

**The Former Cherry Tree PH & Adjacent Land,
Gedding Road, Drinkstone, Suffolk**

Planning applications: 2691/07, 3190/10 & 0810/12

HER Ref: DRK 033

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(April 2012)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: The former Cherry Tree PH & adjacent land, Gedding Road, Drinkstone, Suffolk, IP30 9SZ

Client: Gipping Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3190/10 (renewal of 2691/07) & 0810/12

Development: Redevelopment of former Cherry Tree PH buildings to one residential dwelling & the construction of 14 new houses & associated works

Date of fieldwork: 19-21 March, 2012

HER Ref: DRK 033

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-123259

Grid ref: TL 959 603

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench detail

4. The Finds
5. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Extract from Drinkstone tithe map

Fig. 3 Extract from second edition Ordnance Survey map

Fig. 4 Trench location and proposed building footprints (Sue Holden)

Fig. 5 Plan & section (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written Scheme of Investigation

Summary: Drinkstone, former Cherry Tree PH, Gedding Road (DRK 033, TL 959 603) evaluation trenching of a 1.30 hectare site on what had largely been part of Drinkstone Green until the mid 19th century revealed results consistent with low intensity past land use related to the grazing of livestock as only one small ditch of relatively recent date was found. The former Cherry Tree PH complex dates to the late 19th century and lies on that small part of this site which straddles part of the eastern green edge. However no features on any age were revealed around the green edge with all the stray finds from the upcast spoil being of 19th century, or later, date save one small sherd of medieval pottery (John Newman Archaeological Services for Gipping Homes).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Gipping Homes Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works of the area around the former Cherry Tree PH, Gedding Road, Drinkstone (see Fig. 1) that is to be developed for residential use as required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application 3190/10 (a renewal of 2691/07). The evaluation requirements, including the preparation and approval of a Written Scheme of Investigation by the appointed contractor (see Appendix II) were set out in a Brief set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition. The overall site including the former public house has been vacant for some years and has been in the planning system during this period. A current application, 0810/12, has been submitted recently for the redevelopment of the Cherry Tree PH buildings to form one residential dwelling, previous applications had proposed demolition of these structures, and the construction of 14 new houses and associated works on the adjoining 1.30 hectare site (see Fig. 4).

1.2 The parish of Drinkstone is some 7.5 miles east of Bury St Edmunds on part of the Till plateau of south central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape largely on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series and outcrops of better drained sands and gravels where watercourses cut through the Till plateau. Historically medieval and later settlement in the parish has largely been split between one focus around the church and another around Drinkstone Green some 1200m to the south where the proposed development site on the Gedding Road is located (see Fig. 1). The site lies between the 68m and 76m OD and has a north-westerly aspect with a gentle slope looking towards the River Bourn which is c1100m distant. The former Cherry Tree PH is located close to the eastern edge of the site (see Fig. 4) and is a large, brick built structure of c1900 with former hard surfaced yards and car park surrounding it. The remainder of the site was largely grassed, soft ground at the time of the evaluation which, having become heavily overgrown in recent years, had been cleared with some superficial topsoil scraping in the central part of the site.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned residential development was therefore generated by the site's location within the area where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval activity may exist close to one of the main foci for historic settlement in the parish. Examination of the parish tithe map of 1838-9 (see Fig. 2) indicated that the site lies almost totally within what was then the surviving feature of the local medieval landscape that was Drinkstone Green. Only the area immediately around and to the east of the former Cherry Tree PH lies on the eastern green edge within plot 306 as mapped in 1838-9. Settlement on the green would not be expected in the medieval or earlier Post medieval period as this area was held communally for grazing and other uses but is more likely along the green edge as can be seen on the extract of tithe map included as Fig. 2 below where various farms and cottages can be seen fringing the green. Construction of the Cherry Tree PH can be dated to the late 19th century as it is not shown on the first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map for the area of 1880 but is shown on the second edition map of 1903 (see Fig. 3). Drinkstone Green is also clearly shown as having been enclosed and subdivided by 1903 with the current road pattern in place and a number of houses constructed along the Gedding Road.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The proposed development area on the Gedding Road, Drinkstone Green, was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 4) laid out on a grid basis to sample all parts of the site using a wheeled 180 machine equipped with a 1.60m toothless bucket on its back arm which was under archaeological supervision at all times. The 11 trenches were all 1.8m wide and varied in length between 20m and 40m with the total length of trenches opened being 376m giving an evaluation sample of 676.8m², or 5.2%, of the c1.30 hectare site.

