching for a 4 dwelling development close to an area where medieval landscape settlement type features and finds are recorded revealed one small ditch whose fill contained finds of 19th-20th century date and a light scatter of stray finds of later Post medieval date.
Keywords	Ditch - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	John, Newman
HER Identifiers	HER Monument No - SUP 076
Archives	