



Land South of Grove Hill Belstead, Ipswich, Suffolk

Client:

Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd

Date:

July 2017

BSD 028

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/038

Author: Michael Green, Rob Brooks and John Craven

© SACIC



Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead BSD 028

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/038

Authors: Michael Green, Rob Brooks and John Craven

Contributions By: Ruth Beveridge, Richenda Goffin, Ioannis Smyrnaiois and Anna West

Illustrator: Ellie Cox and Rob Brooks

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: July 2017

HER Information

Site Code: BSD 028

Event Number: ESF 25493

Site Name: Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead

Report Number 2017/038

Planning Application No: B/09/00901

Date of Fieldwork: 11/04/2017-18-04/2017

Grid Reference: TM 134 413

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-280890

Suffolk HER Search Ref: N/A (using previous search in DBA)

Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham

Project Officer: Michael Green

Client/Funding Body: Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd

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: Michael Green
Date: 14/07/2017
Approved By: John Craven
Position: Project Manager
Date: 14/07/2017

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	3
3. Archaeology and historical background	3
3.1 Prehistoric	3
3.2 Roman	3
3.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	4
3.4 Post-medieval and modern	4
3.5 Undated	4
4. Methodology	7
5. Results	10
5.1 Introduction	10
5.2 Trench results	12
Trench 1	12
Trench 2	13
Trench 3	14
Trench 4	17
Trench 5	18
Trench 6	19
Trench 7	20
Trench 8	24
Trench 9	27
Trench 10	30
6. Finds and environmental evidence	33
6.1 Introduction	33

6.2	The Pottery	33
	Introduction	33
	Methodology	34
	Fabrics and chronology	34
	Distribution by trench and feature	36
	Vessels and functions	37
6.3	CBM	37
	Introduction	37
	Roman	37
	Post-Roman CBM	38
6.4	Worked flint	39
	Introduction	39
	Methodology	40
	Discussion of flint by context	40
	Conclusion	41
6.5	Burnt flint and stone	42
6.6	Small finds	42
	Introduction and recording method	42
	Condition	43
	The assemblage	43
	Discussion	44
6.7	Animal bone	44
6.8	Plant macrofossils	45
	Introduction and methods	45
	Results and discussion	45
	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	46
6.9	Discussion of the material evidence	47

General chronology of the site	47
Discussion of the material evidence by trench	47
7. Discussion	49
7.1 Preservation of archaeological horizon	49
7.2 Prehistoric	49
7.3 Late Iron Age and Roman	49
7.4 Medieval and post-medieval	49
7.5 The site's wider context	50
8. Conclusions	50
9. Archive deposition	51
10. Acknowledgements	51
11. Bibliography	52

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location plan	2
Figure 2. HER entries close to the site	5
Figure 3. Trench location plan	9
Figure 4. Site plan relative to proposed development and trees	11
Figure 5. Trench 3 plan and sections	16
Figure 6. Trench 7 plan	22
Figure 7. Trench 7 sections	23
Figure 8. Trench 8 plan and sections	26
Figure 9. Trench 9 plan and sections	29
Figure 10. Trench 10 plan and sections	32

List of Tables

Table 1. Nearby sites recorded in the Suffolk HER	6
Table 2. Finds quantities	33
Table 3. Quantification of pottery by periods	33
Table 4. Quantification of pottery by fabrics and chronological periods	35

Table 5. Distribution of the pottery by trench	36
Table 6. Distribution of fabrics by trench and feature	36
Table 7. Quantification of Roman CBM	38
Table 8. Quantification of Roman CBM forms	38
Table 9. Roman CBM fabrics	38
Table 10. Quantification of Post-Roman CBM	39
Table 11. Flint summarised by type	39
Table 12. Breakdown of small finds by date and material type	43

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	12
Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south-west, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	13
Plate 3. Trench 3, looking north, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	14
Plate 4. Trench 4, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	17
Plate 5. Trench 5, looking north, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	18
Plate 6. Trench 6, looking north-west, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	19
Plate 7. Trench 7, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	20
Plate 8. Trench 8, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	24
Plate 9. Ditch 0038, 1x1m scale	25
Plate 10. Trench 9, looking north-west, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	27
Plate 11. Trench 10, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	30

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Context List
Appendix 2.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 3.	Pottery catalogue
Appendix 4.	Small finds catalogue
Appendix 5.	OASIS form
Appendix 6.	Written Scheme of Identification

Summary

An evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of land to the south of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk, a 2.3ha area of light woodland and open scrub, was carried out to assess the impact of a proposed residential development on heritage assets.

The evaluation has identified residual evidence of early prehistoric activity across the site, and a small but more definite phase of Late Iron Age/Roman activity in the northern part, with a series of ditches indicating systems of probable agricultural land management and material likely deriving from an area of nearby settlement.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods the site is likely to have been in agricultural use, with small quantities of material in the subsoil and topsoil has presumably deriving from the nearby settlement of Belstead.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

A trial trench evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of land to the south of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk (Fig. 1) was carried out to meet a condition on planning application B/09/00901, in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The proposed development is for nine residential properties and associated garages, access and landscaping and an archaeological desk-based assessment for the site (Sommers 2009) demonstrated that it lay within close proximity to known archaeological remains. As the proposed development area had not been subject to any previous systematic archaeological survey an evaluation was subsequently requested by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), as it was thought likely that heritage assets of archaeological interest could be present and vulnerable to damage from the proposed development groundworks.

The project requirements were outlined in a SCCAS Brief (dated 15/09/2015). The project was subsequently carried out following preparation of a Suffolk Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 6) which had been approved by SCCAS. The project was commissioned by Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd.

The site, an area of c.2.3ha, consisted of light woodland and open scrub pasture, with some areas of dense wooded thickets. Prior to the evaluation, which was carried out between the 13th and 18th of April 2017, the wooded areas had been cleared leaving some large stumps *in situ* that were avoided in this stage of works.



Figure 1. Site location plan

2. Geology and topography

The site is located 600m to the south of the Belstead Brook, a tributary of the River Gipping. It is on the valley side at circa 35m-40m above Ordnance Datum. The site slopes down to the north and gently to the east.

The geology comprises fine-grained loess deposits that originated as wind-blown sediments from glacial sources resulting in deep loams that are mainly well-drained, although some waterlogging can occur (British Geological Survey website, 2017). The observed geology was mixed glacial deposits of yellow fine sand, gravel patches and patches of fine yellow grey loess and yellow grey clays.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) included in the archaeological desk-based assessment (Sommers 2009) revealed that the site is within close proximity to known archaeological remains (Fig. 2 and Table 1). Its landscape setting, overlooking the valley of Belstead Brook, is also generally topographically favourable for early occupation. The HER has confirmed that no further records have been added within the vicinity of the site since 2009.

3.1 Prehistoric

There is a range of evidence of activity in the area dating to the prehistoric period, beginning with a scatter of Mesolithic flintwork (BSD 001). A substantial range of activity in the Bronze Age is suggested by crop marks of potential Bronze Age ring ditches (WH006, WH007, WHR 022, WHR 023) and an excavated example (WHR 008), together with a Bronze Age inhumation with beaker (WHR 02) and a flint scatter (WHR 068). Finally, a sherd of Iron Age pottery (BSD 009) and a Late Iron Age pottery assemblage (BSD 002) are also recorded.

3.2 Roman

Roman occupation in the vicinity is indicated by finds spots of a single coin (BSD 003), a coin scatter (WHR 036), and a dense pottery sherd scatter (WHR 010).

3.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

There is no known evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in the area but the site lies close to the small historic village core of Belstead. The isolated parish church of St Mary (BSD 010) and Belstead Hall, which includes a medieval tower/gateway (BSD 007) lie separately 800m to the west.

Two areas of Ancient Woodland, which probably date to the medieval period, are also recorded in the vicinity (WHR 046, WHR 047).

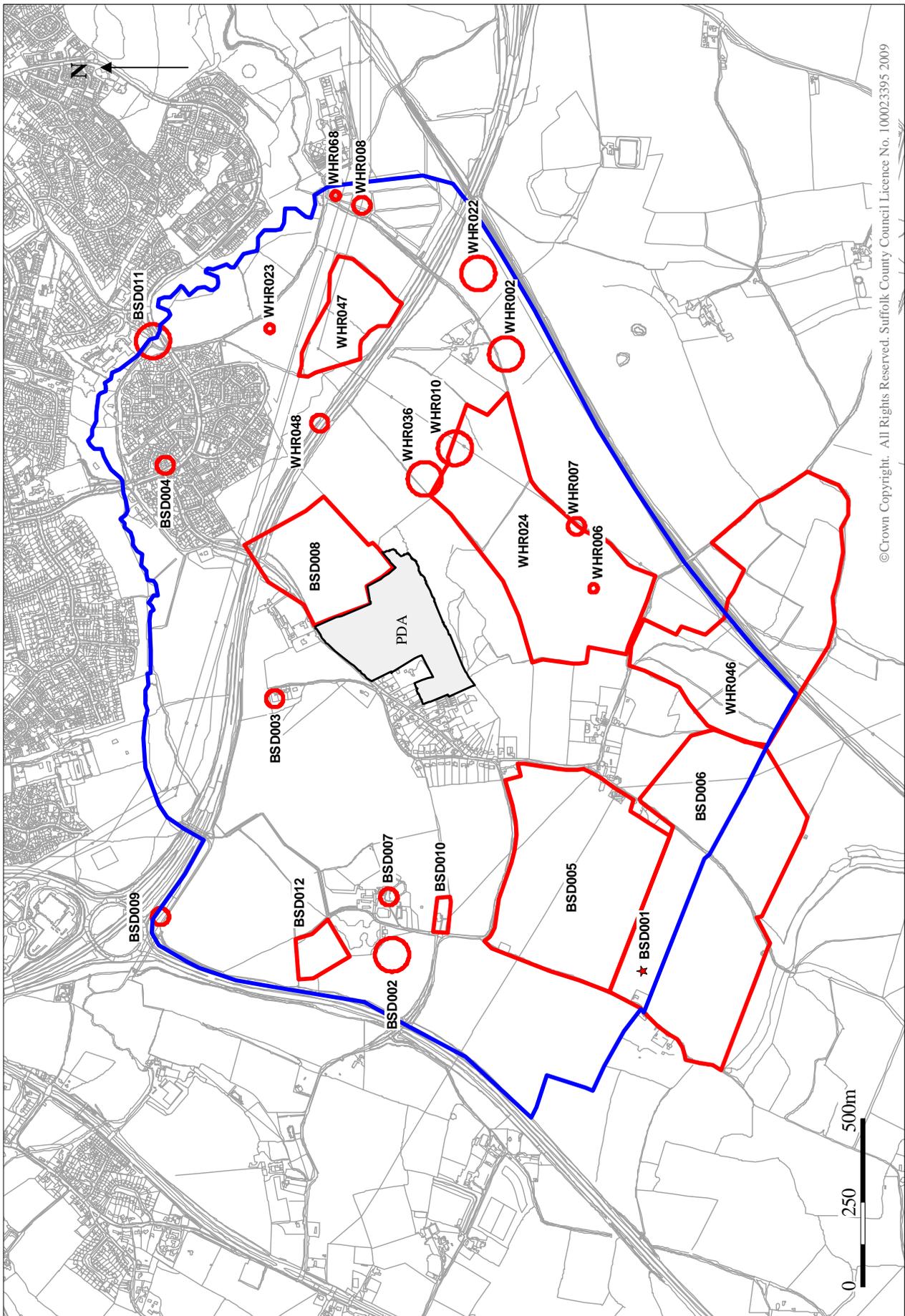
3.4 Post-medieval and modern

The site lies just to the north-east of the village of Belstead, which has developed from a small, scattered group of properties in the late 19th century. Early Ordnance Survey mapping of the late 19th and early 20th century shows the site as open fields. The site of a 18th century bridge over Belstead Brook (BSD 011) is recorded in the HER.

3.5 Undated

The site is surrounded by a series of undated field systems identified by aerial photography (BSD 005, BSD 006, BSD 008, WHR 024) which could be of Roman, medieval or perhaps prehistoric date.

Cropmarks of ring ditches in the parkland of Belstead Hall (BSD 012) may be post-medieval landscape features but could perhaps also be prehistoric. Another reported ring ditch cropmark (WHR 048) may be prehistoric.



© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2009

Figure 2. HER entries close to the site (marked approximately as 'PDA', taken from Sommers 2009)

HER Ref.	Location (in relation to site)	Date	Description
BSD 001	1.25km south-west	Mesolithic	Surface scatter of flint implements comprising a lunette, two scrapers, a burin, a double-ended core, flakes and a light axe of a Mesolithic date.
BSD 002	950m west	Iron Age	Collection of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' pottery found in a gravel pit (now disused).
BSD 003	350m north	Roman	Bronze coin of Constantine I (AD 307-337) found in the garden of No. 4, Holly Lane, Belstead.
BSD 004	800m north-east	Medieval	Bronze seal matrix of Greyfriars of Ipswich.
BSD 005	900m south-west	Undated	Undated field system comprising linear ditches and enclosures as seen in aerial photography.
BSD 006	1km south-west	Undated	Undated field system comprising linear ditches and enclosures as seen in aerial photography (southward continuation of BSD 005).
BSD 007	800m west	Medieval	Medieval tower/gateway (c. late 13 th to early 14 th century) incorporated into present house. Interpreted as an entrance in the corner of an enclosed space to the southwest.
BSD 008	100m north-east	Undated	Area of linear cropmarks of unknown date. Comprises possible trackways and associated fields. As seen in aerial photography.
BSD 009	1km north-west	Iron Age?	Dark brown pottery sherd with red-brown outer surface, burnt flint gritting. Possibly Iron Age.
BSD 010	800m west	Medieval	Belstead parish church, dedicated to St. Mary. Medieval in date.
BSD 011	1.10km north-east	Unknown	Site of a bridge over the Belstead Brook as shown on maps of 1783 and later. Construction date unknown.
BSD 012	900m west	Undated	Cropmarks of possible ring-ditches within former parkland of Belstead Hall as seen in aerial photography. Undated, possibly remnants of post-medieval landscape features.
WHR 002	850m south-east	Bronze Age	Bronze Age inhumation with Beaker.
WHR 006	600m south	Bronze Age?	Cropmark of the semi-circular remains of a possible ring-ditch or small circular enclosure (c. 40m diameter). Undated. As seen in aerial photography.
WHR 007	600m south-east	Bronze Age?	Cropmark of a ring-ditch, c. 35m in diameter. Part of southeast side removed by road. Undated, as seen in aerial photography.
WHR 008	1.25km east	Bronze Age	Large early Bronze Age ring-ditch or circular enclosure excavated in 1980. 48m in diameter with thin scatter of pottery (some Beaker) but no burials were identified. Radiocarbon date of 1260 +/-70bp (HAR-4631) obtained from charcoal in upper fill of ditch.
WHR 010	550m south-east	Roman	Dense concentration of Roman pottery sherds across top and southeast slope of hill.
WHR 022	1.0km south-east	Bronze Age?	Cropmark of a ring-ditch or small enclosure, c. 40m in diameter. Undated, as seen in aerial photography.
WHR 023	950m north-east	Bronze Age?	Cropmark of a ring-ditch, c. 15m in diameter. Undated, as seen in aerial photography.
WHR 024	500m south-east	Undated	Complex rectilinear field system with trackways. Undated, as seen in aerial photography.
WHR 036	450m south-east	Roman	Scatter of Roman coins (range - Trajan, AD 98-117, through to Constantinian, AD 335-341). Recovered by metal detectorist.
WHR 046	1km south	Medieval/ undated	Spinney/Wherstead Woods - area of designated Ancient Woodland, undated.
WHR 047	950m east	Medieval/ undated	Spring Wood - area of designated Ancient Woodland, undated.
WHR 048	650m north-east	Undated	Possibly cropmark of a ring-ditch spotted by a motorist on the A14. Said to be '12-14 feet across'. Undated.
WHR 068	1.30km east	Bronze Age	Small scatter of seven Bronze Age flint flakes.

