

**Land at 3 St Andrews Road,  
Knodishall, Suffolk**

**Planning application: DC/14/2594/FUL**

**HER Ref: KIND 024**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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

(September 2017)

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**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at 3 St Andrews Road, Knodishall, Suffolk, IP17 1UR

Clients: Bates Properties Ltd

Planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/2594/FUL

Development: Erection of one dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 22 August, 2017

Event ref: ESF 25788

HER ref: KND 024

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-293494

Grid ref: TM 4351 6091

Site area: 100m<sup>2</sup> (footprint area)

Recent land use: Garden

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*Summary: Knodishall, land at 3 St Andrews Road (KND 024, TM 4351 6091) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development close to the southern edge of Coldfair Green did not reveal any archaeological features or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Bates Properties Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 The Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their client Bates Properties Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development on land at 3 St Andrews Road, Knodishall (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/14/2594/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Mrs R Abraham 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 are 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 and Judith Avenue to the east having seen extensive development in the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (Coldfair) 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 just to the south of what was Coldfair Green and 60m north of the Hundred River which forms the local parish boundary. Local glaciofluvial deposits in this area are well drained sands and gravels giving rise to light sandy soils with this site being at c8m OD. At the time of the evaluation the site was under a grass cover in the garden to the side of 3 St Andrews Road which is a semi-detached brick built cottage of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated partly by its proximity to the edge of Coldfair Green (HER KND 018) where evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated in addition to the site being only 60m north of the Hundred River making it a topographically favourable area for the presence of earlier settlement and related activities.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a small 360 machine equipped with a 900mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trench being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench 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 relevant details for the evaluation trench are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & Appendix I):

Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
Southwest to northeast and southeast to northwest (L shaped)	10	400	200-300 mid brown sandy subsoil	Pale grey sand with extensive natural iron staining	No features were revealed and the few stray finds were of later 19 <sup>th</sup> to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century date
	10 (18m <sup>2</sup> )	400	200-300		Overall trench depth was 600mm to 700mm

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trench depth varied between 600mm and 700mm with the local glaciofluvial deposit at the site being pale grey sand with extensive natural iron staining. Below the 400m of topsoil and 200mm to 300mm of mid brown sandy subsoil no archaeological features were revealed.

3.3 The only stray finds in the upcast spoil were occasional small whiteware pottery sherds of later 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century date plus a few small tile fragments of later Post medieval date and a few iron nails and scraps of sheet of indeterminate age.

## 4. Conclusion

4.1 With no archaeological features or finds of any age being revealed in the evaluation trenching a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not commissioned. While this site is close to the southern edge of what historically was Coldfair Green it can only be concluded from these results that it has only been in general agricultural use in the past.

4.2 Therefore with these negative results from the evaluation it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this site for a single dwelling to the east of 3 St Andrews Road, Knodishall.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: KND 024.*

*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 Luke for his skilled machine operation)



Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (light blue- planned footprint area)  
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## Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Northern arm of trench





Southern arm of trench from east



Trench deposit profile

**Land at 3 St Andrews Road,  
Knodishall, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land at 3 St Andrews Road, Knodishall, Suffolk, IP17 1UR

Client: Bates Properties Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/2594/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS (RA) Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation\_3 St Andrews Road Knodishall\_2594

Grid ref: TM 4352 6090

Area: c 60m<sup>2</sup> (footprint area)

Current site use: garden

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Proposed location of trial trench

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 The Last and Tricker Partnership on behalf of their clients Bates Properties Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a dwelling development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/14/2594/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham 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 dwelling at 3 St Andrews Road, 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 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)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/14/2594/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (Coldfair) 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 just to the south of what was Coldfair Green and 60m north of the Hundred River which forms the local parish boundary. Local glaciofluvial deposits in this area are well drained sands and gravels giving rise to light sandy soils with the PDS being at c8m OD.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, being situated within the historic settlement surrounding Coldfair Green (KND 018). As a result there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'

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 location close to the southern edge of Coldfair Green where evidence for activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated, in addition the PDS is in a topographic location close to a water course where evidence for prehistoric activity might also be expected.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a single dwelling. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 10m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the overall development. 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

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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 including before the trenches are opened. 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

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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 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 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 of *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 3 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



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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 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.

