

Land Bonded by Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill, Debenham, Suffolk

Planning application: DC/18/00192

HER Ref: DBN 207

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(February 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: Land bonded by Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill,
Debenham, Suffolk, IP14 6PW

Clients: New Homes (Suffolk) Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00192

Development: Erection of 8 dwellings and creation of a SUDS area

Date of fieldwork: 28 & 29 January, 2020

HER ref: DBN 207

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-381649

Grid ref: TM 1709 6368

Site area: c9600m²

Recent land use: Formerly small holding now overgrown plot

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Summary: Debenham, Land at Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill (DBN 207, TM 1709 6368) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the north-western side of the historic core of the village and on a slope above the northern side close to the source of the River Deben revealed one small ditch of uncertain date and but no other evidence of pre-modern date activity save a few stray finds of later Post medieval date. (John Newman Archaeological Services for New Homes (Suffolk) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 New Homes (Suffolk) Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned 8 dwelling residential development on land at Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill, Debenham (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/18/00192. 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 before any other ground works are undertaken. Further consultation regarding the results at site was undertaken with Mr M Baker of SCCAS.

1.2 Debenham is a small market town in central Suffolk to the north of Ipswich that had, in all probability been established by the late Saxon period at least, and flourished through the medieval period with the market being recorded from 1221. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the main, north-south aligned, historic high street that runs parallel to the upper part of the River Deben which rises to the north-west of the town. The planned development site is located on the north-western edge of the historic core of the settlement some 530m north-west of the parish church. The site is bounded on its north-eastern side by Little London Hill and on its southern side by the upper part of the River Deben with The Butts and Derry Brook Lane running along the southern side of the water course.

1.3 Topographically the site slopes gently down from a high point just above the 40m OD contour with a southerly aspect before the ground drops more sharply along the southern boundary of the plot to the adjacent water course at 37m OD; an evaluation (HER DBN 167) in 2016 by the author at The Red House c60m to the east in a similar topographic setting revealed top and subsoil deposits between 1100mm and 1300mm in depth above silty orange sand with flints.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its proximity to a recorded moat site of medieval date (HER DBN 004) and nearby finds scatters (HER DBN 029, 073 and 167) of multi-period date in addition to being close to the historic core of the village (HER DBN 131) and in a valley type location often favoured in the past for settlement related activities. In addition the site is bounded on its western side by what remains of an embankment created just after 1900 for a spur from the Mid Suffolk Light Railway (MSLR, HER SUF 076) that runs to the north; the remains of a World War II Auxiliary Unit operation base (AUOB, DBN 142) is also located just to the north of this site.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was largely trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) though trench 2 was re-aligned at a 90° angle to avoid disturbing an area of potential ecological importance as was trench 6 for the same reason. In addition the western trench in the planned SUDS area (trench 8) was shifted 3m to the west and opened on a curved alignment again to avoid an area of ecological importance where slow worms have been recorded. Also it was agreed with SCCAS that a planned trench planned to be close to the Little London Hill frontage was not required due to the largely negative results from the site as this area also had ecological importance. All of the trenches were initially opened to a depth of 100mm under the supervision of an ecologist to ensure that hibernating slow worms could be translocated, in this case no slow worms were revealed. 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 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 throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry though cold 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 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	North-south	20	300	500 mid brown very silty sand subsoil	Pale brown very silty sand with flints and pockets of very pale brown clay	One very shallow north-south aligned ditch (0002) with no finds in its fill.
2	East-west	20	300	600 as T1	Pale brown very silty sand with flints	No features, 4 small Pmed brick frags
3	East-west	20	300	400 as T1	Orange silty sand with flints	One recent land drain, one blue & white late Pmed sherd and few small late Pmed cbm frags
4	East-west	20	300	400-500 as T1	As T2	One Pmed land drain and a modern drain pipe, few Pmed cbm frags

5	North-south	20	300	500-600 as T1	Pale brown silty sand with small flints	No features, one late Pmed white ware sherd & 3 brick frags
6	North-south	20	300	500-600 as T1	Orange silty sand with a few flints	No features & 2 brick frags
7	Northeast-southwest	20	300	700 as T1	Trench stopped at 1000mm depth in subsoil	Few small brick frags
8	Southwest-northeast	20	300	300-400 as T1	Orange sand with flints	No features, few Pmed brick & concrete frags
		160m (288m ²)	300	400-700+		Only features one small undated ditch (0002) and a few late Pmed land drains, all stray finds late Pmed

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 300mm depth of topsoil above 400mm to 600mm of mid brown very silty sand subsoil giving a trench depth of 700mm to 900mm above glaciofluvial deposits which comprised pale brown to orange very silty sand with pockets of very pale brown clay in trench 1. In addition in the planned SUDS area in the south-western part of the site in the downslope area close to the River Deben trench 7 was stopped at a depth of 1000mm while still in subsoil as this drainage feature will have this as a maximum depth.

