Anglian Water
Washout Scheme
Kedington, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

OA East Report No: 1636
OASIS No: oxfordar3-181744
NGR: TL 698 476

Client: Anglian Water
Anglian Water Washout Scheme, Kedington, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

By Graeme Clarke BSc

Editor: James Drummond-Murray BA

Illustrator: Charlotte Davies MPhil

Report Date: September 2014
Report Number: 1636
Site Name: Anglian Water Washout Scheme, Kedington, Suffolk
HER Event No: WTL012
Date of Works: July 2014
Client Name: Anglian Water
Client Ref: na
Planning Ref: na
Grid Ref: TL 698 476
Site Code: WTL012
Finance Code: XSFKED14
Receiving Body: Suffolk County Stores
Accession No: WTL012
Prepared by: Graeme Clarke
Position: Supervisor
Date: September 2014
Checked by: James Drummond-Murray
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: September 2014
Signed:

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Summary

Between 9th July and 25th August 2014, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on the Anglian Water Washout Scheme, Kedington, Suffolk. This took the form of five 40m x 2m trenches across the proposed development area.

No features were encountered or artefacts recovered from any of the trial trenches. The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that no archaeological deposits or artefacts of significance are present on this site despite the proximity of a prehistoric causewayed enclosure to the east of the River Stour.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work
1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the Anglian Water Washout Scheme, Kedington, Suffolk.
1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Brudenell 2014), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Drummond-Murray 2014).
1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by Suffolk County Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography
1.2.1 The site lies on land to the west and east of the B1061 to the south of its juncture with the A143 and straddling the border between the parishes of Great Wratting and Kedington (Fig. 1). It comprises undeveloped agricultural land of 0.74 hectares approximately 70m above ordnance datum.
1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises bedrock geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation overlain by varying superficial geology comprising: Lowestoft Formation - sand and gravel; Head deposits - clay, silt, sand and gravel; and Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html British Geological Survey; Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50000).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background
1.3.1 Kedington is a parish on the banks of the River Stour in Risbridge District, situated c.3km east of Haughill. It is described as 'Kidituna' in the Domesday book. Historically Kedington (or Ketton) was formerly partly in the hundred of Hinckford, a division of Essex, but chiefly in that of Risbridge, a division of Suffolk. The medieval parish church of St Peter and St Paul has a more ancient history as evidenced by Norman, Saxon and Roman architectural remains (www.british-history.ac.uk).
1.3.2 The village and parish of Great Wratting lies to the north of Kedington in Risbridge District. The village can trace its history to the Saxon period when it was known as Wraet Ing - Ing meaning ‘place’ and Wraet ‘madder’ (the madder plant being a source of red dye). The village became a market for the selling of red cloth in the early medieval period (www.parish-council.com/GreatWrattingParishCouncil).
1.3.3 A search was carried out of the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SHER) via the Heritage Gateway website (http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk).
**Prehistoric and Roman**

1.3.4 A Palaeolithic ovoid flint axe (Acheulean hand axe) (KDG005) describes was found during ploughing 100m east of the River Stour in 1970 (TL 7059 4692).

1.3.5 A Neolithic polished stone axe of camptonite (KDG002) was found on a gravel bank by the River Stour (TL 7040 4689). A Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead (KDG026) was found from the garden of the adjacent water mill.

1.3.6 A concentrated area of artefacts and cropmarks are located 1 kilometre northwest of Kedington (KDG006) (TL 702 473). The cropmarks were interpreted as a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and plotted by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) in 1996. The cropmarks lie within a large field bounded to the south and north west by the River Stour, on a narrow promontory created by a meander in the river. The cropmarks appear on aerial photographs as a single arc of 12 segmented ditches visible for some 118 metres across the neck of the promontory. First recorded in 1976, the area was subsequently fieldwalked by the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group (HDAG). Many flint artefacts were recovered dating from the Mesolithic to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods, as well as a palaeolithic hand axe.

1.3.7 A possible cursus (KDG017) is located c250m east of the causewayed enclosure KDG006. Two parallel ditch cropmarks c150m long and c20m apart are described running approximately east to west.

**Roman**

1.3.8 Listing KDG003 (TL 7050 4703) describes Roman foundations, a hypocaust, a mosaic pavement and plaster found under the nave and the south aisle of St Peter and St Paul's Church in 1934. There are also large quantities of Roman brick present in the fabric of the church walls.

**Saxon and medieval**

1.3.9 St Peter and St Paul's church (KDG003, TL 7050 4703) itself is described as having 12th century origins. A Saxon stone cross dating from cAD900 is also present in the church.

1.3.10 Kedington Hall (KDG001, TL 7053 4713) is described as a medieval and post-medieval house. A fragmentary medieval and post-medieval moat is also described at this location which has yielded much building debris and medieval pottery sherds. An artificial mound, on which the Hall stood, is also visible dating from the 13th century. All traces of a building have disappeared.

