ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Land off Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk

Site Code: EBG 048

Planning Ref: B/15/00673 & DC/21/02703

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CONTENTS

FIGURES

PLATES

Plate 11: Trench 56, pit [526], looking south

ABSTRACT

A two-stage archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd of a plot of land off Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk. The first stage, which evaluated the route of an access road and site of an attenuation pond, was undertaken on 23rd August 2021; the second stage, which evaluated the remainder of the site, was undertaken between 6th and 16th February 2023.

The evaluation, which was commissioned by RPS Group Ltd, acting on behalf of their client, was carried out to meet the requirements of a condition that had been attached to planning consent for the residential development of the site by Babergh District Council. The current evaluation had been preceded by a pre-determination archaeological evaluation of the site, undertaken by NPS Archaeology in 2015. The combined evaluations amounted to a 4% sample evaluation of the entire site.

The results of the current evaluation broadly accord with the findings of the pre-determination evaluation of the site. The evaluation identified the remains of a post-medieval field system, consisting of an arrangement of former boundary ditches and hedgerows. Part of this field system is visible on the 1886 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area. A post-medieval pit, probably resulting from small-scale gravel or sand extraction, was excavated next to Moore's Lane. Three undated linear features, tentatively recorded as ditches, may be natural features. Several clearly natural features were also excavated. These natural features were either tree throws or variations in the geological substrate. There was no indication from the features excavated or from an inspection of the spoil heaps that there was ever any significant settlement activity on the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In 2015, a planning application was submitted to Babergh District Council (BDC planning ref B/15/00673) for the residential development of a plot of land off Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk (site centred on NGR TM 07238 35640; Fig. 1). In support of the planning application, the site was subject to pre-determination archaeological investigation, consisting of a geophysical survey undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS 2015), followed by a metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken by NPS Archaeology (NPS 2015). This initial investigation indicated the presence of low density archaeological remains across the site.

1.2 Planning permission was subsequently granted in November 2017 and, on the advice Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters in the county, a condition (Condition 11) was attached to planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken prior to development. This decision was informed by the pre-determination archaeological works and was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A non-material amendment was made to the condition in July 2021 to allow the archaeological investigation to be undertaken in accordance with relevant construction phases (BDC planning ref. DC/21/02703).

1.3 The initial evaluation had been a *c.* 1.5% sample of the 8.45ha development site (Trenches 1-21, 21no. 30m trenches at 1.8m wide), with trenches targeting potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey. Following planning consent, SCCAS requested a further 2.5% sample evaluation of the site to make it a total 4% sample for the two phases of evaluation combined.

1.4 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were appointed by RPS Group Ltd (RPS), acting on behalf of their client, to undertake the post-consent phase of trial trenching (Trenches 22-60), which was carried out in two stages. The first stage, which evaluated the route of an access road and site of an attenuation pond, was undertaken on 23rd August 2021; the second stage, which evaluated the remainder of the site, was undertaken between 6th and 16th February 2023.

1.5 The post-consent evaluation, the methodology for which was outlined in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by PCA and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork (PCA 2021), consisted of the excavation of 39 no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 1,170 linear metres; Fig. 2), with the trenches

positioned to investigate areas between those of the pre-determination phase of trenching.

1.6 All work relating to this project was carried out in accordance with the WSI (*ibid*.), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2020).

1.7 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015).

1.8 On completion of the project and following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be deposited with the SCCAS Archive Store.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site, which covers an area of 8.45ha, is located on the north-eastern outskirts of the village of East Bergholt, Suffolk, which lies *c.* 13km to the south-east of Ipswich city centre (Fig. 1). It comprises parts of two large arable fields bounded by Heath Road (B1070) to the south-west, Moore's Lane to the south-east and arable farmland to the north-west and north-east (Plates 1 and 2).

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated at the northern edge of a plateau that lies between the valleys of the River Stour to the south-west and Stutton Brook to the north-east, with ground level lying at *c.* 41m above Ordnance Datum.

2.1.3 The bedrock geology of the site consists of Palaeogene clay, silt and sand of the Thames Group. This is overlain by superficial Quaternary glacigenic deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, consisting of diamicton, a chalky till with flints (BGS 2021).

2.2 Archaeological background

2.2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site prepared by NPS (Hickling 2015). The following summarises the results of the DBA and is supplemented with information obtained from other sources.

Prehistoric (pre-AD43)

2.2.2 Two possible prehistoric pits containing burnt flint were recorded by a watching brief during work on a water mains c. 350m to the north-west of the site (Crawley 2012; EBG 041). To the north, a lipped terret ring (EBG 027) was recovered by metal detecting, close to the Roman route known as Pye Road (CSM 014).

2.2.3 The cropmark of a possible prehistoric ring ditch with a diameter of approximately 16m has been identified from aerial photographs c. 300m to the north-west of the site (EBG 002).

