

Land Adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway, Peasenhall, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/16/3514/FUL

HER Ref: PSH 055

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(June, 2021)

(Tel: 07754 501033 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway, Peasenhall, Suffolk, IP17 2HU

Client: O Seaman & Son Ltd

Planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/16/3514

Development: Erection of six dwellings, provision of public space and allotments

Date of fieldwork: 17 May, 2021

HER ref: PSH 055

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-370851

Grid ref: TM 35749 64905

Site area: 3000m²

Recent land use: Allotments & former agricultural land

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Summary: Peasehall, land adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway (PSH 055, TM 35749 644905) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising six dwellings plus an open public space and an allotment area on the southern side of the village and close to listed buildings revealed one ditch of uncertain date and another of probable Post medieval date and a deep and clean subsoil deposit close to the frontage onto The Causeway at the lowest point of the site plus a thin scatter of largely Post medieval stray finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for O Seaman & Son Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 O Seaman & Son Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned six dwelling development with an open area and an allotment area (see Fig. 1) that had gained consent under planning application DC/16/3514. The evaluation requirements were set by Ms G Stewart of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development areas within the site. Subsequent advice from SCCAS was taken from Dr H Cutler as the evaluation progressed. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and be reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the proposal as outlined above at land adjacent to Bridge Cottage, The Causeway, Peasenhall.

1.2 Peasenhall parish is located to the north-east of Framlingham in central east Suffolk and has historically had a linear street pattern arranged along what is now the A1120 road that broadly runs along or close to the line of a north-east to south-west orientated Roman period road. During the medieval period the church and village was subservient to the adjacent Sibton church and the planned development site on land adjacent Bridge Cottage (see Fig. 2), The Causeway is some 180m north-east of St Michaels Church at Peasenhall and is on the southern side of the main road and the parallel access known as The Causeway. Various listed buildings of earlier Post medieval date are located close to this road and this site, including Bridge Cottage on its north-eastern side and Alma and Alma Cottage, with the road line being the main factor in this historic village settlement. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground under a rough grass cover having been in the recent past in use for allotments.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the local superficial deposits as being on the margin between Head, clay, silt, sand and gravel and Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel and is just below the 25m OD contour with a moderately steep slope running down from south to north with a drop of c4m over a distance of some 70m with the frontage on The Causeway forming the northern edge of the site.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location within the area defined in the County Historic Environment Record (CHER) as the historic settlement core of Peasenhall (CHER PSH 017) and to the north-east of the medieval church (CHER PSH 017). In addition a large scatter of medieval pottery sherds is recorded adjacent to this development site (CHER PSH 011) and the line of a Roman period road runs close to the southern part of the development area (CHER BDG 014) though this latter road line area will only be affected by the creation of new allotment plots.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) 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 as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide. While the trenches were located as agreed with SCCAS via the prior submission of the WSI on site and following consultation with Dr Cutler trenches 1 and 2 in the downslope, northern, part of the planned

development area were limited to test pits using a flat 600mm wide bucket due to the excessive depth of clean subsoil that was revealed.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed as was the area between the trenches. 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 trenches were 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 trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 and Appendices I, III & IV):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	15	400	2300 mid brown clean sandy subsoil	Yellow sand	Very deep subsoil so just one 600mm deep test pit revealing clean deposits
2	Northeast-southwest	8	400	2300 as T1	As T1	Also very deep subsoil so just one 600mm wide test pit
3	Northwest-southeast	15	380	320 to 780 as T1	Soft yellow sand with flints	One E-W ditch 0002, 700mm wide x 360mm deep, clean fill 0003, uncertain date
4	Northeast-southwest	15	400	300 as T1	As T1 with some iron staining	No features, a few Pmed brick and tile frags
5	Northwest-southeast	15	300	200 as T1	As T1	No features, few Pmed brick & tile frags
6	Northeast-southwest	8	200	100 as T1	Orange very silty sand with flints	One small N-S ditch 0004, 340mm wide x 160mm deep, few Pmed brick frags in fill 0005
7	Northwest-southeast	8	200	100 as T1	As T6	No features or finds
		84m (151.20m ²)	200-400	100-2300		Few Pmed stray finds, deep subsoil on northern, downslope area and two small ditches, one of Pmed date (0004)

