

**Land West of Brook Farm Road,
Langham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/19/05140

HER Ref: LGH 016

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(March 2020)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land west of Brook Farm Road, Langham, Suffolk, IP31 3EA

Clients: Brook Farms

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/05140

Development: Development of up to 3 no. poultry sheds and associated works

Date of fieldwork: 12 & 13 February, 2020

HER ref: LGH 016

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-378979

Grid ref: TL 9854 6927

Site area: 4.71 ha (area to be developed 6450m²)

Recent land use: Formerly arable land



Frontispiece- late medieval/early Post medieval copper alloy harness type pendant in the form of a pine cone

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Summary: Langham, land west of Brook Farm Road (LGH 016, TL 9854 6927) evaluation trenching for a planned development of up to three poultry sheds and associated works on a field just to the east of the probable site of the small medieval village of Langham revealed very high ground water level at 900mm to 1000mm and collapsing trench sides making the investigation of a possible ditch on the western side of the site impractical. No other archaeological were revealed and save for a small harness type pendant of later medieval date all the ceramic and metal stray finds were of later Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Brook Farms).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Brook Farms commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned development to comprise three poultry sheds and associated works on land west of Brook Farm Road, Langham (see Fig. 1) that is under consideration as planning application DC/19/05140. 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 area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead to inform the application and during the site works consultation was held with Mr M Baker of SCCAS.

1.2 Located to the north-east of Bury St Edmunds in west central Suffolk Langham is a parish that has a very dispersed settlement pattern with a low population that was dominated in the 18th century period by Langham Park (HER LGH 012) and now is made up of farms and cottages scattered along the roads that criss-cross the area. The parish church (HER LGH 006) is in an isolated location within the former park area with a medieval moated site (HER LGH 001) on its eastern side. The proposed development site on land west of Brook Farm Road is just outside the eastern edge of the park and is bounded on its southern side by a minor water course and it is 400m north-east of the parish church. To the north-east of the parish church, and directly to the west of this planned development, an area in what was the former park is known as 'Castle Ditches' (HER LGH 004) and this area is reputedly the site of the deserted medieval settlement at Langham.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the local deposits as being Crag group sand bedrock geology with the upper, superficial material being of Lowestoft diamicton so a more mixed and not always well drained deposit. The site is at c38m to 40m OD in area of gentle topography that slopes gently down to the south-east and it has been in use for arable cultivation.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its proximity to the Langham parish church (HER LGH 006) and a nearby moated site (HER LGH 001) in addition to being close to the probable site of the deserted village at Langham within the area known as 'Castle Ditches' (HER LGH 004); both of these areas being just to the north and above a small water course. Therefore this proposed development had the potential to reveal and disturb below-ground heritage assets of later Saxon and medieval to early Post medieval date. While the application area is some 4.71 hectares only c6450m² would be developed with the remainder being left for free-range activity by the chickens.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary, and as the water level in the trenches and collapsing trench sides allowed, to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

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 with the detector search extending to the areas between the trenches. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good in trenches 1, 3, 4 and 6, but poorer in trenches 2, 5 and 7 due to water ingress and trench side collapse, with the evaluation being undertaken under dry weather conditions. Trenches 5 and 7 were also shortened to 14m due to the unstable ground conditions and as these are access areas which will only see shallow ground disturbance should this scheme go ahead. 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 Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	30	400	600 mid brown silty sand subsoil	Silty yellow sand with flints	No features and the only finds were small fragments of Post medieval tile
2	Northeast-southwest	30	400	700-800 as T1	As T1	Probable 1.80m wide and 600mm deep NW-SE ditch at west end, few peg tile fragments though the feature rapidly filled with water so could not be fully investigated
3	Northeast-southwest	30	400	300 of redeposited chalk over 500mm of clean grey silty sand	As T1	No features, few stray brick and tile fragments
4	North-south	20	300	450 as T1	As T1	As T1
5	Northeast-southwest	14	350	600 as T1	As T1	No features though wet with very soft yellow silty sand in base
6	Northwest-southwest	10	400	700 as T1	Orange silty sand	No features , few tile fragments

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7	Northeast-southwest	14	400	700 as T1	As T1 where seen though one side collapsed due to being wet	No features though drift geology only seen in part, trench shortened due to collapse
8	Northeast-southwest	14	400	700 as T1	As T1	No features and only brick/peg tile fragments
		162m (291.60m ²)	300-400	600-800		No features save a possible ditch in trench 2 and only a few stray finds of later Pmed date plus one possible late med copper alloy find

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 300-400mm depth of topsoil above 450mm to 800mm of mid brown silty sand subsoil giving a trench depth of 950mm to 1200mm above glaciofluvial deposits which were a very silty yellow to orange silty sand with flints and ground water ingress at 900-1000mm in trenches 2, 5 and 7 making further investigation difficult in these areas of the site with these trenches largely recorded from above.