Roman (AD 43-AD 410)

2.2.4 Pye Road, the Roman road that once linked the capital of the Iceni at Caistor St. Edmunds (*Venta Icenorum*) with Colchester (*Camulodunum*), is located 500m to the north of the site (CSM 014) and follows the route of the modern A12. Two rectangular pits of probable Roman date were found 800m north of the site, close to Pye Road

(EBG 006), and other evidence suggests that there may be a Roman settlement nearby.

2.2.5 Approximately 700m to the south-west of the site, a Roman cremation cemetery is recorded as having been discovered in the 19th-century during building works at Ackworth House (EBG 009). The possible cemetery may be associated with pottery found at Foxhall Fields (EBG036) and perhaps indicates a settlement situated nearby.

2.2.6 Several Roman coins have been discovered close to Pye Road, to the north of the site. These coins, which were probably lost by travellers on the road, include: an As of Vespasian, 400m north (EBG 003); a bronze coin of Trajan, 680m to the north (EBG 007); a 1st-century As and a 1st to 2nd-century dupondius 350m to the north (EBG 022); and a scatter of Roman coins (EBG 028).

2.2.7 A silver coin, six bronze coins, a spoon, a box fitting, a brooch and a fragment of a socketed axe were found 550m north-east of the site (EBG026). A spindle whorl (EGB 005) and numerous Roman pottery sherds have been found nearby (EGB 036).

Anglo-Saxon/Medieval (AD410-1485)

2.2.8 Although there is little surviving evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area, the village probably originated at this time, the name probably deriving from the Old English for 'birch wood', variously spelt as *Bercolt* (Domesday Survey 1086), *Est Berholte* (1325) and *Est Berghold* (1535) (Briggs and Kilpatrick 2004, 11). The 'East' was probably added during the medieval period to distinguish it from West Bergholt in Essex.

2.2.9 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records four manor houses, many households, and a large number of plough teams at East Bergholt.

2.2.10 The parish Church of St Mary the Virgin dates from the mid-14th century and was built in the late Perpendicular style' Its fabric incorporates fragments of brick and stone from an earlier church on the site (EBG 044).

2.2.11 Medieval artefacts have been recovered from surrounding fields, including: a flat copper-alloy mount with an enamelled front, found 500m west of the site (EGB 002); and eleven medieval coins found near Pye Road, 700m north of the site (EBG 030).

2.2.12 A scatter of late medieval or early post-medieval tile was found on a watching brief during the construction of a housing development on the west side of the B1070 (EBG

036).

Post-medieval (1485-1815)

2.2.13 There are twenty-seven listed buildings in the village, most of which date to the post-medieval period. These include: Ackworth House (DSF 283); Four Sisters Farmhouse (DSF 3185); and several public houses and cottages among many others (DSF 2694, DSF 2128, DSF1400, DSF 2130).

2.2.14 There are also two 19th-century timber threshing barns less than 30m south of the site (EBG 040).

Undated

2.2.15 Immediately to the north-west of the site, there are cropmarks of a ring ditch, a rectilinear ditch system and trackways that can be seen on aerial photographs (EGB 002). There are more cropmarks of a small rectilinear field or field system (EBG 003) evident on aerial photographs 350m to the north.

2.2.16 A human skull of unknown date was found 90m south of the development area, during road widening (EBG 008). This could possibly be an isolated find or may indicate the location of a previously unidentified cemetery.

2.2.17 An earthwork bank, about 2m high, encloses an oval area in the grounds of Ackworth House, 730m south-west of the site (EBG 009). This could be a prehistoric monument but is more likely to be a garden feature associated with the house.

Previous archaeological investigation

2.2.18 The archaeological investigation of the site conducted by NPS in 2015 consisted of a metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation (NPS 2015). The metal detecting survey recovered 51 metal artefacts in a scatter across the site, most of which dated to the post-medieval period, but the assemblage included a small number of medieval artefacts and a single Bronze Age find.

2.2.19 The trial trenching recorded a small number of ditches, postholes, pits, natural features and modern land drains. The archaeological features were confined to seven of the twenty-one trenches and due to the paucity of finds most of the features were undated.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2021, 8), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of archaeological remains be encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agenda:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)
- *Regional Research Framework Review: Period Summaries (ALGAO 2021) Accessed online at http://eaareports.org.uk/algao-east/regional-research-framework-review/*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The evaluation consisted of 39 no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (Trenches 22-60, a total of 1,170 linear metres; Fig. 2), with the trenches positioned to investigate areas between those of the pre-determination phase of trenching. Trenches 22-25, 28 and 29 were excavated in the first stage of trenching, the remainder in the second stage.

4.2 Survey and machine excavation

4.2.1 The trenches were set out in accordance with the approved trench plan using a Geomax Global Positioning System (GPS). Prior to machine excavation, the locations of each trench were scanned with a CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) to check for services.

