

**Land Opposite No's 57-61 Judith Avenue,
Knodishall, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/13/2461/FUL

HER Ref: KND 022

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2015)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land opposite no's 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall, Suffolk, IP17 1UY

Clients: Mr N Evans

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/2461/FUL

Development: Erection of 8 dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 27 & 28 January, 2015

Event ref: ESF 22744

HER ref: KND 022

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-200654

Grid ref: TM 4394 6066

Site area: c7600m²

Recent land use: former heathland that has seen little use and therefore had a dense cover of small and medium sized trees and gorse bushes

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background

2. Evaluation methodology

3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

Table 2: Context list

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3: Plan and sections (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Knodishall, land opposite no's 57-61 Judith Avenue (KND 022, TM 4394 6066) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development on a site that has historically been heathland with a low intensity of land use revealed one shallow ditch of uncertain date and a probable animal burrow. It was also notable that while the depth of subsoil was greater than anticipated at 500mm to 650mm this deposit was very clean and largely stone-free with no finds of any date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr N Evans).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client, Mr N Evans, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned residential development comprising 8 dwellings at land opposite No's 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall (see Fig. 1) that has recently been given planning consent. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/13/2461/FUL, set by Dr M Brudenell of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. 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 Knodishall village is located one mile south of Leiston and 2.5 miles from the coast in east central Suffolk in the area known as The Sandlings. The main settlement is now a relatively large village clustered around Coldfair Green with Judith Avenue to the east having seen extensive development in the mid to late 20th century period. Historically, however, settlement of The Sandlings largely comprised a largely dispersed pattern with isolated farms, cottages and small hamlets as the very dry and poor soils of the area could only support a low population density. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows this with just a few buildings scattered around Coldford Green and Knodishall Green and an isolated church and hall complex at a mid-point between the two greens. The planned development site is located c500m south-east of Coldfair Green and 240m south of the Hundred River. On Hodkinson's map the area of this site is shown as a blank area and is likely to have been in use as a 'sheepwalk' as the free draining sandy soils of the area did not encourage arable use until recent times with the creation of irrigation systems and use of fertilisers.

1.3 The site slopes down gently from north-west to south-east with a maximum height above sea level of 10.60m OD and at the time of the evaluation had recently been cleared from a dense cover of small and medium sized trees and gorse bushes having had little practical use for some years.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its proximity to various tumuli, or burial mounds, of Bronze Age date that have survived on nearby areas of common as earthworks (see Fig. 1) and by its proximity to the Hundred River making this part of a riverine zone where evidence for early activity might be anticipated.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The c7600m² area of the planned residential development was trenched to an agreed plan comprising 6 at 30m long and two at 15m, and all 1.80m wide, to give

the required 5% by area sample. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned if necessary to improve clarity. The top 100mm of the natural glaciofluvial deposit at the base of the trenches was also mechanically removed in all of the trenches as the former dense cover of vegetation had led to a high degree of root penetration through the subsoil leading to a blurring of deposit horizon interfaces.

2.3 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually for any finds as the evaluation progressed 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 under conditions which initially were dry and cold with showers of sleet on the second day. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	30	200	650 pale to mid brown largely stone-free silty sand	Pale yellow sand with a few flints & occasional pockets of yellow silty sand	One small probable animal burrow (0002) & a NE-SW aligned shallow ditch (0004) with no finds
2	East-west	30	200	600 (as T1)	As T1	No features or finds except modern debris in topsoil
3	North-south	15	200	500 (as T1)	Pale yellow very silty sand with a few flints	As T2
4	East-west	30	200	600 (as T1)	As T3	As T2
5	North-south	30	200	500 (as T1)	As T3	As T2
6	North-south	15	200	600 (as T1)	As T3	As T 2
7	North-south	30	200	600 (as T1)	As T1	As T 2
8	North-west /south-east	30	200	600 (as T1)	As T1	As T2
Total		210 (378m ²)	200	500-650		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As indicated in the table above seven of the eight trenches opened did not reveal any archaeological features and across the site the only stray finds seen were of

recent date and were in the thin layer of humic topsoil. The underlying subsoil depth at the site proved to be more substantial than anticipated with a depth of 500mm to 650mm and it was made up of a pale to mid brown silty sand that was very clean and largely stone-free. Below the subsoil the naturally occurring glaciofluvial deposit was made up of two distinct types with pale yellow sand over the slightly higher western half of the site and a very silty, almost clay like, pale yellow sand over the eastern half. It was also notable that only in trench 8 did any of the very dark brown staining associated with true heathalnd iron panning occur in small patches.

