

Land to the North and East of Hill Farm Road, Iken, Suffolk

**Planning applications: DC/13/3091 & 3092/FUL & DC/14/0967 &
3691/FUL**

HER Ref: IKN 136

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land to the north and east of Hill Farm Road, Iken, Suffolk, IP12 2EX

Clients: Mr & Mrs R Mann

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/3091 & 3092/FUL & DC/14/0967 & 3691/FUL

Development: Erection of new agricultural dwelling an agricultural building and two livestock buildings

Date of fieldwork: 15 & 16 February, 2016

Event ref: ESF 23497

Historic Environment Record (HER) ref: IKN 136

HER search invoice ref: 9184804

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-242268

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Grid ref: TM 4260 5540

Site area: 7900m²

Recent land use: Part of an arable field

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Summary: Iken, land to the north and east of Hill Farm Road (IKN 036, TM 4260 5540) evaluation trenching for a planned new farm complex revealed two shallow ditches of uncertain, though probably early, date below, in places, a substantial depth of overburden. However a suggestion of medieval activity in the general area of the site was given by a short cross penny of King Richard I or John and a small number of stray pottery sherds on the surface of the field. Finally the World War II use of this area for live fire training was confirmed as a number of spent 303 bullets and cartridge cases and a few scraps of shrapnel were also recovered (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs R Mann).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Brown & Co on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs R Mann commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned new farm complex on land to the north and east of Hill Farm Road, Iken (see Fig. 1) that has received planning consent under applications DC/13/3091 & 3092/FUL and DC/14/0967 & 3691/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief issued by Ms J Plouviez then of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) during the pre-determination stage with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned and the works were monitored by Dr R Hoggett of SCCAS. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge to allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Iken is a sparsely populated and isolated parish on the southern side of the River Alde on the Suffolk coast at the point where the river almost reaches the North Sea but then flows south behind the shingle banks of Orford Ness. In previous times access to the sea from the River Alde was almost certainly easier as evidenced by the discovery of unused Roman pots at Cob Island which may well mark the area of a Roman ship wreck site. That the close proximity for the sea and the haven offered by the estuary was important is also indicated by the reference in the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* for the year 653 '*Botulf began to build the church at Icanho*' which is almost certainly Iken and at the site of the parish church on a promontory next to the river and some 1.6km north of Hill Farm. In relative terms the local population may well have been higher in the Anglo-Saxon and earlier eras when the river was more accessible.

1.3 In more recent historical times this part of Suffolk, lying as it does on the acidic and free draining sandy soils of the Sandlings, has been marked by a low population density and extensive areas of heath or sheep walk where settlement has been very much influenced by the few water sources. The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment describing the Iken area as largely being within '*Estate Sandlands....flat or very gentle rolling plateaux of free draining soils...with an absence of water courses....sparse settlement*' (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). The proposed development site at the western end of Stramers Wood is 400m north-east of Hill Farm and 1800m south-east of the parish church of St Botolph. Topographically the planned farm complex site is on the 15m OD contour on a gentle, north facing slope with the ground dropping away before rising up the southern flank of Yarn Hill whose top is 300m to the north. As noted above soils in the Iken area are generally very sandy, free draining and prone to be acidic. At the time of the evaluation the site was partly under grass and but predominantly with a stubble cover.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its location close to the prominent natural feature to the north, Yarn Hill (HER ref. IKN

013) with an Anglo-Saxon sword find and undated linear features recorded from crop marks (HER ref. IKN 082 & 083). In addition numerous traces of mid-20th century military activity are recorded in the vicinity of the planned new farm complex as the parish was evacuated in World War II and used for extensive live fire training. Finally the topographic setting of the site is one frequently favoured by later prehistoric activity in the region.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The 7900m² area of the planned new farm complex was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2) on a grid array. The trenching was carried out using a large 360 machine equipped with a 1800mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity. In addition a search was commissioned from the Historic Environment Record at SCCAS for the area within 500m of the site to help put it into a wider archaeological setting.

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 as the evaluation progressed and any potential features were investigated and the field area in general was scanned with a detector. Where definite archaeological features were defined 1m long sections were excavated from the respective ditches before recording in plan and section. As the two features revealed could not be dated as no finds were recovered from their very clean fills bulk samples were not taken. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good and the evaluation was undertaken under cold though dry and sunny conditions with a period of heavy rain on the first 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 The HER search (see Fig. 1) for the area within 500m of the evaluation site revealed 10 recorded monuments of archaeological and historical interest but no previous archaeological events (formal investigations). In addition there are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings within the search area though the National Mapping Programme (NMP) has recorded various earthworks and crop marks.

