

**The Spinney, Meeting Lane,
Grundisburgh, Suffolk**

Planning application: C/13/0687

HER Ref: GRU 045

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(October 2013)

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Site details for HER

Name: The Spinney, Meeting Lane, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, IP13 6UB

Clients: Michael Howard Homes

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/0687

Development: Demolition of existing bungalow & redevelopment of site to provide two houses, parking & landscaping

Date of fieldwork: 27 September, 2013

HER Ref: GRU 045

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-159158

Grid ref: TM 2252 5082

Site area: 2200m²

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Summary: Grundisburgh, The Spinney, Meeting Lane (GRU 045, TM 2252 5082) evaluation trenching following the demolition of a mid 20th century bungalow and prior to the construction of two new houses did not reveal any evidence for past activity save one clay tobacco pipe stem fragment (John Newman Archaeological Services for Michael Howard Homes).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Michael Howard Homes commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works at the site of a planned small scale residential development following the demolition of a bungalow at The Spinney, Meeting Lane, Grundisburgh (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/13/0687, set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Grundisburgh is located some 4 miles north-west of Woodbridge in south-east Suffolk with the modern village being a moderately large rural settlement close to the northern edge of the parish. The historic core to the village clusters round the parish church and the crossing point of a small stream that runs into the east Suffolk River Lark some 240m north of the proposed development site (PDS). Meeting Lane is shown on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 though no buildings were present along its length at that date. The PDS lies at c25m OD with the ground dropping away gently from south to the north and north-east while soils are mixed in the area as the parish is on the boundary between the heavy clays of the Till deposits of central Suffolk and the lighter sands and gravels to the east and a recent evaluation some 50m to the north (HER GRU 041) revealed deposits varying from silty sands to clay with flints.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this proposed development site was therefore generated by its location towards the southern edge of the historic core to the village where a mid to late Saxon origin is indicated by pottery scatters (HER GRU 025 & 029) to the north-west (see Fig. 1). In addition evidence for Roman period activity in the vicinity is suggested by the find of a coin (HER GRU 003) some 180m to the south of the site.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed small scale residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket following the demolition of the bungalow that formerly occupied the site to floor slab level. The machine was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity and while the relevant brief called for 80m of trenching this had to be reduced to 60m as the eastern quarter of the site was inaccessible due to the presence of various trees which are to be retained in addition to a drive at the western end and a large pile of building debris over the area of the demolished bungalow.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken on a dry and sunny day. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from

nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as nothing of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	16	200	250-300 of a mid brown clay subsoil	Very pale grey degraded chalk with pockets of stiff pale brown clay	Only modern material
2	Northeast-southwest	16	250	250 (as T1)	Stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints and pockets of very soft pale grey degraded chalk	As T1 plus one Pmed clay tobacco pipe stem frag.
3	Northwest-southeast	16	250	250 (as T1)	Stiff pale brown chalk clay with flints	Two 700mm wide stone filled drain trenches of mid 20 th century date
4	Northwest-southeast	12	250	250 (as T1)	As T3	As T1
		60 (108m ²)		Overall trench depth 500-550		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above no features of any archaeological significance were revealed during the evaluation with the 500mm to 550mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising a 250mm depth of topsoil over 250mm to 300mm of mid brown clay subsoil. Across the site the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit proved to be stiff pale brown chalky clay with flints and occasional pockets of soft, light grey degraded chalk. The only features revealed in the four trenches were two stone filled drainage trenches of mid 20th century date.

3.3 The only find of any age recovered from the site was a small fragment (5g) of clay tobacco pipe stem of later Post medieval date with all the other ceramic, glass and non-ferrous metal finds being of post 1900 date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of this proposed small scale residential development site it can only be concluded that it lies in an area which has seen little activity of any intensity in the past. It was also notable that the site lacked any evidence for past arable use with no plough scars in the subsoil or glaciofluvial deposit below and no evidence for any field drains on what is an area of heavy ground that would not have encouraged free drainage. Therefore it can be suggested that the area of this site has mainly been in use as pasture or as woodland or orchard in the past.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned small scale residential development site.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. GRU 045.

