

**No 30 High Street, Needham Market,
Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/20/01181

HER Ref: NDM 059

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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

(August 2020)

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

Site details for HER

Name: No 30 High Street, Needham Market, Suffolk, IP6 8AP

Clients: M & S Contractor (EA) Ltd

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/01181

Development: Erection of one dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 3 August, 2020

HER ref: NDM 059

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-399732

Grid ref: TM 0896 5492

Site area: c1000m²

Recent land use: Former commercial showroom

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Summary: Needham Market, 30 High Street (NDM 059, TM 0896 5492) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development in the town centre confirmed a high degree of anticipated recent ground disturbance in some areas. The only archaeological features comprised a pit of 17th-18th century date and one small pit and two possible post holes of uncertain date. In addition three small sherds of medieval date were found on the surface of the site near the street frontage (John Newman Archaeological Services for M & S Contractors (EA) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 SJB Designs on behalf of their client M & S Contractor (EA) Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned single dwelling development at 30 High Street, Needham Market (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application DC/20/01181. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr A Antrobus 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.

1.2 Needham Market was historically established in part of Barking parish with the latter providing the mother church. The small town is located adjacent to the River Gipping and on what has been for centuries the main communication route from Ipswich and ports of the Harwich Haven to west Suffolk and then to the Midlands. A market was established at Needham by 1226 and the town still provides a local service centre. A full heritage statement accompanied the planning application (Gooch, 2019) and in particular it highlights the bomb damage to the street frontage part of the site in WW II (*ibid.* 5) where it appears buildings of earlier Post medieval date were destroyed and for this reason the street frontage area was omitted from the evaluation sample. Following that episode the site became more recently a car show room which has been demolished. At the time of the evaluation the site was largely bare ground with scattered demolition debris.

1.3 The site is in an area of gentle topography at c20m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial deposits are made up of Lowestoft Formation comprising well drained sands and gravels and a site visit (on 24 July, 2020) examined open test pits confirming this superficial geology.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location just to the south of a site (HER NDM 033- see Fig. 1) that produced evidence for burials of pre-historic date and settlement of Early Anglo-Saxon date. In addition the site is close to another area (HER NDM 008) that also produced evidence for settlement of Early Anglo-Saxon date, these sites being in a similar topographic location on sand and gravel terraces on the southern side of the River Gipping.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was largely trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2) though trench 1 was shortened to 8m and limited to a 1200mm width due to the exposed deposits, trench 3 was slightly re-aligned to avoid obstructions and trench 4 was located 5m further to the east to avoid a large drainage pipe. The trenching was carried out using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm 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 1.20m (trench 1) to 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed though the nature of the deposits near enough precluded the possibility of positive results. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry 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 & 4 and Appendices I & III):

| Trench | Orientation | Length (m) | Topsoil depth (mm) | Subsoil depth (mm) | Drift geology | Archaeological/natural features & finds |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Northeast-southwest | 8 | Removed during previous works | Some mid brown sandy subsoil with a lot of brick debris | Not seen at 1100mm | Clear evidence was revealed for an in-filled cellar of later Pmed date |
| 2 | Northwest-southeast | 10 | As T1 | 800 mid brown sandy subsoil with some building debris | Orange sand with small chalk flecks | One small pit 0002 with no finds |
| 3 | Northeast-southwest | 10 | As T1 | 900 as T2 | As T2 | Trench slightly re-aligned to avoid obstructions, one pit 0004 of 17 th - 18 th C date |
| 4 | Northwest-southeast | 12 | 400 | 600 as T2 | As T2 | Western end reduced in width and depth due to late Pmed brick foundations, two small possible postholes 0006 & 0008 of uncertain date |
| | | 70.80m (36m ²) | Topsoil largely already removed | 600-900 | | One Pmed pit, one small undated pit and two undated possible postholes |

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above trench 1 on the north-western side of the site revealed extensive ground disturbance due to the presence of an in-filled cellar that was over 1100mm and contained a lot of brick rubble with its southern brick wall indicating a late Post medieval date.

3.3 Trench 2 was 800mm deep with the mid brown sandy subsoil with brick fragments lying over orange sand with small chalk flecks. The only feature revealed was a small pit (0002) that was 700mm by 400mm within the trench and 250mm deep with its mid brown sandy fill (0003) containing no finds.

3.4 Trench 3 had to be slightly re-aligned to avoid below ground obstructions with a brick foundation on its eastern side and concrete foundations on the western side. The only feature was in the north-western part of the trench and was a pit (0004) that was 2700mm across and 500mm within the trench and 400mm deep. The fill (0005) was mid brown sand and this contained two rim sherds (wt. 46g) of 17th-18th century AD date and a fragment of Post medieval peg tile (wt. 68g). The two rim sherds are from the same vessel which was a glazed red earthenware flat dish with internal green glaze.