3.2 During World War II the adjacent sparsely populated parishes of Iken and Sudbourne on the light sandy soils of the Suffolk coast were evacuated and the area was used for extensive military training including live fire practice. Within the HER search results this use is reflected in four of the records though in reality all of the search area was within the training area with the records noted above identifying those parts where more intense use can be defined. For example to the north of the evaluation area Yarn Hill (IKN 013) was clearly the target for live firing as craters are visible on aerial photographs and to the south a temporary military camp (IKN 099-

see Fig. 1) was established. Between the evaluation area and Yarn Hill there is further recorded evidence (IKN 080) on aerial photographs covering a large area with slit trenches and barbed wire obstructions in addition to the scar which may have been caused by a V1 rocket (IKN 079) hitting the ground. To this picture of an area used for intensive military training can be added the information that the systematic clearance of ordnance in this area continued from the mid 1940s to the mid 1960s by people displaced from their homes in Eastern Europe who were employed by the British army (pers. comm. Richard Mann).

3.3 The most interesting monument recorded in the search area is potentially Yarn Hill (IKN 013), a prominent natural feature c500 to the north of the evaluation area though it has clearly seen some disturbance while in use as a firing range. Both the HER and the NMP record a rectilinear enclosure in the north-western quadrant of the hill and more earthworks may exist under the current tree cover which is of only later 19th or earlier 20th century date. On the parish tithe map of 1840 Yarn Hill is described as pasture and part of a tenanted farm of 337 acres run by William Clarke whose landlord, Robert Edward Brame, Marquis of Hertford, owned some 2000 acres in the parish. Finally an antiquarian source records the finding of an iron sword of 'Anglo-Saxon' date at the base of the hill in c1900 which probably went to Aldeburgh Museum though its later history is unknown.

3.4 Within the rest of the search there is only one stray find, a Post medieval rowel spur (IKN 128) from close to Hill Farm with the remainder of the records all relating to crop marks of features of pre-World War II date recorded on aerial photographs. Some 500m to the east of the evaluation area a single ring ditch (IKN 081) probably represents the site of pre-historic burial mound and close to this monument over a large area south of Redland's Covert linear features probably represent a field system(s) of unknown date. Finally an oval shaped crop mark (IKN 109) 500m to the north-west of the evaluation area is in a low lying area and may well be of relatively recent origin.

3.5 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches is summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3, Appendix I- Images & Appendix III- Context list):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	20	400	400 mid brown sand	Soft yellow sand	One NE-SW orientated shallow ditch 0002, undated as no finds in section 0003 or 0004, stray finds recent date
2	Northwest-southeast	20	300	400 as T1	Soft yellow sand with iron staining	Continuation of ditch 0002 in section 0005, also undated
3	Northeast-southwest	20	300	200 as T1	As T2	No features except two field drains
4	Northwest-southeast	20	300	200 as T1	As T2	Continuation of ditch 0002 in section 0006, also a NW-SE small shallow ditch 0007, both undated, only stray finds of recent date
5	Northwest-southeast	20	300	300 as T1	Yellow sand with iron staining also pockets of stiff pale brown clay	No features except four field drain
6	Northwest-southeast	20	300	200 as T1	As T2	No features except one field drain
7	Northeast-southwest	20	300	200 as T1	As T2	No features except two field drains
8	Northwest-southeast	20	300	200 as T1	As T2	No features except one field drain
9	Northeast-southwest	20	300	200 as T1	As T2	No features except one field drain
10	Northeast-southwest	20	300	100 as T1	Pale yellow sand with pockets of pale brown clay	No features except one field drain
		200 (360m ²)	300-400	100-400		

Table 1: Trench details

3.6 The total 200m length of 1.80m wide evaluation trenches were between 300mm 800mm deep to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposit which proved to be predominantly a soft yellow sand with iron staining in many of the trenches. In addition in trenches 5 and 10 in the north-eastern quarter of the area examined heavier pockets of stiff pale brown clay were revealed interspersed with the lighter yellow found across the remainder of the area. Above the natural glaciofluvial sand and sand with pockets of clay the topsoil was typically 300mm deep above 200mm to 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil though in trench 10 the subsoil was only 100mm deep. The exception to this general deposit profile was in the south-western part of the site in trenches 1 and 2 where the combined top and subsoil depth was 800mm and 700mm respectively.