2.2 The exposed, naturally occurring, glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trenches, which varied from a very pale brown or orange silty sand with flints over much of the site with heavy Till type clay only being found on the eastern edge, was closely examined for archaeological features and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned. The upcast spoil and the base of the trenches was examined visually and by an experienced metal detector user for any finds as were the topsoil scraped areas around the site. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken over three dry and sunny days. The single feature that was identified was hand excavated, planned and the respective section against the side of trench 11 was drawn. This feature was not sampled for palaeoenvironmental evidence as fragments of Post medieval peg tile were found within the fill. Finally the trenches were plotted in relation to locally mapped features and a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works and the site in general.

3. Results

3.1 The overall evaluation results giving individual trench details are summarised in Table 1 below (see also Fig. 4):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological /natural features/finds
1	NW-SE	40	–	150/200	Very pale brown silty sand with small & medium sized flints	–
2	NE-SW	40	200	250/350	(as T1)	–
3	NW-SE	40	150	150	(as T1)	–
4	NE-SW	30	100	150	(as T1)	–
5	E-W	40	300	400/500	Yellow clay with flints	20 th century debris in upcast spoil plus one sherd med cware (wt 5g)
6	NW-SE	26	150	200	(as T5)	Modern soakaway at southern end, 20 th century debris in upcast spoil
7	NW-SE	40	–	100/150	(as T1)	
8	NE-SW	20	–	200	(as T1)	
9	NW-SE	30	150	150/200	Orange silty sand with flints	
10	NE-SW	30	150	200	(as T9)	
11	NE-SW	40	200	200	(as T9)	One small NW/SE aligned Pmed ditch- 0002/0003
Total/ summary		376 (676.8m ²)	Topsoil already removed in T1, T7 & T8	Subsoil- mid brown silty sandy except T5 & T6- mid brown clay	Only the eastern, green edge part of the site proved to be clayey type Till deposits, the remainder was a silty sand with flints	One feature and a general lack of stray finds of pre later 19 th century date

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in Table 1 above the majority of the trenches did not reveal any archaeological features or artefactual evidence for past activity of any antiquity. The single recorded feature was a small, north-west/south-east aligned, ditch (0002) located 2.60m from the western end of trench 11 (see Figs. 4 & 5) which was 500mm wide and 200mm deep. This feature contained a mid brown silty sand fill (0003) which contained two small fragments of Post medieval peg tile and it is notable that its alignment is parallel to recently mapped boundaries to the east and west. The only other feature revealed in the trenching was a brick rubble filled soakaway of 20th century date at the southern end of trench 6. This latter trench was lengthened at its northern end from a planned 20m to 26m in order to try and cross the likely line of the green edge (see Fig. 4) to test for the presence of any green edge ditch. However no features were revealed and the trench could not be further extended in this direction due to the line of an existing drainage pipe.

4. The Finds

4.1 The visual inspection and metal detector search of the upcast spoil, trenches and topsoil scraped areas did not recover any finds of any great age save one small sherd (wt 5g) of medieval coarseware with a sandy, Hollesley type ware, fabric from trench 5. The few other pottery sherds noted were in the upcast spoil of trenches 5 and 6 close to the former Cherry Tree PH buildings and consisted of two sherds of 18th/19th century glazed red earthenware and a small number of 19th/20th century refined white ware sherds with blue transfer decoration. These trenches close to the former green edge were also the only ones that revealed any quantity of building material in the upcast spoil with a low to moderate presence of small later Post medieval brick and tile fragments. The remaining trenches across the central and western parts of the site revealed largely clean spoil save occasional debris of 20th century date.