4.2.2 Using a 14-tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, the overburden was removed in level spits down to the surface of the geological substrate. Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate and stored in temporary bunds adjacent to each trench.

4.2.3 The exposed surface was cleaned using hand tools to confirm the absence of archaeological features within the trenches. Limits and locations of all trenches and heights above Ordnance Datum were recorded using a Geomax GPS.

4.2.4 Following sign-off by SCCAS, the trenches were simply backfilled, topsoil uppermost, and tracked in by the machine.

4.3 Recording and sampling

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). All features and deposits of potential archaeological interest were investigated.

4.3.2 The trenches were recorded on PCA *pro forma* trench recording sheets. Appropriate photographs of the trenches, supported by general photographs of the site, its setting and working shots, were taken using high resolution digital cameras (minimum 10 megapixels).

4.4 Environmental sampling

4.4.1 Deposits encountered by the evaluation were assessed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from*

Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (English Heritage 2011), but none were considered suitable for sampling.

4.5 Metal detecting and Treasure

4.5.1 The archaeological features and spoil were scanned with a metal detector but no metal objects of archaeological interest were found.

4.6 Monitoring visit

4.6.1 There was a monitoring visit on 13th February 2023, with Hannah Cutler (SCCAS), and Simon Carlyle (PCA) in attendance.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context register sheets	3
Context sheets	22
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	15
Trench record sheets	39
Photo register sheets	2

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	331
GPS survey files	3
Digital plans	1
GIS project	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical archive

Pottery	3 sherds (31g)
Ceramic building material (CBM)	29 fragments (3,522g)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of 39 no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 1,170 linear metres; Fig. 2), with the trenches positioned to investigate areas between those of the pre-determination phase of trenching. The results broadly complimented those of the original phase of trenching, identifying a post-medieval field system, a few undated features tentatively interpreted as ditches (though possibly periglacial in origin) and several natural features formed by tree root activity, other bioturbation or variations (usually siltier patches) in the geological substrate (Figure 3 and 4).

6.1.2 Trenches 31, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 55 & 56 contained archaeological or natural features. The remaining trenches, 22-30, 32-34, 36, 37, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 57-60 did not contain any archaeological finds or features and are not discussed further. The excavated archaeological and natural features are summarised by trench below. Tabulated data for these features and for the trenches can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

6.2 General stratigraphy

6.2.1 The geological substrate was firm, light to mid orange or brownish orange silty clay with patches of gravelly, sandy clay (502) (Plate 3). The overburden across the site generally consisted of a former agricultural ploughsoil (now fallow), which was *c.* 0.40m thick (500). A distinct subsoil was usually absent, presumably the result of modern ploughing, but where it did occur it was no more than 0.1m thick (501). Plough scars were occasionally visible at the top of the natural substrate, suggesting a degree of disturbance here.

6.3 Trench 31

6.3.1 Ditch [544] was oriented parallel to the orientation of the modern/post-medieval field lay out and may represent a former field boundary, perhaps a hedge (Fig. 4, Section 212). The feature, which was 1.39m wide and 0.2m deep, could not be discerned in Trench 32, although conceivably it could pass to the south of it.

6.4 Trench 35

6.4.1 Ditch [538] was on the same north-west to south-east alignment as the modern hedgerow to its west. It was *c.* 0.75m wide and 0.19m deep (Fig. 3, Section 215). Whether this small ditch represents a smaller sub-division of the field or relates to some

aspect of cultivation is unclear. This feature contained post-medieval brick and peg tile.

6.4.2 Two natural features [528] and [530] were excavated in this trench. Feature [528] contained charcoal and was, like the feature in Trench 38, possibly associated with vegetation clearance, the charcoal being redeposited (Fig. 3, Section 206; Plate 4).

6.5 Trench 38

6.5.1 Natural feature [536] was the only feature in this trench (Fig. 3; Plate 5). It was *c.* 0.45m across and only 0.05m deep and contained some charcoal fragments.

6.6 Trench 39

6.6.1 Ditch [534] was roughly aligned with the modern and post-medieval field layout and like other small ditches on this site may represent former sub-divisions of the field or relate to some aspect of cultivation (Fig. 3). It was 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep (Plate 6).

6.7 Trench 40

6.7.1 Former ditch or hedge [532] appears to be a continuation of the feature seen in Trenches 44 and 48, which is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig. 5). The feature was 2.9m wide and shallow at 0.3m deep, i.e. morphologically consistent with it being a hedge (Fig. 3, Section 207; Plate 7). That this feature is not visible in Trench 40 on the 1886 OS map implies that this hedge was removed prior to the OS survey. It contained fragments of post-medieval brick and peg tile.

6.8 Trench 41

6.8.1 Ditches [516] (Plate 8) and [522] align with the existing modern/post-medieval field boundary layout. They were of a similar width (*c*. 0.6m) and depth (0.14m and 0.22m respectively)(Fig. 3, Sections 203 and 204). Two sherds of pottery were recovered from fill (515) of Ditch [516], one dated 11th -13th century (7g), the other 15th to 16th century (7g). A piece of post-medieval brick was also recovered from this feature.