3.3 The only trench that revealed any archaeological features was trench 1 in the north-western part of the site (see Fig. 3). At the base of the subsoil at an overall depth of 850mm in the northern part of the this trench a probable animal burrow (0002) and a shallow ditch (0004) were identified though both could have been created from a slightly higher point but could not be seen as their respective fills (0003 & 0005) were very similar in character to the surrounding subsoil. Details relating to these features are summarised in table 2 below (see also Fig. 3):

Trench	Context	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0002	Probable burrow	0002	Shallow pit with a particularly gently sloping side on its south-western side, dimensions- 1600mm (NE-SW) and 800mm (NW-SE)	Uncertain
1	0003	Fill	0002	Pale to mid brown clean sand	
1	0004	Ditch	0004	Shallow NW-SE orientated ditch with very gently sloping sides, dimensions 1100mm wide and 250mm (but could have been cut from a higher point in the subsoil above)	Uncertain
1	0005	Fill	0004	Pale to mid brown clean sand	

Table 2: Context list

3.4 The shallow pit (0002) in trench 1 is interpreted as a probable animal burrow due to the form of its sides with the south-western one on its long axis having a gentle slope which could have been formed as an animal run while the adjacent sides had a steeper gradient. Neither identified feature (0002 & 0004) could be dated as their respective fills (0003 & 0005) were clean and the lack of even charcoal flecks in the ditch fill (0005) suggests that it formed a boundary line well away from contemporary settlement areas.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With the identification of only one definite feature (0004) of any significant archaeological interest and the lack of any pre 20th century finds at this site the initial suggestion that this area has largely been used as grazing land in the past due to the poor and free draining nature of the local soils has been supported by the results of this evaluation. The shallow ditch (0004) in trench 1 can be interpreted as a field

boundary though due to the lack of any finds its date is uncertain. The depth of subsoil at this site was unexpected though its clean and largely stone-free character suggests a natural process of accumulation potentially over a long period in the past.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed residential site opposite No's 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. KND 022.

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 Neil Evans and to Bob the digger driver for their close cooperation throughout the evaluation and to Sue Holden for her illustration work)



Fig. 1: Site location (Tumuli- KND 003, ARG 001, 012 & 013)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of trenches (trenches 3, 6 & 8 in areas of access/parking)
 (Light blue- Planned house footprints, red- see Fig. 3, green- ditch 0004)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2015 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