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 200mm to 400mm depth of topsoil across the site above 100mm to 320mm of mid brown sandy subsoil in trenches 3 to 7 with this latter deposit increasing down the slope from south to north. However trenches 1 and 2 in the northern, downslope, part of the slope revealed a substantial depth of clean subsoil and test pits in each of these areas found 2300mm of clean subsoil so only a small window into past deposits was exposed at these points. Below the subsoil in trenches 1 to 5 the

natural glaciofluvial deposit was soft yellow sand with flints while at the top of the slope trenches 6 and 7 ran into a heavier natural deposit of orange silty sand with flints.

3.3 The only features revealed comprised a north-east/south-west aligned ditch (0002) in trench 3 that was 700mm wide and 360mm deep, though its fill (0003) did not contain any dating material, and a small north-west/south-east orientated ditch/gully (0004) in trench 6. The latter feature contained two small fragments (wt. 4g) of Post medieval brick/tile in its fill (0005) with the feature only being 340mm wide and 160mm deep.

3.4 The stray finds from the top and subsoil proved to be largely of Post medieval date though one small copper alloy strap end is more likely to be of late/early Post medieval date (see Appendix IV). The ceramic finds were all fragments of brick or tile of Post medieval date while the metal finds included the strap end noted above plus a copper alloy sheet metal brooch of 19th-20th century date, three plain copper alloy curtain type rings, a copper alloy cap from a walking stick, a lead musket ball and a few small lead fragments. In addition a few sheet metal copper alloy scraps of domed cap type fragments were recovered all are of late Post medieval date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance and to be consistent with similar projects in the county a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not requested.

4.2 While this site is within the historic core of the village at Peasenhall the results from this evaluation were disappointing with little evidence for medieval or earlier activity revealed. The trenches indicated a natural steep slope from south to north with a substantial depth of subsoil having accumulated close to the frontage on The Causeway at the base of the natural slope. However this subsoil proved to be clean with little evidence of past activity; perhaps this natural steep slope discouraged past settlement activity. In addition no evidence was found for the north-east/south-east aligned Roman period road that crosses the area though with the exact line of this road being unknown it could be a little further to the south. To paraphrase the classic comment 'not all straight roads are Roman and not all Roman roads are straight.'

4.3 From the results of this evaluation which did not reveal any significant archaeological deposits it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned development on land adjacent to Bridge Cottage, The Causeway, Peasenhall.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: PSH 055

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 Glenn King and Jerry the digger driver for his close co-operation and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for carrying out the metal detector survey and to Sarah Creasey from CAT for her illustration work)