6.8.2 Two natural features [518] and [520] were excavated in this trench. These large, shallow, silty features were either variations in the geological substrate or possibly relate to disturbance due to the presence of trees.

6.9 Trench 44

6.9.1 This trench contained the continuation of the post-medieval ditch/hedge [532] excavated in Trench 40 and seen in Trench 48 (Fig. 4). The boundary is shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig. 5).

6.10 Trench 46

6.10.1 Ditch [548] was aligned north-west to south-east, roughly parallel to the modern road to the west (Fig. 4, Section 214). This ditch is likely to be part of a post-medieval field system.

6.11 Trench 48

6.11.1 This trench contained the continuation of hedge [532] excavated in Trench 40 and seen in Trench 44 (Fig. 4). The boundary is shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the area (Fig. 5).

6.12 Trench 50

6.12.1 Ditch [546] was oriented north to south and was undated. It was of a similar size and roughly similar orientation as ditch [540] in Trench 52. It was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 4, Section 213).

6.13 Trench 52

6.13.1 Ditch [540] was oriented north-north-east to south-south-west and was undated. It was 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep (Fig. 4, Section 210; Plate 9). Its designation as a ditch is doubtful; it could be a glacial feature. Its light sterile looking fill and lack of finds tends to support this idea.

6.13.2 Ditch [542] conformed to the orientation of the modern/post-medieval field layout (e.g. see the hedge alignment in Trench 44) and is assumed to be part of a post-medieval field system. It might be the same ditch as [522] seen in Trench 41. Ditch [542] was 1.16m wide and 0.26m deep (Fig. 4, Section 211; Plate 10). It contained fragments of post-medieval brick and peg tile.

6.14 Trench 55

6.14.1 Ditch [508] was not aligned with the post-medieval/modern field layout. It was 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep. The interpretation of this feature as a ditch was tentative, given its somewhat irregular profile.

6.14.2 Ditch [512] was aligned with the modern field layout and that seen on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area. It is likely to be the same as ditch [516] investigated in Trench 41. It was 1.02m wide and 0.14m deep. Post-medieval brick and peg tile were recovered from this feature.

6.14.3 Four natural features were also excavated in this trench: [504], [506], [510] and [514].

6.15 Trench 56

6.15.1 Pit [526] was only partially exposed within the trench (Fig. 3, Section 205; Plate 11). A single sherd (17g) of pottery dating from the 15th to 16th century and nine fragments of post-medieval peg tile were recovered from this feature. The lower fill did not contain finds. This feature has been interpreted as an extraction pit for sand and gravel for construction work nearby during the post-medieval/modern period.

7 FINDS

7.1 Medieval and post-medieval pottery *by Sue Anderson*

7.1.1 Three sherds of pottery were recovered from two contexts during the evaluation, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Quantification of pottery assemblage by context

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Date range
(515)	Ditch [516]	41	EMWM	1	7	fine-medium sandy micaceous, sparse ferrous oxide; external surface damaged	M.11-M.13
(515)	Ditch [516]	41	LMTE	1	7	oxidised, orange glaze internally; hard, fine sandy, sparse coarser quartz	15-16
(523)	Pit [526]	56	LMTE	1	17	hard, fine-medium sandy oxidised with thin dark grey external surface	15-16

7.1.2 One body sherd of early medieval ware in a fine-medium sandy fabric with abundant mica (EMWM) was found in the fill (515) of Ditch [516] in Trench 41. The fragment is a thin-walled body sherd in a dark grey fabric with an outer red margin, and the outer surface is damaged. It is likely to be of local origin.

7.1.3 Two body sherds of late medieval and transitional ware (LMTE) are more like Essex products of the period than Suffolk examples. The sherd from ditch fill (515), Ditch [516] is fully oxidised and in a hard, fine fabric with sparse mica and sparse coarse rounded quartz inclusions and had orange glaze internally. The other sherd, from the fill (523) of Pit [526] in Trench 56 is similar to late Colchester-type wares, but this sherd is in a relatively finer fabric than is typical of the town.

7.2 Ceramic building material *by Amparo Valcarcel*

7.2.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from seven contexts, totalling 29 fragments (3,522g). The material was examined under magnification (x20) and recorded and quantified for each context by fabric and form, using fragment count weight and dimension. The fabrics are described below and have been assigned a provisional code unique to the site (Table 2). A summary of the assemblage by context is presented in Table 3.

Fabric

7.2.2 Four fabrics were identified, occurring in oxidised medium to coarse sandy fabrics (EBER1 to EBER4) and WRE5) with sparse red or black iron oxide. Some fabrics also have the addition of black glassy and grey clay pellets inclusions (EBER4).