Table 1. Nearby sites recorded in the Suffolk HER

4. Methodology

The project was managed by SACIC Project Officer Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).

Ten trenches, totalling c.331m in total length, were positioned to sample all areas of the 1.5ha investigation area, 0.8ha of the site due to be left as open space or woodland being omitted. This amounted to c.4% of the site.

Trench locations were marked out using an RTK GPS system but several modifications to the proposed plan had to be made due to ground conditions (large trees and stumps) and ecological restraints. The trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural geological surface or archaeological horizon using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Trenches were then cleaned as necessary, and potential features investigated, by hand.

The topsoil and subsoil from each trench was visually scanned during excavation of the trenches and any finds were recovered. Visual inspection was also carried out of the spoil once it had been excavated from the trenches. Spoil heaps and trenches were scanned by an experienced metal detectorist.

A single continuous numbering system was used to record all layers, features and other deposits on SACIC *pro forma* sheets and photographic and drawing registers were maintained. The trench positions, excavated sections and all levels were recorded by RTK GPS, with individual detailed trench plans for Trenches 3, 5, 7 8, 9 and 10 being recorded by hand at 1:50, and hand drawn sections at a scale of 1:20, on A3 *pro-forma* pre-gridded permatrace sheets. All site drawings have been scanned and are included in the digital archive. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the site archive.

Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts was carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and to find possible functions of the features recorded.

All finds and samples have been processed, quantified and assessed. All field and post-excavation site data has been input onto MS Access databases, labelled with the HER site code BSD 028.

All raw data from the GPS surveys has been included in the digital archive. All plan drawings have been digitised for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software or export to .dxf format.

An OASIS form (Appendix 5) has been completed for the project (reference no. 280890) and a digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

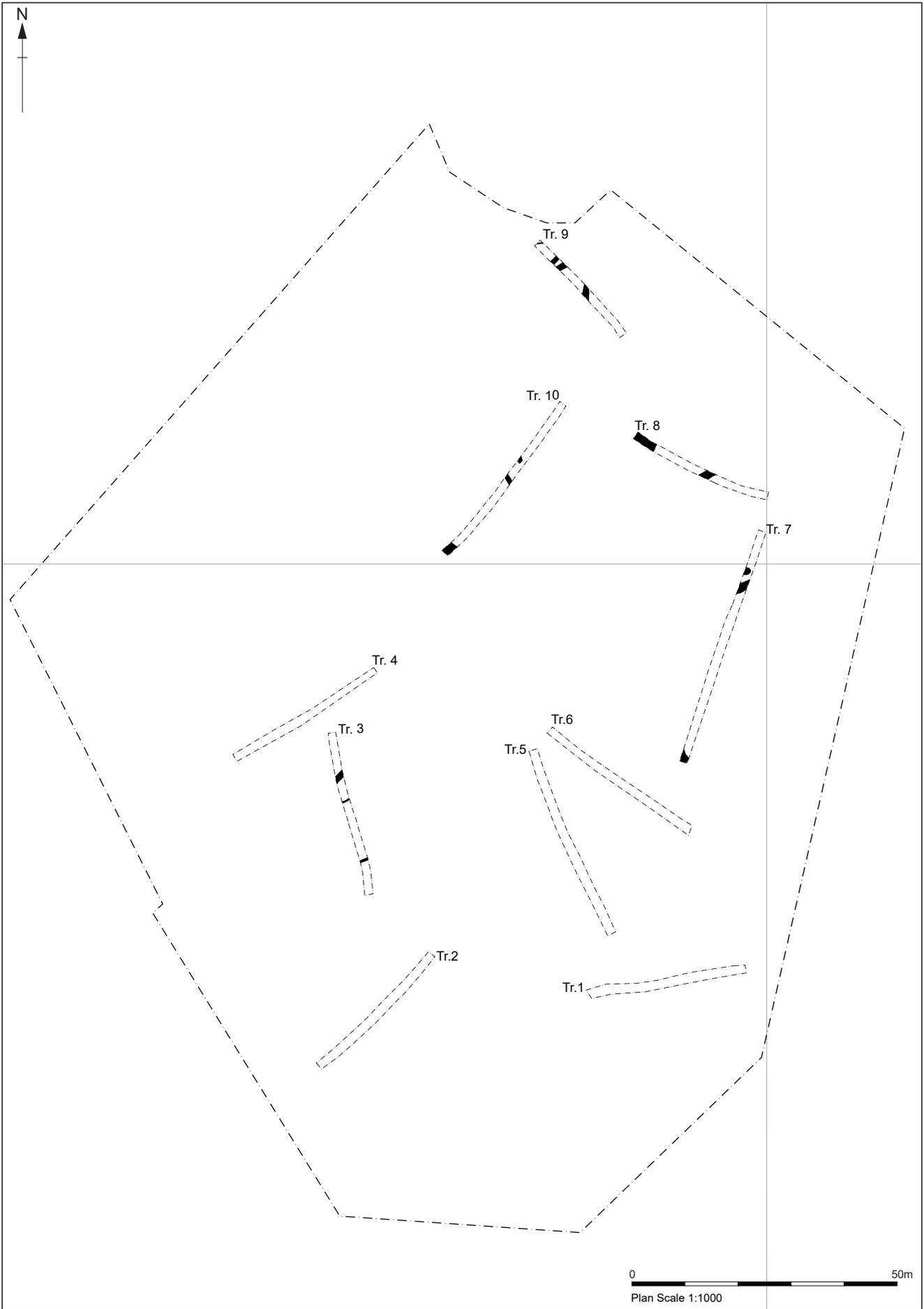


Figure 3. Trench location plan

5. Results

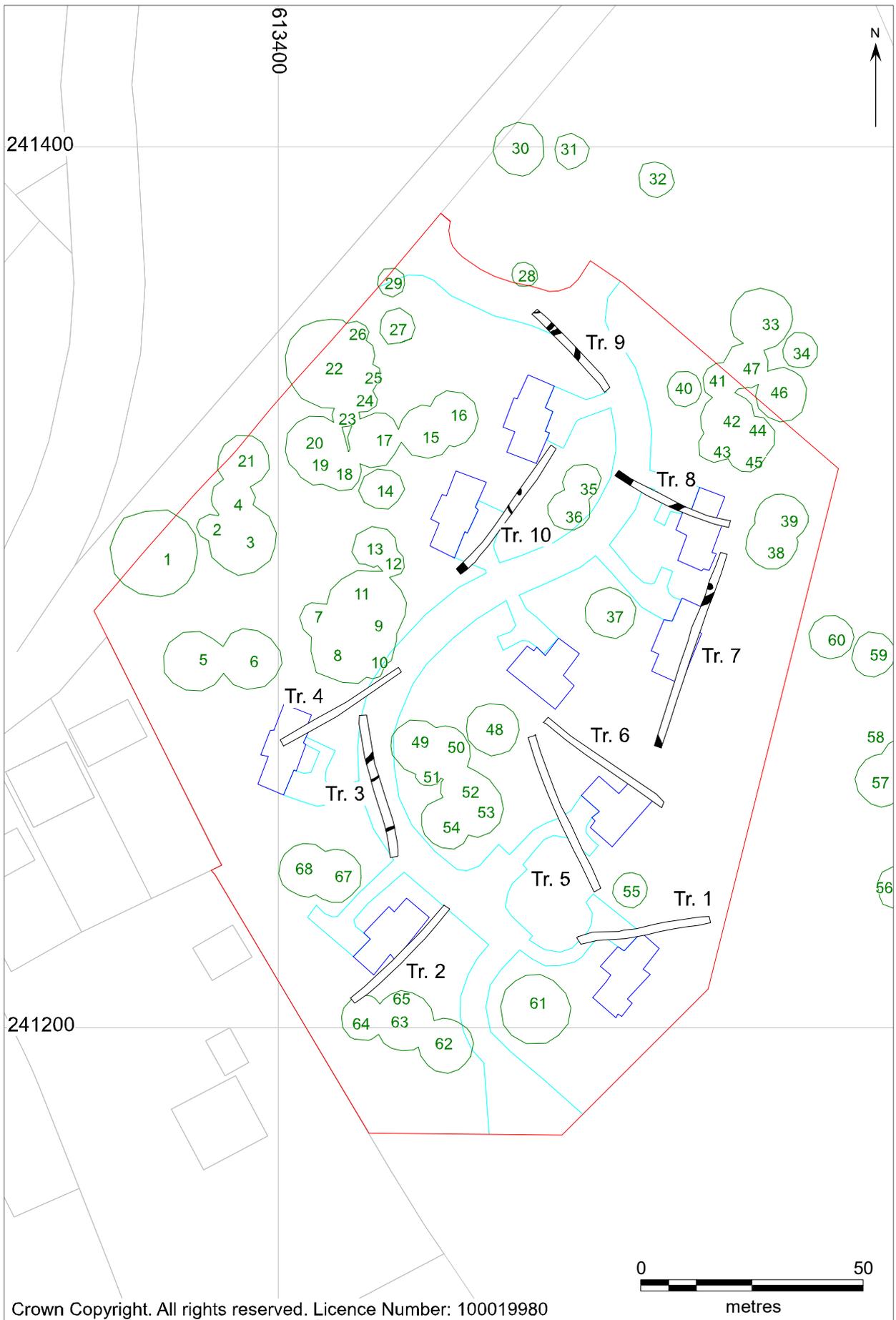
5.1 Introduction

Ten trenches of variable lengths were excavated across the site. The ground conditions were not ideal for trial trenching due to large tree stumps being present that could not be easily removed by the small machine required to allow access. Ecological restraints were also a minor issue with trench locations being modified slightly to avoid prime habitat areas (Fig. 4).

Five of the ten trenches were blank or only contained natural geological features. The remaining five, generally in the north and east parts of the development area contained linear or discrete features with small amounts of either prehistoric or Roman finds material.

The trenches varied in depth from 0.3m to 0.9m with a uniform 0.3m-0.4m thick topsoil overlaying a variable 0.1m to 0.6m thick subsoil which infilled natural features in the underlying geology. Small amounts of modern plough disturbance could be seen at the south end of the site with the entire site showing moderate amounts of root disturbance. The topsoil and subsoil in most trenches also contained a mixture of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval finds, showing that some truncation to the archaeological horizon has likely occurred.

The results are presented below by trench a full context list presented in Appendix 1.



Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number: 100019980

Figure 4. Site plan relative to proposed development and trees

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the southern end of the site, was aligned east to west and measured 30m in length by 1.6m in width. No archaeological features were identified.

Topsoil 0001 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.3m in depth and was heavily root disturbed. No finds were present.

Subsoil 0002 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was 0.3m in depth, some root disturbance was observed and no finds were present. The subsoil overlaid a yellow sand and gravel natural geology.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located at the southern end of the site, was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 30m in length by 1.6m in width. No archaeological features were identified.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south-west, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0003 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.4m in depth and was heavily root disturbed. A possible Roman coin (SF 1000) was found in the topsoil during metal detecting.

Subsoil 0004 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was 0.1m to 0.2m in depth, some root disturbance was seen and no finds were present. The subsoil overlaid a yellow sand and yellow grey silt natural geology.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located at the west edge of the site, was aligned north to south and measured 33m in length by 1.6m in width. Three ditches/gullies and one natural feature were seen.



Plate 3. Trench 3, looking north, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0005 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.44m in depth and was heavily root disturbed.

Subsoil 0006 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions, 0.15m in depth. Some root disturbance was seen and finds of Late Iron Age pottery, Roman ceramic building material (CBM) and a struck flint were collected. The subsoil overlaid a mixed geology of yellow clay, orange sand and gravel.

Ditch 0007 was located at the southern end of the trench and was aligned east to west with shallow concave sides and a concave base. It measured 0.64m in width, 0.1m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench. It contained a single fill 0008 which was a mid grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional to moderate amounts of small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered and the feature is undated.

Small ditch/ gully 0009 was located in the centre of the trench and was aligned east to west with steep convex sides and a narrow concave base. It measured 0.4m in width, 0.24m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench. It contained a single fill 0010, a mid grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional to moderate amounts of small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered and the feature is undated.

