

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land at 36, The Street Cavenham, Suffolk

Client:

Rede Developments

Date:

May 2015

CAM 063
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/036
Author: M. Sommers
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Land at 36, The Street, Cavenham

CAM 063

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/036

Author: M. Sommers

Report Date: May 2015

HER Information

Site Code: CAM 063

Site Name: Land at 36, The Street, Cavenham

Report Number 2015/036

Planning Application No: DC/14/0911/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 14th May 2015

Grid Reference: TL 7614 6978

Oasis Reference: suffolka1-210408

Curatorial Officer: R. Abraham

Project Officer: M. Sommers

Client/Funding Body: Rede Developments

Client Reference: n/a

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: M. Sommers
Date: 15th May 2015

Approved By:
Position:
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area of land at 36, The Street, Cavenham, in advance of a residential development. A single trench was excavated within which a rectangular clay lined feature and a possible post-hole or small pit were recorded. The internal faces of the clay lined were scorched red suggesting an *in-situ* heating although the precise purpose of this feature is unknown. A small number of medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the pit fill, which may be contemporary although the possibility of these being residual finds cannot be ruled out. (Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company for Rede Developments)

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a house and cart lodge on land at 36, The Street, Cavenham, Suffolk (application number DC/14/0911/FUL). One of the conditions attached to the planning consent called for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be put in place in advance of this development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team, was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced and subsequently approved by the Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TL 7614 6978. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out on the 14th May 2015 by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) who were commissioned by Rede Developments.

2. Geology and topography

The underlying geology in this area consists of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation, which is overlain by River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel or possibly a localised pocket of clay and silt (British Geological Survey website).

The local topography consists of flat or very gently rolling plateaux of freely-draining sandy soils. The development site is located at c.23m above sea level on a gentle east facing slope that descends into a small valley drained by an unnamed stream, some 400 to the east, which flows northeast before draining into the River Lark at a point approximately 2.6km to the east.

At the time of the evaluation the site comprised a grassed area that was formerly part of the garden of 36, The Street. The site fronted onto The Street to the northeast.

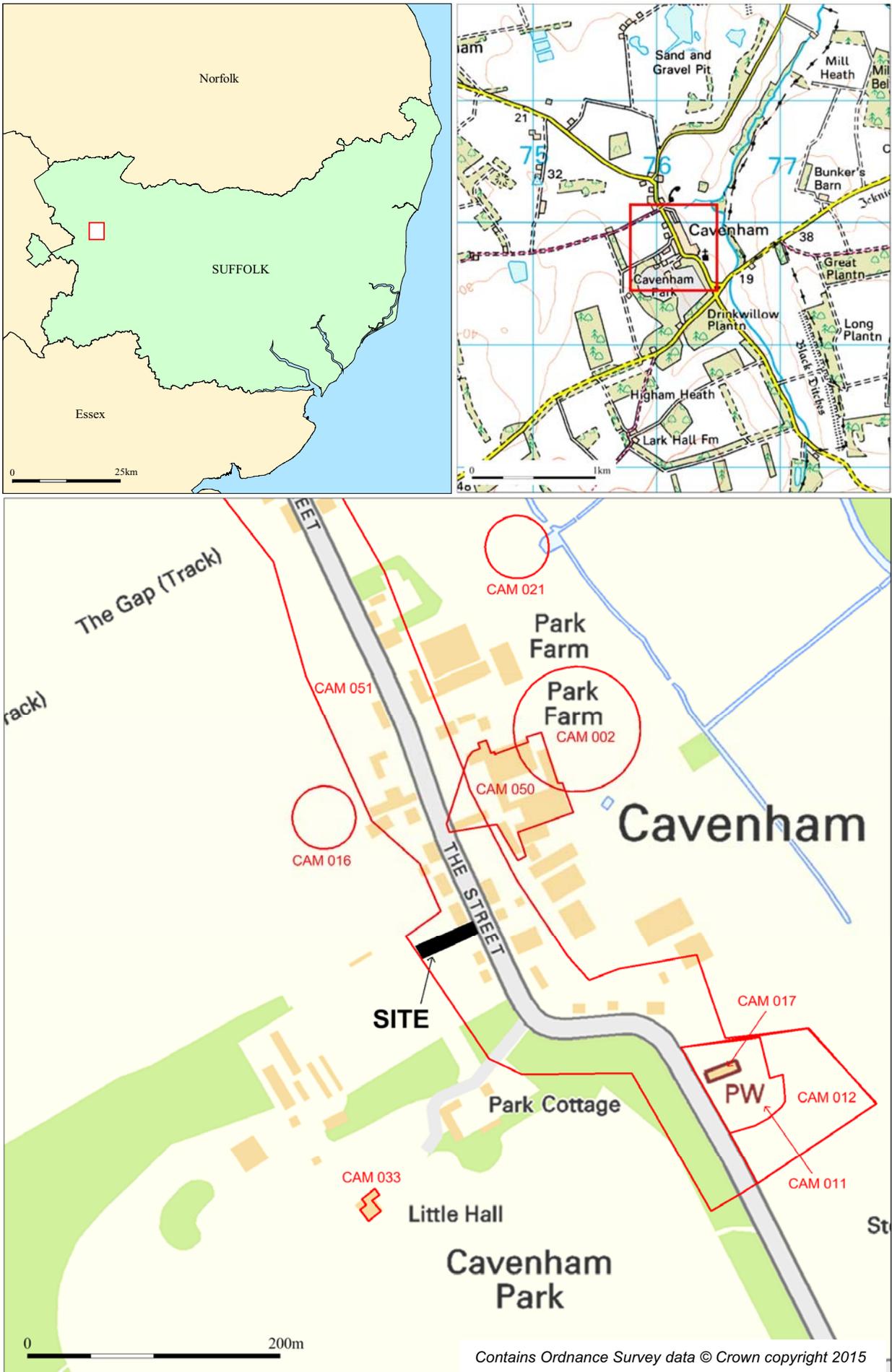


Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeology and historical background

A small number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the development site. A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 1.