3.5 Trench 4 revealed a north-south aligned brick foundation and a brick built manhole at its western end so this part of the trench was left at a width of 1200mm. The remaining 9m of this trench was 1.80m wide and 1000mm deep with 400mm of topsoil above 600mm of mid brown sandy subsoil that contained a few brick fragments. The only features revealed were two small scoops (0006 & 0008) that were parallel and 600mm by 250mm and 140mm deep but did not contain any finds. These features could be interpreted as possible post holes of uncertain date.

3.6 As indicated the nature of the disturbed deposits across this former built up site did not facilitate good conditions for a detector survey and no finds were recovered during the brief search. However three small pottery sherds (wt. 10g) of medieval sandy coarseware were found on the surface of the site near the street frontage.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance it was agreed with Dr A Antrobus 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 within the historic core of the town (HER NDM 026) and on a sand and gravel river terrace that has produced evidence for activity of pre-historic and Early Anglo-Saxon date nearby (HER NDM 008 & 033) this site only revealed a low density of features of Post medieval and uncertain date. The western part of the site has clearly been extensively disturbed by a cellar of recent date as revealed in trench 1 while trenches 2, 3 and 4 while largely not being disturbed in their lower levels only contained one pit (0004) of 17th- 18th century date and three small features (0002, 0006 & 0008) of uncertain date. Therefore it is concluded that the nearby evidence for pre-historic and Early Anglo-Saxon activity does not extend into this planned development area. However a hint of activity of medieval date is given by the three stray sherds found near the frontage where buildings of earlier Post medieval date were destroyed in WW II.