Ditch 0011 was located at the northern end of the trench and was aligned east to west with shallow concave sides and a concave base, it slightly curved at the western end to a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment. It measured 1.44m in width, 0.46m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench. It contained two fills the upper being 0012, a mid grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional to moderate amounts of small flint inclusions from which a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery sherd and a struck flint were recovered. 0012 lay above 0013, a basal slump fill of pale grey compact sandy silt with moderate amounts of mid-sized flint inclusions, on the northern edge. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

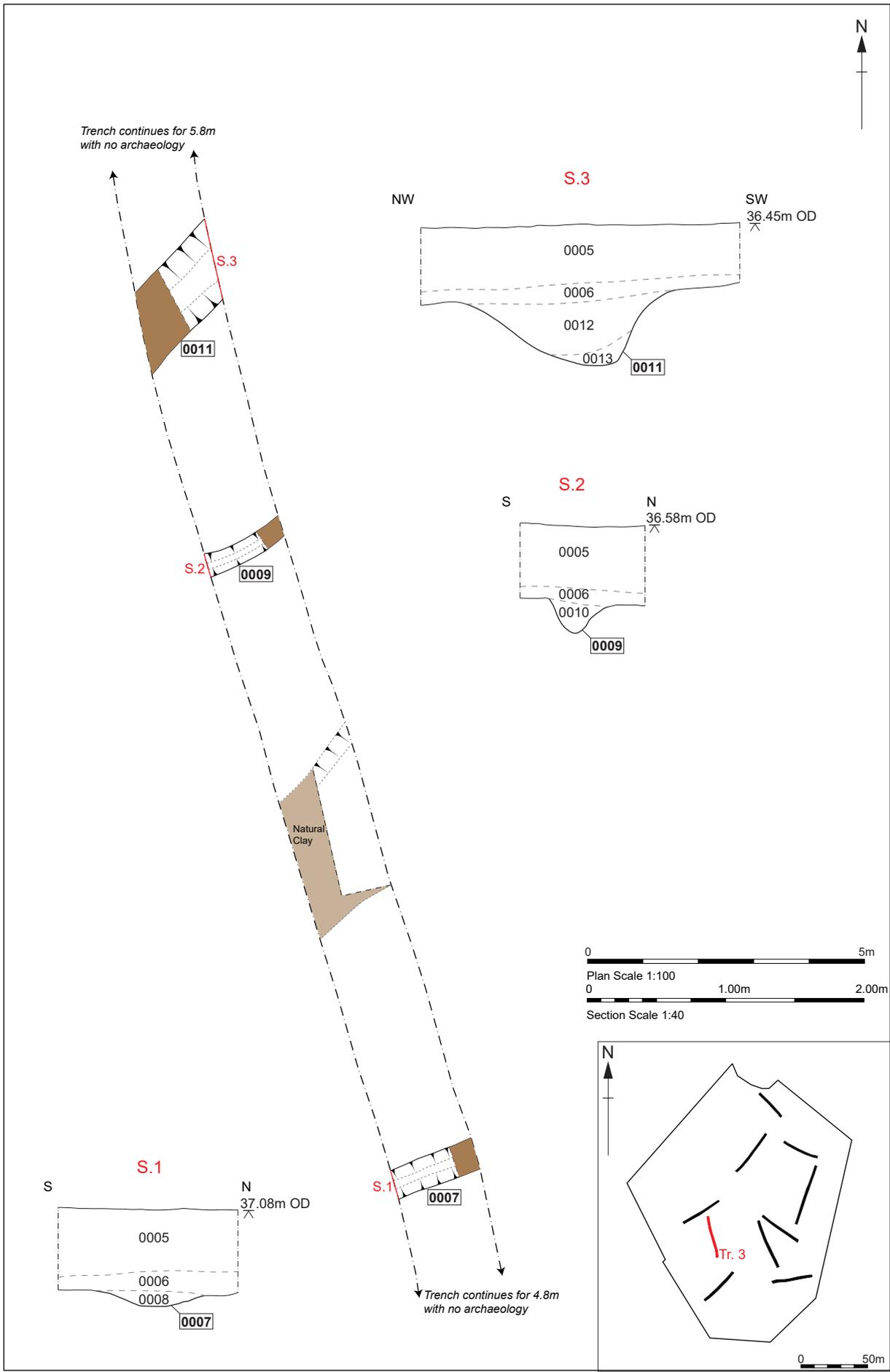


Figure 5. Trench 3 plan and sections

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located on the western edge of the site, was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 32m in length by 1.6m in width. No archaeological features were identified.



Plate 4. Trench 4, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0014 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.35m in depth and was heavily root disturbed. An undated possible coin or button, SF 1001, was found during metal detecting.

Subsoil 0015 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was 0.29m in depth with some root disturbance was present. The subsoil overlaid a yellow red sand and patchy red clay natural geology.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the central area of the site, was aligned south-south-east to north-north-west and measured 38m in length by 1.6m in width. A single natural feature was excavated but not recorded.



Plate 5. Trench 5, looking north, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0016 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.4m in depth and was heavily root disturbed. A fragment of a copper alloy mount, possibly post-medieval in date, was recovered during metal detecting.

Subsoil 0017 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was 0.18m in depth at the south end of the trench increasing to 0.3m at the north end with some root disturbance was present. Two fragments of Roman CBM were recovered. The subsoil overlaid a yellow to orange grey sand and gravel natural geology.

A small geological feature was seen at the north end of the trench. Measuring 0.96m wide it was excavated, seen to be only 0.05m deep and left unrecorded.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the central area of the site, was aligned south-east to north-west and measured 33m in length by 1.6m in width. No archaeological features were identified.

Topsoil 0018 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.4m in depth and was heavily root disturbed. Post-medieval finds of one pottery sherd and one CBM fragment were recovered.

Subsoil 0019 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was 0.4m in depth, with some root disturbance, and overlaid a yellow sand and gravel natural geology.



Plate 6. Trench 6, looking north-west, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located on the western edge of the site, was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 47m in length by 1.6m in width. Three ditches and a single pit were also identified, with a further two natural features being excavated but not recorded.



Plate 7. Trench 7, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0020 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.36-0.46m in depth and was heavily root disturbed.

Subsoil 0055 was a mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was nearly indistinguishable from the topsoil and was possibly 0.1m in depth with some root disturbance. The subsoil overlaid a yellow sand and gravel natural geology.

Ditch 0021 was located and was partially visible at the south west end of the trench. Linear in plan it was aligned north to south and measured c.2.5m in width and 0.42m in depth. Its single fill, 0022, was a mid grey/brown soft sandy silt with moderate amounts of small and mid-sized flint inclusions. The fill had a poor horizon with the subsoil/

topsoil deposits above. No finds were recovered and the feature is undated.

Ditches 0023 and 0025 were located in the north central area of the trench and were intercutting although no clear-cut relationship was present. They were both linear in plan and were aligned north-west to south-east. 0024 measured c.1.3m in width and 0.34m in depth while 0025 measured c. 1.10m in width and 0.18m in depth. Ditch 0023 had moderately sloping convex sides and a broad concave base and ditch 0025 had shallow concave sides and a flat base. Both ditches contained a single similar fill (0024 in ditch 0023 and 0026 in ditch 0025) of a grey/brown soft sandy silt with moderate amounts of small flint inclusions and a diffuse horizon with topsoil and subsoil deposits. Fill 0024 contained one fragment of post-medieval CBM.

Pit 0028 was located at the north central area of the trench and was partially visible extending from the western trench edge. It measured 1.37m in width, 0.94m+ in length and had a maximum depth of 0.36m. Circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave to flat base it contained two fills. The basal fill, 0029, was thick and consisted of a dark grey/brown/black soft sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional fire cracked flint fragments and a single worked flint. The upper fill, 0030, was 0.26m thick and consisted of a pale yellow/brown soft sand with no visible inclusions. No datable finds were recovered from either fill and the feature is undated.

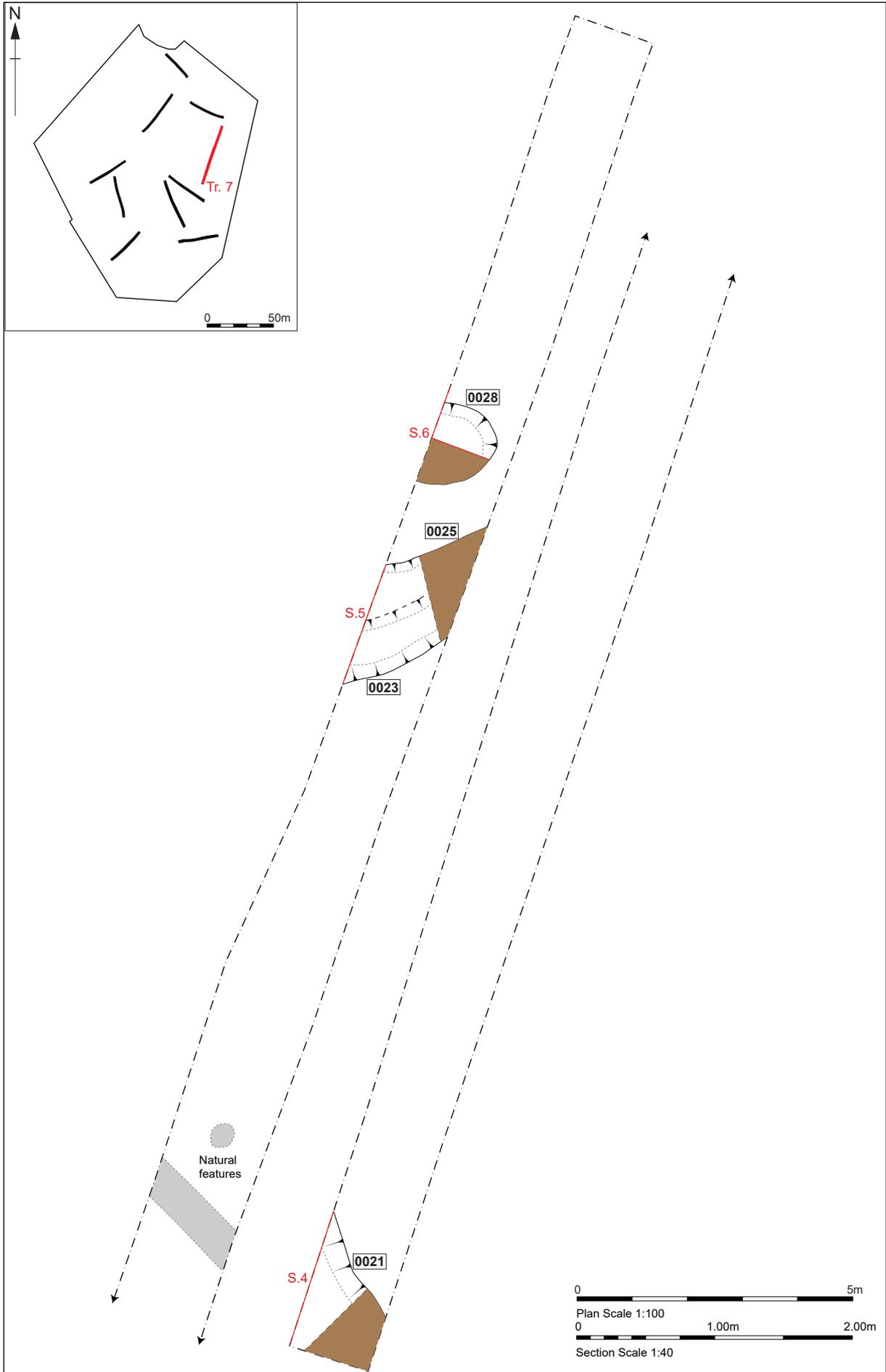


Figure 6. Trench 7 plan

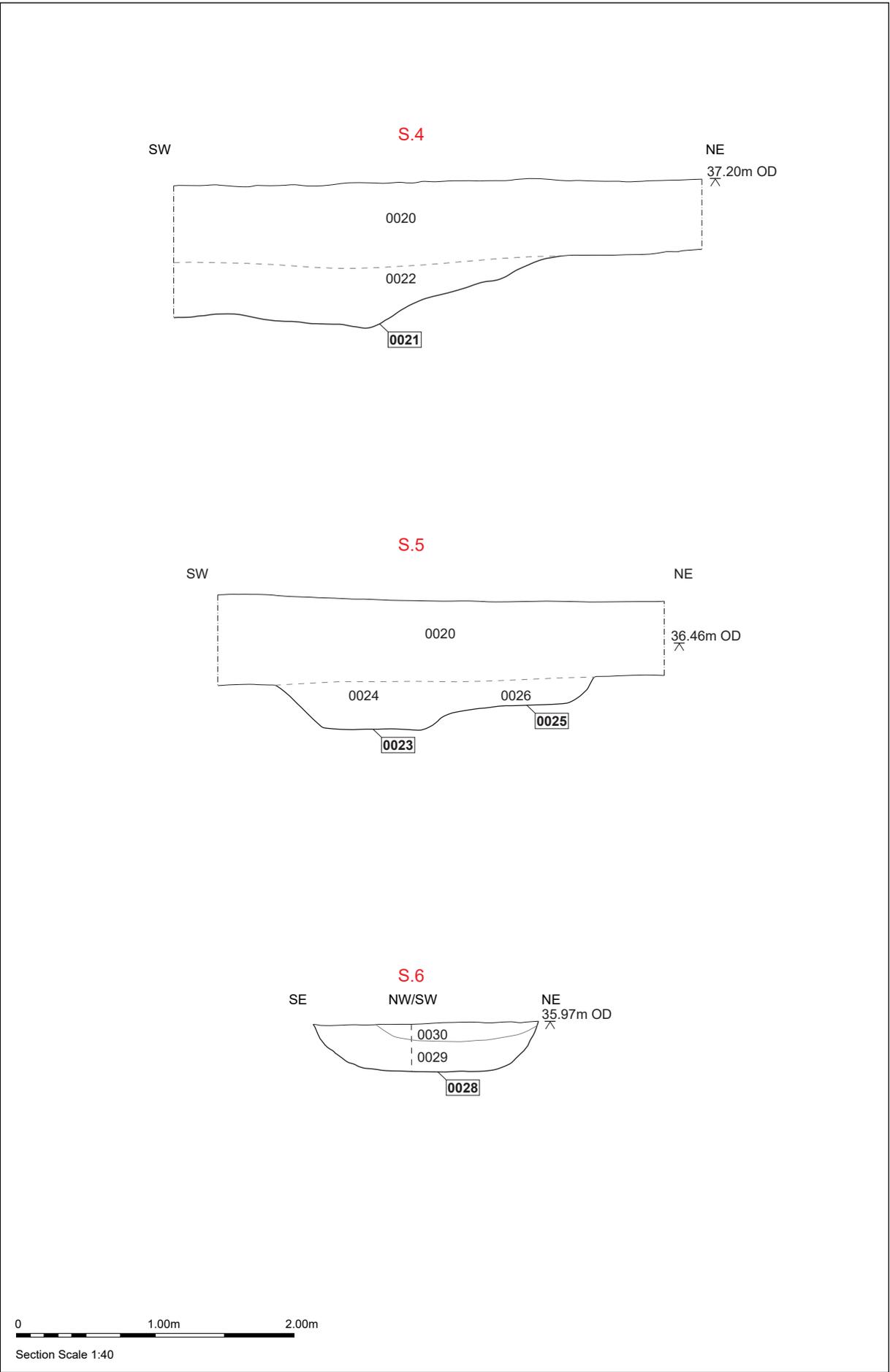


Figure 7. Trench 7 sections

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located at the north end of the site, was aligned south-east to north-west and measured 28m in length by 1.6m in width. A large natural hollow was seen along with a single ditch.