3.7 Archaeological features were revealed in trenches 1, 2 and 4 though these were at a low density and in total only two separate features were identified. Initially a shallow north-east to south-west orientated ditch (0002) was revealed running along trench 1 with a turn to the north-west at its western end (see Fig. 3). Two sections (0003 & 0004) were excavated from this 1100mm wide but only 200mm deep feature and the fill proved to be a very pale and clean grey sand. To the east the same ditch (0002) was identified and sectioned in trench 2 (0005) and trench 4 (0006) where its profile and fill remained consistent and, again, no finds were recovered. The second archaeological feature identified in the evaluation was a small north-west to south-east orientated ditch (0007) at the northern end of trench 4 which terminated at a point 3.80m into the trench. This feature (0007) was 340mm wide and 120mm deep and its fill was also very clean pale grey sand and no finds were recovered from the two excavated sections (0008 & 0009). An area of disturbance was also defined at the western end of trench 9 but with irregular edges and base it was soon identified as a tree root throw pit of natural origin.

3.8 All of the archaeological finds (0001) recovered during the evaluation were either from the upcast spoil or the surface of the field with the most notable single find being a silver short cross penny (wt. 1.2g) which has been identified by Martin Allen as being a class 4b of either Richard I or John by the moneyer *Reinaud* from the Canterbury mint and dating to 1200-1204 (see below). This coin was found just north of trench 2. The medieval period is also represented by 6 sherds (wt. 28g) of Hollesley type sandy coarseware of 13th to 14th century date from the surface of the field. The remainder of the stray find of pre-World War II date comprise part of a copper alloy buckle frame of late medieval/16th century date, two copper alloy buttons of 19th/20th century date, a small lead spindle whorl (wt. 26g, diam. 27mm) of uncertain date and 2 small lead fragments. Finally the intense WWII period of military activity is well represented with 8 spent 303 bullets, three 303 cartridge cases, part of a spent shell mechanism and 4 small shrapnel fragments.



Short cross penny of Richard I/John, moneyer *Reinaud*, Canterbury mint

4. Conclusion

4.1 While this planned new farm complex site is within an area of archaeological interest being close to Yarn Hill and in a topographic location on light soils often favoured for settlement in the later pre-historic period relatively little evidence for past activity was revealed. The two ditches (0002 & 0007) that were recorded in

trenches 1, 2 and 4 in the southern part of the area examined appear to be 'old' based on a subjective interpretation of their very pale, leached fills being similar to pre-historic feature fills seen elsewhere. However the lack of finds and visible charcoal fragments indicates that any areas of more intense pre-historic activity lie at some distance from this site. It may also be noted that the north-east/south-west orientation of the two ditches (0002 & 0007) is similar to those of unknown recorded by the NMP to the east (IKN 082 & 083) though the existing field boundaries in this area are also on a similar alignment so a pre-historic date cannot be assumed for any crop mark without supporting dating evidence.

4.2 Similarly while a coin and a few pottery sherds of medieval date were recovered as stray finds with no archaeological features of this date in any of the trenches and from the small number, and sherd size, of finds it can be concluded, again, that any area of medieval settlement in this area is located away from the planned development area.

4.3 The moderate number of WWII period finds of military origin is of some interest but was to be anticipated given the intense training that was underway in this area in the early to mid-1940s. One would assume that the intensive ordnance clearance between the mid-1940s and the mid-1960s has cleared most, if not all, of the larger items of ordnance. However it can be expected that smaller items such as spent bullets, cartridge cases and small scraps of shrapnel will continue to be found for many years to come.

4.2 Based on these low level evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations should be required at this proposed new farm complex on land to the north and east of Hall Farm Road, Iken, where formation levels in the southern part where features were revealed will stay well above any other archaeological deposits that might be present with only a small number of stanchion base pits impacting lower levels.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: IKN 136 though the finds have been returned to the landowner.

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 Richard Mann for his close cooperation, to Keith for his skilled machine driving during the evaluation, to Martin Allen of the Fitzwilliam Museum for identifying the single medieval coin and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