4.2 The metal detector search carried out during the evaluation revealed a similar patterning for the stray finds as outlined for the ceramic finds in section 4.1 above with all of finds being found close to the former public house buildings. The majority of these finds were coins with the oldest being a Queen Victoria halfpenny dated 1890 and a group of four late Victorian farthings that have suffered heat damage. A King George V halfpenny dated 1921 was also recovered as were a few post 1971, decimal halfpennies, pennies and two pence pieces. The only non-ferrous artefacts that could be dated were a decorative copper alloy key hole plate 18th/19th century date and an aircraft cannon shell case of World War II type. As with the stray ceramic finds the upcast spoil from the trenches away from the vicinity of the public house complex proved to contain very few finds of any date.

5. Conclusion

5.1 As outlined in section 1.3 above an examination of the relevant historic map sources indicated that the majority of this planned development site lies on what was open green until the mid 19th century where settlement related activity of medieval or earlier Post medieval date is unlikely to have taken place. The evaluation trenching confirmed that the central and western parts of the site had seen very little activity of any intensity in the past consistent with land use mainly as a communal grazing area with the single feature revealed (0002) being of recent date.

5.2 As this development site runs across the former green edge on its eastern side some potential for past green edge settlement activity was present around the former public house buildings. However only one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered in this area with other ceramic and coin finds from the upcast spoil of trenches 5 and 6 indicating use only for agricultural purposes until the public house was constructed in the c1890/1900 period. No evidence was revealed for any green edge ditch though much of the potential line of this feature was inaccessible under the area around and in front of the former public house which is under buildings or hard surfacing that will be retained or close to an existing drain run.

5.3 One point of interest from the evaluation trenching is that the local glaciofluvial deposits vary between what was former green and the area to the east outside the green. The latter area of the site proved to be on a typical heavy Till type clay with a well developed depth of c1m of top and subsoil. However the former green area in

the central and western parts of the site revealed a silty sand that is likely to have been freer draining and had less developed top and subsoil deposits. This difference is likely to be more than coincidence with medieval farmers using the better drained silty sand area as open green for grazing animals and vital activities such as collecting hay for fodder.

5.4 Based on these largely negative evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need be carried out at this site.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. DRK 033.

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

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Gary, the machine operator from, J T Few Plant, James Armes for the metal detector search and Sue Holden for her specialist input to the evaluation reporting).

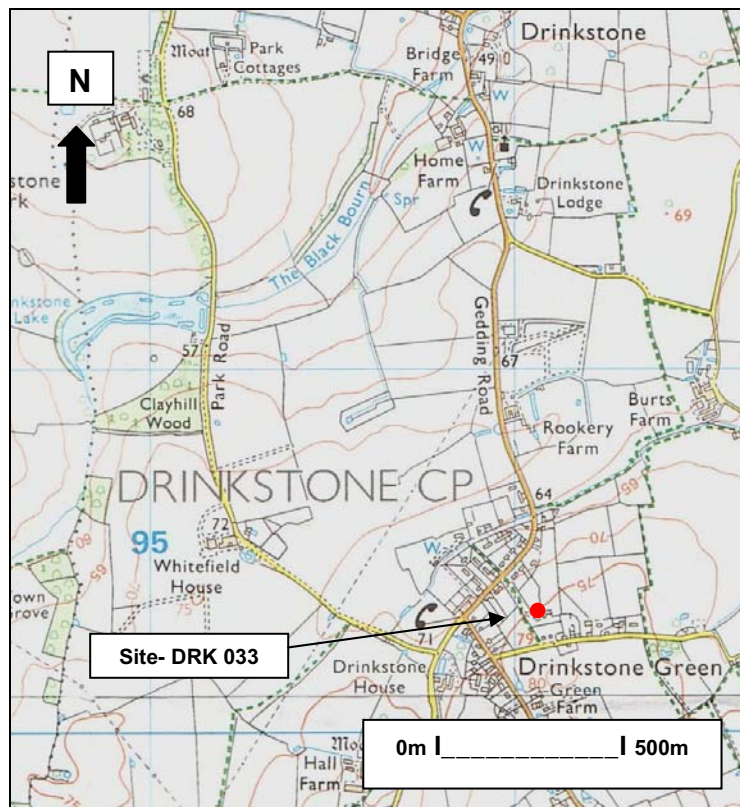


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Extract from Drinkstone tithe map of 1838/9
(site of Cherry Tree PH shown in red)