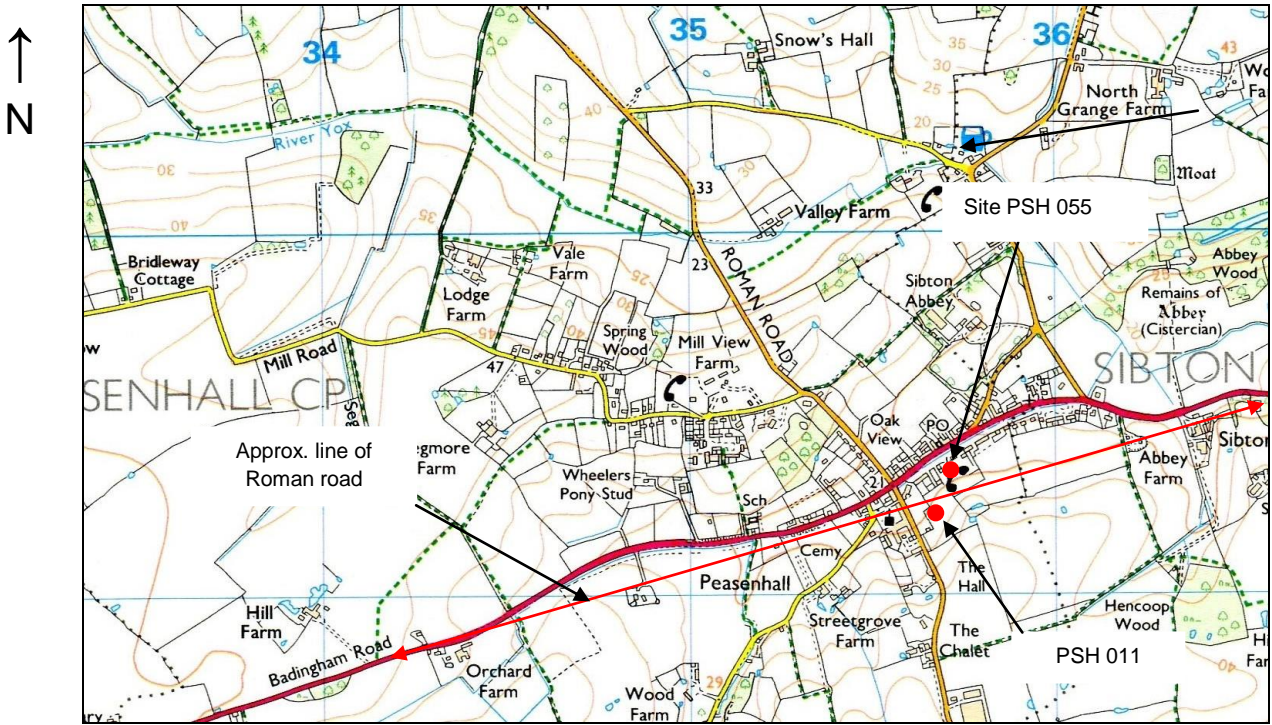


Fig. 1: Site location

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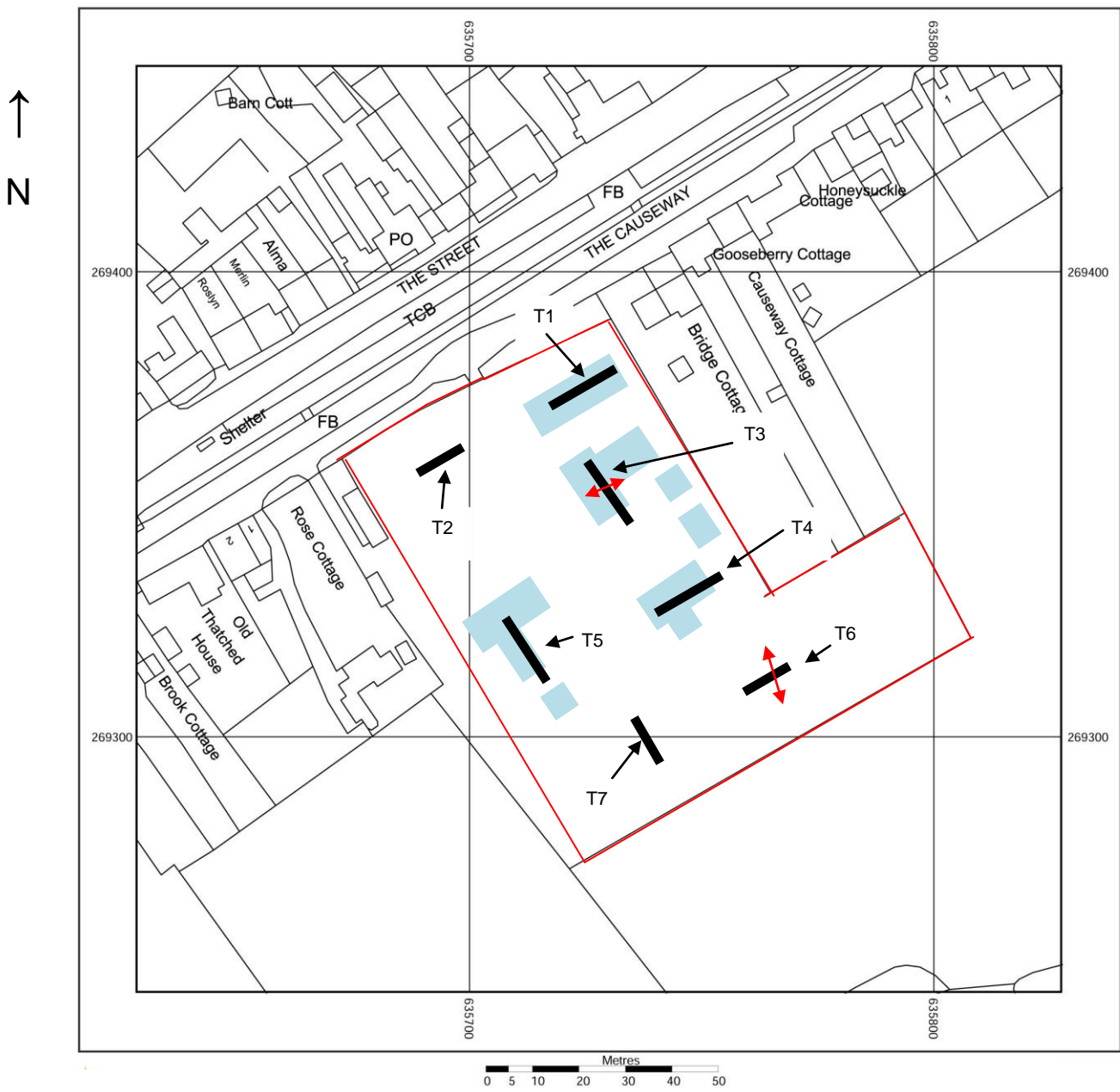