Table 2: CBM fabric descriptions

Code	Description	Type	Quantity and weight
EBER1	Very sandy red fabric, medium coarse, occasional quartz, fine flint, white quartz and rare stones, muscovite.	Peg tile (AD1700-1900)	20 fragments, 1008g
EBER2	Very sandy red fabric, medium coarse, occasional quartz, fine stones, black iron oxide muscovite	Brick (AD1700-1900)	7 fragments, 2216g
EBER3	Very fine sandy red fabric, occasional quartz, and red iron oxide	Peg tile (AD1700-1900)	1 fragment, 61g
EBER4	Sandy fabric, well fired, occasional quartz and black glassy and grey clay pellets inclusions	Brick (AD1700-1900)	1 fragment, 237g

Form

Peg tile

7.2.3 A small assemblage of peg tile was recovered from site, occurring in fabrics EBER1 and EBER3. Developments in forming and firing can be indicative of a likely date, with the majority of examples recovered from site displaying features typical of the post-medieval period. The roofing tiles were found in fills of ditches and pits, especially from Ditch [26], which contained nine fragments.

Brick

7.2.4 Post-medieval bricks are present in two different fabrics (EBER2, EBER4), although EBER2 is the most common represented. Only bricks from fill (515) of Ditch [516] and fill (537) of Ditch [538] preserved their original thickness (56-61mm); these date to AD 1700-1900. The rest of the fragments are very abraded and too small to accurately date, although on the basis of fabric and firing may also be of post-medieval date.

Distribution and dating

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	Form	Amount	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot dates
511	512	55	EBER2; EBER3	Post-medieval brick and peg tile	2	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900
515	516	41	EBER4	Post-medieval bricks	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900
523	526	56	EBER1	Post-medieval peg tiles	6	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900
524	526	56	EBER1	Post-medieval peg tiles	3	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900
531	532	40	EBER1; EBER2	Post-medieval bricks and peg tiles	4	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900
537	538	35	EBER1; EBER2	Post-medieval bricks and peg tiles	7	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900
541	542	52	EBER1; EBER2	Post-medieval brick and peg tiles	6	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900

Discussion

7.2.5 The material consisted of bricks and peg tiles occurring in four local fabrics, found in different fills associated with former post-medieval ditches and hedges. The assemblage is fragmentary and dispersed as small groups in different trenches. The material is probably of local origin and found deposited directly on site, suggesting it is from contemporary structure/s in the near vicinity, probably of late 18th to 19th-century date. No further work is recommended on these materials.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Post-medieval

8.1.1 The remains of a post-medieval hedge [532] and associated agricultural ditches were the principal features recorded during this evaluation, in addition to the remains of a single pit [526] representing gravel or sand extraction activity. A hedgerow can be seen on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) and corresponds to the unexcavated features in Trenches 44 and 48. The hedge line on the OS Map does not continue east of the northwest to southeast aligned field boundary at its eastern end. However, the hedge, [532], was excavated to the west of this in Trench 40, indicating that it must have been partly removed prior to the Ordnance Survey mapping (Suffolk Sheet LXXXI.SE Surveyed: 1881 to 1884, Published: 1886). The ditches belonging to this field system produced a limited amount of post-medieval artefactual material (mainly brick and tile) but may reasonably have their origins in the medieval period.

8.1.2 Pit [526] probably represents a small, localised area of extraction which provided sand and gravel for a building in East Bergholt.

8.2 Undated features

8.2.1 Three possible ditches not oriented with the modern/post-medieval field layout (see Fig. 5) were also recorded (i.e. [508], [540] and [546]). It is not clear what these features (if they are in fact archaeological and not natural) represent. If they were remains of a field or cultivation system on a different alignment to the post-medieval ditches, we would expect them to be visible in other trenches. Feature [508] could plausibly be a tree throw sitting perpendicularly to the trench and thus appearing ditch-like and is not dissimilar to the natural features in the same trench. Ditch [540], certainly somewhat dubious as an archaeological feature, is perhaps a glacial feature. Ditch [546] was perhaps slightly more convincing as a ditch but did not appear in Trench 44 to the north.

8.3 Natural features

8.3.1 Several natural features were excavated. These features were either variations in the geological substrate or related to former tree activity. Some of the tree root features contained re-deposited charcoal, which may have derived from vegetation clearance activities. It seems likely, given the results of this evaluation, that the several 'possible' archaeological features discussed by NPS 2015 are also likely to be natural features. For example 'possible pits' [126] and [128] (plate 24, NPS 2015, 30) are arguably better

interpreted as a tree-throw.