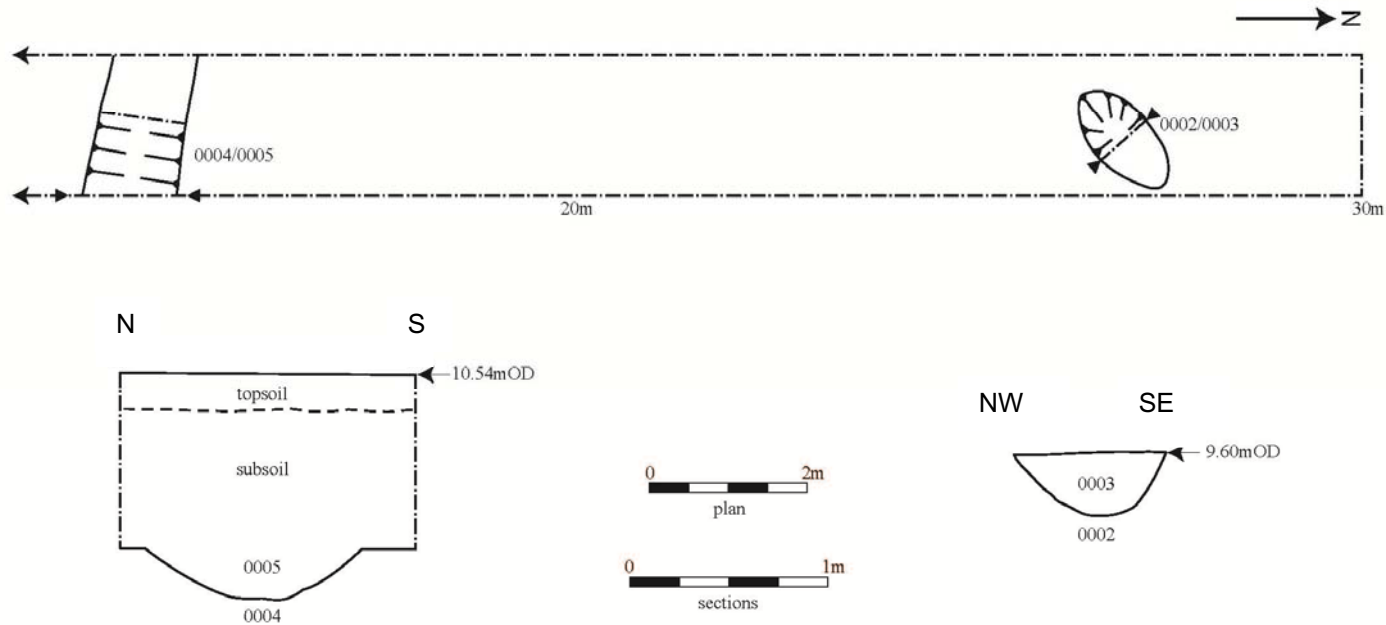


Fig. 3: Plan & sections (northern half of trench1)

Appendix I- Images



General view from northwest



Trench 1 from north



Trench 1 probable burrow 0002 from southwest



Trench 1 shallow ditch 0004 from west



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from north



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from north



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 7 from south



Trench 7 deposit profile



Trench 8 from southeast



Trench 8 deposit profile

**Land Opposite 57-61 Judith Avenue,
Knodishall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land opposite 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall, Suffolk, IP17 1UY (Friston Parish)

Client: Mr N Evans

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/2461/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of 8 new dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Archaeological Brief (dated 24 July, 2014)

Grid ref: TM 4394 6066

Site area: c7600m²

Current landuse: heavily overgrown with numerous small and medium sized trees (at least 3 to be retained)

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 Hollins Architects & Surveyors on behalf of their client, Mr N Evans, 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 planning application DC/14/2461/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr M Brudenell of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of eight dwellings on land opposite Nos 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall.

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 Knodishall village is located one mile south of Leiston and 2.5 miles from the coast in east, central, Suffolk in the area known as The Sandlings. The main settlement is now a relatively large village clustered around Coldfair Green and Judith Avenue to the east having seen extensive development in the mid to late 20th century period. Historically, however, settlement of The Sandlings largely comprised a very dispersed pattern with isolated farms, cottages and small hamlets as the very dry and poor soils of the area could only support a low population density. Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk shows this with just a few buildings scattered around Coldford Green and Knodishall Green and an isolated church and hall complex at a mid-point between the two greens. The proposed development site (PDS) is located c500m south-east of Coldfair Green and 240m south of the Hundred River which forms the local parish boundary with the PDS being in Friston parish. On Hodkinson's map the area of the PDS is shown as a blank area and is likely to have been in use as a 'sheepwalk' as the free draining sandy soils of the area did not encourage arable use until recent times with the creation of irrigation systems.

2.2 As noted above the PDS lies in an area of generally freely draining soils derived from the underlying glaciofluvial sands and gravels characteristic of The Sandlings and is at c10m OD in an area of

generally flat topography. At present the PDS is soft ground though it is heavily overgrown with numerous small and medium sized trees many of which will be cut to just above ground level to allow the trenching to go ahead, stumps will be left in situ until after the evaluation has taken place though some will have to be removed under supervision if within a trench area.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The site lies within the valley of the Hundred River, in a location topographically favourable for early occupation. Tumuli, or barrows, likely to be of Bronze Age date, are recorded in similar topographic settings along with the valley to the east (KND 003) and west (ARG 001, 012-013). Although there are no recorded heritage assets within the site itself, this area of the valley has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation, but offers high potential for the discovery of hitherto unknown important features and deposits..' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required 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 archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within an area having evidence for Bronze Age activity in particular with various tumuli or barrow sites recorded nearby. In addition to potential further barrow sites being close to a water source the PDS has the potential to contain related settlement type activity of earlier prehistoric date. The aim of the evaluation is

therefore to examine the specified sample of the planned footprint areas 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 two detached dwellings on what is currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires seven 30m long and 1.8m wide linear trenches across the development area to sample the PDS and the proposed trenching plan is included below though some slight modification maybe required to avoid larger tree stumps. This will be undertaken using a minimum 1.20m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. 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 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 medium 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 in order to inform any further stages in the archaeological programme of works for the PDS. 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 incur additional cost and 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 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. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER, with the relevant OASIS summary detail form and the digital archive on disc. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. The trench location will be provided for the HER as a .dxf vector plan.