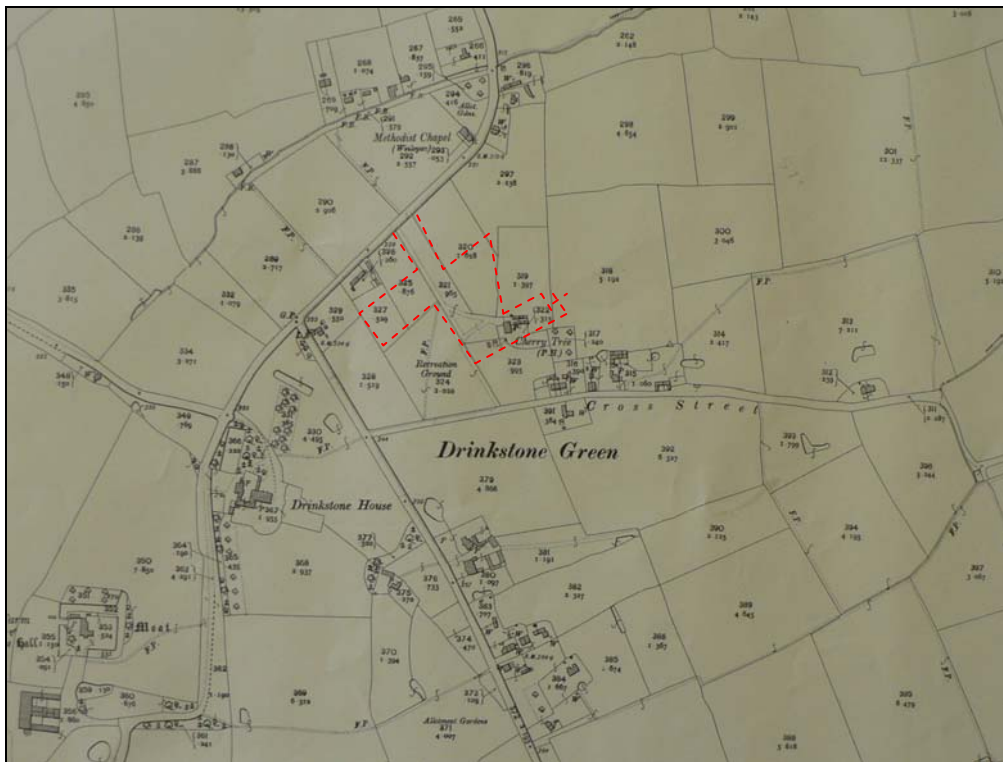


Fig. 3: Extract from second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1903
(showing approx. site outline as red dashed line)