8.4 Conclusion

8.4.1 The results from this evaluation are as expected, given the results from the earlier evaluation and metal detecting survey by NPS in 2015. There appears to be little or nothing of archaeological significance on the site. Aside from a post-medieval field system all other features recorded during this evaluation were either natural or equivocal in terms of them being archaeological. Given the above, if the results of both phases of evaluation at this site are deemed representative of the proposed development area, we must conclude that the future development of this site will have little or no significant archaeological impact.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank RPS Group Ltd for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of their client and Hannah Cutler (SCCAS) for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

9.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne (Senior Project Officer) and Alexander Pullen (Senior Project Officer), Tibi Nica, Fran Pitcher and Sian Ostler. This report was written by Alexander Pullen, with specialist contributions from Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne and Amparo Valcarcel, and the figures were prepared by Ramon Navas. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle and for RPS by Duncan Hawkins.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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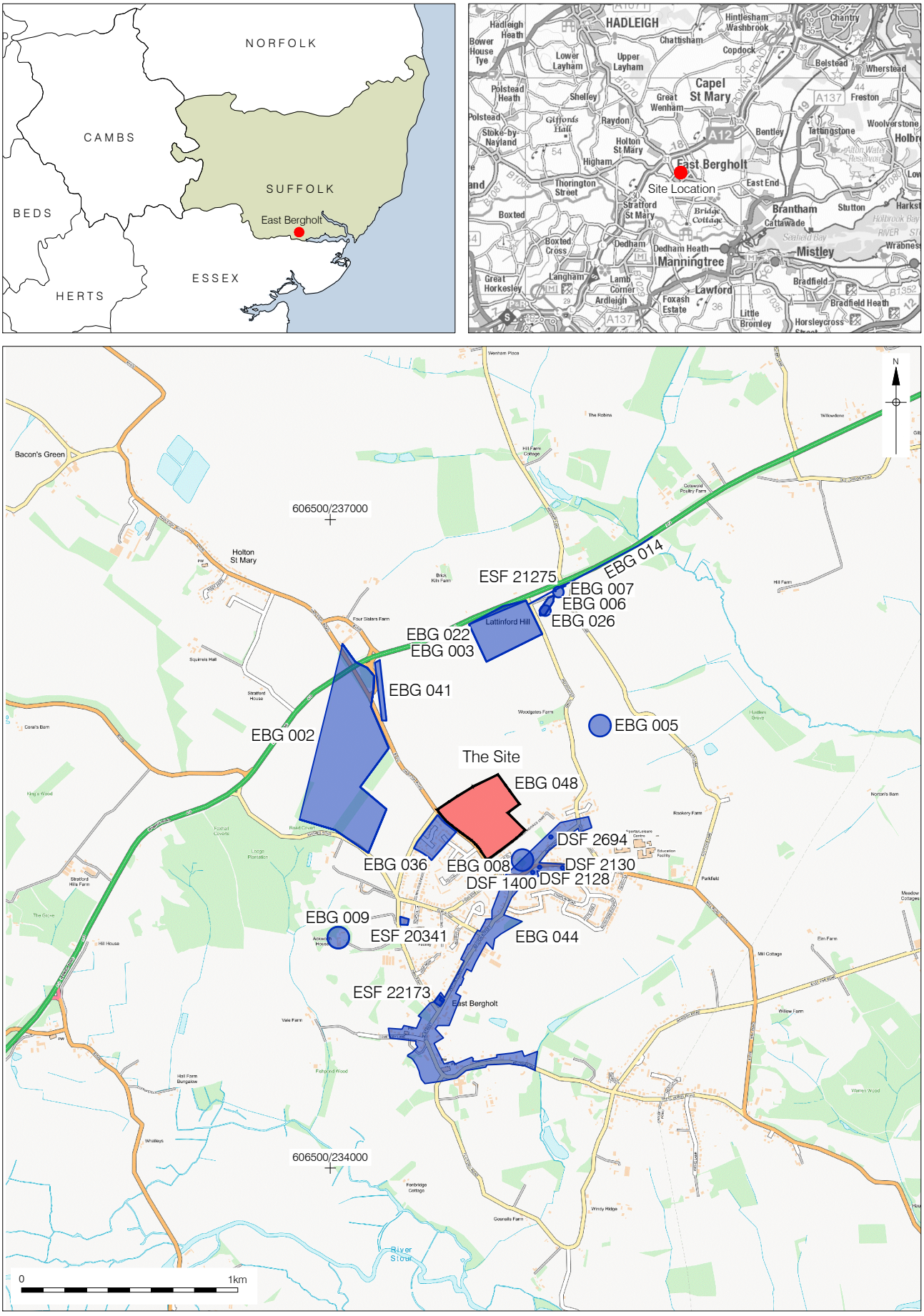