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
CAM 002	Sax	Two skeletons discovered c.1900, found with iron shears, pottery and glassware. Saxon in date.
CAM 011	Mes, IA, Rom, Sax and Med	Scatter of Mesolithic flakes, blades and cores over much of the area (possible concentrations towards S and E), a coin of Cunobelinus and a scatter of flint gritted Iron Age pottery sherds, and thin scatters of Roman pottery and metalwork, Possibly the site of a Saxon cemetery due to presence of sherds of plain hand-made pottery and metalwork, including brooches that have been recovered. Medieval pottery sherds including one glazed sherd and flat topped grey ware rims were also recovered from a fairly small area.
CAM 012	Rom and Med	Two broken brooches and three unidentifiable Rom coins found metal detecting. Also probable house platforms and a thin scatter of metalwork adjacent to St. Andrews church.
CAM 016	BA	Fragment of the butt end of a Bronze Age palstave, found metal detecting.
CAM 017	Med	Medieval church of St. Andrew.
CAM 021	IA	Findspot of a single bronze coin of Cunobeline.
CAM 033	Med and Pmed	Cavenham Hall, stated by Goult to have an 11/C12th century start. The earlier hall and its 19th century replacement have now gone, although the park still remains ('Little Hall', is a 20th century replacement within the park).
CAM 050	Pmed	Early 20th century model farm which incorporates an earlier barn.
CAM 051	Med	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Cavenham.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The entries recorded on the HER indicate that the site lies within the medieval historic core of Cavenham and the medieval parish church of St. Andrew, a focus of settlement activity, lies only 220m to the southeast. Of additional interest is the suggestion of Saxon activity and the presence of Saxon burials on sites within about 200m of the development site. A background of prehistoric and Iron Age/Roman activity is also recorded. The proximity of this recorded evidence suggests a reasonable potential for further archaeological deposits to be present within the development area.