4.3 From these 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 new dwelling at 30 High Street, Needham Market.

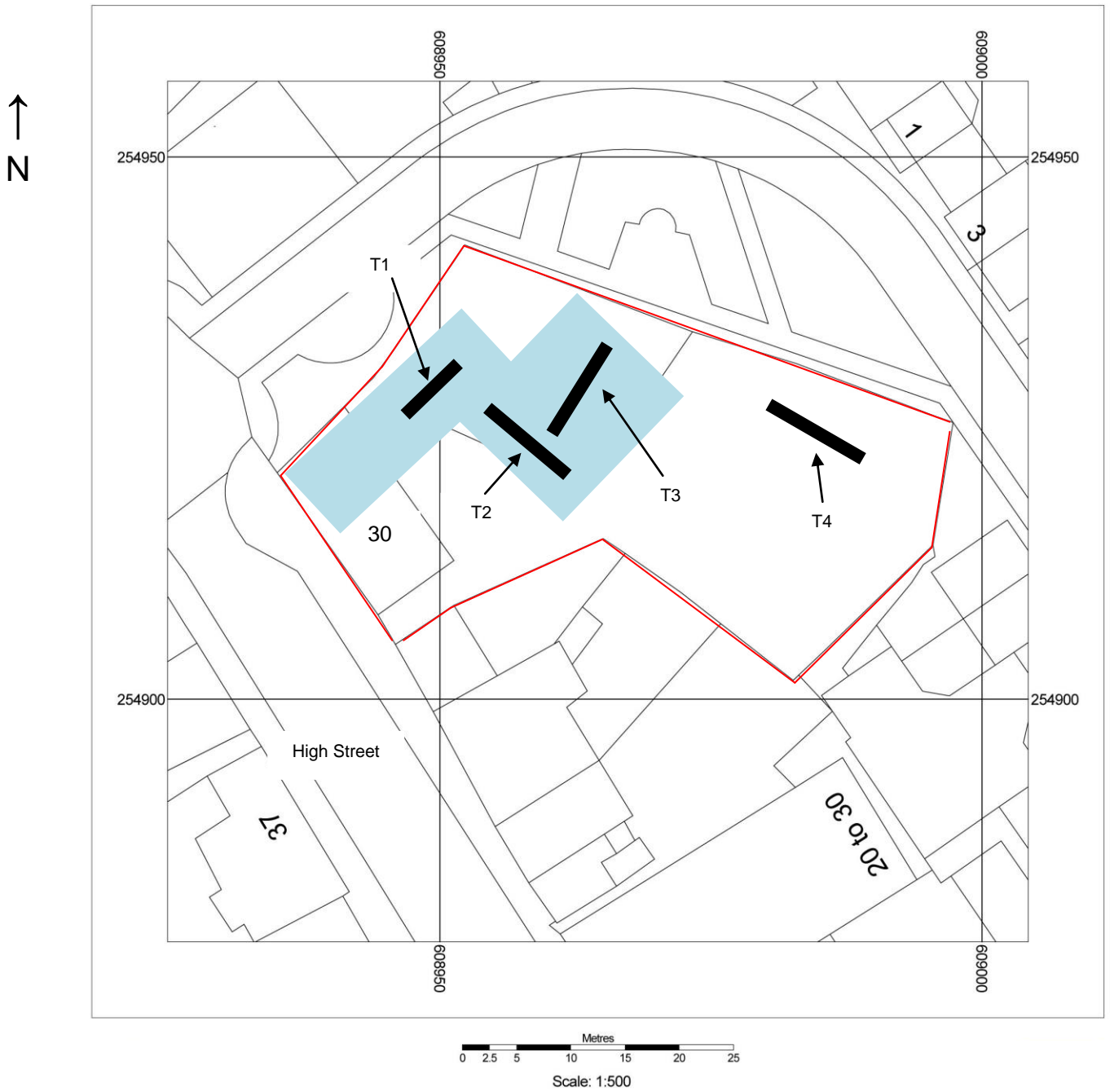


Fig. 2: Location of trenches
 (Light blue- planned footprint areas)

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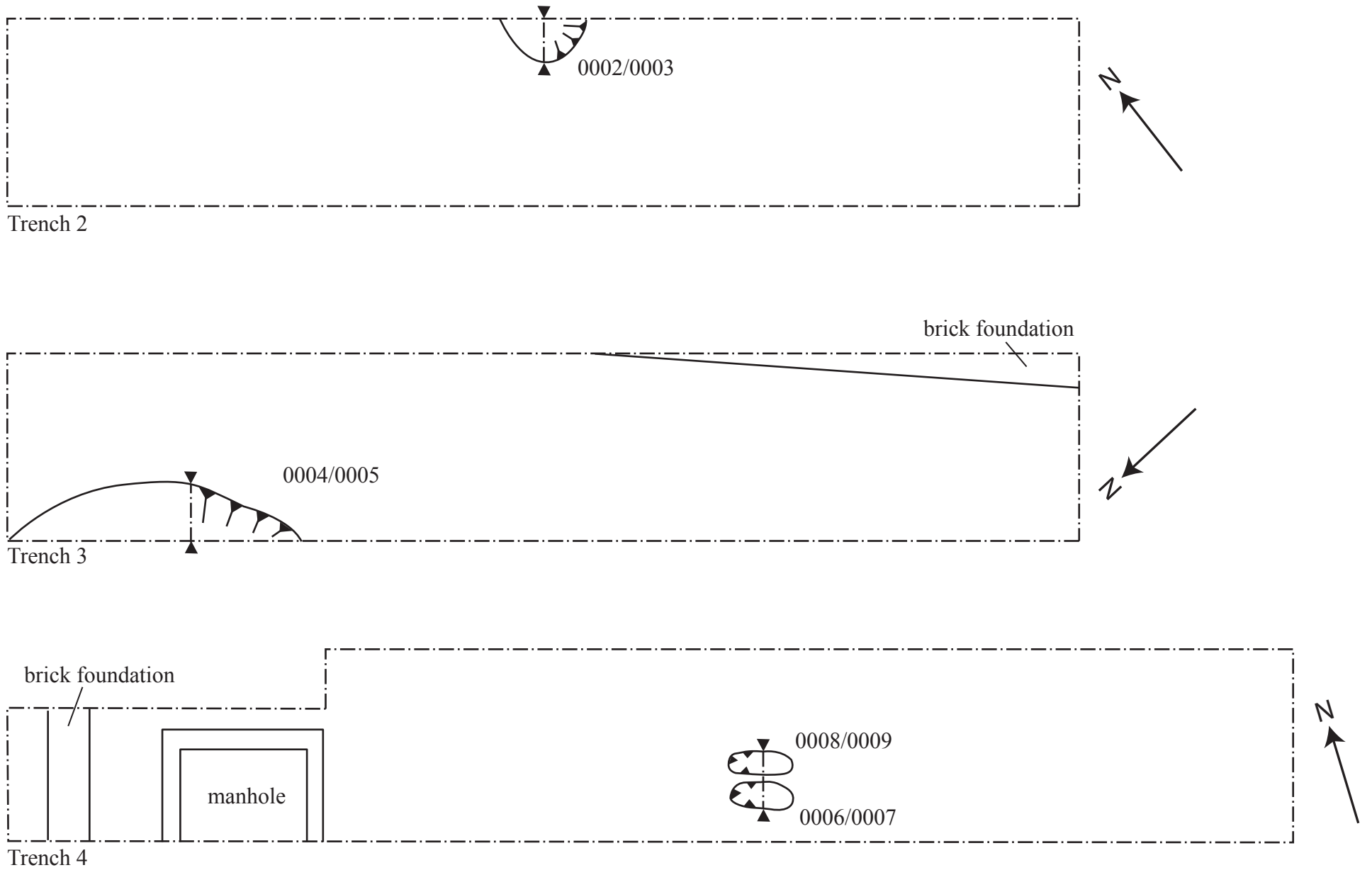