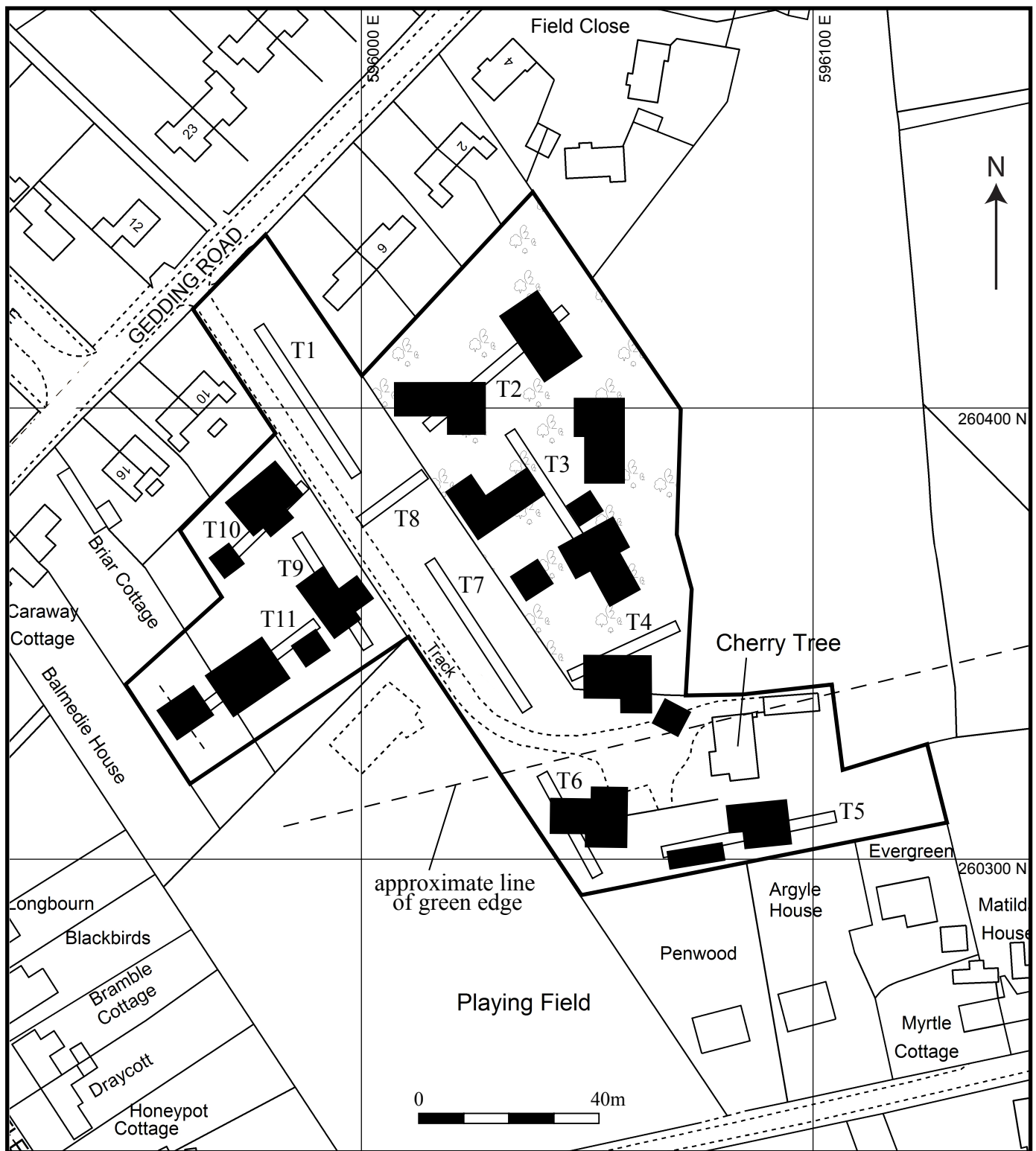
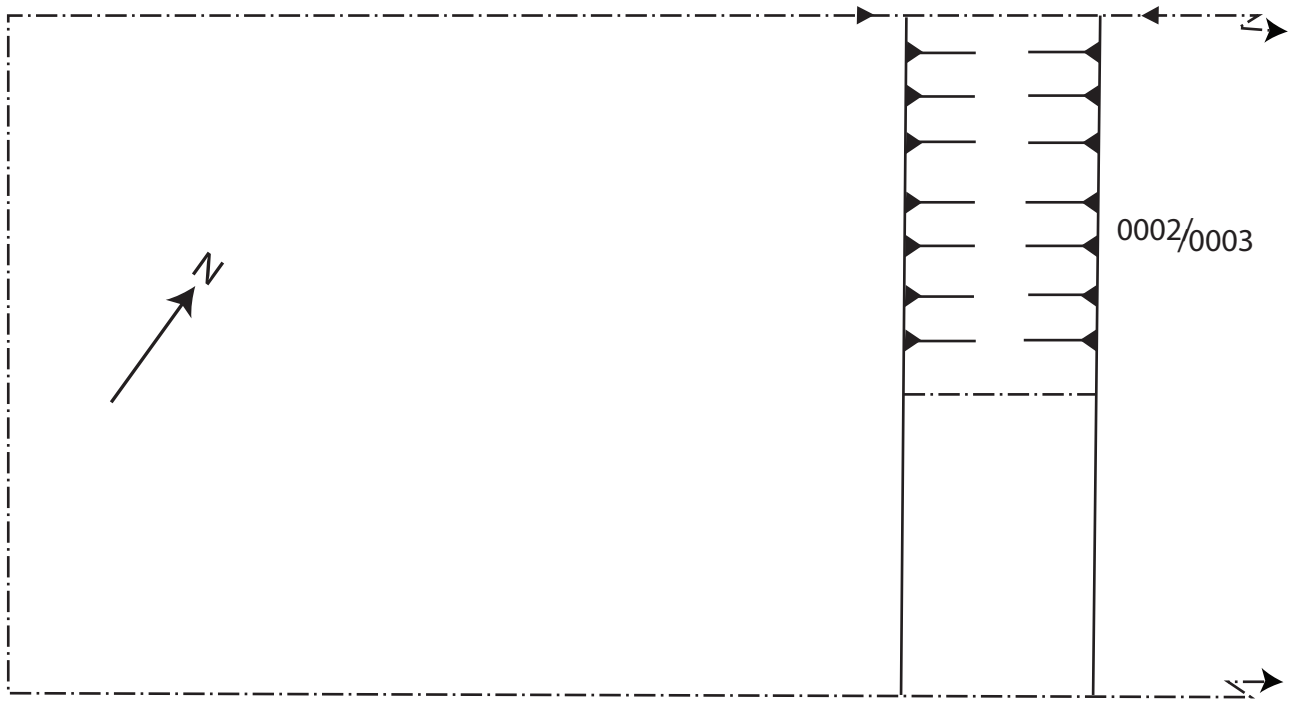