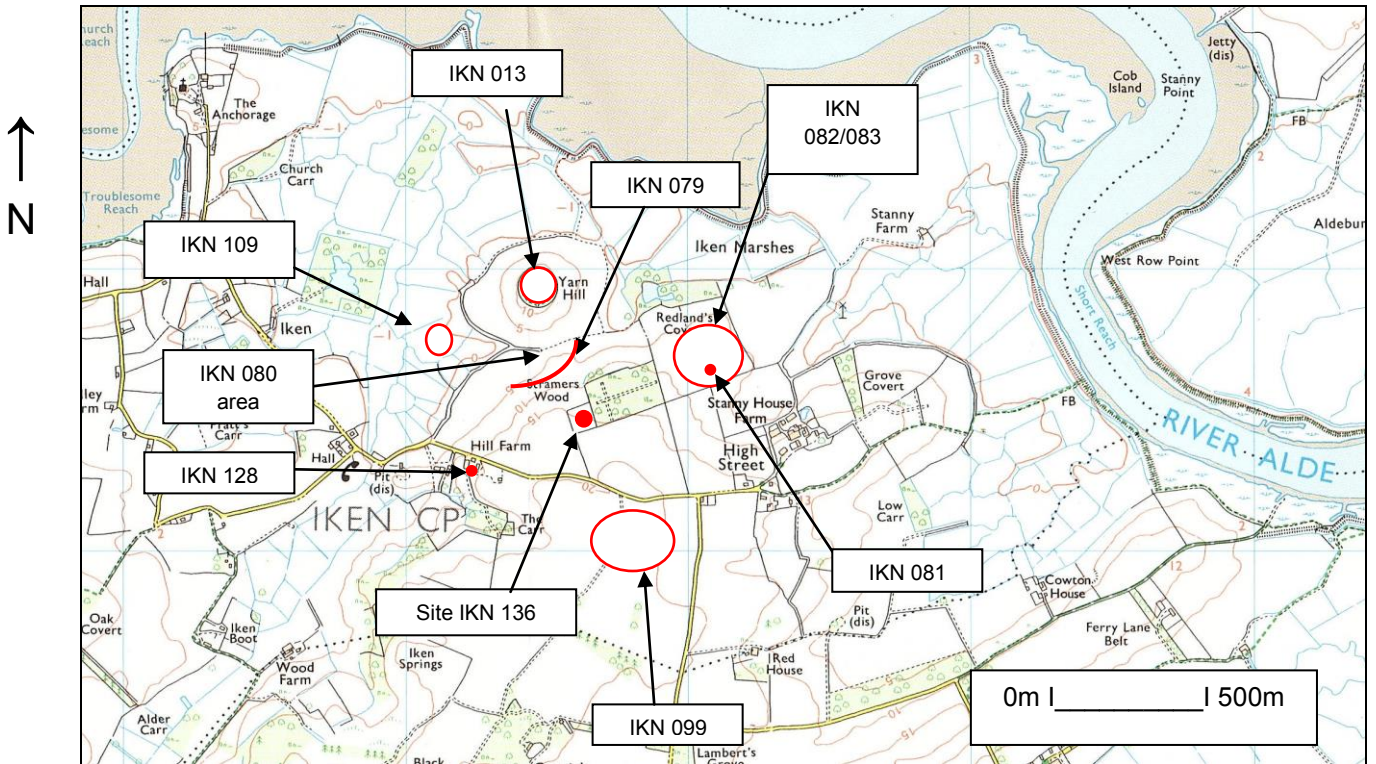


Fig. 1: Site location (and relevant HER search results)
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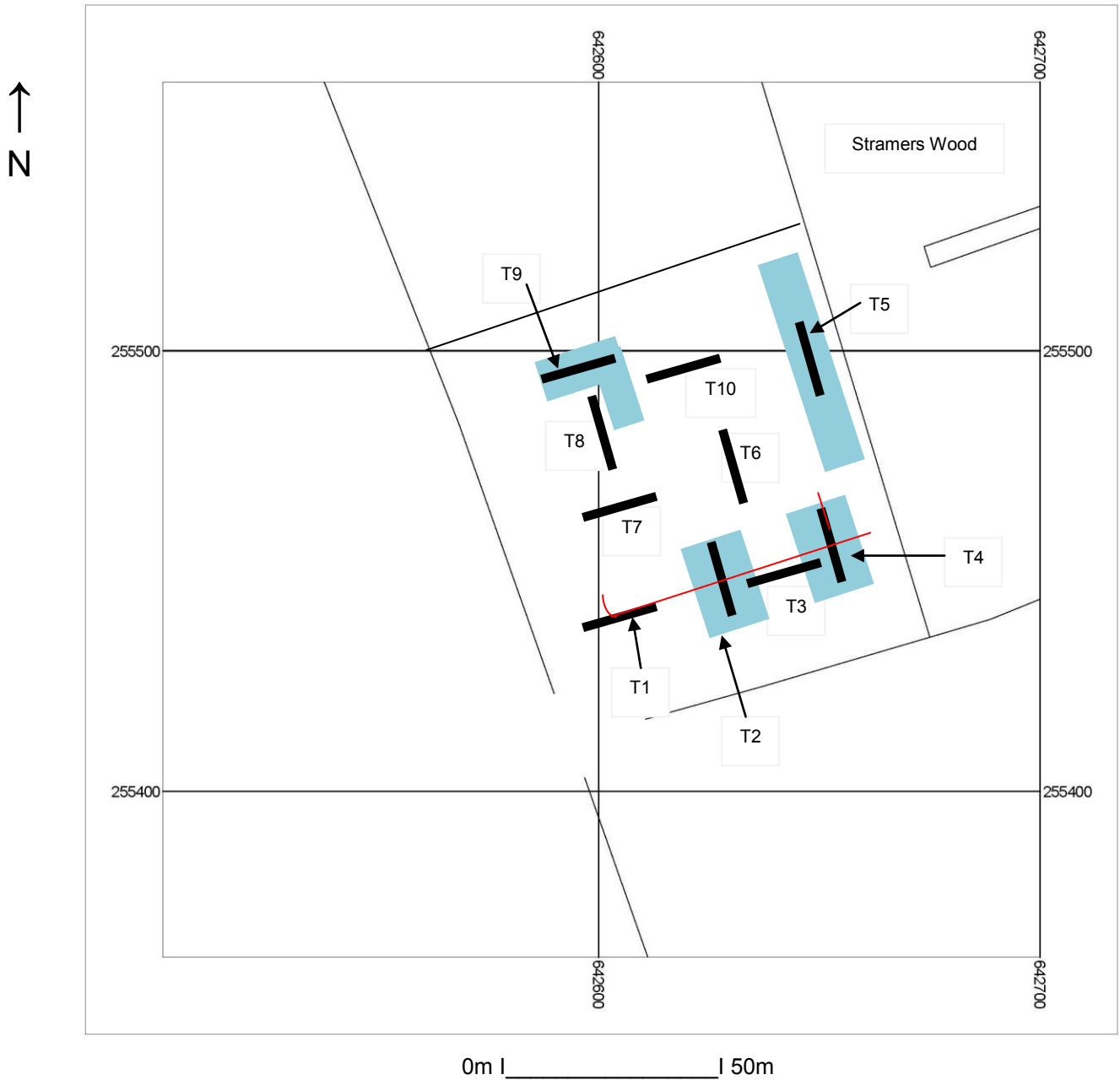