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas, red arrows- ditches)
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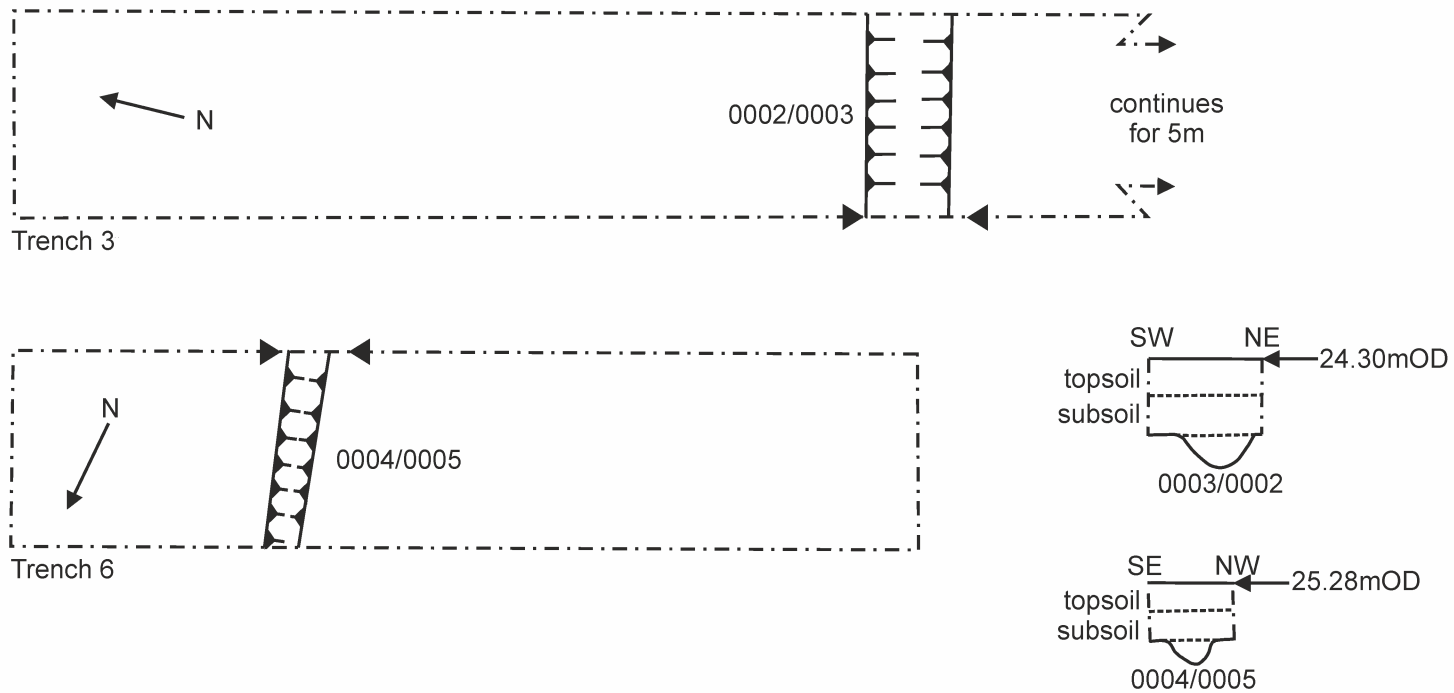