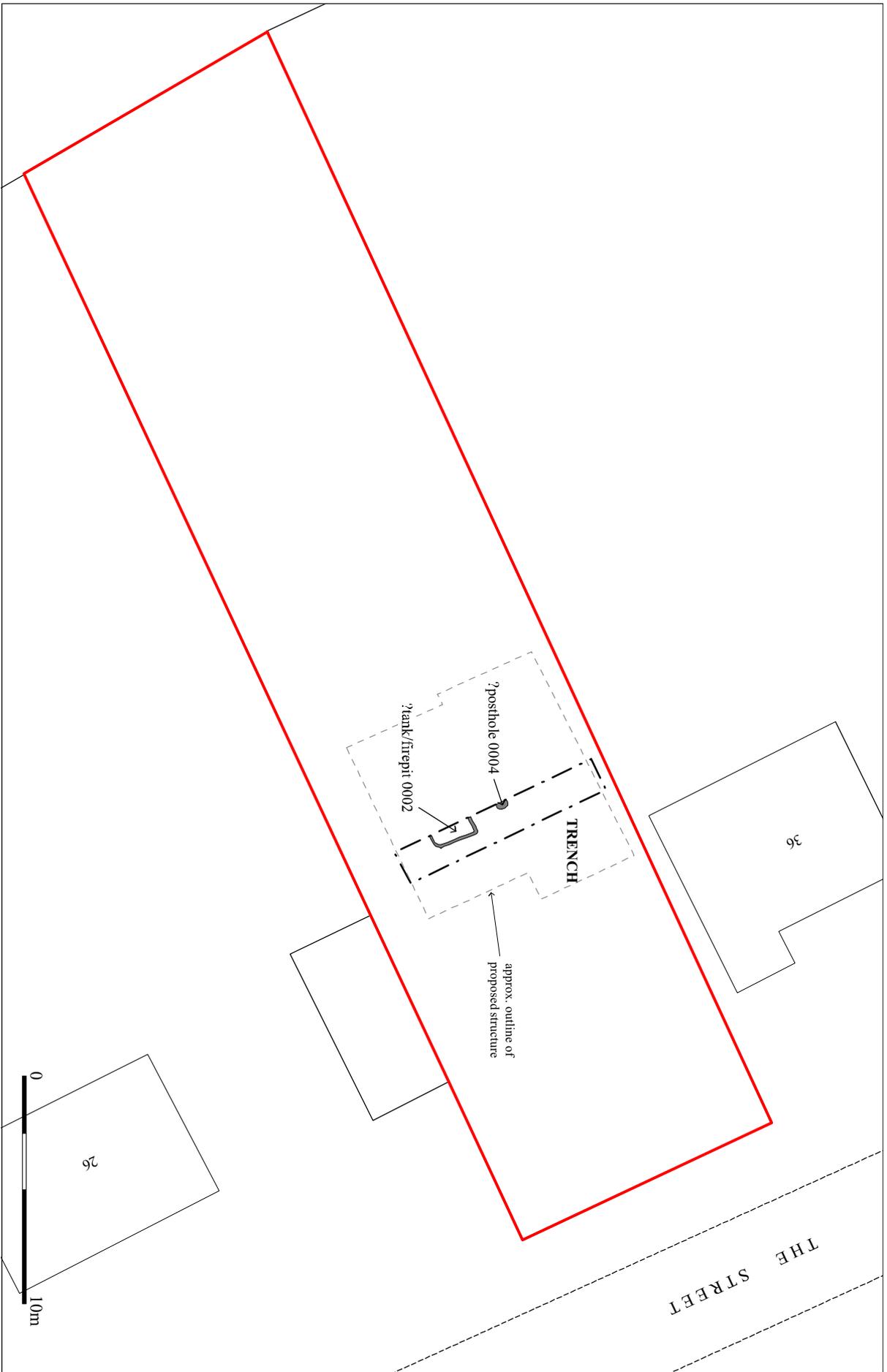


Figure 2. Trench location and summary of recorded features

4. Methodology

The trial trench was machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a toothless bucket fitted to a small (3.5 tonne) mechanical excavator.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 18 megapixel digital camera.

Following excavation of each trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. The location of each trench was then related to the site boundary using 30m measuring tapes.

5. Results

A single evaluation trench (10m by 1.5m) was excavated across the site in a location that was broadly in accordance to the agreed trench plan (as per the WSI). Figure 2 depicts the trench as excavated and includes a summary of the features found within.

The natural subsoil comprised a pale yellow brown sand with frequent small stones and small nodules of rounded chalk, which lay below a layer of topsoil approximately 0.7m thick. The interface between the topsoil and the underlying natural subsoil was blurred and irregular with no indication of any previous truncation.

Two features were recorded in the trench, a clay lined pit or tank (0002) and a small pit or possible posthole (0004). See Figure 3 for a plan of the trench and Figure 4 for the recorded sections. The full list of context numbers issued can be found as Appendix 2.