3.3 The only feature of any apparent age was a very shallow north-south aligned ditch (0002) or gully in trench 1 (see Fig. 3) that was 360mm wide and 150mm deep. None of the four excavated sections (0003-0006) revealed any finds in the mid brown very silty sand fill. In the remaining trenches the only features revealed were ceramic field drains of post-1900 date in trenches 1, 3, and 4.

3.4 The metal detector search produced few non-ferrous stray finds with one plain copper alloy button of 19th to earlier 20th century date, a sheet metal copper alloy thimble of late Post medieval date, a worn Victoria halfpenny dated 1862, a George VI farthing dated 1945 and a few iron nails and sheet fragments of indeterminate date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely 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 full search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds would not be required in this case. However a rapid on-line search was made for local archaeological sites noted in the relevant brief (see Fig. 1, information from <http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk> accessed 11 February, 2020).

4.2 While this site is located close to recorded finds scatters of multi-period date near the headwaters of the River Deben in addition to being both close to a recorded

medieval moat site (HER DBN 004) and to the historic core (HER DBN 131) of Debenham only one small and undated shallow ditch (0002) was revealed. In addition the few stray finds in the upcast trench spoil were small and of Post medieval date. These finds indicate that this site saw no obvious use, apart from presumably general agricultural activity, until the Post medieval period when the few stray finds again are indicative of a low level of general site use. That this site is adjacent to the southern end of the spur from the MSLR is possibly of relevance to its later use, including the AUOB installation, as it appears likely that the site may have been planned to be a siding/cargo depot for the railway though the MSLR was never profitable and declined within a short period.

4.3 From these largely 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 residential development on this site off Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill, Debenham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: DBN 207.

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 Steve and Mick from New Homes (Suffolk) Ltd and Kev the digger operator for their close cooperation)