Fig. 3: Trench plans and sections

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



General view from north



Trench 1 from east



Test pit in trench 1



Trench 2 from east



Test pit in trench 2



Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 with ditch 0002



Trench 4 from east



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from south



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from east



Trench 6 deposit profile and small ditch 0004



Trench 7 from south



Trench 7 deposit profile

**Land adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway,
Peasenhall, 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 adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway, Peasenhall, Suffolk, IP17 2HU

Client: Trustees of Peasenhall Allotment Trust

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/16/3514/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of six dwellings, provision of public space and allotments

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_16/3514_land adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway, Peasenhall

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-370851

Grid ref: TM 3572 6933

Area: 0.30 ha

Current site use: Formerly allotments, now vacant 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

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1. Introduction

1.1 Artisan PPS on behalf of their clients, the Trustees of Peasenhall Allotment Trust, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation at a six dwelling development with provision for public space and allotments that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/16/3514/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Ms G Stewart 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 six dwellings with provision of public space and allotments on land adjacent to Bridge Cottage, The Causeway, Peasenhall.

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 2018 (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/16/3514/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. This WSI only covers the archaeological evaluation works and will not result in the discharge of the relevant condition which can only be secured once the full programme of works including any reporting has been completed and approved by SCCAS.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Peasenhall parish is located to the north-east of Framlingham in central east Suffolk and has historically had a linear street pattern arranged along what is now the A1120 road that broadly runs along or close to the line of a north-east to south-west orientated Roman period road. During the medieval period the church and village was subservient to the adjacent Sibton church and the proposed development site (PDS) on land adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway is some 180m north-east of St Michaels Church at Peasenhall and is on the southern side of the main road and the parallel access known as The Causeway. Various listed buildings of earlier Post medieval date are located close to this road and the PDS including

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Bridge Cottage and Alma and Alma Cottage with the road line being the main factor in this historic village settlement. At present the PDS is soft ground having been in the recent past in use for allotments.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the local superficial deposits as being on the margin between Head, clay, silt, sand and gravel and Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel and is just below the 25m OD contour.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core of Peasenhall (PSH 017) and to the north-east of the medieval church (PSH 008). A large scatter of medieval pottery is recorded adjacent to the development site (PSH 011), with a line of a Roman road running immediately to the rear.'

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.