3.3 The only probable feature revealed in the trenches was northwest to southeast orientated ditch in trench 2 in the south-western part of the site that was c1800mm wide and 600mm deep but could not be investigated more closely as ground water rapidly filled this part of the trench and led to potential trench collapse.

3.4 The metal detector search produced a lead bag seal with a star of David symbol on one side and 17 on the reverse which can be identified as being from the Leeds Phosphate Works Ltd and dated to c1900 (www.bagseals.org accessed 15 March, 2020). In addition two small lead musket balls, a disc shaped lead weight, two copper alloy plain buttons, two copper alloy sheet fragments and three copper alloy thimbles of late Post medieval date were recovered. The only older copper alloy find was a small pendant of a pine cone type shape with a hinged attachment that is probably from a late to early Post medieval harness type fitting (see frontispiece).

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Mr M Baker of SCCAS that a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case.

4.2 While this site is located in the general area of the now deserted small medieval settlement of Langham and close to a water source that may have encouraged settlement in the past no evidence was found for past activity save a ditch of uncertain date and a small harness type attachment of late medieval to early Post medieval date. The remainder of the stray finds recovered from the site were of later Post medieval date and it is of interest, and a reflection on past work conditions, that

with a diameter of only 10mm the smallest thimble indicates child labour being involved in past agricultural work. Overall the conclusion from the evaluation results is that this area was in general agricultural use, as indicated by the lead seal from the Leeds Phosphate Works and the small lead musket balls, in the past as arable or pasture land with no evidence for settlement type activity of any type or date.

4.3 From these negative evaluation results with regard to features of any significance it is therefore recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out for this planned agricultural development on land west of Brook Farm, Langham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: LGH 016.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site for their close cooperation)