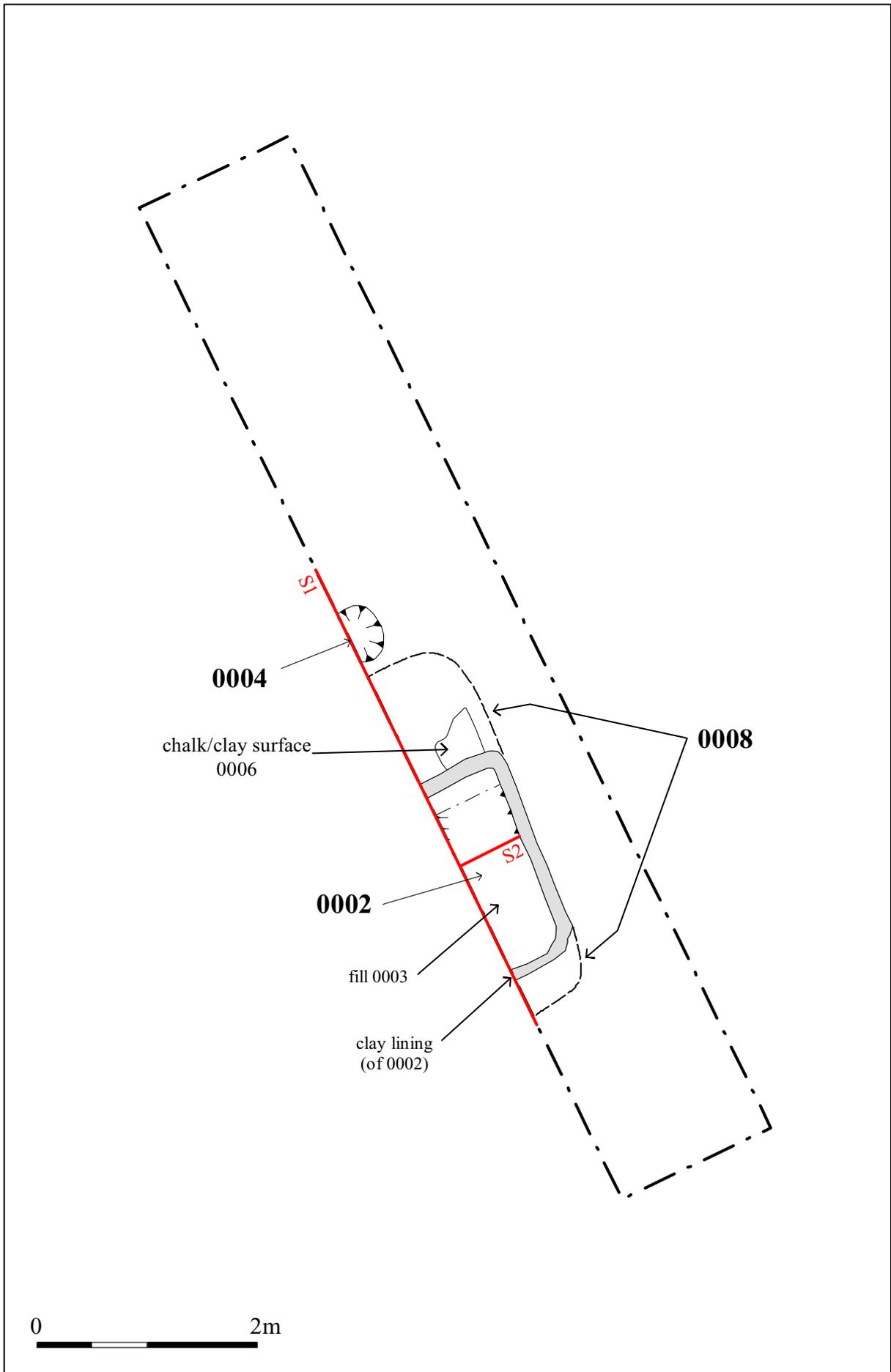


Figure 3. Trench plan

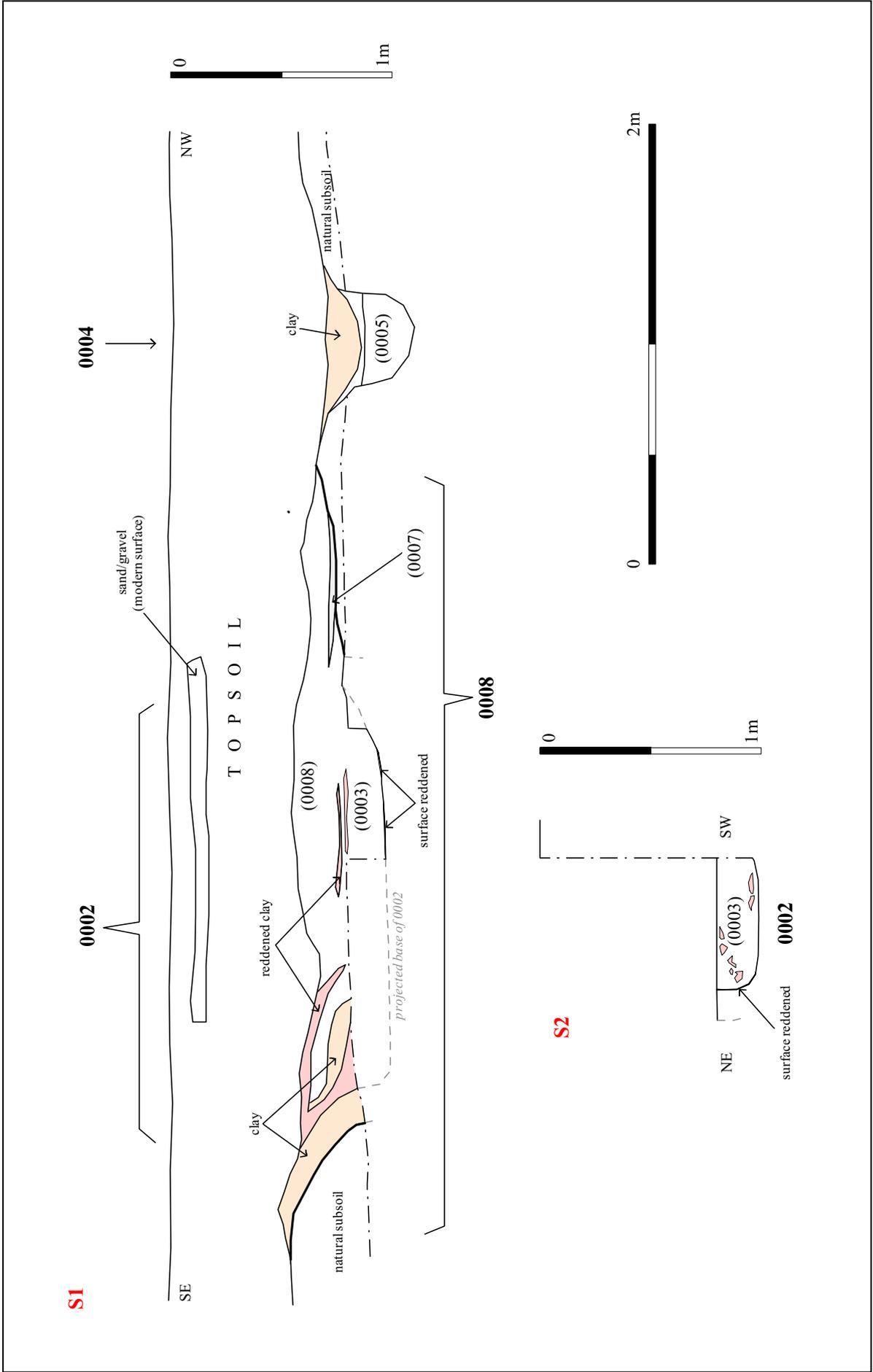


Figure 4. Recorded sections

Feature **0008** was located in the southeastern end of the evaluation trench (plate 1). It comprised a large shallow cut into the natural subsoil, roughly 3.4m in length and at least 0.75m in width (the approximate extent of the is marked in Fig. 3). At its northwest end a probable surface formed of crushed chalk with clay (0007; plate 2), part of which survived in the base of the trench (0006), was visible in section.

At the southeast end of cut 0008 a deeper section, identified as **0002**, was present (plate 3). It consisted of a roughly rectangular shaped cut that measured 2m in length with a width in excess of 0.75m. This deeper section was lined with a pale yellow clay with occasional chalk flecks that measured between 12cm to 15cm thick. This lining also continued up the southeast side of the main cut and partly beyond its upper edge (plate 4). The inner face of the lining was generally vertical and the base within the deeper section was flat, although the start of a rising slope was noted in the northwest area of an excavated section. The inner surfaces of the clay lining had been fired red up to a thickness of two to three centimetres. The primary fill within the deeper section feature (0003) consisted of friable clay and chalk nodules mixed with charcoal giving it a darker yellow colouring (plate 5). Frequent pockets/lenses of red fired clay were also present.