Plate 8. Trench 8, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0031 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.3m in depth and was heavily root disturbed.

Subsoil 0032 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was 0.1m in depth, increasing to 0.4m in depth at the north-west end, with some root disturbance. The subsoil overlaid a yellow sand and gravel natural geology.

Natural hollow 0036 was located at the western end of the trench and was amorphous in plan with irregular moderately sloping sides and an irregular flat base. It measured 6m in width and 0.8m in depth. It contained a single fill 0037 which was a mid grey/brown moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint inclusions. The upper 0.1m of the fill contained three sherds of prehistoric pottery

and struck flint.

Ditch 0038 was located in the central area of the trench and was linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1.6m in width, 0.4m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench. It had stepped concave sides and a narrow concave base and contained two fills. Basal fill 0039, a mid grey compact sand with occasional charcoal flecks was 0.12m thick. Upper fill 0040 was a mid grey/brown moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint inclusions. 0039 contained two sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery and two struck flints. 0040 contained four sherds of Bronze Age pottery.



Plate 9. Ditch 0038, 1x1m scale

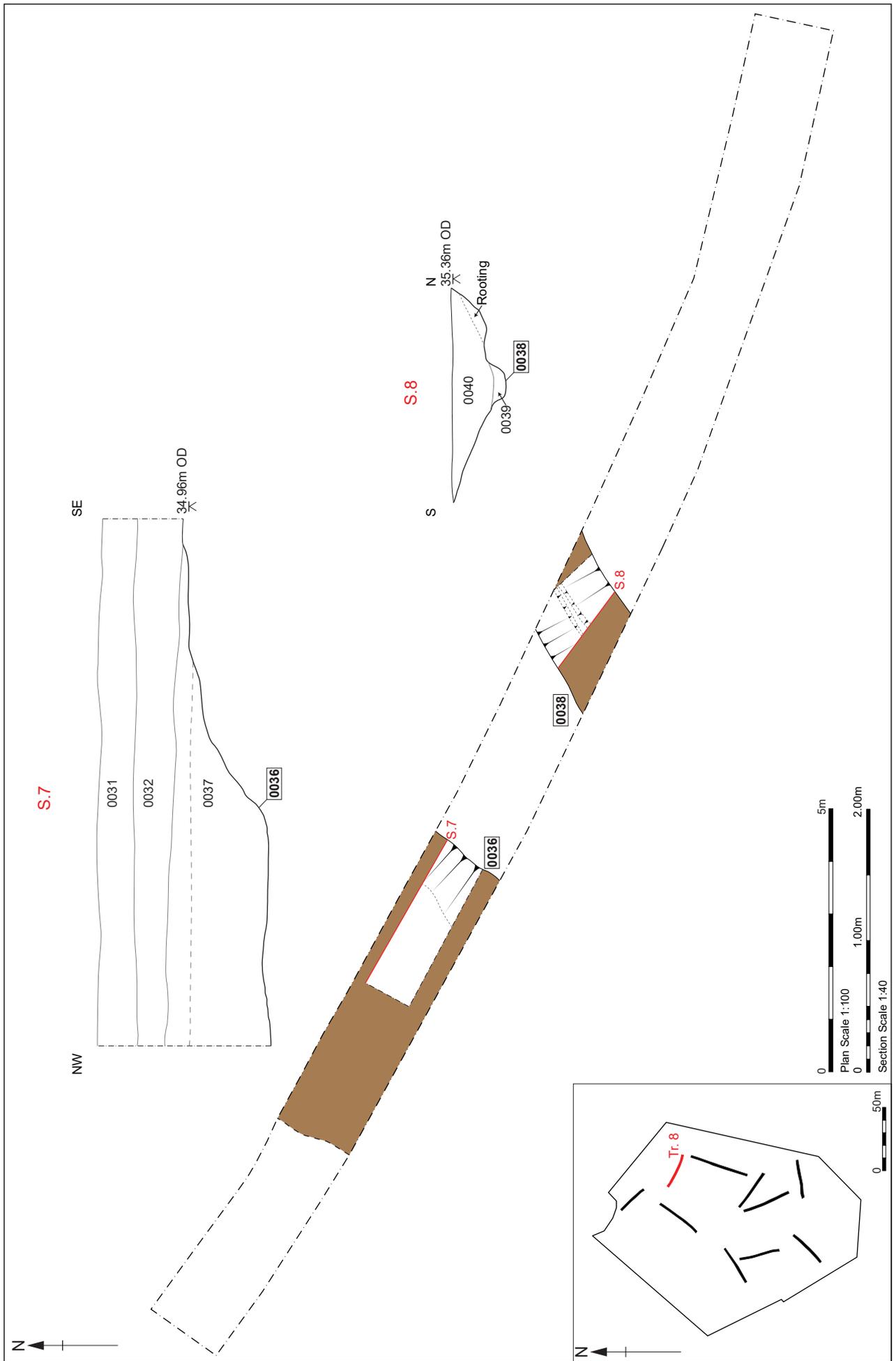


Figure 8. Trench 8 plan and sections

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located at the north end of the site, was aligned south-east to north-west and measured 24m in length by 1.6m in width. Four ditches were identified and a large natural hollow was excavated but not recorded.



Plate 10. Trench 9, looking north-west, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0033 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.3m in depth and was heavily root disturbed. Four fragments of Roman and post-medieval and a late prehistoric struck flint and hammerstone (SF1007) were collected.

Subsoil 0034 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was 0.3m to 0.5m in depth, increasing at the centre of the trench, and had some root disturbance. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. The subsoil

overlaid a yellow sand and gravel natural geology with patches of grey yellow silt.

Ditch 0041 was only seen in section due to its shallow depth. It was located at the far north-west end of the trench, was linear in plan and was aligned east to west. It had irregular shallow concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.4m in width and 0.12m in depth. It contained a single fill, 0042, a dark brown/black loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate amounts of small and mid-sized flint inclusions. The fill contained nine sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Possible ditch 0043 was located in the central area of the trench in close proximity to ditch 0045. It was linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west with shallow concave sides and a concave base, and measured 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill, 0044, was a light yellow/brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered and the feature is undated.

Ditch 0045 was located in the central area of the trench in close proximity to ditch 0043 and was linear in plan, aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. It had shallow concave sides and a broad shallow concave base and measured 1.2m in width, 0.17m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench. It contained a single fill, 0046, which was a pale brown/grey moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Fourteen sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery, one fragment of Roman CBM and a worked flint were recovered.

Ditch 0047 was located in the centre of the trench aligned north to south. It had moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.25m in width, 0.3m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench. It contained a single fill 0048, a mid to dark brown loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint inclusions. Three sherds of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery and a worked flint were recovered.

A geological feature was excavated at the south-east end of the trench, it measured 1.7m to 2m in width and 0.5m in depth and contained a natural yellow/grey sand fill and no finds were present. This feature was not recorded.

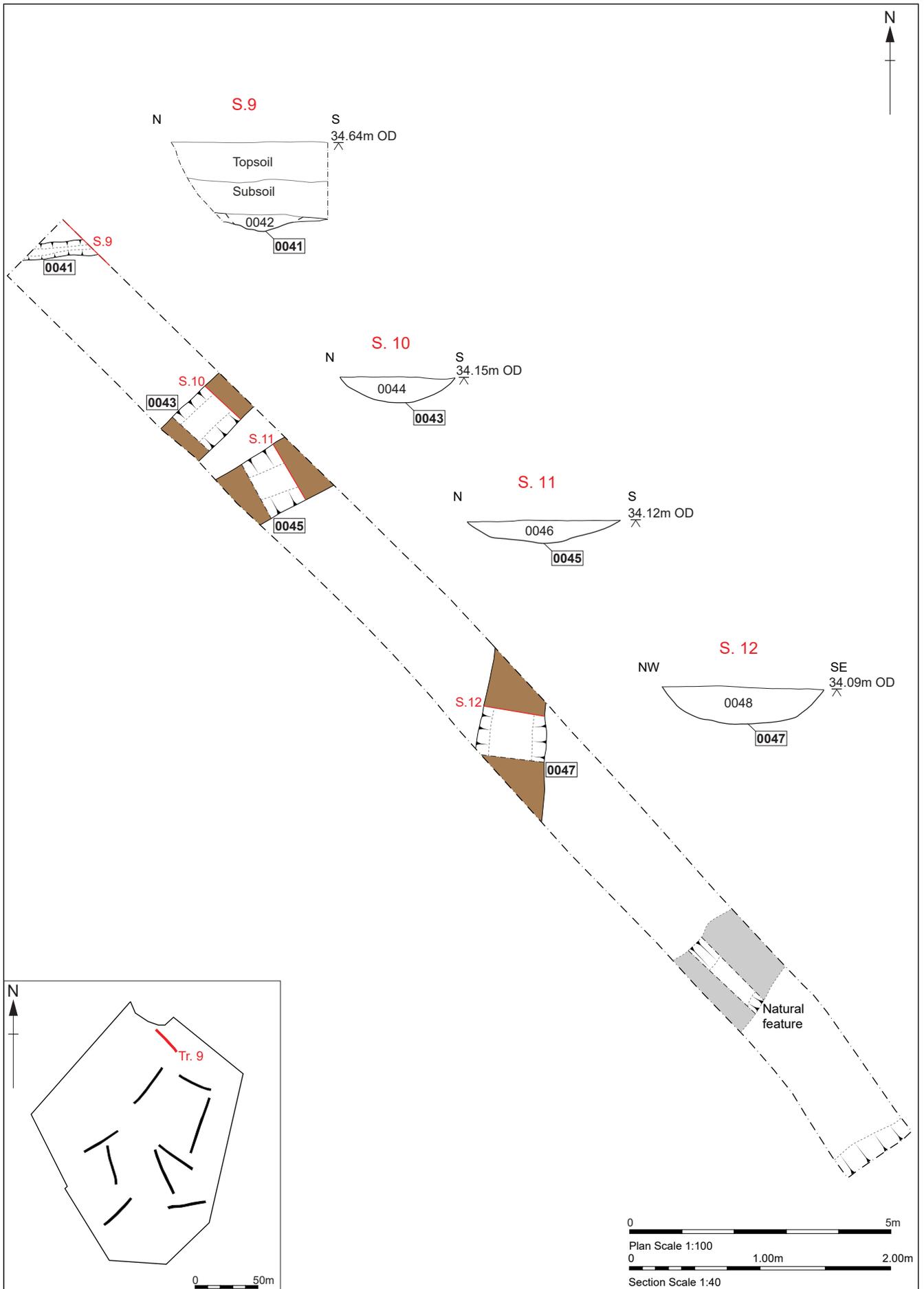


Figure 9. Trench 9 plan and sections

Trench 10

Trench 10 was located at the north-west end of the site, was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured 36m in length by 1.6m in width. Two ditches and a single pit or ditch terminus were seen within the trench.



Plate 11. Trench 10, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0027 was a mid to dark grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It was 0.3m in depth and was heavily root disturbed. Several medieval and post-medieval small finds were identified during metal detecting (1003, 1004, 1005 and 1006) along with two fragments of Roman CBM.

Subsoil 0035 was a pale to mid red/brown soft sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint inclusions. It was 0.3m in depth and had some root disturbance. Six sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery and one fragment of Roman CBM were recovered. The

subsoil overlaid a yellow sand and gravel natural geology.

Possible ditch terminus/pit 0049 was located in the centre of the trench. Aligned north to south with shallow concave sides and an undulating base it measured 0.8m wide and deep and was visible for a length of 1.15m. It contained a single fill, 0050, which was a mid grey/brown loose sandy silt with occasional small rounded flint inclusions. A single Roman pottery sherd was recovered.

Gully 0051 was located in the centre of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.8m in width, 0.1m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench. It contained a single fill 0052, a mid grey/brown friable sandy silt with occasional small flint pebbles. A single fragment of Roman CBM was recovered.

Ditch 0053 was located at the far south-west end of the trench and was linear in plan, aligned north-west to south-east. The full profile and size was not seen and the trench couldn't be extended due to a large amount of tree stumps. Measuring 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep its one visible edge was shallow and concave and a flat base was seen. A single fill, 0054, mid grey/brown friable sandy silt with occasional small rounded flint inclusions was seen. Sixteen pottery sherds of late Iron Age to Roman date were recovered.