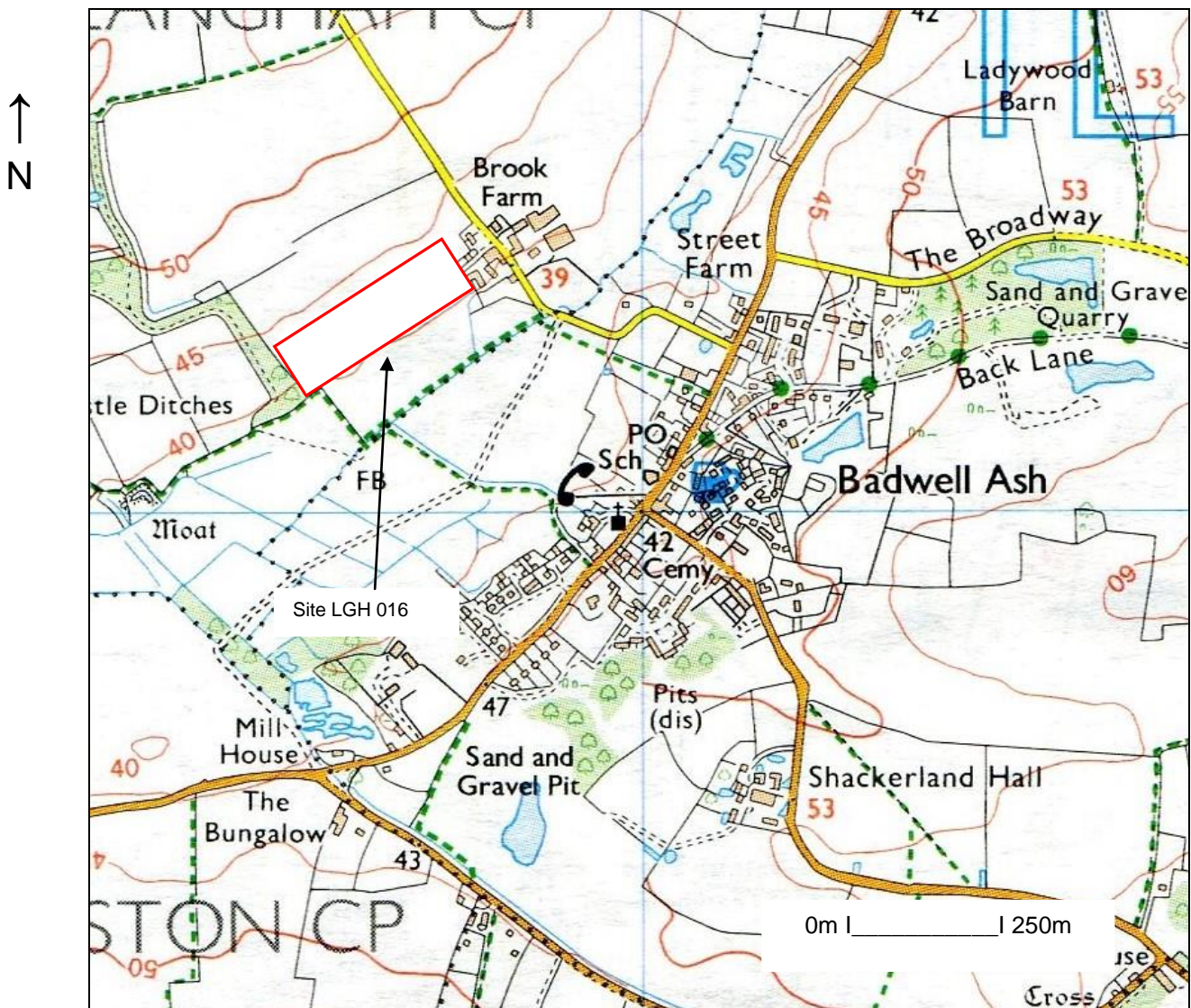


Fig. 1: Site location

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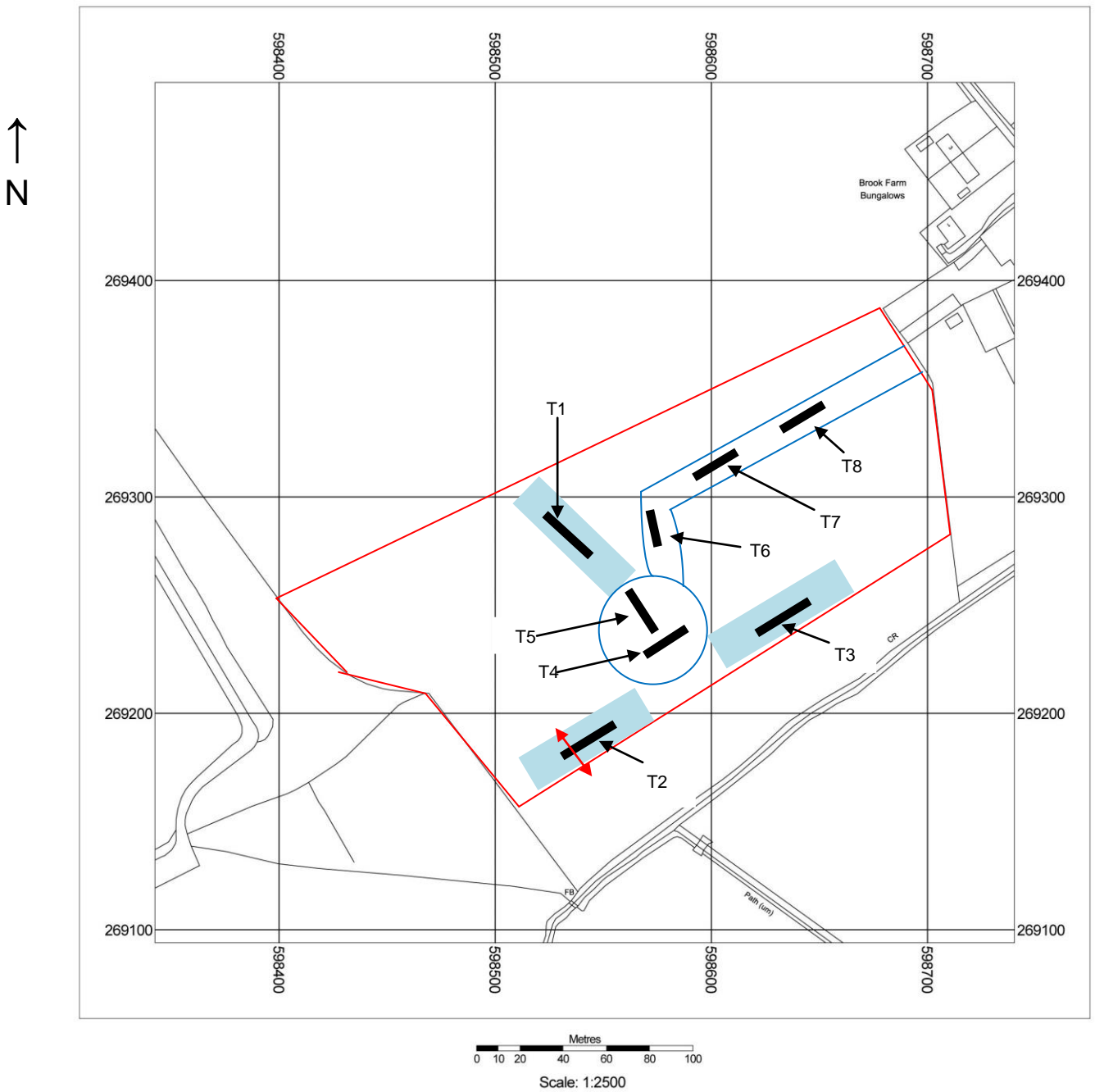