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches
 (Light blue- new building footprints, red- ditch lines 0002 & 0007)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2016 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

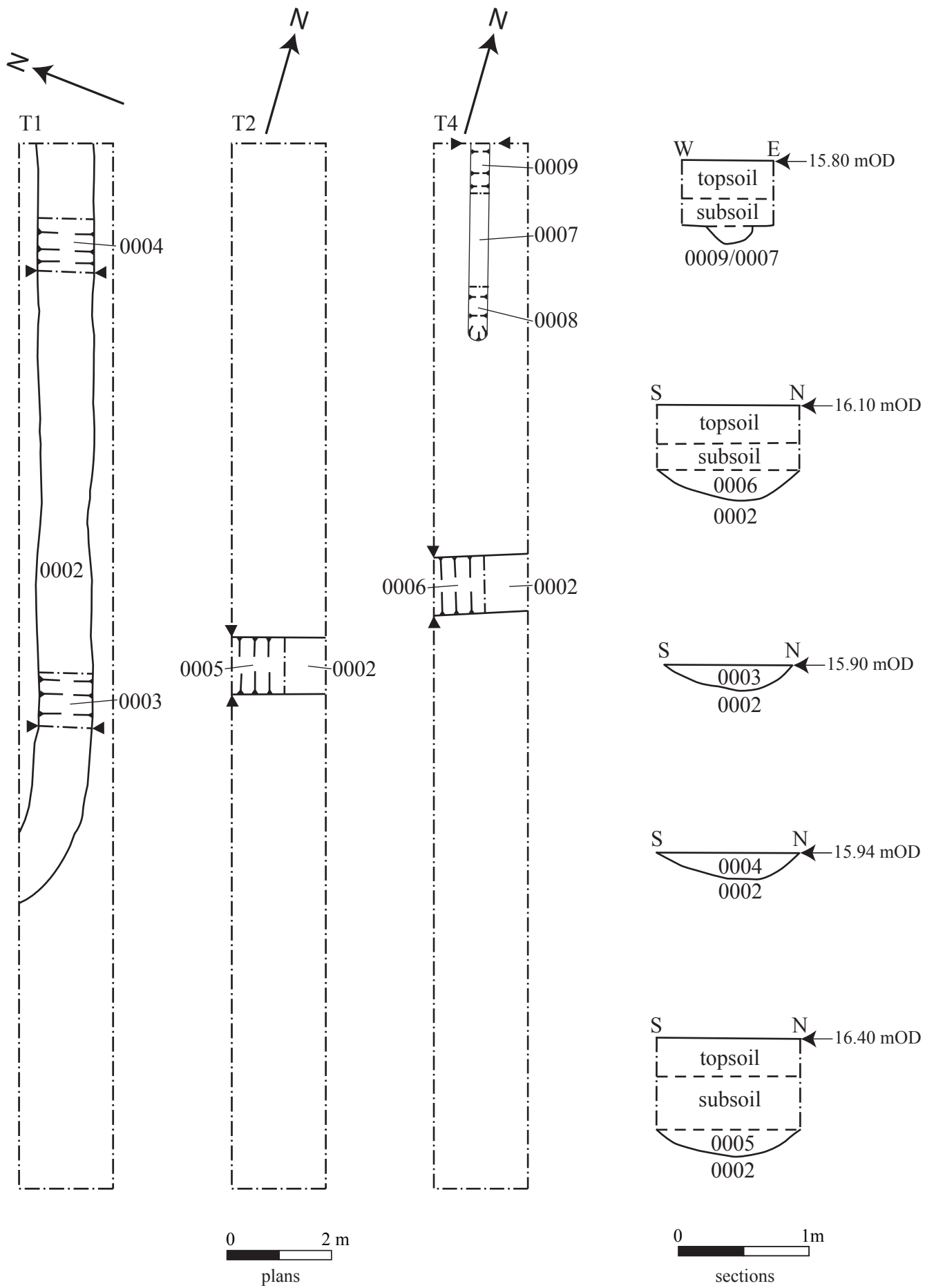


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from south with Yarn Hill in background



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 1 ditch 0002 section 0003 from east



Trench 1 ditch 0002 section 0004 from east



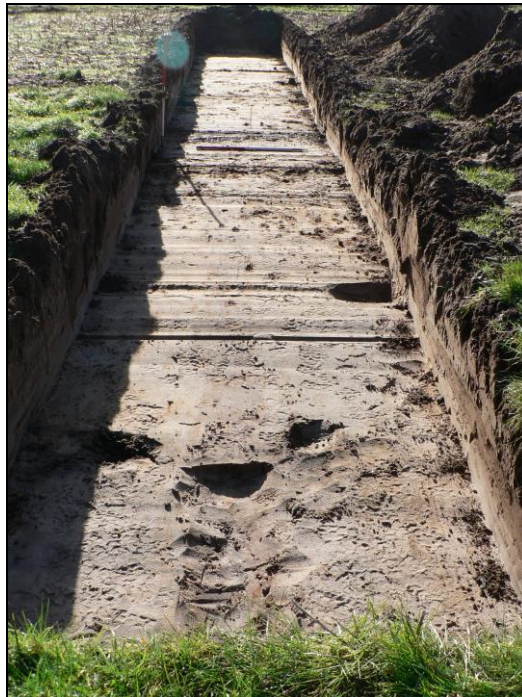
Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile and section 0005 of ditch 0002



Trench 3 from west



Trench 4 from north with ditch 0007 in foreground

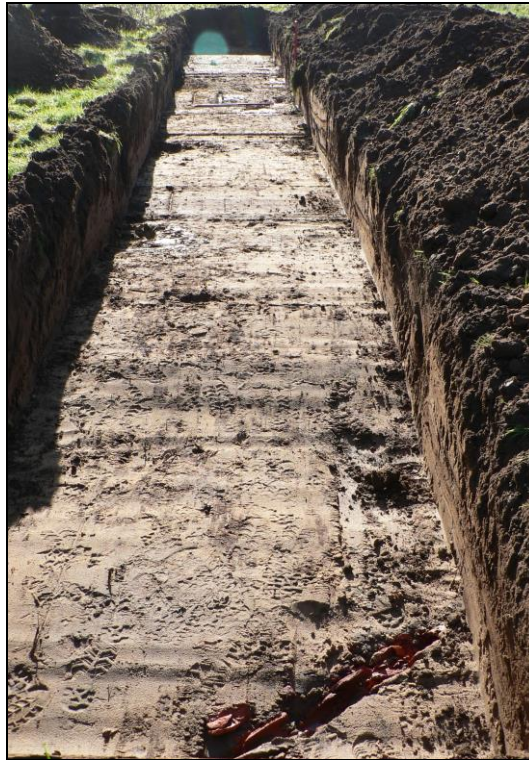


Trench 5 from south



Trench 5 deposit profile

Appendix I- Images



Trench 6 from north



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 7 from east



Trench 8 from south



Trench 9 from west with tree root hole in foreground



Trench 10 from west

**Land To The North And East Of
Hill Farm Road, Iken, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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

Site details

Name: Land to the north and east of Hill Farm Road, Iken, Suffolk, IP12 2EX

Client: Mr & Mrs R Mann

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/13/3091 & 3092/FUL & DC/14/0967 & 3691/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of new agricultural dwelling an agricultural building and two livestock buildings

Proposed date for evaluation: 15 February, 2016

Grid ref: TM 4260 5540

Area: c7900m²

Current site use: agricultural land

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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

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Brown & CO on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs R Mann have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on the area of a proposed development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning applications DC/13/3091 & 3092/FUL and DC/14/0967 & 3691/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms J Plouviez, then of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of a new agricultural dwelling and three agricultural/livestock buildings at land to the north and east of Hill Farm Road, Iken.