3.2 The archaeological potential of the PDS therefore relates to the its location within the area defined as the historic core of the village where archaeological deposits of medieval and earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated in addition to being close to a scatter of medieval pottery indicative of past settlement activity and near the line of a recorded Roman period road line.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 The main aims of the evaluation are therefore to define and characterise the archaeological potential of the PDS so, if heritage deposits are revealed, an appropriate mitigation strategy can be formulated in consultation with SCCAS.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of six dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be

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commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 Prior to the evaluation starting the relevant SCCAS officer will be informed in writing 10 working days in advance of the start date so a monitoring visit can be booked with close contact being kept by mobile phone once works are underway. If any change to the relevant specifications are deemed necessary this will only be undertaken in consultation with SCCAS and any developments relating to the site and reporting works will be also be communicated to SCCAS. The Brief requires sample trenching of 84m long and 1.8m wide plus a 1% contingency which equates to a further 16.80m of trenching should clarification or further information be required following a SCCAS monitoring visit. In this case an allowance has been made for 2.5 person days on site for the evaluation (including the contingency) followed by 1-2.5 days for reporting plus an estimate of 2-3 days for specialist finds and environmental sample assessment though the latter two components may be revised in light of the site results. 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 in all metal mode will be carried out by J Armes 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 evaluation. 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 and full trench sections will be recorded if complex stratigraphy is revealed at 1:20 or 1:50. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 to give 2-3mb jpeg images and 8-9mb tif images if the exposed deposits merit greater detail).

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5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording, machine investigation of large or recent features will only be carried out following consultation with SCCAS. All exposed archaeological features will be investigated 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. Should complex or unexpected deposits be revealed the strategy for their examination will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS. 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 or to the relevant local museum. 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

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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

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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 revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with SCCAS and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the evaluation, reporting and any further archaeological works. The advisory and planning role of SCCAS with regard to this project will be fully acknowledged as will any specific advice and help with regard to what is revealed in any report of publication.

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. If unexpected results are revealed during the reporting stage these will be discussed with SCCAS before a final draft report is submitted.

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

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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.

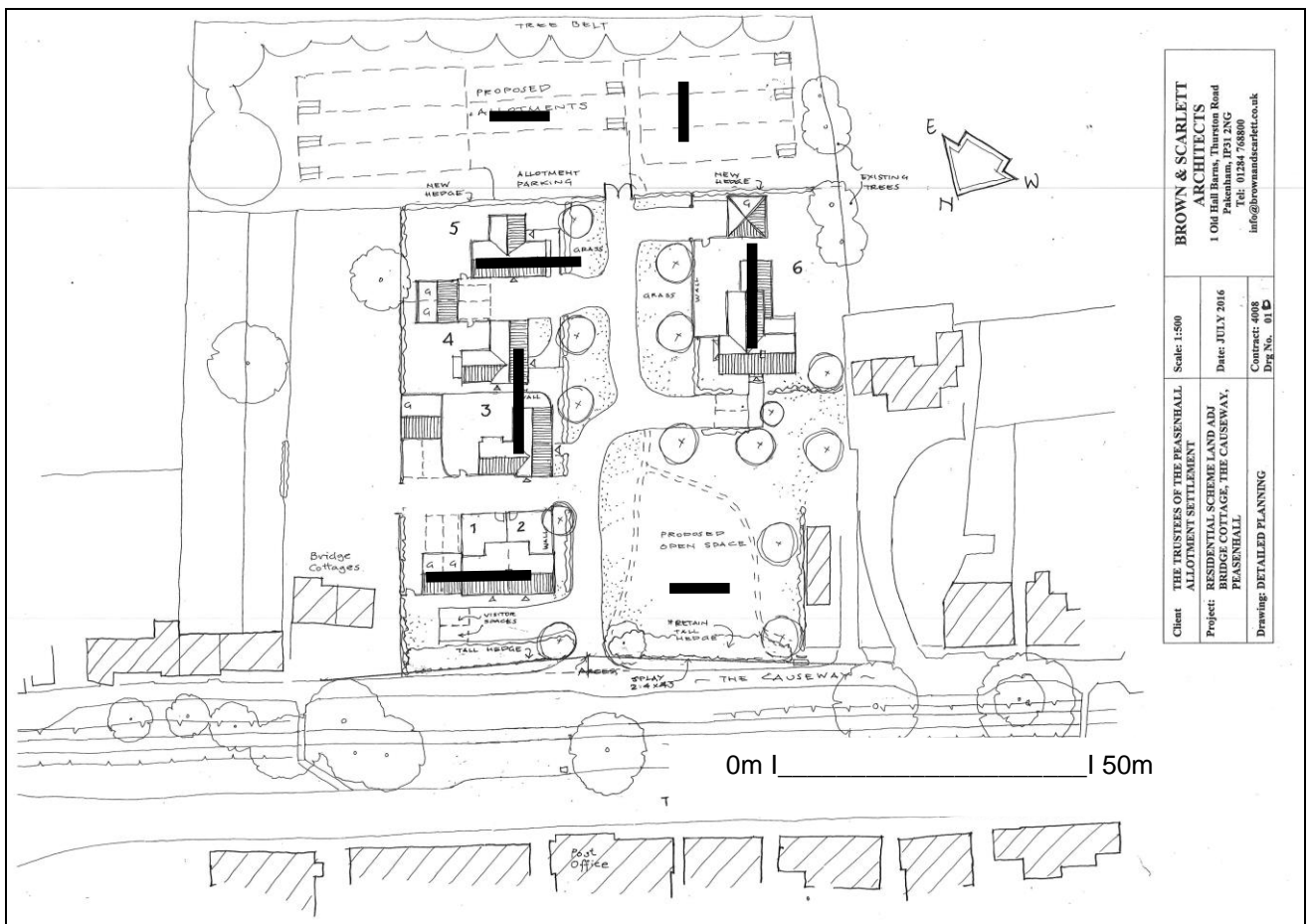
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