The main fill of the larger cut (numbered 0009) comprised a thick layer of friable clay with chalk, charcoal, with occasional fragments/lenses of dense clay and red fired clay (visible in plates 1 and 3). Although numbered separately, fills 0003 and 0009 probably relate to a single backfilling event. A handful of medieval pottery sherds were recovered during surface cleaning to expose this feature that undoubtedly originated from the fill within cut 0008. They comprise parts of two vessels that have been dated to the medieval period.

Just to the northwest of cut 0008, a possible posthole or small pit (**0004**) lay on the southwest edge of the trench (plate 6). It measured 0.52m by at least 0.30m and had near vertical sides down to a bowl shaped base at a depth of 0.4m. The fill (0005) comprised pale yellow sandy clay with occasional lenses of slightly cemented material, which was sealed below an upper deposit of pale yellow clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

A very small quantity of finds was recovered from the evaluation, as shown below:

Context	Pottery		Shell		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	4	52	2	25	13th century

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

The remains of two medieval vessels were present from 0001. Three fragments (47g) of a Hedingham fineware jug were present. The vessel is made in a dense fine sandy slightly micaceous dark orange fabric (probably Fabric 6, Walker 32) with a mottled green and honey-coloured glaze. The jug has a simple thickened rim (diameter 110mm) and apart from the glaze is undecorated.

A single sherd from a second Hedingham ware jug was also recovered from the same context (5g). It is in a slightly coarser fabric and is a paler orange with a grey margin underneath the thick olive glaze. The sherd is decorated in vertical applied strips which are a feature of Stamped strip jugs dating to c.1225-1300/25 (Walker 43).

6.3 Shell

Fragments of two oyster shells which were stuck together, also from 0001 were not retained.

6.4 Discussion of material evidence

Hedingham wares, which were produced in North Essex are known to have reached settlements on the western side of Suffolk such as Mildenhall in small quantities, as well as Brandon (Walker 109), so their presence in Cavenham, which is closer to the production sites, would not be unexpected.

6.5 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and Methods

Two bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation, both of which were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 3. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace C.1995). The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification and Results

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0003	0002	Pit		Charred cereal grains ##, Charred legumes #, Charred weed seeds #, Charcoal +, Snails ++, Amphibian/small mammal bones +, Rootlets ++
2	0005	0004	Post hole		Charred cereal grains ##, Charred legumes #, Un-charred weed seeds #, Charcoal ++, Rootlets +, Snails +

Table 3. Macro fossil quantification

The preservation of the macro fossils within these samples was through charring and is generally fair to poor. The cereal grains present were often puffed and fragmented making them difficult to identify in any detail at this stage. Fibrous rootlets were common within both sample flots and are regarded as modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits.

Both samples produced relatively small flots, Sample 1, 0003 produced 200ml but Sample 2, 0005 produced only 25ml, the majority of this material was made up of fibrous rootlets and snail shells in both cases. Small fragments of wood charcoal were present in both flots but were highly comminuted making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Sample 1, fill 0003 from pit 0002 contained a small number of charred cereal grains, a few of these were identifiable as Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) but the majority were puffed and fragmented, consistent with having been exposed to combustion at high temperatures, making identification difficult. Sample 2, fill 0005 from posthole 0004 contained small numbers of both Barley and Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and again the majority of the grains were too fragmented to identify. No chaff elements were observed within either of the flots.

A small number of fragments of what appear to be legumes were observed in both flots. These fragments were too small to identify to species, although a few resemble small pea (*Pisum* sp.) cotyledons.

A single charred grass family (Poaceae) caryopsis was observed in Sample 1, 0003.

Un-charred weed seeds in the form of Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.), Rush Skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea* L.), Speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) and Bramble (*Rubus* sp.) were present in Sample 2, 0005, as single specimens, these were all un-charred and un-abraded and are therefore likely to be intrusive within the archaeological deposit.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. A small number of the cereal grains present within the samples are identifiable to an archaeobotanist and although no chaff elements were observed the cereal grains had been exposed to

heat, so may represent the later stages of cereal processing when the grains are exposed to heat and pounded in order to release them from their spikelet.

The small number of possible legume fragments observed may not be representative of the importance of pulses within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

It is also possible that this material represents domestic waste, chance loss in an oven or hearth, which has then been disposed of within the archaeological features.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples at this stage, but if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated context, in order to investigate the nature of the cereal waste.

7. Discussion

The features recorded within the trench appears to comprise a clay lined rectangular pit (0002) with what appears to be a roughly surfaced area at its northwestern end (0006 and 0007), all of which is located within a shallow cut into the natural subsoil (0008). A small sub-circular feature (0004) is located adjacent to the northwest end of this complex which is presumably related. This feature could potentially be a posthole which that is related to some form of shelter. The inner face of the clay-lined pit is reddened and abundant charcoal and fragments of burnt clay are present throughout the fill suggesting a high degree of heating either from an *in-situ* fire or hot gasses from a fire being ducted through the pit, such as in a kiln or a dryer. It is possible the feature was initially a tank, such as a retting tank for linen production, and the burning is related to activities after it had ceased being used for its original function. An alternative theory is that it may be associated with the structure located to the southeast, which is recorded on early Ordnance Survey maps as a 'smithy' (Fig. 5).