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 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Iken is a sparsely populated and isolated parish on the southern side of the River Alde on the Suffolk coast at the point where the river almost reaches the North Sea but then flows south behind the shingle banks of Orford Ness. In previous times access to the sea from the River Alde was almost certainly easier as evidenced by the discovery of unused Roman pots at Cob Island which may well mark the area of a Roman ship wreck site. That the close proximity for the sea and the haven offered by the estuary was important is also indicated by the reference in the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* for the year 653 '*Botulf began to build the church at Icanho*' which is almost certainly Iken and at the site of the parish church on a promontory next to the river and some 1.6km north of Hill Farm. In relative terms the local population may well have been higher in the Anglo-Saxon and earlier eras when the river was more accessible.

2.2 In more recent historical times this part of Suffolk, lying as it does on the acidic and free draining sandy soils of the Sandlings, has been marked by a low population density and extensive areas of heath or sheepwalk where settlement has been very much influenced by the few water sources. The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment describing the Iken area as largely being within '*Estate Sandlands....flat or very gentle rolling plateaux of free draining soils...with an absence of water courses....sparse settlement*' (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). The proposed development site (PDS) at the western end of Stramers Wood is 400m north-east of Hill Farm and 1800m south-east of the parish church of St Botolph.

2.3 Topographically the PDS is on the 15m OD contour on a gentle, north facing slope with the ground dropping away before rising up the southern flank of Yarn Hill whose top is 300m to the north. As noted above soils in the Iken area are generally very sandy, free draining and prone to be acidic.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential, near to sites recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). These include the prominent natural feature, Yarn Hill (HER ref IKN 013) with an Anglo Saxon sword find and undated linear features recorded from cropmarks (IKN 082, 083). There are also numerous traces of 20th century defensive activity in the vicinity which may extend into the development area (IKN 079). Topographically the area is at 15m OD, overlooking Iken marshes to the north-west. There is good potential for prehistoric and 1st millennium AD deposits in the area.'

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 the site's topographic location which suggests a high potential for archaeological deposits of prehistoric and 1st millennium date as evidenced by cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs in the vicinity and an antiquarian record of an Anglo Saxon sword find at Yarn Hill. In addition Iken was evacuated of its civilian population in World War II and used extensively for military training including live fire practice as shown by the numerous shell craters recorded on aerial photographs from this period on around Yarn Hill (HER IKN 013). The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their

possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 This proposed development is for the construction of a new agricultural dwelling and 3 associated agricultural buildings at land north and east of Hill Farm Road, Iken. Therefore to inform the evaluation a search of the HER for the area within 500m of the PDS will be commissioned from SCCAS before site works start.

5.2 It has been agreed with SCCAS that 222m of 1.8m wide trenching would be a suitable sample to cover the area of this development in a grid layout. This will be undertaken using a 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 as required. 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 HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. 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 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 evidence is assessed as being low).

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 and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

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 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). 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 the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (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

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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- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- 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 incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- 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

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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 Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 6 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). 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 *MoRPHE* 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 if this application receives consent. 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.

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

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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 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. 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.