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	tbc

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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:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (4 x 15m & 3 x 8m also a possible 16.80m contingency dependant on results)

Appendix III- Context list

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
3	0002	Ditch	0002	NE-SW aligned ditch, 700mm wide x 360mm deep	
3	0003	Fill	0002	Fill of ditch 0002, mid brown sand, no finds	?
6	0004	Ditch/gully	0004	Small linear feature NW-SE aligned, 340mm wide x 160mm deep	
6	0005	Fill	0004	Mid brown silty sand fill with two small brick/tile fragments	Pmed

Appendix IV- The Finds

(JNAS)

Two decimal coins (1p & 2p)

Copper alloy belt end with two rivets at top and one at base, plain front, rounded at base with ribbed central part, 22mm long x 17mm wide, late medieval-early Post medieval with traces of leather belt on reverse (see below)

Copper alloy disc shaped brooch, punched from sheet metal with perforations, later 19th to early 20th C date

Half a copper alloy double buckle, 24 mm width, plain, 16th-17th C date

Copper alloy sheet circular metal domed cap fitting, 70mm diameter, 19th-20th C date

Two fragments copper alloy sheet metal domed cap fitting, 19th-20th C date

Copper alloy cap, probably from 10th-20th C walking stick

Three copper alloy plain curtain type rings, late Pmed

Copper alloy perforated spoon bowl fragment, later Pmed

Lead musket ball Pmed

Three small lead fragments date uncertain



OASIS ID: johnnewm1-370851

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway, Peasenhall, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Peasenhall, land adjacent Bridge Cottage, The Causeway (PSH 055, TM 35749 644905) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising six dwellings plus an open public space and an allotment area on the southern side of the village and close to listed buildings revealed one ditch of uncertain date and another of probable Post medieval date and a deep and clean subsoil deposit close to the frontage onto The Causeway at the lowest point of the site plus a thin scatter of largely Post medieval stray finds.
Project dates	Start: 17-05-2021 End: 17-05-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PSH 055 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/16/3514/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL PEASENHALL LAND ADJACENT BRIDGE COTTAGE, THE CAUSEWAY
Postcode	IP17 2HU
Study area	3000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 35749 64905 52.231209389356 1.452725649954 52 13

52 N 001 27 09 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 23m Max: 24m

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 vector","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Metal"

Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

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