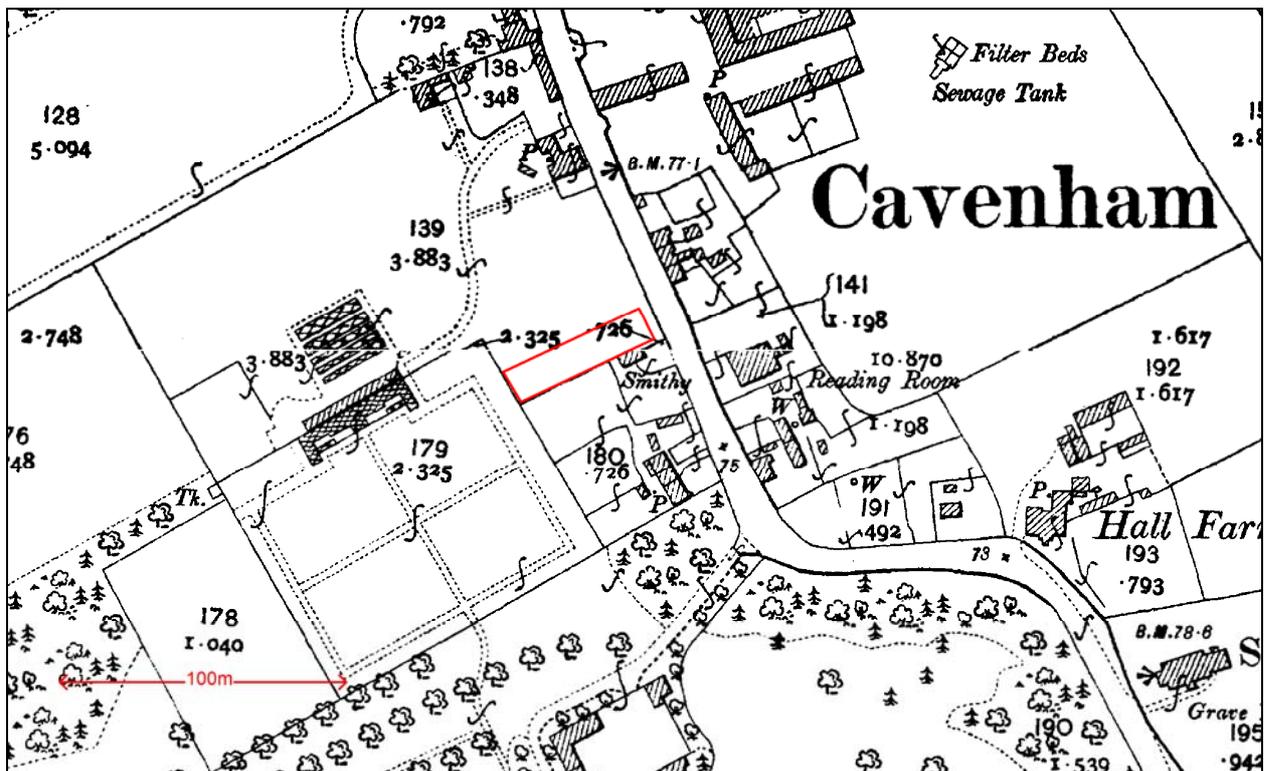


Figure 5. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale sheet, pub. 1904 (rescaled extract)

The medieval pottery suggests this feature is of that date although the amounts recovered were limited and, given the site is located in an area of known medieval activity, these could just be residual finds in a later feature.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The pit feature is possibly of some interest with regard to local history. Consequently a programme of archaeological monitoring of groundworks in its vicinity may be prudent in order to gain further information regarding its full extent and possible purpose and to obtain further dating evidence. The final decision regarding the necessity of any further works is at the discretion of the County Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. CAM 063. SACIC digital photograph refs. HZJ 87 to HZJ 97

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Mark Sommers

Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing.

11. Bibliography

Stefanie Jacomet et al, *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*, 2nd Ed, Archaeobotany Lab IPAS, Basel University, 2006,

Stace C. 1995, *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2nd Ed, Bury St Edmunds, Cambridge University Press,

Walker H., 2012, *Heddingham ware: a medieval pottery industry in north Essex; its production and distribution*, EAA Report No. 148

Plates



Plate 1. General view of cut 0008 (visible only in section) and the clay-lined pit 0002 (camera facing south). The unexcavated pit/posthole 0004 is visible in the right foreground



Plate 2. Remnants of probable surface 0007 visible in section



Plate 3. Clay lined pit 0002 (camera facing southwest)



Plate 4. View showing the clay lining extending up the southeast edge of cut 0002/0008 (camera facing southwest)



Plate 5 View showing the fill within 0002
(camera facing southeast)



Plate 6 Posthole/pit 0004 (camera facing southwest)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Land at 36 The Street Cavenham, Suffolk

Client:
Rede Developments

Date:
May 2015

CAM 063
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/14/0911/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)
Grid Reference:	TL 761697
Area:	c.600sqm
HER Event No/Site Code:	ESF23055/CAM 063
Oasis Reference:	210408
Project Start date	14/05/2015
Project Duration:	c.1 day
Client/Funding Body:	Rede Developments
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	Mark Sommers
SACIC Job Code:	CAMSTR001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at 36 The Street, Cavenham (Fig. 1) for heritage assets by a condition on planning application CD/14/0911/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 17/11/2014), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