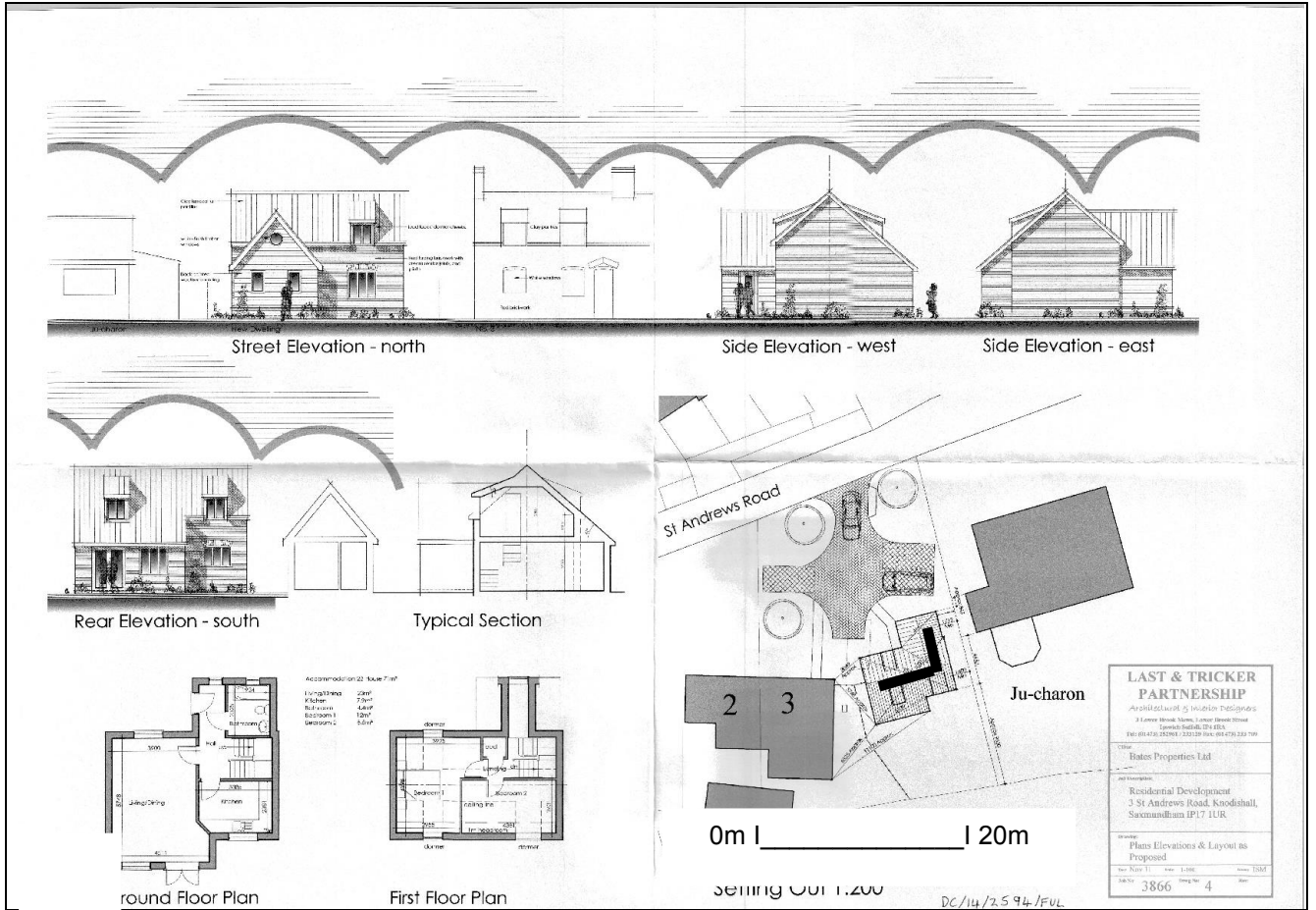
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

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### 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 trench (1 x 10m)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-293494

### Project details

Project name	Land at 3 St Andrews Road, Knodishall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Knodishall, land at 3 St Andrews Road (KND 024, TM 4351 6091) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development close to the southern edge of Coldfair Green did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2017 End: 22-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25788 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	KND 024 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/2594/14 - 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 KNODISHALL LAND AT 3 St ANDREWS ROAD
Postcode	IP17 1UR
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4352 6090 52.191864393881 1.563422659972 52 11 30 N 001 33 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7m Max: 8m

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	Land at 3 St Andrews Road, Knodishall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
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 September 2017