Fig. 3: Trench plans.

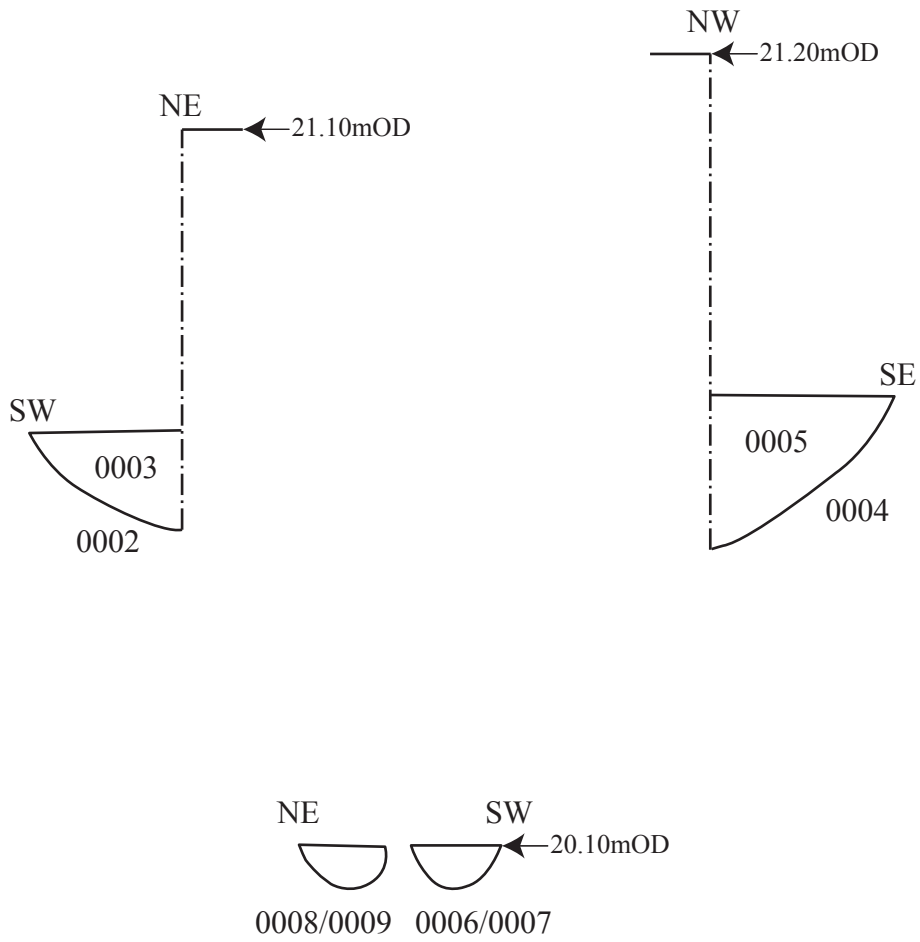


Fig. 4: Feature sections.



Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from northwest



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from northwest



Trench 2 deposit profile with pit 0002



Trench 3 from southeast



Trench 3 deposit profile and pit 0004



Trench 4 from northwest



Trench 4 from southeast



Trench 4 deposit profile with small features 0006 & 0008

**No 30 High Street, Needham Market,
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: No 30 High Street, Needham Market, Suffolk, IP6 8AP

Client: Mr S Cutting

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/20/01181

Proposed development: Erection of new dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2020_07_21_SCCAS_ArchEvalBrief_DC20)01181_30 High Street, Needham Market

Grid ref: TM 0896 5492

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-399732

Area: c1000m²

Current site use: Formerly town area residential/commercial use, now vacant ground

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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 SJB Designs on behalf of their client Mr S. Cutting have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development at 30 High Street, Needham Market. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/20/01181 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated.

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 that SCCAS has advised to the LPA should be secured by negative condition on application DC/20/01181. This will be carried out now the site has planning consent.