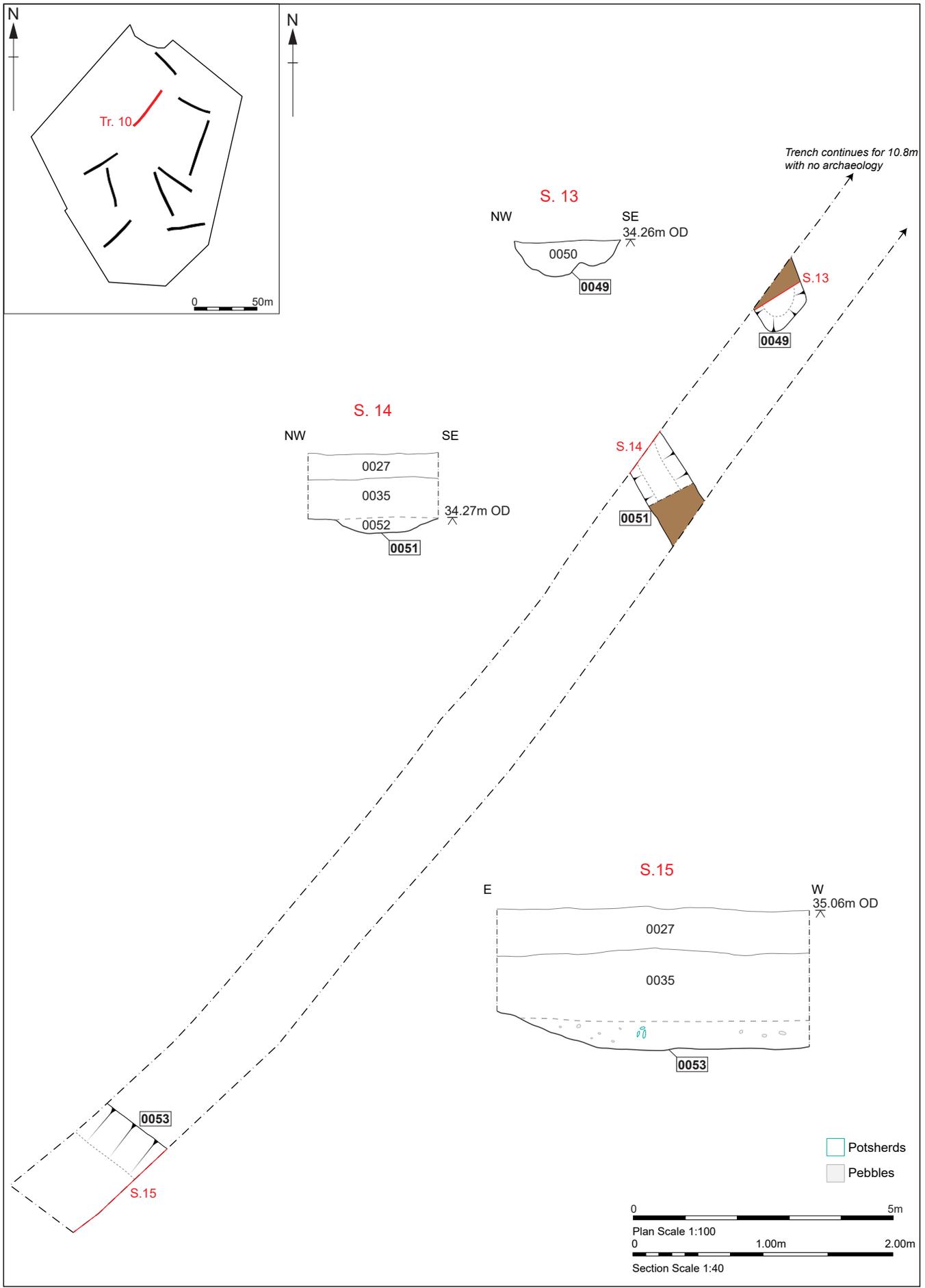


Figure 10. Trench 10 plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

6.1 Introduction

The hand-collected bulk finds from the evaluation are presented in Table 2. The material does not include finds recovered from soil samples. A full catalogue of the bulk finds by context is presented in Appendix 2.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	63	245
CBM	15	2414
Stone	1	14
Worked flint	12	237
Heat Altered Flint	2	15
Clinker	1	2

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

The evaluation produced sixty-three sherds of pottery weighing 245 grams. The assemblage dates to three distinct periods, which are separated by large chronological gaps: these are the earlier prehistory, represented by material dating between the LNE-EBA and broader Bronze Age; the later Iron Age and the Roman period, which are treated as one continuous entity; and a single sherd that dates to the post-medieval period. According to Table 3, the majority of the pottery dates to the later Iron Age and the Roman period, forming 81% of the assemblage by sherd count or 84.1% by weight.

Period	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
Early prehistoric	11	17.5	34	13.9
Later Iron Age and Roman	51	81.0	206	84.1
Post-medieval	1	1.6	5	2.0
Totals	63	100.0	245	100.0

Table 3. Quantification of pottery by periods

Methodology

The pottery from the site was quantified by fabrics, which were identified through hand specimen examination, supplemented by the use of a x10 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to simplified abbreviations of the *Guidelines for Analysis and Publication of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group* (2010). Roman fabrics were identified in relation to the *National Roman Fabric Reference Collection* (Tomber & Dore 1998), but were recorded according to the abbreviations of the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished). Roman vessel shapes were recorded in terms of broader ceramic forms, such as bowls, jars, etc., and in the case of samian pottery according to the typologies by Webster (1996). Minimum numbers of vessels (ENVs) were estimated based on sherds of distinct fabrics noted in the same contexts, and generally rim and base sherds that could relate to distinct pots. For a better quantification of the material, estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) were introduced alongside with minimum numbers of estimated vessels (ENVs); however, this was only possible for the Roman assemblage, which contained few rim sherds in good condition. The total assemblage from the site (from all periods), including pottery from samples, is presented by context order in Appendix 3.

Fabrics and chronology

The assemblage consists of fifteen fabrics, which are presented in Table 4 in chronological order. The two most frequent fabrics are LIA-Roman black-surfaced wares (BSW) and miscellaneous Roman grey wares (GX). The former fabric represents 19% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 31% by weight, and the latter fabric represents 28.6% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 24.5% by weight.

Earlier prehistoric sherds belong to six fabrics dating primarily to the LNE-EBA. Earlier prehistoric fabrics are characterised by fine silty and sometimes micaceous matrices filled with mixed tempers, such as ordinary or burnt flint, grog, large grains of quartz sand, and in one occasion quartzite pebbles and red flint. This last fabric, QZS(BF)M, is of unknown date, presumably from the broader Bronze Age.

Fabric	Fabric description	Fabric date	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
BFQS	Moderate burnt flint and large round quartz sand in a dense silty matrix	LNE-EBA	2	3.2	2	0.8
QMG	Fine dense silty and micaceous fabric with sparse fine rounded grog	LNE-EBA	1	1.6	1	0.4
QS(G)	Fine grog and large rounded quartz sand in a dense silty matrix	LNE-EBA	1	1.6	1	0.4
QSFGM	Moderate large round quartz sand and fine flint, and sparse fine grog in a dense silty matrix	LNE-EBA	2	3.2	5	2.0
BF	Moderate to common fine burnt flint in a dense silty matrix	BA	1	1.6	3	1.2
QZS(BF)M	Sparse round quartzite pebbles, moderate large round quartz sand and sparse fine burnt flint (including red flint) in a dense sandy micaceous matrix	Unknown E.preh	4	6.3	22	9.0
QV	Moderate fine to medium organic temper in a fine and dense sandy matrix	later IA	1	1.6	7	2.9
QV(F)	Moderate fine to medium organic temper and fine small-sized flint in a dense sandy matrix	later IA	3	4.8	9	3.7
QM(F)	Fine dense sandy and micaceous fabric with sparse fine small-sized flint	LIA	2	3.2	5	2.0
BSW	Black-surfaced ware (often micaceous)	LIA-Rom	12	19.0	76	31.0
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	LIA-Rom	5	7.9	16	6.5
GX	Miscellaneous Roman grey wares	Rom	18	28.6	60	24.5
RX	Miscellaneous red wares	Rom	6	9.5	11	4.5
SACG	Central Gaulish samian wares	Rom	4	6.3	22	9.0
LMT	Late medieval transitional ware	Pmed	1	1.6	5	2.0
	Totals		63	100.0	245	100.0

Table 4. Quantification of pottery by fabrics and chronological periods

No earlier Iron Age pottery was encountered in the assemblage. Some fabrics with organic tempers and/or sparse flint, such as QV, QV(F) and QM(F) characterise the pottery production of the later Iron Age and are the predecessors of typical LIA-Roman fabrics with sand and/or grog (BSW and GROG), and typical Roman sandy fabrics for red and grey wares (RX and GX).

The Roman assemblage also includes few sherds of Hadrianic-Antonine samian pottery from Central Gaul. As noted on the chart in Appendix 2, both production centres of Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux were represented in the assemblage. Finally, a single late medieval transitional ware (LMT) from the topsoil of Trench 6, dating in the 15th-16th centuries AD, probably represents material from later activities on the site.

Distribution by trench and feature

Table 5 shows the distribution of the pottery by trench. According to the table, the majority of the pottery derived from Trenches 9 and 10, forming a total 79.4% by sherd count or 87.3% by weight.

Trench	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
3	3	4.8	6	2.4
6	1	1.6	5	2.0
8	9	14.3	20	8.2
9	27	42.9	146	59.6
10	23	36.5	68	27.8
Totals	63	100.0	245	100.0

Table 5. Distribution of the pottery by trench

Trench	Feature	Description	Context(s)	Fabrics	Period(s)
3	0011	ditch	0012	QS(G)	LNE-EBA
3	0006	subsoil	0006	QM(F)	LIA
6	0018	topsoil	0018	LMT	Pmed
8	0036	natural hollow	0037	QMG, QSFGM, QV	LNE-EBA, BA, later IA
8	0038	ditch	0039, 0040	BSW, BFQS, QSFGM, BF	LNE-EBA, BA, later IA
9	0034	subsoil	0034	SACG	Rom
9	0041	ditch	0042	BSW, QV(F), QZS(FB)M	E.preh?, later MIA, LIA-Rom
9	0045	ditch	0046	BSW, GX, RX, QZS(BF)M	E.preh?, LIA-Rom, Rom
9	0047	ditch	0048	GROG, BSW, GX	LIA-Rom, Rom
10	0035	subsoil	0035	BSW, GROG, SACG	LIA-Rom, Rom
10	0049	ditch	0050	RX	Rom
10	0053	ditch	0054	GX, GROG, RX, SACG	LIA-Rom, Rom

Table 6. Distribution of fabrics by trench and feature

Table 6 presents the distribution of different fabrics and their dates by trench and feature. As noted in the table, earlier prehistoric fabrics primarily derived from Trench 8, mixed with later Iron Age fabrics. A single sherd from each context derived from ditch fill 0012 in Trench 1 and ditch fills 0042 and 0046 in Trench 9, mixed with Roman pottery.

As noted earlier, the majority of LIA-Roman and Roman pottery derived from features in Trenches 9 and 10. Samian pottery from these two trenches, including a possible Dr.37 bowl, was dated sometime in the late 2nd century AD, while grog-tempered pottery dated to the LIA-Roman transition.

Vessels and functions

The present assemblage was formed by a minimum of thirty-four vessels, six of which were prehistoric and one was post-medieval. Twenty-seven of the original vessels were later Iron Age and Roman; the latter representing 0.43 EVEs with mean rim diameter of 14 cm.

The Roman pottery from the site was primarily domestic, containing plain and corrugated grog-tempered jars, typical grey ware jars, samian bowls, a fragment from a lid made in the Aylesford-Swarling tradition (Thompson 1982), and a small fragment with slag residues on its surfaces from ditch fill 0054, which could have once belonged to a crucible.

6.3 CBM

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

Introduction

The site produced fifteen pieces of CBM weighing 2,414 grams. The majority of the assemblage was Roman, while a few pieces dated to the post-medieval period. The assemblage was examined under a X10 binocular microscope and was recorded by following the Suffolk fabric and typological abbreviations for CBM (unpublished). The total material is presented by context in Appendix 3.

Roman

Roman CBM numbers twelve pieces weighing 1,080 grams. According to Table 7, most of the assemblage derived from topsoil and subsoil deposits in Trenches 3, 5, 9 and 10. The Roman CBM recovered from ditch fills 0046 and 0052 coincides with the Roman pottery found in the same contexts. Pieces from ditch fill 0054 in Trench 10, in particular, are most likely to date to the later 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

Ctxt	Samp	Trench	Context details	Fabric	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g
0006		3	subsoil	fscpqz	Rom	RBT	1	224
0006		3	subsoil	fsm	Rom	RBT	1	8

Ctxt	Samp	Trench	Context details	Fabric	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g
0017		5	subsoil	fsx	Rom	TEG	2	123
0027		10	topsoil	fscpqz	Rom	TEG	1	138
0027		10	topsoil	fsf	Rom	RBT	1	186
0033		9	topsoil	fscpm	Rom	IMB	1	142
0033		9	topsoil	fscpm	Rom	RBT	2	101
0035		10	subsoil	fscpm	Rom	IMB?	1	33
0046		9	ditch fill	fsm	Rom	IMB	1	118
0052		10	gully fill	fsfmfe	Rom	RBT	1	7

Table 7. Quantification of Roman CBM

The quantification of the Roman CBM assemblage by forms in Table 8 shows that half of the material comes from bricks or tiles (RBT). *Tegulae* and *imbrices* are represented by equal sherd numbers, although the latter appear in heavier weights.

Forms	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
RBT	6	50.0	526	48.7
TEG	3	25.0	261	24.2
IMB, IMB?	3	25.0	293	27.1
Totals	12	100.0	1080	100.0

Table 8. Quantification of Roman CBM forms

The categorisation in Table 9 shows that roughly a quarter of the Roman CBM was produced from a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets and mica. Some of the heaviest pieces were made from a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets and small quartzite pebbles.

Fabric	Fabric description	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
fscpm	fine sandy with clay pellets and mica	4	25.0	276	25.6
fscpqz	fine sandy with clay pellets and quartzite pebbles	2	12.5	362	33.5
fsf	fine sandy with sparse fine flint	1	6.3	186	17.2
fsfmfe	fine sandy with sparse fine flint and mica, ferrous	1	6.3	7	0.6
fsm	fine sandy with mica	2	12.5	126	11.7
fsx	fine sandy with mixed clays	2	12.5	123	11.4
	Totals	16	100.0	1080	100.0

Table 9. Roman CBM fabrics

Post-Roman CBM

Richenda Goffin and Ioannis Smyrnaiois

Post-Roman CBM numbers three pieces weighing 1,334 grams. All pieces come from late bricks (LB) and are made from a medium sandy fabric with grog (msg). As

presented in Table 10, two pieces derived from topsoil deposits and the only piece with substantial mass derived from ditch fill 0024.

Ctxt	Sam	Trench	Context details	Fabric	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Date
0018		6	topsoil	msg	Pmed	LB	1	11			
0024		7	ditch fill	msg	Pmed	LB3	1	1233	95	62	17th-18th c.
0033		9	topsoil	msg	Pmed	LB	1	90			

Table 10. Quantification of Post-Roman CBM

The largest piece has complete dimensions in width and height, and belongs to Drury's (1993) type LB3. It dates to the post-medieval period, and more specifically to the 17th-18th century AD.

6.4 Worked flint

Michael Green

Introduction

A total of twelve struck flints and one small find was recovered during the evaluation from eight separate contexts. Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 11 below.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0006	Flake (large)	None	40	1	52
0012	Shatter	None	40	1	74
0029, Sample 2	Chip	None	0	1	1
0033	Flake	None	0	1	7
0033 (S.F 1007)	Hammerstone	None	0	1	90
0037	Flake	None	0-5	2	18
0037	Core fragment	None-light	0-20	2	54
0037	Scraper	none	25	1	10
0039	Flake	None	0-30	2	4
0046	Flake	None	0	1	8
0048	Flake	None	0	1	10
	Total			14	328

Table 11. Flint summarised by type

The flint was mainly struck from a dark blue black glassy flint, with a single piece of light grey chert and three pieces struck from a light grey brown glassy flint. A few pieces showed signs of recent edge damage and retouch was noted on a single piece.