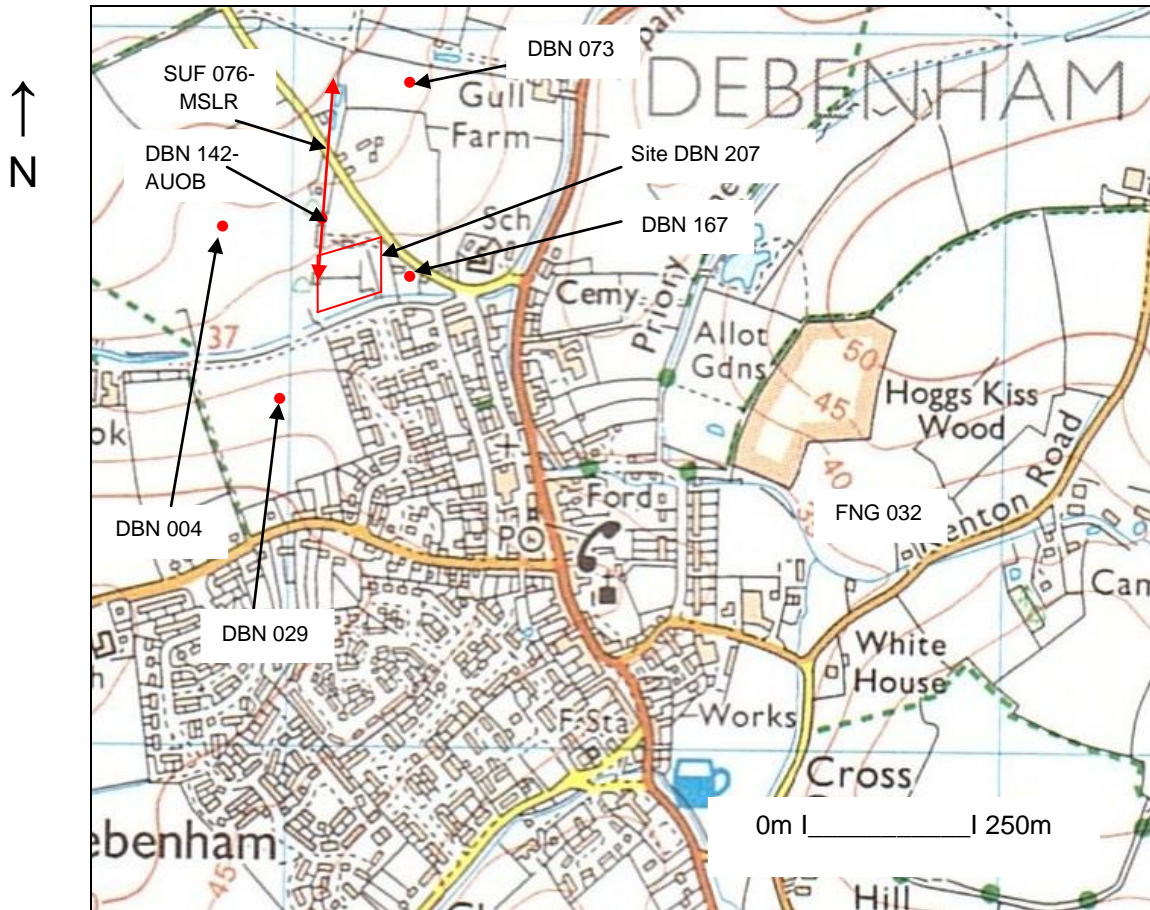


Fig. 1: Site location

(MSLR- Mid Suffolk Light Railway, AUOB- Auxiliary Unit operation base)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: Location of trenches

(Light blue- planned footprint areas, brown- access drive, red arrow- ditch 0002)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2020 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