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 everyone from Michael Howard Homes and to Sean the machine operator for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

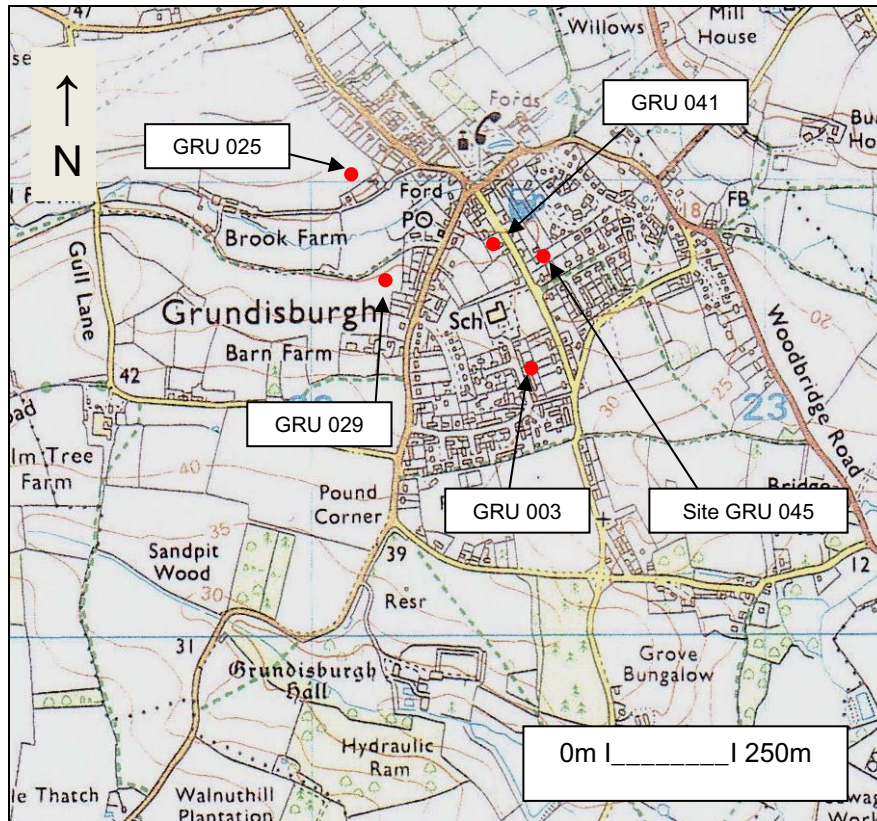


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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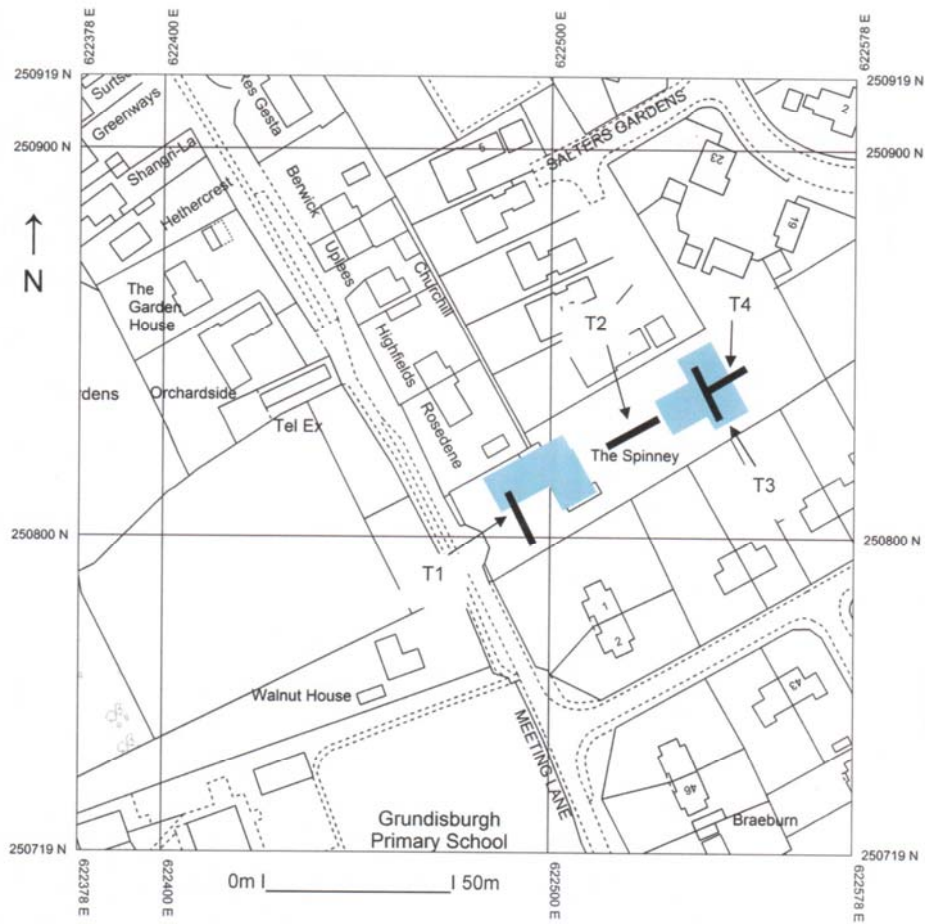