Fig. 4: Trench plan and proposed building footprints.
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012. All rights reserved LN 100049722)



Trench 11

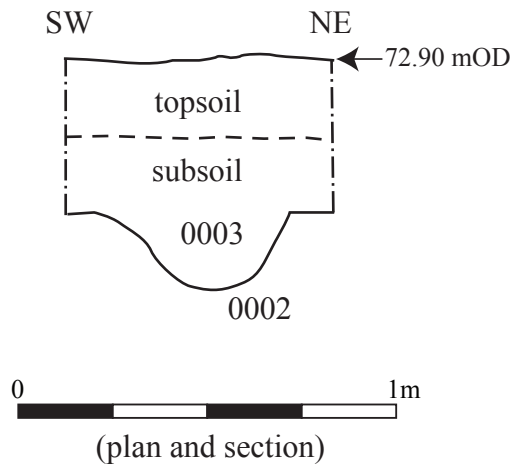


Fig. 5: Plan and section of feature 0002 (at western end of T11).

Appendix I- Images



General view of PH buildings from north-west



General view of PH buildings from south-west



Trench 1 from south



Trench 2 from south-west



Trench 3 from south



Trench 5 from east



Trench 6 from south



Trench 10 from north-east



Trench 11 from south-west



Ditch 0002 in T 11 from south

**The Former Cherry Tree PH & Adjacent Land,
Gedding Road, Drinkstone, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The former Cherry Tree PH & adjacent land, Gedding Road, Drinkstone, Suffolk

Client: Gipping Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 2691/07-3190/10 & 2963/08

Proposed development:

2963/08 Erection of 6 dwellings (inc. two affordable)

3190/10 Redevelopment of part of Cherry Tree PH site to community use, extension of adjacent playing field & erection of 9 dwellings (replacing 2691/07)

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2011_10_18_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_ The former Cherry Tree PH, Drinkstone

Grid ref: TL 960 603

Area: c1.30 ha

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

1. Introduction

1.1 Gipping Homes Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on the decision notices for planning applications 2963/08 and 3190/10 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. Overall the two applications cover the construction of 15 dwellings at the site of the former Cherry Tree PH, Gedding Road, Drinkstone, and on adjacent land in addition to redevelopment of part of the site for community use and extension of the adjacent playing field.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The parish of Drinkstone is some 7.5 miles east of Bury St Edmunds on part of the Till plateau of south central Suffolk in an area characterised by a gently rolling landscape on heavy clay with flint soils of the Hanslope series. Historically medieval and later settlement in the parish has largely been split between one focus around the church and another around Drinkstone Green some 1200m to the south where the proposed development site (PDS) is located. The PDS lies between the 70m and 75m OD contours and has a north-westerly aspect with a gentle slope looking towards the River Bourn which is c1100m distant. The former Cherry Tree PH is located close to the eastern edge of the PDS and is a large, brick built structure of c1900 with former hard surfaced yards and car park surrounding. The remainder of the PDS is largely grassed, soft ground which, having become heavily overgrown in recent years, has been cleared with some superficial topsoil scraping in the central part of the site.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological potential, recorded in the County Historic Environment