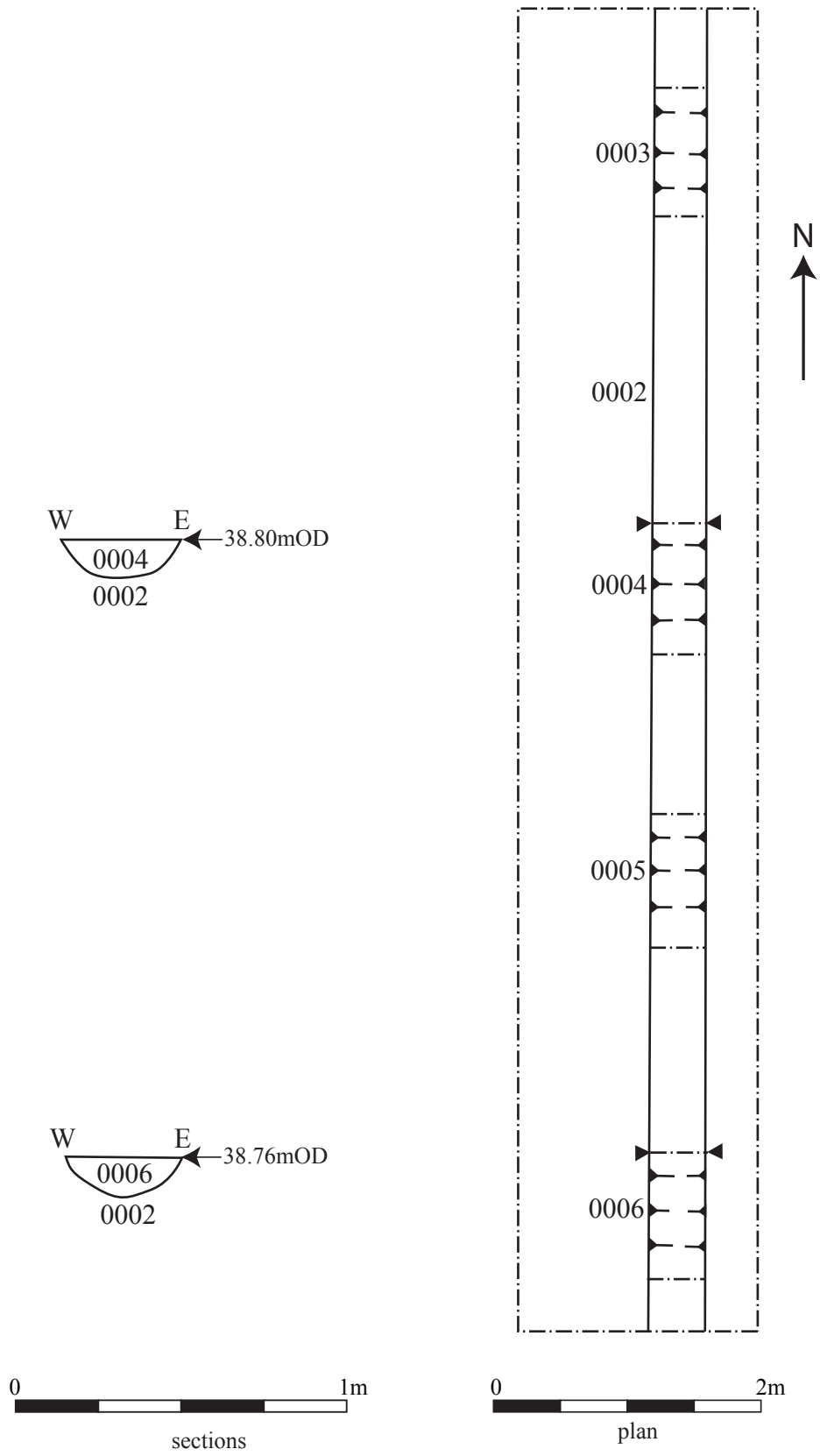


Fig. 3: Trench 1 plan and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



General view from south



Trench 1 from south



Trench 1 small ditch section 0004



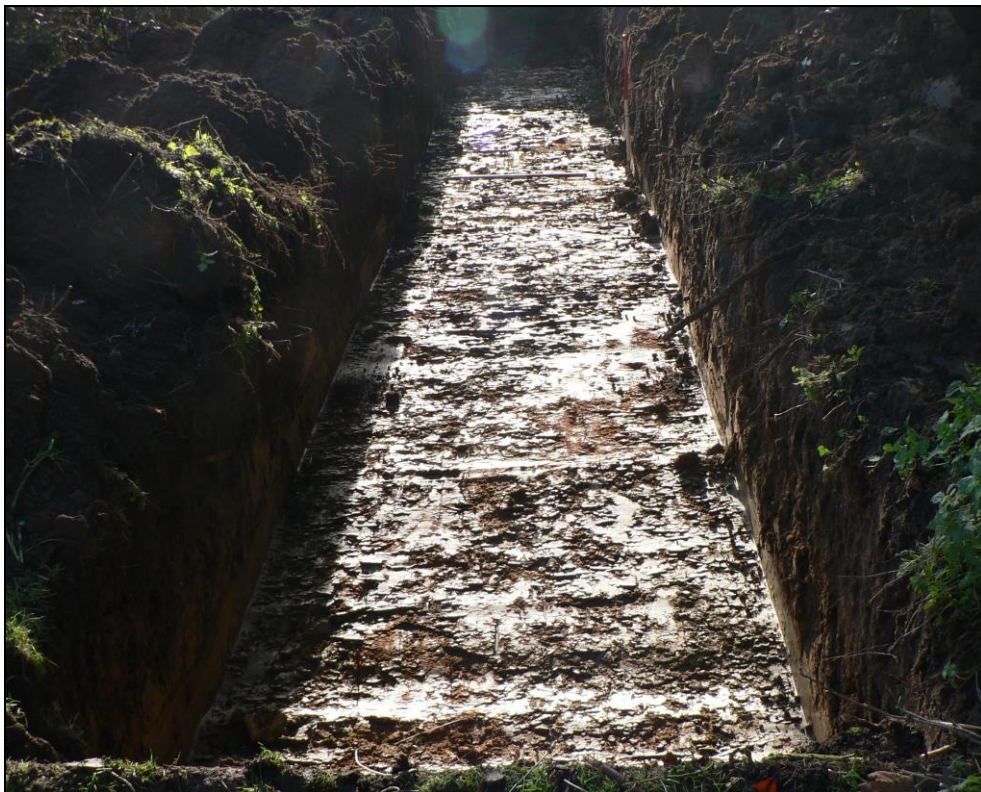
Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from south





Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 7 from west



Trench 7 deposit profile



Trench 8 from northeast



Trench 8 from west

**Land Bonded by Derry Brook Lane/The Butts
and Little London Hill, Debenham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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Site details

Name: Land bonded by Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill, Debenham, Suffolk, IP14 6PW

Client: New Homes (Suffolk) Ltd

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/18/00192

Proposed development: Erection of 8 dwellings and a SUDS area

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation_Land bonded by Derry Brook Lane and Little London Hill, Debenham

Grid ref: TM 1709 6368

Area: c096ha

Current site use: Grassed area/former small holding

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
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Proposed location of trial trenches

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1. Introduction

1.1 New Homes (Suffolk) Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation at a residential 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/18/00192 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 proposed development concerns the erection of 8 dwellings and the creation of an associated SUDS area at land bonded by Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill, Debenham.

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/18/00192. 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 Debenham is a small market town in central Suffolk to the north of Ipswich that had, in all probability been established by the late Saxon period at least, and flourished through the medieval period with the market being recorded from 1221. The town is focused on the area around the parish church and the main, north-south aligned, historic high street that runs parallel to the upper part of the River Deben which rises to the north-west of the town. The proposed development site (PDS) is located on the north-western edge of the historic core of the settlement some 530m north-west of the parish church. The PDS is bounded on its north-eastern side by Little London Hill and on its southern side by the upper part of the River Deben with The Butts and Derry Brook Lane running along the southern side of the water course.

2.2 Topographically the PDS slopes gently down from a high point just above the 40m OD contour with a southerly aspect before the ground drops more sharply along the southern boundary of the plot to the adjacent water course; an evaluation (HER

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DBN 167) in 2016 by the author at The Red House c60m to the east in a similar topographic setting revealed top and subsoil deposits between 1100mm and 1300mm in depth above silty orange sand with flints.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'A medieval moated site is recorded to the west of the development area (DBN 004) and multi-periods finds scatters have also been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site (DBN 022, 029, 073, 167). As a result, there is high potential for encountering below ground heritage assets at this location and the proposed work will damage or destroy and archaeological remains which exist.' In addition as noted above the PDS is on the north-western side of the area defined in the County HER as historic core of the settlement at Debenham (HER DBN 131).

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 this planned development therefore relates to its location where archaeological deposits of medieval and earlier Post medieval in particular might be revealed in addition to possible evidence for prehistoric activity as suggested by a nearby ring ditch recorded on an aerial photograph (HER DBN 029) and a burnt flint scatter (HER DBN 073). While a World War II/cold war structure (HER DBN 142) is also located nearby it has been established in a site visit that it is outside this development area being c40m-50m to the north.

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 site 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 erection of 8 dwellings on the upslope, northern, part of the site and a SUDS pond in the south-western quarter close to the

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adjacent water course. 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 site and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 Prior to the evaluation starting the relevant SCCAS officer will be given 10 day's notice of the start date 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. In consultation with Ms G Stewart of SCCAS a trenching plan by JNAS as included below has been agreed with 9 (No) 20m long and 1.80m wide trenches plus an allowance for 40m more trenching as a contingency dependant on the initial results and to be positioned if required in agreement with SCCAS. The trenching will cover the area of the planned new dwellings and the SUDS area. In this case an allowance has been made for 2.5 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. The trenching will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined 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 be 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.

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

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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. 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. 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. 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

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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 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 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

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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.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)

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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 trenching plan 9 x 20m plus 40m contingency, north to top

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-381649

Project details

Project name	Land at Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill, Debenham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Debenham, Land at Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill (DBN 207, TM 1709 6368) evaluation trenching for a residential development on the north-western side of the historic core of the village and on a slope above the northern side close to the source of the River Deben revealed one small ditch of uncertain date and but no other evidence of pre-modern date activity save a few stray finds of later Post medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2020 End: 29-01-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DBN 207 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00192 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 7 - Scrub
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
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 MID SUFFOLK DEBENHAM LAND AT DERRY BROOK/THE BUTTS AND LITTLE LONDON HILL
Postcode	IP14 6PW
Study area	9600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1709 6368 52.227932819702 1.179138871435 52 13 40 N 001 10 44 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 36m 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	Developer
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	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Derry Brook Lane/The Butts and Little London Hill, Debenham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by
Entered on

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11 February 2020