2. The Site

- The c.600sqm site consists of the garden to a 20th century property on The Street, Cavenham (Fig. 1).
- The site lies at a height of c.22m above Ordnance Datum, midway up a east-facing slope which descends to a tributary channel, c.400m to the east, of the River Lark.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of River Terrace sand and gravels overlying chalk bedrock of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies within an area of archaeological interest, the historic settlement core of Cavenham (Suffolk Historic Environment

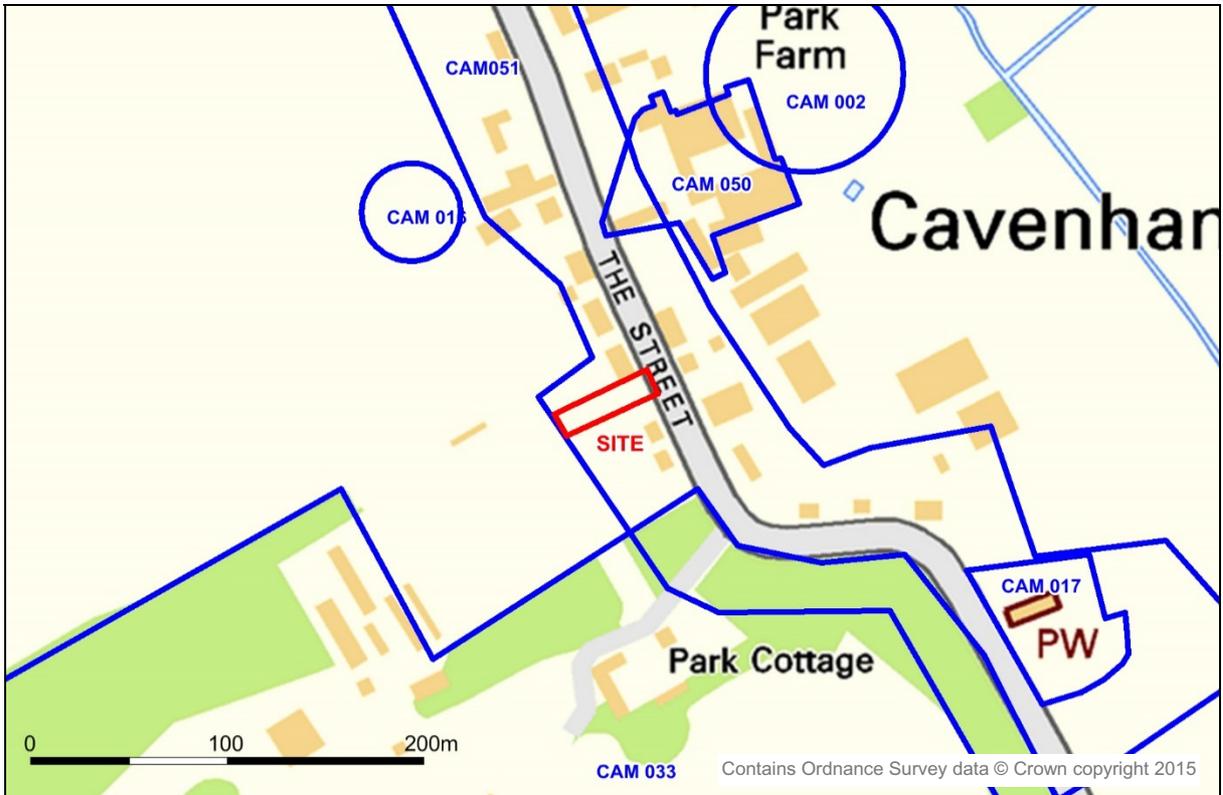
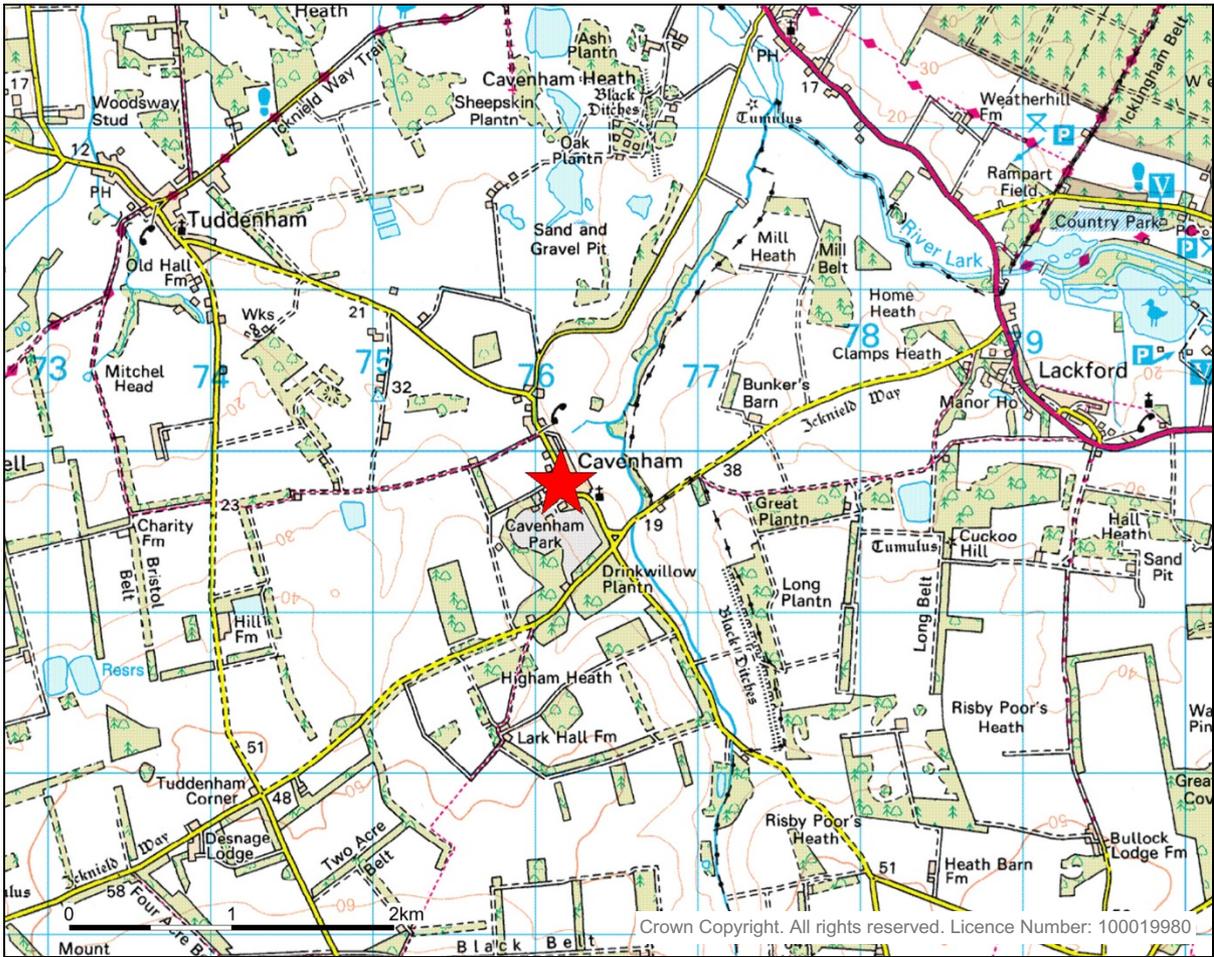