Methodology

The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces, corticated and patinated pieces being recorded, and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion section.

Discussion of flint by context

Subsoil 0006, Trench 3

A single large flake was found within the subsoil of Trench 3. Two previous flake scars were present on the dorsal surface and strike marks were present on the ventral side. Slight signs of edge damage were present. The flint is most likely to be Bronze Age to Iron Age in date due to the knapping techniques used.

Ditch 0011, fill 0012, Trench 3

A single piece of shatter was found within this ditch fill. It is large and irregular showing signs of frost fracturing. This flint is most likely to be Iron Age in date due to a heavy hard hammer strike and knapping techniques used.

Pit 0028, fill 0029, Trench 7

A single chip of shatter was found within Sample 2 from this pit. It is small and pointed in shape and cannot be closely dated.

Topsoil 0033, Trench 9

Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from the topsoil in Trench 9: a single small flake which was heavily edge damaged and a small flint hammerstone (SF 1007). The flake was thick and showed signs of edge damage of all surfaces, and is not closely datable; the hammerstone was small and irregular with pitting seen on all edges. Due to the finds coming from topsoil deposits and the edge damage present, these flints are hard to date but they are most likely to be late prehistoric, from the Bronze Age or Iron Age period.

Natural hollow 0036, fill 0037, Trench 8

Five struck flints were found within this deposit, all from the top 10 cm of the fill. Two small core fragments with multiplatform use and strike marks were found along with a single crude scraper and two flakes. The scraper had a small amount of retouch at one end. The knapping techniques used on all pieces and the lack of edge damage suggests that this feature was most likely to have been infilled in the Bronze Age period.

Ditch 0038, basal fill 0039, Trench 8

Two small flakes were found within this fill. They were thin and fine showing removal from prepared platforms and are most likely to date to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

Ditch 0045, fill 0046, Trench 9

A single crude thick but small flake was found within this fill. It was most likely struck using a hard hammer but is not closely datable beyond the later prehistoric periods.

Ditch 0047, fill 0048, Trench 9

A single thick flake was found within this fill; previous flake scars were present on one surface. It was most likely struck using a hard hammer but is not closely datable beyond the later prehistoric periods.

Conclusion

Small amounts of struck flint were recovered from this evaluation. Most of the flint is most likely to date to the later prehistoric periods, from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Topsoil recovered flint showed signs of edge damage but the majority of the struck flint showed little edge damage, suggesting that it had not moved far from its initial deposition area. The two features of note are both in Trench 8, with natural hollow 0036 and ditch 0038 producing the earliest flakes, which are most likely to date to the Early Bronze Age, showing that some features may date to this period. In general, the small amounts of struck flint found across the site suggest a low level of activity in the prehistoric periods, most likely small single sporadic knapping events taking place as

people moved through the area. Quantification and full analysis of the struck flint is covered within this report and no further work is suggested on this finds group.

6.5 Burnt flint and stone

Ioannis Smyrnaios

The evaluation produced twenty small fragments of burnt flint weighing 37 grams. From this total, 35 grams derived from pit fill 0029 including Sample 2, and 2 grams from Sample 1 taken from ditch fill 0012. Pit fill 0029 also produced a piece of naturally flat river-rolled flint weighing 14 grams. Both contexts produced no other datable evidence.

6.6 Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

Eight objects were recorded as small finds and are listed by major period and material category in Table 12 below. They have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 4. Selected metalwork will be chosen for radiography and this will provide further detail on the objects to aid in their identification and classification. The x-rays will further assist in the dating and illustration of the objects, and will preserve a record of them. The x-ray plates will be included in the archive.

Of the eight objects, seven were found during the metal detecting of topsoil layers; one object derived from each of Trenches 2, 4, and 5, and four objects were retrieved from Trench 10. The flint hammerstone was hand collected from the topsoil layer of Trench 9.

Period	Copper alloy	Flint
Prehistoric		1
Roman	1	
Medieval	1	
Post-medieval	3	
Modern	1	
Undated	1	
Total	7	1

Table 12. Breakdown of small finds by date and material type

Condition

The overall condition of the assemblage is fair with some of the surfaces of the discoidal objects being worn and masked by dirt.

The assemblage

Prehistoric

Flint

Flint pebble with hackled surface around its edges from use as hammerstone. Triangular in plan, lozenge shaped in section. It has been previously discussed in Section 6.4.

SF1007, topsoil layer 0033, Trench 9.

Roman

Copper alloy

Complete, discoidal object, possibly Roman coin. Both faces are worn and encrusted with dirt.

SF1000, topsoil layer 0003, Trench 2.

Medieval

Copper alloy

Rim fragment of a cast copper alloy vessel, possibly from a funnel-shaped neck of an ewer or skillet. It has a moulded ridge below the rim. The exterior surface is silvered or tinned. Ewers and skillets are amongst the most commonly represented forms found on excavations in London and their basic forms are illustrated by Egan (2010, 162, fig.130).

SF1003, topsoil layer 0027, Trench 10.

Post-medieval

Copper alloy

Fragment of a cast, circular plate mount. The external edge is curved and the front is decorated with a border of oblique line mouldings. Remains of a circular attachment hole is found close to the edge. The reverse is plain. It is possibly a fragment of a harness mount of 17th – 18th century date; it is similar to examples from Lancashire (Boughton 2008) and Surrey (Broomfield 2013).

SF1002, topsoil layer 0016, Trench 5.

Cast, biface coin weight. It is heavily worn around the edges. It is square in plan.

Obverse: Angel of St Michael with halo spearing a dragon, set within a beaded circlet, much of which is lost. Reverse: worn. Crown over I I/IX D. It dates to James I, AD 1620 – 1625. The obverse is comparable to an example from Kent (Burr 2009); however, the worn nature of the coin weight makes it difficult to ascertain its original weight and the type of coin it was being used to measure.

SF1004, topsoil layer 0027, Trench 10.

Incomplete hooked tag, circular in plan and decorated with an openwork design consisting of punched holes. Some of the holes are damaged and have joined. The edge of the tag is worn, with attachment loop and hook missing. It dates to c. AD 1500 – 1550, a period when hooked tags were undergoing a revival in use (Margeson 1993, 17). It is of Read's (2008, 99) Class E, Type 3, no.372, and is comparable with the openwork examples from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 17, fig.8, nos.71-73).

SF1006, topsoil layer 0027, Trench 10.

Modern

Copper alloy

Complete, cast button with discoidal head and integral wire attachment loop. It is gilded on all surfaces. The front of the button is plain and corroded. The reverse has the inscription: 'Treble Gilt Stand. D Colour'. It is of 19th century date.

SF1005, topsoil layer 0027, Trench 10.

Undated

Copper alloy

Complete, discoidal object, possible coin or post-medieval button head. Both faces are masked by dirt.

SF1001, topsoil layer 0014, Trench 4.

Discussion

The small finds were collected during the metal detecting of the topsoil. They demonstrate activity on the site and in the surrounding areas from multiple periods, ranging from prehistoric to modern. They represent casual losses.

6.7 Animal bone

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

The evaluation produced two small fragments of animal bone with no diagnostic features. The bone derived from Sample 2 taken from pit fill 0029. The pit did not produce any other datable evidence.

6.8 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Two bulk samples were taken from ditch 0011 and pit 0028 during the evaluation. The samples were both processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1 mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Results and discussion

The samples produced small flots of 80 ml and 50 ml respectively. The majority of the material recovered was made up of fibrous rootlets. The larger fragments were removed before the remaining flot volume was rapid-scanned. Wood charcoal fragments were rare in both samples. Those observed were generally under 5 mm and are therefore considered unsuitable for radiocarbon dating or species identification.

A single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) caryopsis was observed in Sample 1 from ditch fill 0012, along with a single bulbous basal clum internode of false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum tuberosum* L.) also known as onion couch grass. This grass is intolerant of cutting or trampling and so is unusually absent from pasture, but may be present in ungrazed grasslands or arable land that has fallen fallow. The swollen basal internodes often form a chain of bulbs that will vegetatively reproduce when severed through ploughing or harrowing; therefore, the grass can quickly become an invasive weed of arable crops unless winter ploughing or burning of the soil surface is carried out. It is still under

debate as to whether or not these swollen basal nodes were used as a source of carbohydrates in their own right. Their presence along with cereal remains, however, most likely suggest that the grass has been uprooted, possibly whilst the crop was being harvested in this way (Roehrs *et al.* 2012).

Uncharred and unabraded seeds of weeds were rare within the samples. Those present were from goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), speedwell family (*Veronica* sp.), and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). Small tree or shrubs were also observed; elder (*Sambucus* sp.) berry pips and a single hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) endocarp fragment were recovered. These are considered to be part of background soil seedbank, and were likely to be intrusive within the sampled contexts.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material with only a single cereal grain being recovered. Due to the limited nature of the current flots, it is difficult to draw any conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, and possibly domestic, activities were taking place in the vicinity.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on these samples at this stage. However, if further interventions are carried out on site it is recommended that further bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated context, in order to investigate the nature of the agricultural and domestic activities taking place on site.

6.9 Discussion of the material evidence

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

General chronology of the site

Only a few sherds and pieces of struck flint from the site date to earlier prehistory and such material is most likely to be residual. Most of the pottery from the site dates to the later Iron Age and the broader Roman period, while other Roman material evidence includes CBM and a copper alloy discoidal object (SF 1000). The dates from the flint are in accordance with the pottery dates, suggesting a chronological span between the Bronze and Iron Age phases.

The only medieval find is the funnel-shaped neck of an ewer or skillet (SF 1003). A few post-medieval copper alloy objects and a single post-medieval sherd from the topsoil dated to the 16th-17th century and the latest activity at the site, attested by datable CBM and a modern copper alloy button, was placed between the 17th and 19th centuries AD.

Discussion of the material evidence by trench

Trench 3

The trench produced a Late Iron Age sherd, pieces of Roman CBM and a Bronze Age to Iron Age flake, all coming from the subsoil deposit 0006. Additionally, ditch 0011 produced an Iron Age shatter piece and a single sherd of LNE-EBA date. A single barley caryopsis in Sample 1 from ditch fill 0012 was possible evidence of agricultural and/or domestic activity in the vicinity.

Trench 5

Two pieces of Roman *tegulae* were recovered from the subsoil deposit 0017.

Trench 6

A single piece of post-medieval brick was found in the topsoil layer 0018.

Trench 7

A large post-medieval brick, dating to the 17th-18th century came from ditch 0023. Pit 0028 only produced two small pieces of burnt flint. Sample 2 from pit 0028 did not contain any useful evidence.

Trench 8

This trench produced most of the earlier prehistoric pottery from the site, dating to the LNE-EBA and broader Bronze Age. The pottery derived from the natural hollow 0036 and ditch 0038, and was mixed with a few later Iron Age and transitional Roman sherds. Two small cores, a crude scraper and various flakes from both features dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age transition, coinciding with the dates of the earlier prehistoric pottery.

Trench 9

The trench produced an edge-damaged flake and a hammerstone (SF 1001) from the topsoil layer 0033, dating sometime within the broader Bronze Age-Iron Age transition, Roman and post-medieval CBM, and a sherd from a possible Dr.37 bowl coming from the subsoil layer 0034. Ditches 0041, 0045 and 0047 mainly produced LIA-Roman and broadly Roman pottery, with a few sherds dating to earlier prehistory. A single piece from a Roman *imbrex* was found in ditch 0045. Two thick crude flakes from ditches 0045 and 0047 were of later prehistoric date.

Trench 10

This trench produced pottery from the same period as Trench 9, dating to between the LIA-Roman transition and the broader Roman period. The pottery derived from the subsoil deposit 0035, and ditches 0049 and 0053. The earliest pottery included LIA-Roman grog-tempered wares and 2nd century AD samian wares. CBM from the topsoil layer 0027, subsoil layer 0035 and gully 0051 were dated strictly to the Roman period. All features in Trench 10 were dated closely to the Roman period.

7. Discussion

7.1 Preservation of archaeological horizon

The surviving archaeological horizon and natural geological surface was identified across the site at a depth usually ranging from 0.3m to 0.7m, and was predominantly sealed by a subsoil deposit and then a modern topsoil. Frequent root disturbance was noted throughout and both topsoil and subsoil contained small quantities of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds suggesting a level of truncation to the underlying archaeological horizon.

7.2 Prehistoric

A low level of prehistoric material was recovered during the evaluation, from soil layers and occasional feature fills, but no cut features can be firmly assigned to the pre-Iron Age with any certainty and most of the material is probably residual in later features. The upper fill of hollow 0036 in Trench 8 could be of a prehistoric date and perhaps represents a remnant of a buried soil horizon that has escaped truncation by infilling this natural feature in the geology.

7.3 Late Iron Age and Roman

A more definite phase of activity in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods is indicated by several features in two of the northern trenches (9 and 10), such as ditches 0041, 0045, 0047 and 0053, which contained more sizable (albeit still small) finds assemblages of this date. The ditches themselves possibly represent a system of small agricultural enclosures, although the finds (notably the CBM), topographic position and crop marks that run across the site could well indicate occupation and potentially a building in the vicinity and this is discussed in greater detail below.

7.4 Medieval and post-medieval

Medieval and post-medieval CBM and metal small finds predominantly came from the topsoil and subsoil, apart from one fragment in ditch 0023 in Trench 7 which may date the feature or could be intrusive in an earlier, perhaps Roman fill. This material has presumably derived from the nearby settlement and agricultural activity during these

periods, perhaps being deposited on site via manuring practices etc. No features can be attributed to these phases suggesting the site was in agricultural use throughout.

7.5 The site's wider context

Generally, the site lies close to a number of known archaeological remains and has a topographic setting that overlooks the valley of Belstead Brook with an outlook to the west round to the north and the south-east, just above the 30m contour. This unusual vista in the Suffolk landscape would have been favourable for occupation, as noted by the findings on this site, but also the surrounding sites from the HER. There is a range of prehistoric activity in the area and notably a substantial number of crop marks of potentially Bronze Age ring ditches, together with a beaker inhumation and a flint scatter, though limited pre-Iron Age activity was recorded on this site. Interestingly, given the Late Iron Age-Roman occupation seen in the trenches, only limited levels of Iron Age and Roman occupation have been recorded nearby previously, although Roman finds spots of coins and a dense pottery scatter do suggest an as yet unrecognised settlement and buildings somewhere in the vicinity. This ties in with the Roman CBM recovered from the evaluation. The site is surrounded by a series of substantial linear crop marks, complex field systems, a trackway and enclosures, identified by aerial photography, to the south-west, south-east, north-east and north-west. Whilst these are undated, they may well tie into the ditches recorded herein, particularly the denser spread located in Trench 9.