Fig. 2: Location of trenches

(Red arrow- probable ditch in T2, light blue- planned poultry shed –T1, 2 & 3 and access facilities)

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Appendix I- Images



General view from east



Trench 1 from northwest



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile with probable water-filled ditch



Trench 3 from east



Trench 4 from north



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from north



Trench 6 from north



Trench 7 from east with trench collapse

**Land West of Brook Farm Road,
Langham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land west of Brook Farm Road, Langham, Suffolk, IP31 3EA

Client: Mr D Jacobs

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/05140

Proposed development: Development of up to 3 no. poultry sheds and associated works

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_2019_05140_Land West of Brook Farm Road, Langham

Grid ref: TL 9854 6927

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-378979

Area: 4.71 ha (area to be developed 6450m²)

Current site use: Former arable 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 Mr D Jacobs has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation at a proposed 3 no. poultry shed development with associated access and support facilities that is at present under consideration in the planning process. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/19/05140 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) so the potential of the site can be fully considered with regard to this application. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of up to 3 no. poultry sheds with associated access and support facilities on land west of Brook Farm Road, Langham.

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 as advised by SCCAS to be started at the pre-determination stage for application DC/19/05140. 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 Located to the north-east of Bury St Edmunds in west central Suffolk Langham is a parish that has a very dispersed settlement pattern with a low population that was dominated in the 18th century period by Langham Park (HER LGH 012) and now is made up of farms and cottages scattered along the roads that criss-cross the area. The parish church (HER LGH 006) is in an isolated location within the former park area with a medieval moated site (HER LGH 001) on its eastern side. The proposed development site (PDS) on land west of Brook Farm Road is just outside the eastern edge of the park and is bounded on its southern side by a minor water course and it is 400m north-east of the parish church. To the north-east of the parish church an

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area in what was the former park is known as 'Castle Ditches' (HER LGH 004) and this area is reputedly the site of the deserted medieval settlement at Langham.

2.2 The British Geological Survey describes the local deposits as being Crag group sand bedrock geology with the upper, superficial material being of Lowestoft diamicton so a more mixed and not always well drained deposit. The PDS is at c39m OD in area of gentle topography that slopes gently down to the south-east.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The application area is situated adjacent to Langham Park, illustrated on Hodkinson's 1783 map (HER reference LGH 012). Contained within Langham Park is Langham Hall and medieval Church of St Mary (LGH 006) and medieval moated site (LGH 001). To the east of the church and to the north of the moat is 'Castle Ditches' (LGH 004) the believed location of the deserted medieval settlement. To the west 'Castle Ditches' is an inhumation cemetery, believed to be Anglo-Saxon in date (LGH 005). In addition, to the immediate north of Langham Park is a Roman artefact scatter (LGH 003). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

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 close to where recorded evidence suggests the site of where medieval and earlier Post medieval settlement at Langham might be revealed. In addition evidence for past activity of Roman date is recorded nearby and inhumations of possible Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded to the north-west.

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 3 no. poultry sheds, access and associated support facilities. 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 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 of the start date with 10 days' notice so a monitoring visit can be arranged 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 which is to be 180m long and 1.8m wide across the area of the development (in this case an allowance has been made for 2 person days on site for the evaluation followed by 1.5 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 targeting the areas of the PDS that will be developed. In addition an extra 35m of trenching can be opened in consultation with SCCAS to clarify findings as the initial trenching results dictate. 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 including before the trenches are opened with allowance for an all metal search if this appears to appropriate. 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.

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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. 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).

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 sampled by hand 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 unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS with regard, for example, for features of recent date. 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 and all exposed features will be investigated unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Machine investigation of any large features will only be undertaken following consultation with SCCAS. Should complex or unexpected deposits be revealed the strategy for their examination will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS which may involve stepped trenching into deeper levels of overburden. 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

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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 revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will 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

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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 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.