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (new house footprints- light blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from road



General view from east



Trench 1 from north



Trench 2 from west

Trench 3 from south with modern stone filled drains



Trench 4 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 deposit profile

**The Spinney, Meeting Lane,
Grundisburgh, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The Spinney, Meeting Lane, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, IP13 6UB

Client: Michael Howard Homes Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/13/0687

Proposed development: Demolition of existing bungalow & redevelopment of site to provide two houses, parking & landscaping

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief: SCCAS_The Spinney_Grundisburgh_Eval_Spec

Grid ref: TM 2250 5087

Current land use & area: Bungalow & garden, c0.28ha

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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 Michael Howard Homes Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small scale residential development. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition on planning application C/13/0687 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr R Hoggett of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of two houses with associate parking and landscaping within the plot of land currently containing The Spinney, Meeting Lane, Grundisburgh following the demolition of the existing bungalow. The evaluation trenching will be carried out before the demolition causes any ground disturbance.

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. 1.2 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Grundisburgh is located some 4 miles north-west of Woodbridge in south-east Suffolk with the modern village being a moderately large rural settlement close to the northern edge of the parish. The historic core to the village clusters round the parish church and the crossing point of a small stream that runs into the east Suffolk River Lark some 240m north of the proposed development site (PDS). Meeting Lane is shown on Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 though no buildings were present along its length at that date. The PDS lies at c25m OD with the ground dropping away gently from south to north; soils are mixed in the area as the parish is on the boundary between the heavy clays of the Till deposits of central Suffolk and the lighter sands and gravels to the east and a recent evaluation some 50m to the north (HER GRU 041) revealed deposits varying from silty sands to clay with flints.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant specification- 'This application, for the redevelopment of the site to provide two houses, lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. The proposed development is located on the edge of the

historic settlement core of Grundisburgh, and in proximity to finds of Saxon and Roman date (HER refs GRU 003 and GRU 029). There is high potential to encounter important heritage assets of archaeological significance at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'

3.2 The presence of Roman period activity close to the PDS is suggested by the find of a coin of that date (HER GRU 003) some 180m to the south. The Mid-Late Saxon and later archaeological evidence from Grundisburgh is more definite with pottery scatters having been identified (HER GRU 025 & 029) close to the church and on the north-western fringe of the village. In addition archaeological excavation recorded evidence for a structure of Mid-Late Saxon date during the redevelopment of The Old School immediately to the west of the church. These findings are of particular interest as Grundisburgh is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 though a settlement clearly existed and it appears likely that it was included under the entry for the adjacent parish of Burgh with the combined entry possibly forming the remnant of a significant Mid-Late Saxon land holding. The recent evaluation to the north however (HER GRU 041) did not reveal any archaeological deposits.

3.2 The site is therefore seen as having high potential for archaeological deposits to be present and the proposed development works would cause significant ground disturbance. Therefore the LPA has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological works taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and allow the assessment and study of any heritage assets at the site before they are damaged or destroyed. The initial stage of this programme of works is the evaluation by trial trenching to an agreed trench plan of a 5% by area sample of the site.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential relates to the proposed development area's close proximity to areas where evidence for Roman, Mid-Late Saxon and medieval activity has been recorded. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the site 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 and sampling of

deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost before any other ground works commence following the issuing of an additional specification.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a small scale residential development of two houses on what is largely soft ground though part is covered by the existing bungalow. The overall area of the development area is c0.28ha giving a 5% sample target of 150m² which equates to c80m of 1.80m wide trenches. It is intended to place all of the four specified 20m long trenches in soft ground if possible.

5. The attached map extract shows the proposed trenching layout designed to sample the site. With a minimum 1.20m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 360 machine, operated by an experienced driver, this will give a sample size of 5% of the proposed development area. 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 of high resolution digital images and monochrome film 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, road surfaces, kilns or ovens, 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 (this is assessed as being a low possibility on this site) 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.

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 pottery production or 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 and a recent evaluation nearby indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is very 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 deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of 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 for the County HER and for the client if requested. The site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record before field work starts and an HER number is issued 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 of the trench locations for integration into the County HER Mapinfo base.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, 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 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely, the only known one being water mains on along the southern boundary. 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.