In terms of its significance, the site's transitional date from the late Iron Age to Roman period is an area of research interest, as is its potential to inform on the topic of Roman rural settlement and landscape, notably planned farmsteads, agricultural regimes and a general comparison with other parts of the county and region (Medlycott 2011, 47).

8. Conclusions

The evaluation has identified residual evidence of early prehistoric activity across the site, and a small but more definite phase of Late Iron Age/Roman activity in the northern part, with a series of ditches indicating systems of probable agricultural management and material likely deriving from an area of nearby settlement.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods the site is likely to have been in agricultural use, with small quantities of material in the subsoil and topsoil presumably derived from the nearby settlement of Belstead.

9. Archive deposition

The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited with the SCCAS store in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, and ownership transferred to SCCAS, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

10. Acknowledgements

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner. The fieldwork was directed by Michael Green and carried out by Preston Boyles and Robert Billington.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan van Jennians and quantification by Matt Thompson. The specialist finds report was produced by Ioannis Smyrniaios, with contributions from Ruth Beveridge, Richenda Goffin, Michael Green and Anna West, and edited by Richenda Goffin.

The report was written and compiled by Michael Green, Rob Brooks and John Craven. Illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and the report was edited by John Craven.

11. Bibliography

- Boughton, D., 2008, *LANCUM-5FBE05: A post-medieval harness mount*, available at: <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/208486>, accessed on 28/04/2017
- British Geological Survey. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Broomfield, M., 2013 *SUR-DFB2F6: A post-medieval harness mount*, available at: <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/571696>, accessed on 28/04/2017
- Burr, G., 2009, *KENT-700363: A post-medieval coin weight*, available at: <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/275692>, accessed on 28/04/2017
- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. & Jans, J.E.A., 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*, second edition (Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Burkhuis)
- Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic Building Materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 58 (Norwich Survey)
- Egan, G., 2010, *The Medieval Household, Daily Living c.1150 – c.1450* (Woodbridge, Boydell Press)
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
- Jacomet, S., et al., 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites*, second edition (Basel, Archaeobotany Lab IPAS)
- Margeson, S., 1993, *Norwich Households: Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–78*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 58
- Medlycott, M., 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 24
- P.C.R.G., 2010, *The study of Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Papers 1 & 2, 3rd edition
- Read, B., 2008, *Hooked Clasps and Eyes* (Langport, Portcullis Publishing)
- SCCAS, 2014, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*
- Sommers, M., 2009, *Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Archaeological desk based assessment*. SCCAS Report 2009/280
- Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*, second edition (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press)
- Roehrs, H., Klooss, S. and Kirleis, W., 2012, 'Evaluating prehistoric finds of *Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum* in north-western and central Europe with an emphasis on the first Neolithic finds in Northern Germany', *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 5(1)
- Thompson, I., 1982, *Grog-Tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-Eastern England*, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 108 (Oxford)
- Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2 (London, Museum of London)
- Webster, P., 1996, *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*, Practical Handbook in Archaeology 13 (Council for British Archaeology)

Appendix 1. Context List

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0001		01	Deposit	Layer	Mid to dark grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones. Heavy root disturbance throughout. (sketch section with measurements on trench sheet 1 and below)	c. 30	1.5	0.3-0.4	0002	
0002		01	Deposit	Layer	Pale to mid reddish-brown, soft sandy silt, containing frequent to moderate amounts of small to medium sized rounded stones. Diffuse horizon with 0001	c. 30	1.5	0.05-0.2		0001
0003		02	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in trench 1 Diffuse horizon with subsoil (0004)			0.4	0004	
0004		02	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0002) in trench 1 Depth varies in places Diffuse horizon with (0003) and natural			0.10-0.20		0003
0005		03	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in trench 1 Diffuse horizon with (0006)			0.44	0006	
0006		03	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0002) in trench 1 Difficult to distinguish from (0005)			0.15	0008, 0010, 0012	0005
0007	0007	03	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with a shallow, concave profile.	1.5+	0.64	0.1		0008
0008	0007	03	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized stones. Diffuse horizon with (0005) and (0006)				0007	0006
0009	0009	03	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with steep convex edges down to a narrow concave base. Could be a natural glacial feature - edges seemed unsure and irregular in places.	1.5+	0.4	0.24		0010
0010	0009	03	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones.	1.5+	0.4	0.24	0009	0006
0011	0011	03	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with a slight curve from WSW to ESE. Has moderately sloping convex edges down to a concave base. Contained fills (0012) and (0013)	1.5+	1.44	0.46	NAT	0013
0012	0011	03	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. Upper fill of ditch [0011] Diffuse horizon with (0013) and (0006)	1.5+	1.46	0.38	0013	0006
0013	0011	03	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey, compacted/firm sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. Lower fill of ditch [0011] Diffuse horizon with (0012)	1.5+	0.5	0.12	0011	0012

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0014		04	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) Diffuse horizon with (0015) Heavy root disturbance			0.35	0015	
0015		04	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0002) Diffuse horizon with (0014)			0.29	NAT	0014
0016		05	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in trench 1 Diffuse horizon with (0017)			0.4	0017	
0017		05	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0002) Increases in depth from 0.18 at south end of trench to 0.3 at north end of trench. Roman tile in layer			0.3		0016
0018		06	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001)			0.4	0019	
0019		06	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0002) Increases in depth from around 0.2m at the south end of trench to 0.4 at the north end, where trench is going down slope.			0.4	NAT	0018
0020		07	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in trench 1 No subsoil could be seen in section in this trench, probably indistinguishable from (0020)				0022, 0024, 0026, 0030	
0021	0021	07	Ditch	Cut	Feature seen in SW corner of trench 7, appears to be linear and orientated roughly N-S, although west edge is obscured by L.O.E. Has moderately sloping slightly convex edges, down to a flattish concave base,	1.5+	c. 2.5		NAT	0022
0022	0021	07	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones. Diffuse horizon with (0020)				0021	0020
0023	0023	07	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned NE-SE, with moderately sloping convex edges down to a broad concave base. Unsure of relationship with ditch [0025]	1.5+	1.3	0.34	NAT	0024
0024	0023	07	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey-brown soft sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Diffuse horizon with (0020) and (0026)	1.5+	1.3	0.34	0023	0020
0025	0025	07	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch in plan, aligned NW-SE, with a shallow concave edge on the NE side, and no visible edge on the SW side due to undetermined relationship with ditch [0023]. Has a flattish base.	1.5+	1.1	0.18	NAT	0026
0026	0025	07	Ditch	Fill	Same description as for (0024), with which this fill is virtually indistinguishable.	1.5+	1.1	0.18	0025	0020
0027		10	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in Tr1					
0028	0028	07	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan, with moderately sloping concave edges down to a concave base. Base showed signs of scorching, where natural sand had turned red-pink				NAT	0029
0029	0028	07	Pit	Fill	Thick layer of dark grey-brown (Black!) soft sandy silt, containing occasional fragments of fire cracked flint. Disturbed by roots and burrows. Lower fill of pit [0028]				0028	0030

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0030	0028	07	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow-brown, soft sand, containing very few inclusions. Upper fill of pit [0028] wind-blown.				0029	0020
0031		08	Deposit	Layer	Topsoil, see 0001			0.3	0032	
0032		08	Deposit	Layer	Subsoil, same as 0002			0.1-0.4	0040	0031
0033		09	Deposit	Layer	Topsoil, same as 0001			0.3	0034	
0034		09	Deposit	Layer	Subsoil, same as 0002			0.3-0.5	0042, 0044, 0046, 0048	0033
0035		10	Deposit	Layer	Subsoil in trench 10, see 0002			0.3	0050, 0052, 0054	
0036	0036	08	Natural hollow	Cut	Irregular in plan with irregular moderately sloping concave sides and an irregular flat base. Prehistoric finds on the surface.	6m seen	1.5m seen	0.8	NAT	0037, 0037
0037	0036	08	Natural hollow	Fill	Mid grey brown moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions.	6m seen	1.5m seen	0.8	0036	
0038	0038	08	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W, with stepped flat sides and a concave base.	1.5m seen	1.6	0.4	NAT	0039
0039	0038	08	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey compact sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Basal fill of 2. 0.12m deep	1.5m seen	1.6m	0.12	0038	0040
0040	0038	08	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small to mid-sized flint inclusions.	1.5	1.6	0.3	0039	0032
0041	0041	09	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE, with irregular, moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Only seen in trench section due to geology and shallow nature.	1m seen	0.4m seen	0.12	NAT	0042
0042	0041	09	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown black, loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate amount of small and med sized rounded flint inclusions.	1m seen	0.4m seen		0041	0034
0043	0043	09	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W with shallow concave sides and a concave base.	1.5m seen	0.9	0.2	Nat	0044
0044	0043	09	Ditch	Fill	Light yellow brown loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	1.5m seen	0.9	0.2	0043	0034
0045	0045	09	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned ESE-WNW with shallow concave sides and a concave base.	1.5m seen	1.2	0.17	NAT	0046
0046	0045	09	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown grey moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	1.5m seen	1.2	0.17	0045	0034
0047	0047	09	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW with moderately sloping concave sides, and a flat base.	1.5	1.25	0.3	NAT	0048
0048	0047	09	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark brown loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional flint inclusions.	1.5	1.25	0.3	0047	0034

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0049	0049	10	Ditch	Cut	Ditch terminus (Roman?) NE-SW, rounded bottom, shallow and narrow course, runs with the land gradient. Not really any distinction between top soil sub soil and fill. Reappears again in trench 9?		0.8	0.3	NAT	0050
0050	0049	10	Ditch	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt, occasional pebbles up to 20mm in diameter. Friable. Single fill.		0.8	0.3	0049	0035
0051	0051	10	Gully	Cut	Straight linear. Shallow/narrow gully, one fill, indeterminable from deposits above. Flattish base, U-shaped ditch. Date unknown		0.8	0.1	NAT	0052
0052	0051	10	Gully	Fill	Greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small pebbles up to 10mm in diameter. Single fill.		0.8	0.1	0051	0035
0053	0053	10	Ditch	Cut	Straight linear, shallow, broad, U-shaped, N-S aligned, flattish base.		2.2	0.2	NAT	0054
0054	0053	10	Ditch	Fill	Greyish brown, friable, sandy silt, occasional pebbles up to 10mm in diameter. Single fill.		2.2	0.2	0053	0035
0055		07	Deposit	Layer	Subsoil, same as 0002			0.1		

Appendix 2. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Other Finds	Spotdate	Sample no.	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0006	2	5	2	232	1	52				Pre,		
0012	1	1			1	74				Pre,	01	Heat Altered Flint,
0017			2	124								
0018	1	5	1	11						Pmed,		
0024			1	1234								
0027			2	325								
0029							2	15	Stone: 1 - 14g		02	Worked Flint, Heat Altered Flint, Bone,
0033			4	334	1	8						
0034	1	3								Rom,		
0035	6	23	1	34						Pre, Rom,		
0037	3	12			5	82				Pre,		
0039	2	2			2	4				Pre,		
0040	4	6								Pre,		
0042	9	42								Pre,		
0046	14	85	1	119	1	7				Pre, Rom,		
0048	3	16			1	10				?Pre, Rom,		
0050	1	1								Rom,		
0052			1	7					Clinker: 1 - 1g			
0054	16	44								Rom,		

Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

Context	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0006	L.preh	QM(F)			p	2	5	1					LIA	
0012	E.preh	QS(G)			p	1	1	1					LNE-EBA	
0018	Pmed	LMT		int. brown glaze	p	1	5	1					Pmed	15th-16th c.
0034	Rom	SACG	Dr.37? Bowl		r	1	3	1	0.07	12	abraded	Les Martres-de-Veyre	Rom	Had-Ant
0035	LIA-Rom	BSW			p	1	1	1					LIA-Rom	
0035	LIA-Rom	GROG	jar?		r+p	3	4	1	0.04	16		red fabric with flint impurities	LIA-Rom	e. Rom
0035	Rom	SACG	bowl	possible stamp on internal of base, worn	a+b	2	18	1			highly abraded, particularly internal base	ring base complete, 4 cm base diam., Lezoux	Rom	Had-Ant
0037	E.preh	QMG		combing grooves	p	1	1	1				laminar texture	LNE-EBA	
0037	E.preh	QSFGM			p	1	4	1					BA	
0037	L.preh	QV			p	1	7	1					later IA	
0039	LIA-Rom	BSW		wiping marks	p	1	1	1				laminar texture	LIA-Rom	
0039	LIA-Rom	BSW			p	1	1	1					LIA-Rom	
0040	E.preh	BFQS		combing grooves	p	2	2	1					LNE-EBA	
0040	E.preh	QSFGM			p	1	1					prob. same as 0037	BA	
0040	E.preh	BF		light combing or hard wiping marks	p	1	3	1					BA	
0042	LIA-Rom	BSW		smoothed	p	3	12	1					LIA-Rom	
0042	L.preh	QV(F)			p	3	9	1					later MIA	
0042	E.preh	QZS(BF)M			p	3	21	1				fabric with large sand, quartzite pebbles and smooth red flint	UN	E.preh?