Figure 1. Location map

Record No. CAM 051, Fig. 1) and 200m to the north-west of the medieval parish church (CAM 017). The edge of the medieval and post-medieval Cavenham Park (CAM 033) lies c.70m to the south and the post-medieval and 20th century 'model farm' Park Farm (CAM 050) 70m to the north. Other finds spots recorded in the vicinity include two skeletons found by workmen at Park Farm in c.1900 that were thought to be of early Anglo-Saxon date (CAM 002) and a Bronze Age palstave fragment c.140m to the north-west (CAM 016).

- The groundworks for the proposed residential development therefore have the potential to affect deposits relating to multi-period occupation, particularly in the medieval and post-medieval periods.



Figure 2. Proposed trench location

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- A desk-based assessment consisting of consultation of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and study of readily available historic maps and aerial photographs held by SCCAS will be carried out prior to the start of fieldwork.
- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (CAM 063) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Institute For Archaeology's (IFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by Project Officer Mark Sommers. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.

- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated through the placement of a 10m trench across the development footprint and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect the position of a foul sewer which is believed cross the site and any other previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out by hand or using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.

- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected

archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.

- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SCCAS/FT's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.

- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive

with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Description
0001		Finds	Unstratified finds - consists of material recovered whilst cleaning across the top of the clay-lined tank 0002.
0002	0002	Pit Cut	Rectangular feature cut within the base of 0008. Measured 2m in length and had a width of at least 0.75m with near vertical sides and a flat base. Lined with very pale yellow clay with occasional chalk flecks, approximately 12 to 15cm thick. Inner face and base were scorched red.
0003	0002	Pit Fill	Fill within feature 0002. Consists of friable clay and chalk nodules mixed with charcoal giving it a darker yellow colouring. Frequent pockets/lenses of red fired clay were also present. (Bulk Sample No. 1)
0004	0004	Pit Cut	Sub-circular feature on southwest edge of trench, situated to the northwest of feature 0002. Vertical sides down to a bowl shaped base. Measured 0.52m by at least 0.30m and had a depth of 0.4m.
0005	0004	Pit Fill	Lower fill in cut 0004. Consisted of pale yellow sandy clay with occasional lenses of slightly cemented material (Bulk Sample No. 2). Upper fill within the feature (not separately numbered) comprised a mass of pale yellow clay.
0006	0006	Layer	layer of clay with chalk, c.0.05m thick, located immediately adjacent feature 0002.
0007		Layer	Layer of clay and chalk, c. 0.05m thick, seen in section only.
0008	0008	Pit Cut	Large shallow cut into the surface of the natural subsoil. Measures approximately 3.4m in length and has a width of at least 0.75m. Feature 0002, is a deeper section at the southeast end of this cut. The clay lining of 0002 continues up the southeast edge of the 0008. The probable surface (0006 and 0007) lies within this cut.
0009	0008	Pit Fill	Layer of friable clay with chalk, charcoal, with occasional fragments/lenses of dense clay and red fired clay (probable origin of finds bagged under 0001).

Appendix 3. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-210408

Project details

Project name	Land at 36, The Street, Cavenham
Short description of the project	trenched evaluation revealed possible late medieval clay-lined feature
Project dates	Start: 14-05-2015 End: 15-05-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CAM 063 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0911/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH CAVENHAM Land at 36, The Street, Cavenham
Study area	630.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7614 6978 52.2974171846 0.583373227615 52 17 50 N 000 35 00 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	CAM063
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	CAM063
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	CAM063
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land at 36, The Street, Cavenham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2015/036
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card cover and a plastic comb binding

Entered by	MS (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	9 June 2015

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