1.4 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 Needham Market was historically established in part of Barking parish with the latter providing the mother church. The small town is located adjacent to the River Gipping and on what has been for centuries the main communication route from Ipswich and ports of the Harwich Haven to west Suffolk and then to the Midlands. A market was established at Needham by 1226 and the town still provides a local service centre. A full heritage statement accompanies this planning application (Gooch, 2019) and in particular it highlights the bomb damage to the street frontage part of the site in WW II (*ibid.* 5). Following that episode the site became more recently a car show room which has been demolished.

2.3 The proposed development site (PDS) is in an area of gentle topography at c20m OD with the British Geological Survey indicating that underlying superficial

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deposits are made up of Lowestoft Formation comprising well drained sands and gravels and a site (On 24 July, 2020) examined open test pits confirming this superficial geology.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS advice 'The site lies within the historic core of Needham Market, but is of added sensitivity in that a prehistoric barrow and part of an Anglo-Saxon settlement were excavated to the north within the former Unilever site (County Historic Environment Record NDM 033). Anglo-Saxon settlements can be disbursed, and whilst there is further evidence of such settlement to the northwest of the site at the Pightle (NDM 008), there is also potential for it to have extended under the current site. There was disturbance to remains on other parts of the former Elmlea site which meant that there was not continuous survival of archaeological horizons between recorded remains and the development site. The application presents useful information on the more recent historical development and use of the site, and records the effects of bombing in WW II and the presence of various structures. Archaeological evaluation in the first instance will enabling modelling of the impacts of past landuse and characterisation of any remains, as there is potential for archaeological remains to have survived around and under existing buildings on the site.'

3.2 Thus, 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. Tanks do not appear to be present at the site the observed test pits indicate a depth of 400mm to 500mm to clean sand with flints. No sign could be seen of potential contamination.

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location within the centre of the historic core of the small town, albeit with a frontage that has been disturbed, in addition to being on a river terrace area which was often favoured for activity in the past with evidence of prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon use recorded close to the site. Therefore evidence for past multi-period activity can be anticipated though if present can be mitigated by evaluation, possible follow-up excavation or monitoring and full reporting commensurate with the findings.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the creation of a new dwelling. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS.

5.2 It is specified that 40m of sample trenching will be opened focussing on the rear part of the PDS and these will be 1.8m wide and a minimum of 10m long. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past 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. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

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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. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low to medium given past local records though the site has seen extensive disturbance in recent years across some areas.)

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the

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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

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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 the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the

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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 especially with regard to COVID regulations. Equipment will not be shared and distancing will be maintained during rest periods. 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 |
| Pre-historic flint: | S Bates (Freelance) |
| Pre-historic pottery: | S Percival (Freelance) |

Appendix III- Context list

| Trench | Context No | Type | Part of | Description | Date |
|--------|------------|-----------|---------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2 | 0002 | Pit | 0002 | Small pit, 700mm x 400mm x 250mm deep | |
| 2 | 0003 | Fill | 0002 | Mid brown sand, no finds | ? |
| 3 | 0004 | Pit | 0004 | Pit, 2700mm x 500mm x 400mm deep | |
| 3 | 0005 | Fill | 0004 | Mid brown sand, two rim sherds and one peg tile fragment | 17 th -18 th C |
| 4 | 0006 | ?Posthole | 0006 | Small scoop, possible posthole 600mm x 250mm x 140mm deep | |
| 4 | 0007 | Fill | 0006 | Mid brown sand, no finds | ? |
| 4 | 0008 | ?Posthole | 0008 | Small scoop, possible posthole, 600mm x 250mm x 140mm, parallel and close to 0006 | |
| 4 | 0009 | Fill | 0008 | Mid brown sand, no finds | ? |

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-399732

Project details

| | |
|---|--|
| Project name | N0 30 Hight Street, Needham Market, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Project dates | Start: 03-08-2020 End: 03-08-2020 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/20/01181 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | NDM 059 - Related HER No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Conservation Area |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | PIT Post Medieval |
| Monument type | PIT Uncertain |
| Monument type | POST HOLE Uncertain |
| Monument type | FOUNDATION Modern |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK NEEDHAM MARKET No 30 HIGH STREET |
| Postcode | IP6 8AP |
| Study area | 1000 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TM 0896 5492 52.15244310938 1.054866798202 52 09 08 N 001 03 17 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 19m Max: 20m |
| 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 | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Digital Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk CC Archaeological Service |
| Paper Contents | "Ceramics" |
| Paper Media available | "Plan","Report","Section" |
| Project bibliography 1 | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | No 30 High Street, Needham Market, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Newman, J |
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