Context	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0046	LIA-Rom	BSW	jar with pronounced shoulder	externally smoothed, worn	r+a	2	19	1	0.05	19	abraded, joining	fabric contains sparse fine flint	LIA-Rom	
0046	LIA-Rom	BSW	recessed lid		lid	1	34	1				Aylesford-Swarling tradition, 12 cm diam. 22% of lid	LIA-Rom	
0046	Rom	GX			b+p	4	18	3					Rom	
0046	LIA-Rom	BSW			r+p	2	4	1	0.06	12	small rim		LIA-Rom	
0046	Rom	RX			p	2	7	1			joining		Rom	
0046	Rom	RX		hard wiping	p	2	2	1					Rom	
0046	E.preh	QZS(BF)M			p	1	1					same as 0042	UN	E.preh?
0048	LIA-Rom	GROG		corrugated	p	1	6	1					LIA-Rom	
0048	LIA-Rom	BSW			p	1	4	1			laminating	wheel finished	LIA-Rom	
0048	Rom	GX			p	1	6	1					Rom	
0050	Rom	RX			p	1	1	1					Rom	
0054	Rom	GX	storage jar		2r+p	11	30	1	0.16	15	highly abraded		Rom	
0054	Rom	GX			p	2	6	1				one sherd with orange core	Rom	
0054	LIA-Rom	GROG	jar?		p	1	6	1				orange fabric with grey core	LIA-Rom	E. Rom
0054	Rom	RX	crucible?		p	1	1	1				one side containing slag residues	Rom	
0054	Rom	SACG	bowl		r	1	1	1	0.05	10	highly abraded	coating worn	Rom	Had-Ant

Appendix 4. Small finds catalogue

Small Find No	Ctxt	Object name	Material	No	Wt/g	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
1000	0003	?Coin	Copper alloy	1	3	Complete, discoidal object, possible coin. Both faces worn and encrusted with dirt.	1.5			22	?Rom
1001	0014	?Coin/button	Copper alloy	1	7	Complete, discoidal object - possible coin. Both faces masked by dirt.	1.5			27	
1002	0016	?Mount/fitting	Copper alloy	1	3	Fragment of a circular, plate mount or fitting. External edge is curved and on the front is a decorated border of oblique line mouldings. Remains of a circular attachment hole. Reverse is plain.	1.5	19.5	19		
1003	0027	Vessel	Copper alloy	1	9	Rim fragment of a cast, copper alloy vessel - possibly from a funnel shaped neck of a flagon. Moulded ridge below rim.	17	2	38		Med-Pmed
1004	0027	Coinweight	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Coinweight, cast, biface. It is heavily damaged/worn around the edges. It dates to James I, 1620 - 25. It is square in plan. Obv: St Michael angel with halo and spearing dragon. Rev: crown over I I for James I. Probably made in Cologne or Nuremberg.	1.8	9.6	9.6		Pmed
1005	0027	Button	Copper alloy	1	3	Complete, cast button with discoidal head and integral wire attachment loop. It is gilded on all surfaces. Front of button is plain and corroded. Reverse has letters; Treble Gilt Stand. D Colour. 19th century date.	8			20	Mod
1006	0027	Hooked tag	Copper alloy	1	1	Incomplete hooked tag dating to c. 1500 - 1550. Tag is circular in plan and decorated with an openwork design consisting of punched holes. Some of the holes are damaged and have joined. Edge of tag is worn, loop and hook missing.	1.5	15	17.5		Pmed
1007	0033	Hammerstone	Flint	1	90	Flint pebble with hackled surface around edges from use as hammerstone. Triangular in plan, lozenge shaped in section.	30.5	49.5	61		Pre

Appendix 5. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-280890

Project details

Project name	Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead
Short description of the project	An evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of land to the south of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk, a 2.3ha area of light woodland and open scrub, was carried out to assess the impact of a proposed residential development on heritage assets. The evaluation has identified residual evidence of early prehistoric activity across the site, and a small but more definite phase of Late Iron Age/Roman activity in the northern part, with a series of ditches indicating systems of probable agricultural land management and material likely deriving from an area of nearby settlement.. During the medieval and post-medieval periods the site is likely to have been in agricultural use, with small quantities of material in the subsoil and topsoil has presumably deriving from the nearby settlement of Belstead.
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2017 End: 18-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSD 028 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25493 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/09/00901 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 5 - Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
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 BABERGH BELSTEAD Land South of Grove Hill
Study area	1.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 134 413 52.028453097512 1.111149017021 52 01 42 N 001 06 40 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35m Max: 40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
----------------------	-------------------------

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of Grove Hill Belstead, Ipswich, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M. and Craven, J.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2017/038
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	SACIC Evaluation report. A4 bound
Entered by	John Craven (john.craven@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	26 May 2017

Appendix 6. Written scheme of investigation



Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

Date: April 2017

Prepared by: Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCifA

Issued to: Trevor Sparkes (Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd)
& Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team)

© SACIC



Summary Project Details

Site Name	Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk
Site Location/Parish	Belstead
Grid Reference	TM 134 413
Access	Off Grove Hill
Planning Application No	(B/09/00901/OUT)
HER code	BSD 028
Event No.	ESF 25493
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-280890
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	Erection of nine dwellings, change of land-use for provision of a local nature reserve
Project start date	TBC
Fieldwork duration	Up to 3 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 2

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	TBC
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741232
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712233

Hire details

Plant:	Client provided	
Toilet Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location
2. Trench layout

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The whole site covers c. 1.5ha, and is located at NGR TM 134 413 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work has been granted as a condition of the relevant planning application. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (dated 15th September 2015).
- 1.5 The application site lies just to the north-east of the centre of Belstead, overlooking the valley of Belstead Brook at c.35 – 40m AOD, sloping gently down to the east. An archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken for this site (SCCAS Report 2009/280) reveals that the site is within close proximity to known archaeological remains with cropmarks recorded by aerial reconnaissance recorded immediately to the north-east (BSD 008). Its landscape setting overlooking the valley of Belstead Brook, a tributary of the River Gipping is topographically favourable for early occupation. The proposed development area has not been subject to any previous systematic archaeological survey and groundworks could disturb archaeological deposits that may exist below.
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the construction of nine new dwellings. The groundworks involved in the development are liable to damage or destroy heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the start of construction.
- 1.7 Twelve (12) trenches measuring 30m long by 1.8m and three measuring 20m long by 1.8m wide are proposed. These will be positioned to give as even coverage of the site as possible (shown in Figure 2). Trench locations are constrained in this instance by the retention of significant areas of tree retention.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (CIfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

RA1: Establish whether any archaeological deposits exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

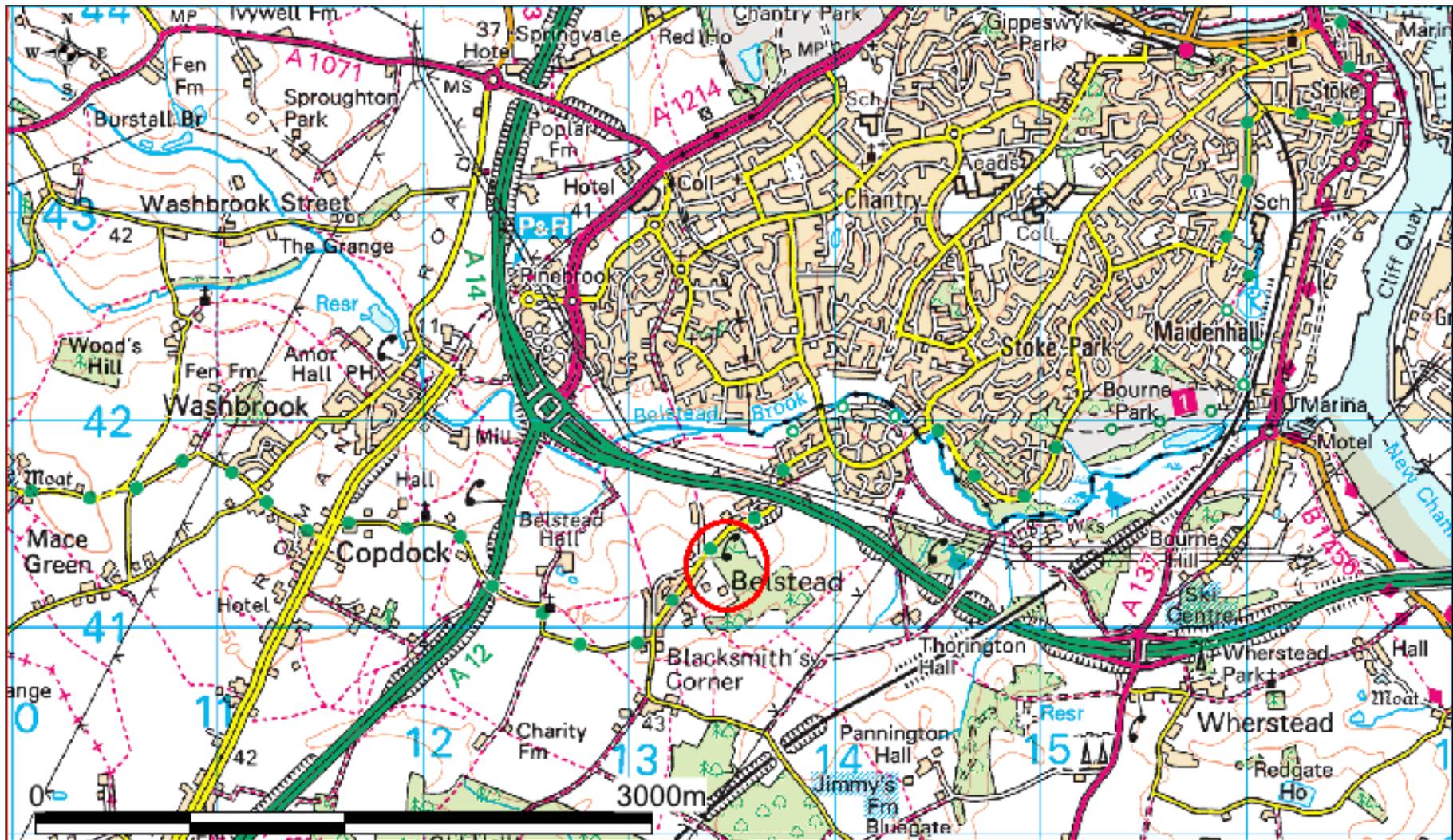
RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

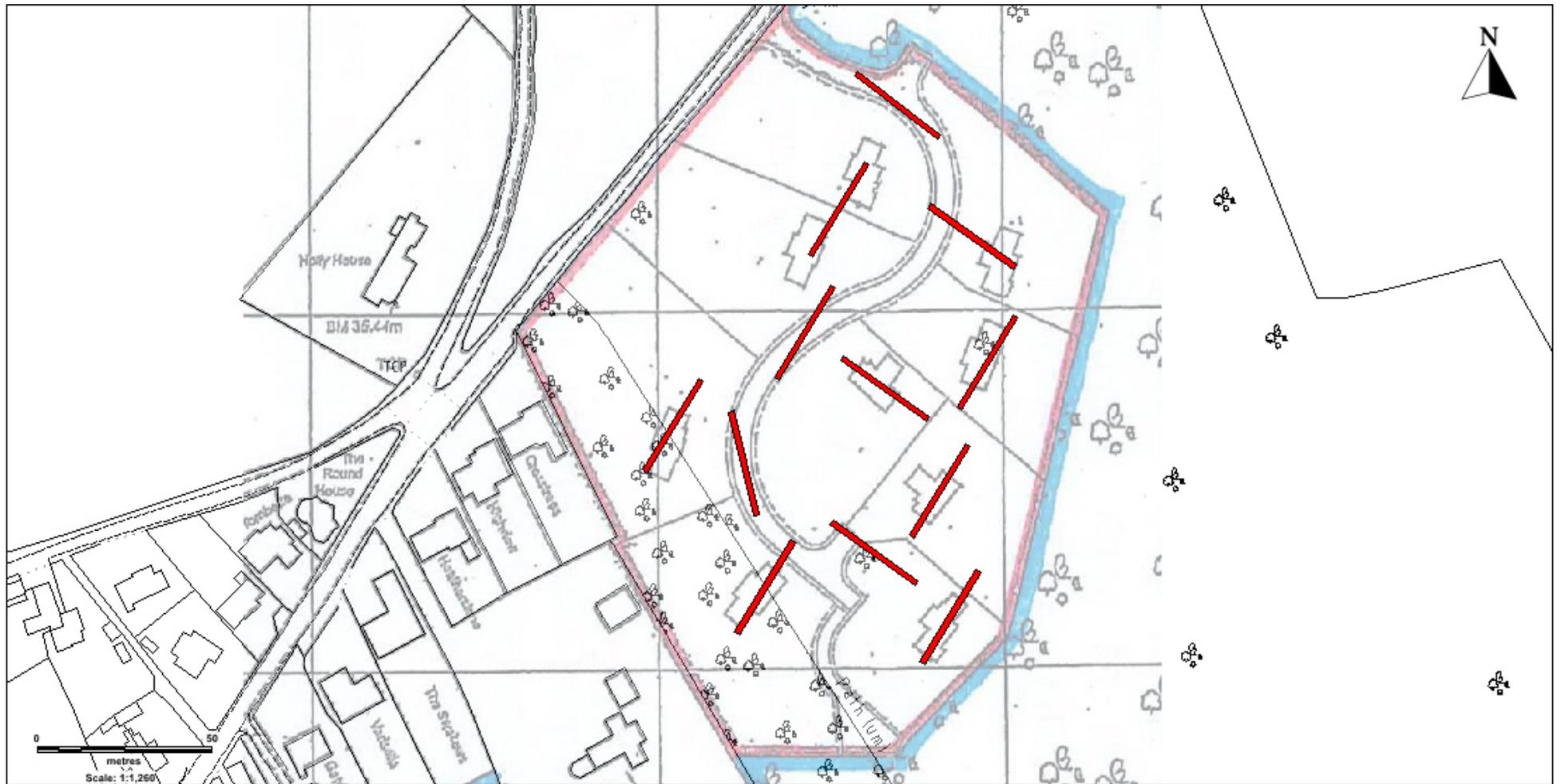
RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016

Figure 1. Site Location



Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number: 100019980

Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in red) with proposed development overlay

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ twelve 30m and three 20m long trenches, positioned to evenly sample the proposed development area. The location of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.
- 2.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.5 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if this is required.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is employed or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (version 1.3, 2011).
- 2.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.12 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 2.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 A unique HER number will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number in this instance is BSD 028 and the event number ESF 25493.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site 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 excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed 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.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 3.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2015). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site specific basis.

- 3.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.23 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 2 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assists us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

Signature:		Date:	01/02/2017
Name:	Rhodri Gardner	Position:	Managing Director

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details



To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

11 January 2017

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	HU PI 9129989/1450
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to their usual terms and conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions and exclusions of the applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of information only and evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no rights to the holder and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder of the certificate to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tariq Mian", written over a blue circular stamp.

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance

Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF

Tel: 0344 892 1656 Fax: 0344 892 1657 Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk

www.towergateinsurance.co.uk

10ZAAQ1

Towergate Insurance is a trading name of Towergate Underwriting Group Limited. Registered in England No. 4043759.
Registered address: Towergate House, Eclipse Park, Sittingbourne Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3EN. Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.



Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC



www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic