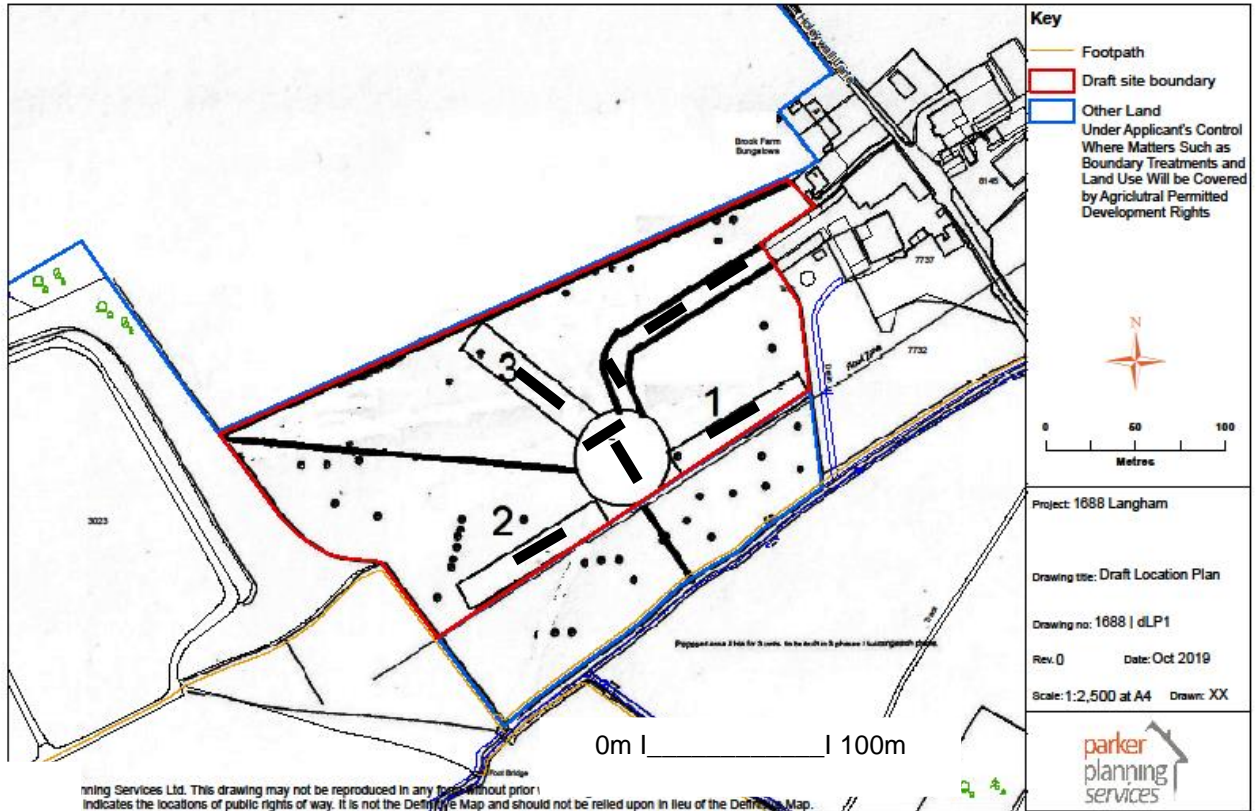
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

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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
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 trenches (1 x 10m, 4 x 20m & 3 x 30m)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-378979

Project details

Project name	Land West of Brook Farm, Brook Farm Road, Langham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Langham, land west of Brook Farm Road (LGH 016, TL 9854 6927) evaluation trenching for a planned development of up to three poultry sheds and associated works on a field just to the east of the probable site of the small medieval village of Langham revealed very high ground water level at 900mm to 1000mm and collapsing trench sides making the investigation of a possible ditch on the western side of the site impractical. No other archaeological were revealed and save for a small harness type pendant of later medieval date all the ceramic and metal stray finds were of later Post medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 12-02-2020 End: 13-02-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LGH 016 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/05140 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	PENDANT Medieval
Significant Finds	BAG SEAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK LANGHAM LAND WEST OF BROOK FARM, BROOK FARM ROAD
Postcode	IP31 3EA

Study area	4.71 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9854 6927 52.28516660929 0.911170775014 52 17 06 N 000 54 40 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39m Max: 40m
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	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Metal"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Metal"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land west of Brook Farm Road, Langham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

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