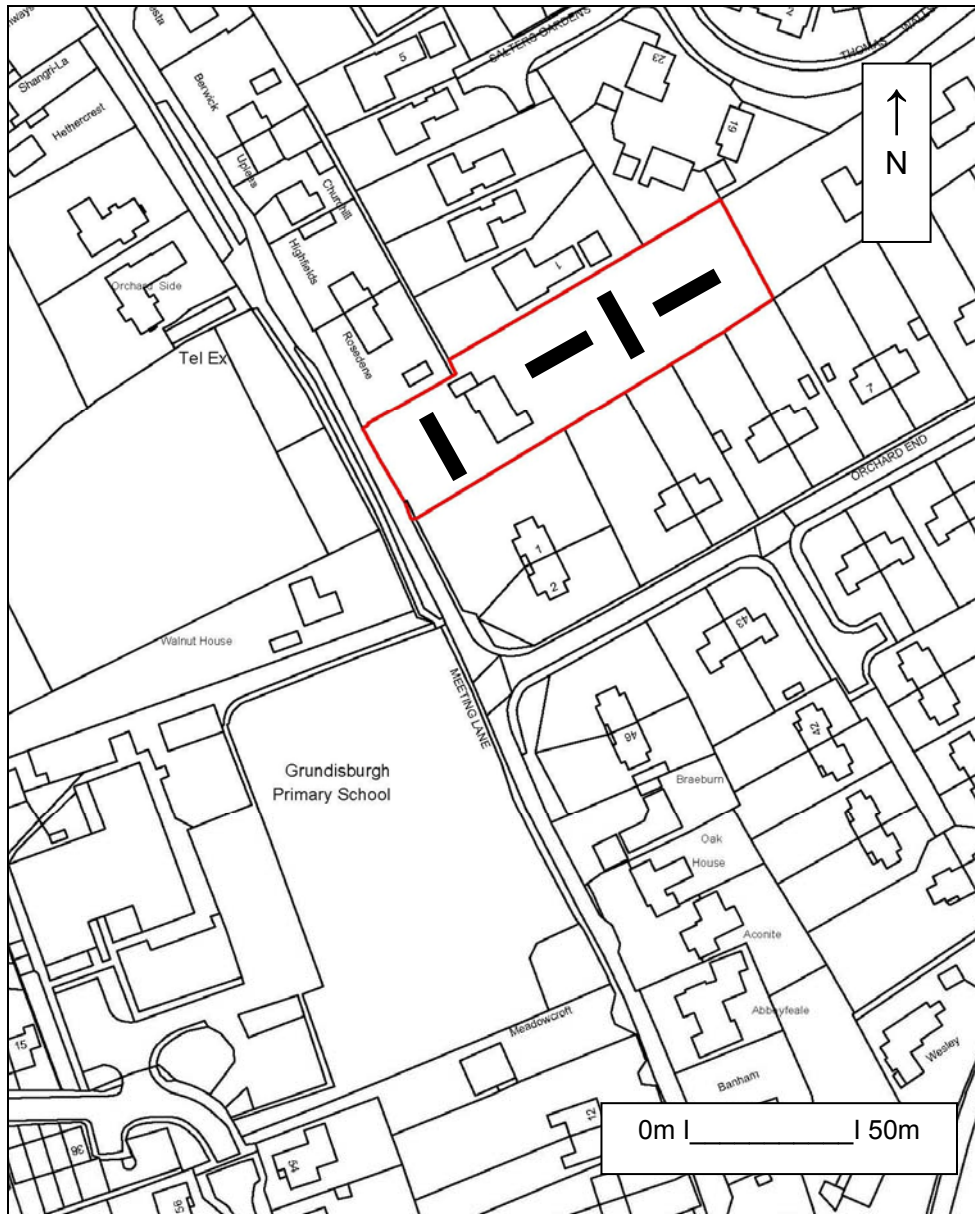
John Newman Archaeological Services

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

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

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (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 (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Later IA & Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed trial trenching (4 x 20m each)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-159158

Project details

Project name	The Spinney, Meeting Lane, Grundisburgh, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Grundisburgh, The Spinney, Meeting Lane (GRU 045, TM 2252 5082) evaluation trenching following the demolition of a mid 20th century bungalow and prior to the construction of two new houses did not reveal any evidence for past activity save one clay tobacco pipe stem fragment.
Project dates	Start: 27-09-2013 End: 27-09-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	GRU 045 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/13/0687 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL GRUNDISBURGH THE SPINNEY, MEETING LANE
Postcode	IP13 6UB
Study area	2200.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 2252 5082 52 1 52 06 37 N 001 15 00 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 25.00m Max: 26.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title The Spinney, Meeting Lane, Grundisburgh, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
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 Date 2013
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
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