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 Discussion with the agent/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.

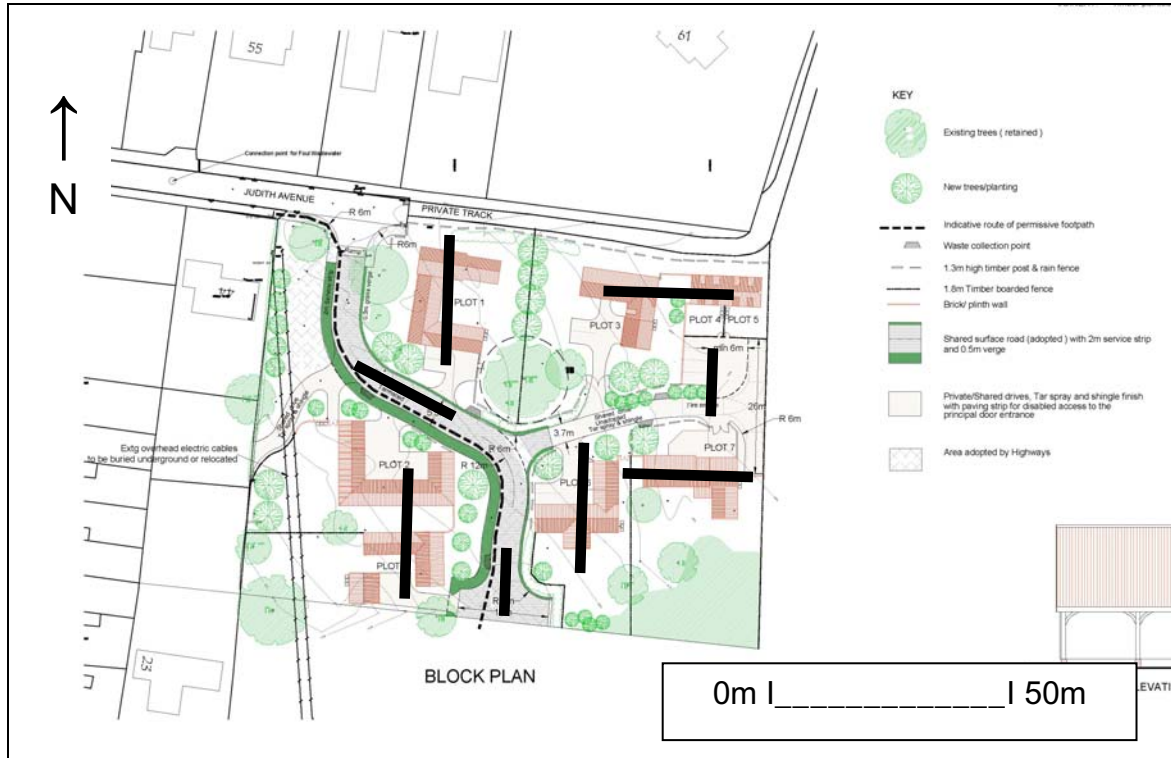
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

John Newman Archaeological Services

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 (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 (Freelance)
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

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-200654

Project details

Project name	Land Opposite No's 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Knodishall, land opposite no's 57-61 Judith Avenue (KND 022, TM 4394 6066) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development on a site that has historically been heathland with a low intensity of land use revealed one shallow ditch of uncertain date and a probable animal burrow. It was also notable that while the depth of subsoil was greater than anticipated at 600mm to 700mm this deposit was very clean and largely stone-free with no finds of any date.
Project dates	Start: 27-01-2015 End: 28-01-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22744 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	KND 022 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/2461/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 3 - Mixed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	ANIMAL BURROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FRISTON LAND OPPOSITE 57-61 JUDITH AVENUE, KNODISHALL
Postcode	IP17 1UY
Study area	7600.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4394 6066 52.1895237283 1.56938290364 52 11 22 N 001 34 09 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 10.00m

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	Landowner

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	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Opposite No's 57-61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on 6 February 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page