04/06/2021 RS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

607000

607200

607400

N

235700

235500

Trench 18
Trench 24
Trench 23
Trench 22
Trench 16
Trench 26
Trench 25
Trench 19
Trench 7
Trench 15
Trench 38
Trench 27
Trench 35
Trench 37
Trench 36
Trench 32
Trench 6
Trench 8
Trench 9
Trench 17
Trench 20
Trench 39
Trench 28
Trench 29
Trench 30
Trench 33
Trench 34
Trench 40
Trench 31
Trench 14
Trench 5
Trench 13
Trench 4
Trench 45
Trench 10
Trench 42
Trench 47
Trench 41
Trench 44
Trench 21
Trench 43
Trench 46
Trench 55
Trench 48
Trench 3
Trench 12
Trench 49
Trench 2
Trench 53
Trench 54
Trench 51
Trench 52
Trench 56
Trench 50
Trench 11
Trench 57
Trench 60
Trench 1
Trench 58
Trench 59

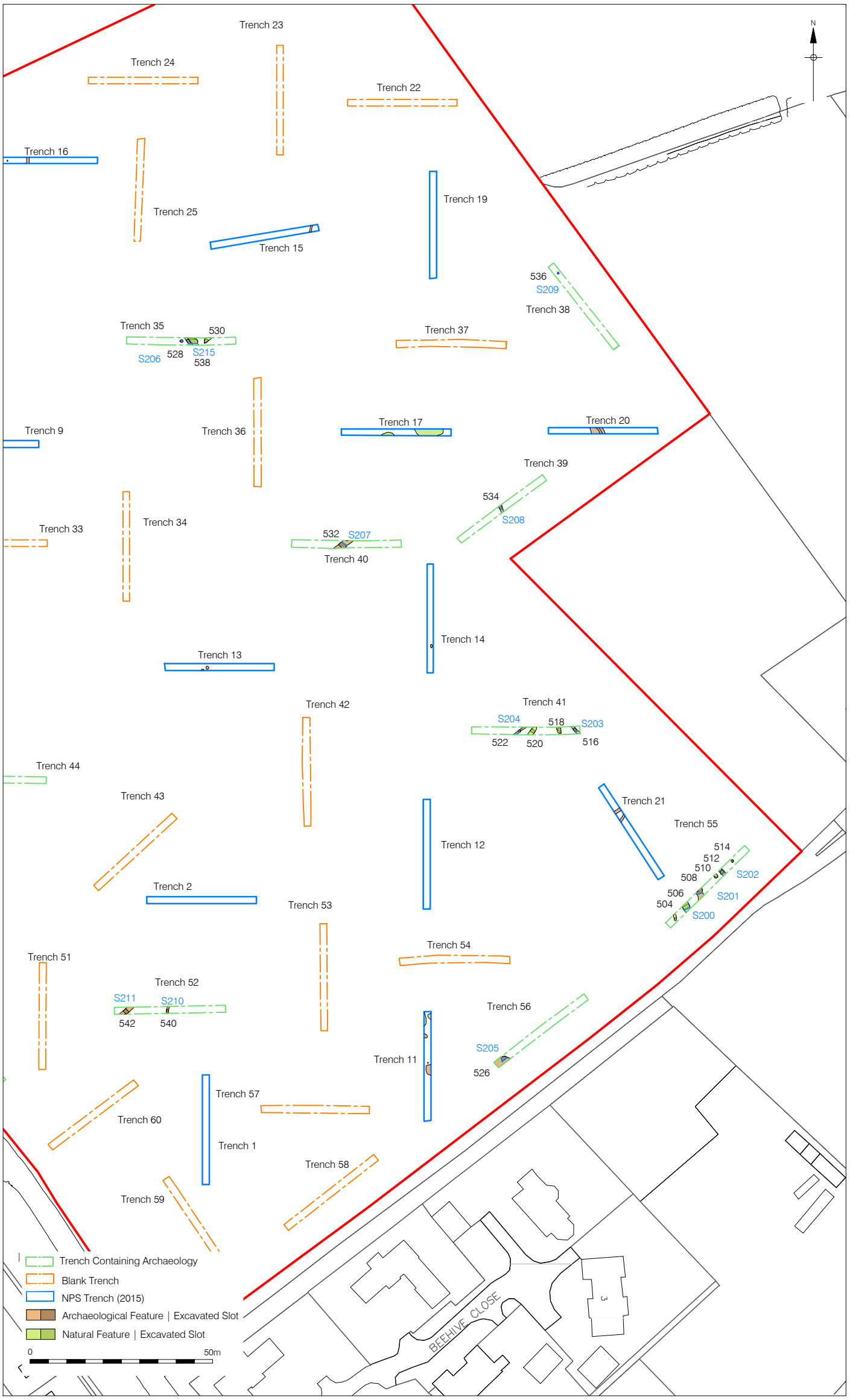
Pedestrian Crossing
Great Barn
Pond House
High Tre Bungalo
Pond
Quintons
Sparrows
Hermitage Cottage
Glenbeigh
Brambles
Arden
COLLINGWOOD
FOXHALL CLOSE
FOXHALL FIELDS
BEEHIVE CLOSE