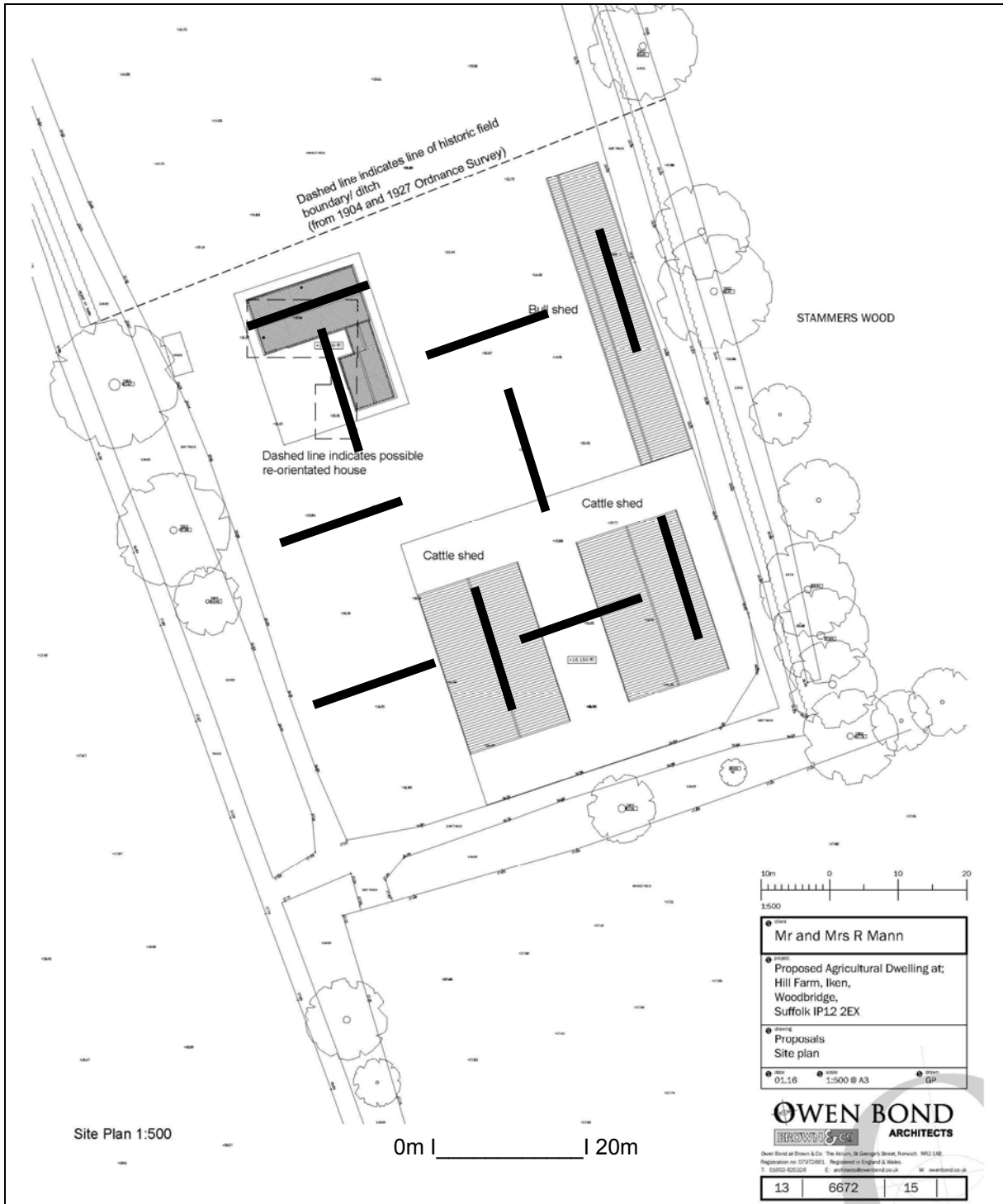
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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 Tovergate 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 (10 x 20m leaving 22m to allocate depending on results)

Appendix III- Context list

Trench	Context number	Type	Part of	Description	Date
	0001	US finds	0001	Finds from the surface of the field, both ceramic and detector finds (short cross penny from point just to north of trench 2)	
1	0002	Ditch	0002	Shallow NE/SW orientated ditch that turns NW at its western end, 1100mm wide and 200mm deep with a gently rounded base	
1	0003	Fill (section)	0002	Very clean pale grey sand, no finds	Uncertain
1	0004	Fill (section)	0002	As 0003	“
2	0005	Fill (section)	0002	As 0003	“
4	0006	Fill (section)	0002	As 0003	“
4	0007	Ditch	0007	Shallow NW/SE orientated ditch that terminates 3.80m from the northern end of the trench, 380mm wide and 180mm deep	
4	0008	Fill (section)	0007	Very clean pale grey sand, no finds	Uncertain
4	0009	Fill (section)	0007	As 0008	“

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-242268

Project details

Project name	Land North and East of Hill Farm Road, Iken, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Iken, land to the north and east of Hill Farm Road (IKN 036, TM 4260 5540) evaluation trenching for a planned new farm complex revealed two shallow ditches of uncertain, though probably early, date below, in places, a substantial depth of overburden. However a suggestion of medieval activity in the general area of the site was given by a short cross penny of King Richard I or John and a small number of stray pottery sherds on the surface of the field. Finally the World War II use of this area for live fire training was confirmed as a number of spent 303 bullets and cartridge cases and a few scraps of shrapnel were also recovered.
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2016 End: 16-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23497 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	IKN 136 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0967/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	MILITARY DEBRIS Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, 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 IKEN LAND NORTH AND EAST OF HILL FARM ROAD
 Postcode IP12 2EX
 Study area 8000 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 4260 5540 52.142915514446 1.546057369148 52 08 34 N 001 32 45 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 15m Max: 16m

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 recipient Landowner
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Metal"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land North and East of Hill Farm Road, Iken, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J

Date	2016
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)
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OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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