**Post-Medieval**

1.3.11 Two mills are recorded in Kedington. The first, KDG024, located at TL 7021 4688 is described as a post mill with roundhouse and shown on a tithe map and old ordnance survey maps as being in use between 1805 and 1842. It is described as disused in 1902 and listing KDG025 describes it being demolished in 1945. The second, KDG026, located at TL 7043 4693 is listed as a 19th century watermill and leat that ceased work in 1901.

**Previous archaeological investigations**

1.3.12 The National Monuments Record (NMR) Excavation Index details previous archaeological works undertaken in the parish. These include trenching ahead of development in the grounds of Risbridge Home (KDG019, TL 702 469) which found two
ditches containing 1st century AD Roman pottery and evidence of post medieval gravel extraction. An early Roman brooch was also found. Additional work found further ditches dated to the first half of the 1st century AD.

1.3.13 The SHER also describes previous archaeological work undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East in the parish (TL 70 47). Listing KDG043 describes the identification of late Iron Age/Roman settlement comprising a rectilinear enclosure, pits and a possible roundhouse gully with associated Iron Age and Roman pottery, Brooch and bracelet. KDG044 describes the excavation of a Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit cluster with pottery and flint artefacts. KDG045 describes the excavation of medieval features including ditches and cobbled surface with medieval artefacts.

1.3.14 A search of past Ordnance Survey maps of the site at http://old-maps.co.uk was carried out to determine the more recent use of the site. It was determined that the site was agricultural farmland from at least AD1885.

1.4 Acknowledgements
1.4.1 The author would like to thank Anglian Water who commissioned and funded the work. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray and monitored by Matthew Brudenell on behalf of Suffolk County Council.
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that a programme of linear trial trenching be implemented to adequately sample the area to conform with the aims of the investigation. This comprised five 40m x 2m wide trenches.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried by a tracked 360 excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. The machine was supervised constantly by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Gareth Rees using a Leica GPS 1200.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East’s pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 No features or layers were encountered that had potential for environmental sampling.

2.2.7 The site conditions were good with fair weather. The trial trenches were located on level arable fields.
3 Results

3.1 Introduction
3.1.1 Descriptions of the ground conditions encountered, features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section, full descriptions with dimensions are given in appendix A. The trench layout is given in Figure 1.

3.2 Trench Descriptions
3.2.1 Excavation of the trial trenches revealed consistent deposits across the proposed development area.

3.2.2 The natural geology (3) in trial trenches 1 to 4 was at a depth of between 0.3m and 1m below ground level. These deposits comprised compact whitish yellow slightly sandy silt with frequent chalk and some flint gravel. This was considered to represent the superficial Head deposits described in section 1.2.2.

3.2.3 The natural geology (3) in trial trench 5 was at a depth of between 0.6m and 1m below ground level. These deposits comprised red brown gravelly silty sand and considered to represent the superficial Lowestoft Formation described in section 1.2.2.

3.2.4 The natural deposits were overlain by orange brown sandy silt with frequent flint and some chalk gravel subsoil (2) between 0.1m and 0.7m thick overlain by a cultivated topsoil (1) comprised of dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent flint gravel between 0.2m and 0.3m thick.

3.2.5 No features were encountered or artefacts recovered from any of the trial trenches.

3.3 Finds Summary
3.3.1 No artefacts were recovered from any of the trial trenches.

3.4 Environmental Summary
3.4.1 No deposits were identified with potential for environmental sampling.
4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Significance
4.1.1 The evaluation at the Anglian Water Washout Scheme, Kedington, Suffolk has demonstrated that no archaeological deposits or artefacts of significance are present on this site despite the proximity of a prehistoric causewayed enclosure to the east of the River Stour.

4.2 Recommendations
4.2.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.
### Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

#### Trench 1

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APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY


Electronic Sources (All accessed 8th July 2014):
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk
http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html
http://old-maps.co.uk
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APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM
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**Site Address (including postcode if possible)**

Anglian Water Washout, Kedington, Suffolk

**National Grid Reference**

TL 698 476

**Project Originators**

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**Digital Media**

- Database
- GIS
- Geophysics
- Images
- Illustrations
- Moving Image
- Spreadsheets
- Survey
- Text
- Virtual Reality

**Paper Media**

- Aerial Photos
- Context Sheet
- Correspondence
- Diary
- Drawing
- Manuscript
- Map
- Matrices
- Microfilm
- Misc.
- Research/Notes
- Photos
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey
Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches scale 1:5000

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Plate 1: Trench 2 looking southeast
Plate 2: Trench 3 looking southeast

Plate 3: Working shot of site looking north with Trench 1
Plate 4: Working shot of site looking east towards the River Stour with Trench 5