Record, within the historic settlement core. There is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location.' An evaluation therefore being required to assess the archaeological potential of the PDS through systematic, linear trenches sampling all parts of the PDS to:

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

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval settlement and related activities may exist. Examination of the Drinkstone tithe map of 1838-9 (see below) indicates that the PDS lies almost totally within what was then the surviving feature of the local medieval landscape that was Drinkstone Green. Only the area immediately around and to the east of the former Cherry Tree PH lies on the green edge within plot 306 as mapped in 1838-9. Settlement on the green would not be expected on the green but is more likely along the green edge. This area in particular should be targeted though within the footprint area of The Cherry Tree PH little survival can be anticipated.

4.2 The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed, a strategy can be formulated for the possible preservation in situ or, failing that, systematic recording of deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for 9 residential dwellings on what is mainly soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% trenched sample of the development area of 1.30ha which equates to 650m² or 361m of 1.8m wide trench. This will be undertaken using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

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

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-

possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

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

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of

hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work)
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, however examination of the topographic location of

the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required. The

report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up, a vector plan in .dxf format will be provided for the HER of the trench layout.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

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

6.3 A site visit and discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

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

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

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

7. Specialists

Conservation:

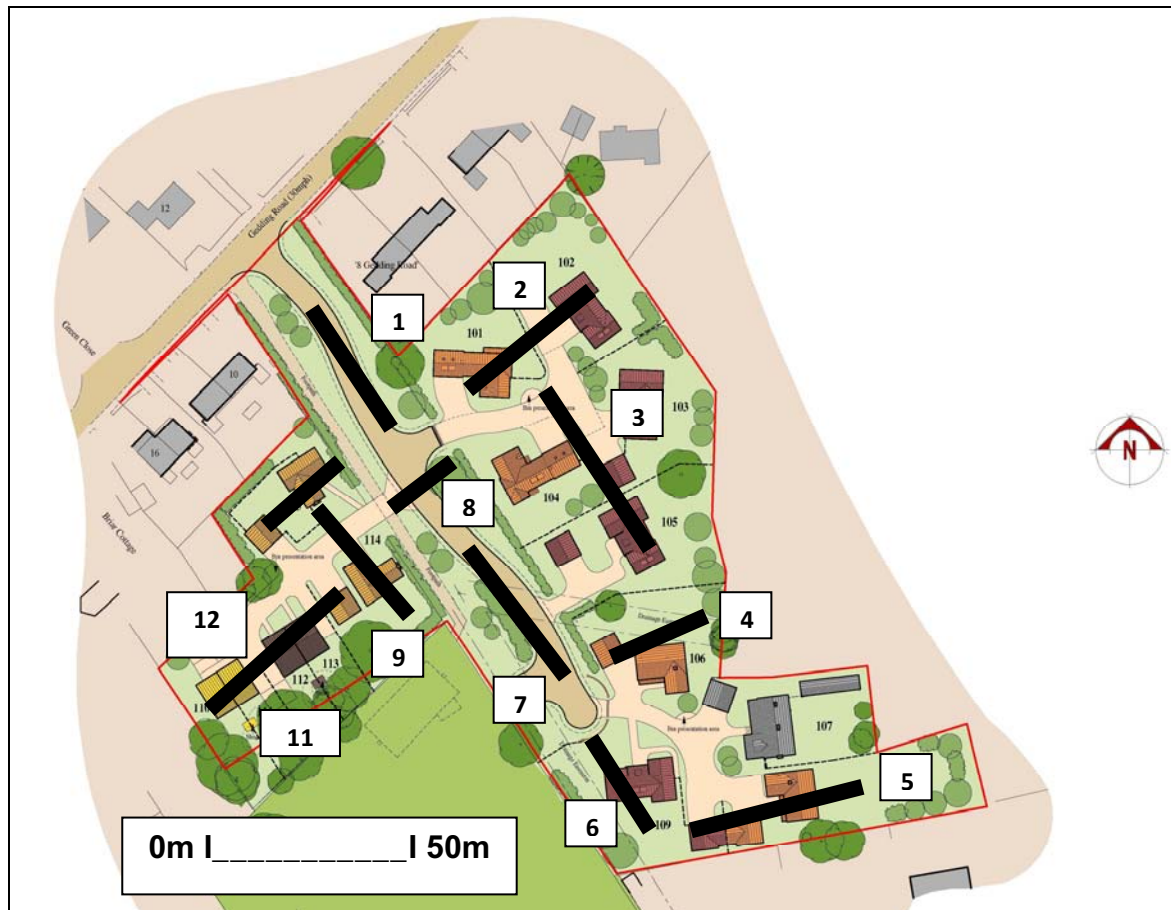
Conservation Services

Faunal remains:

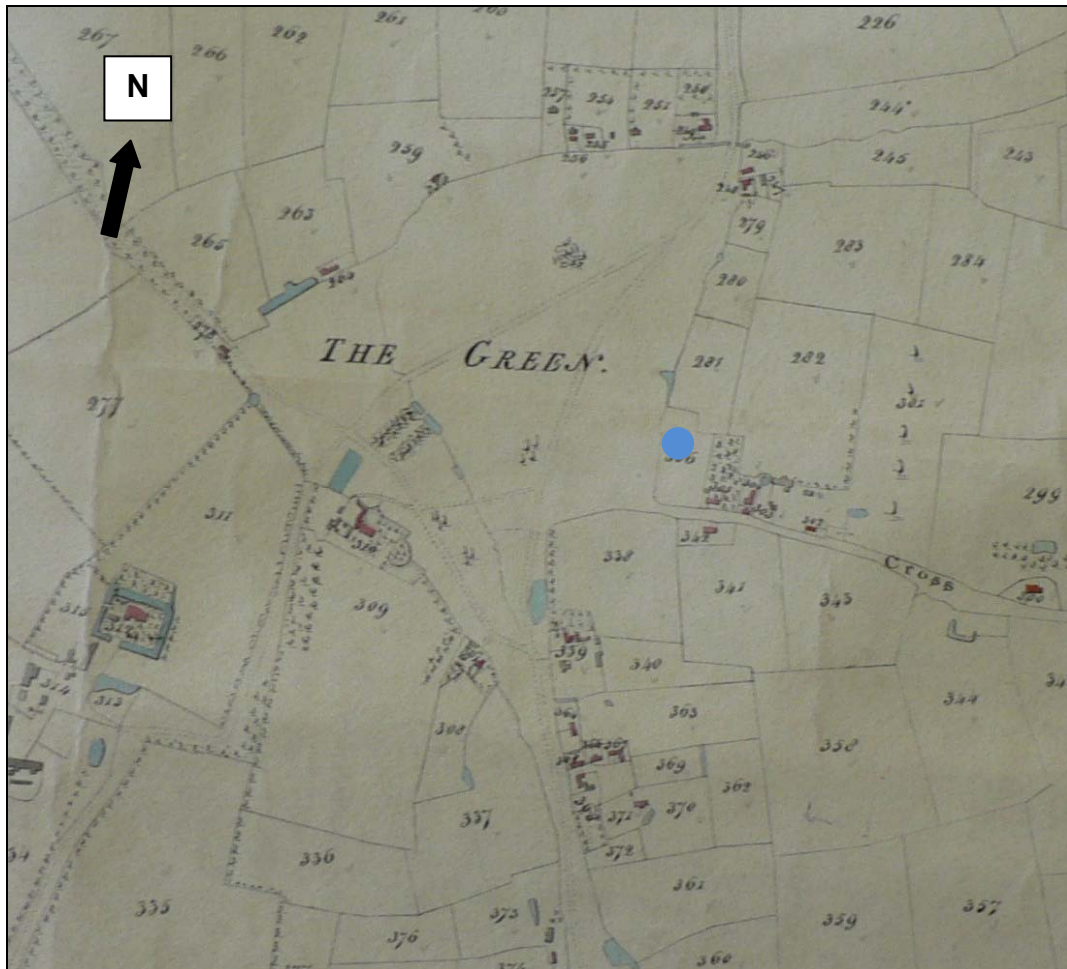
J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches



Extract from Drinkstone tithe map of 1838-9, future site of Cherry Tree PH shown in pale blue, most of planned development to west on *The Green*