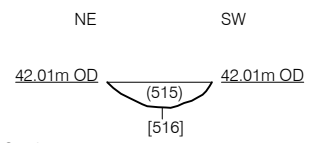
Trench Containing Archaeology
Blank Trench
NPS Trench (2015)
Archaeological Feature
Natural Feature

0 100m

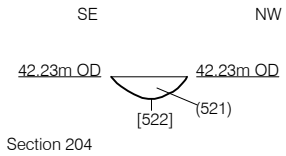
10/03/2023 RN

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location with Trenches
1:2000 at A3

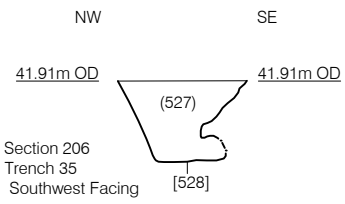




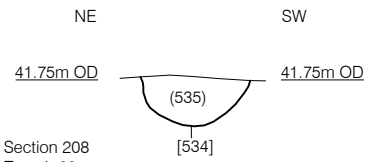
Section 203
Trench 41
Northwest Facing



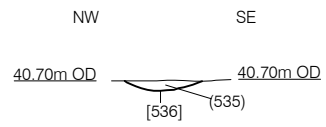
Section 204
Trench 41
Northeast Facing



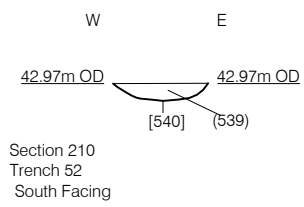
Section 206
Trench 35
Southwest Facing



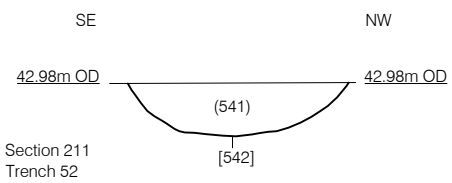
Section 208
Trench 39
Northwest Facing



Section 209
Trench 38
Southwest Facing



Section 210
Trench 52
South Facing



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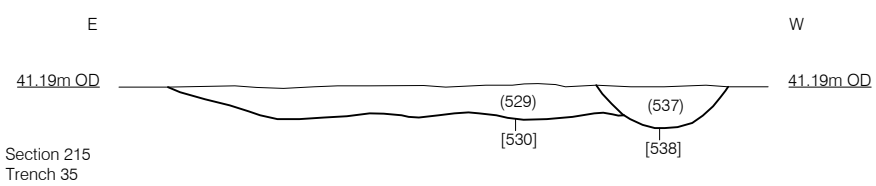
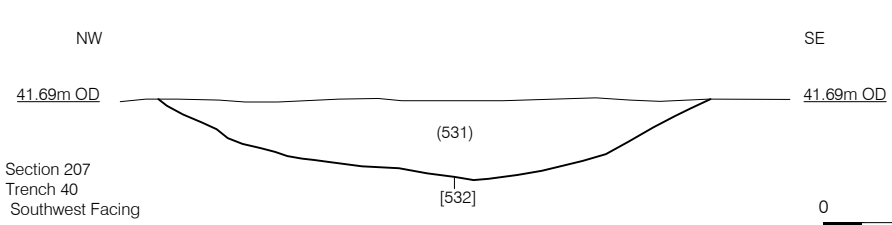
Trench 52
Northeast Facing



Section 215
Trench 35
North Facing



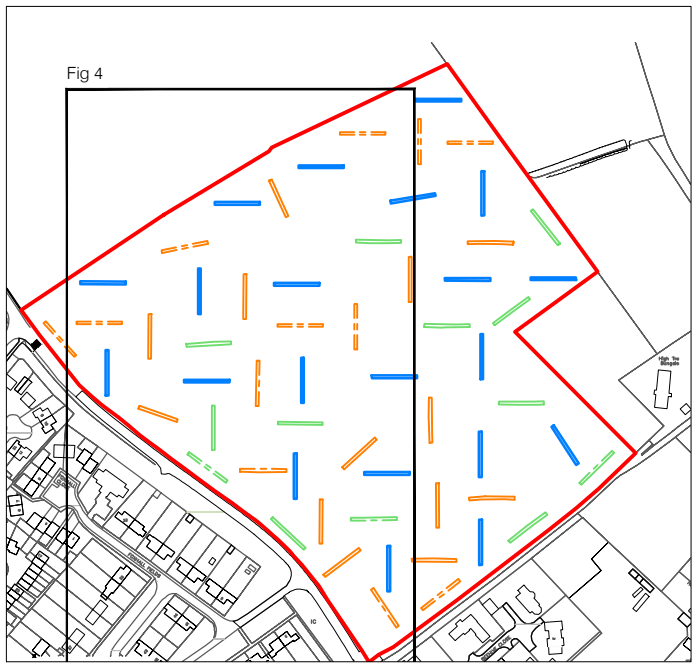
Section 207
Trench 40
Southwest Facing

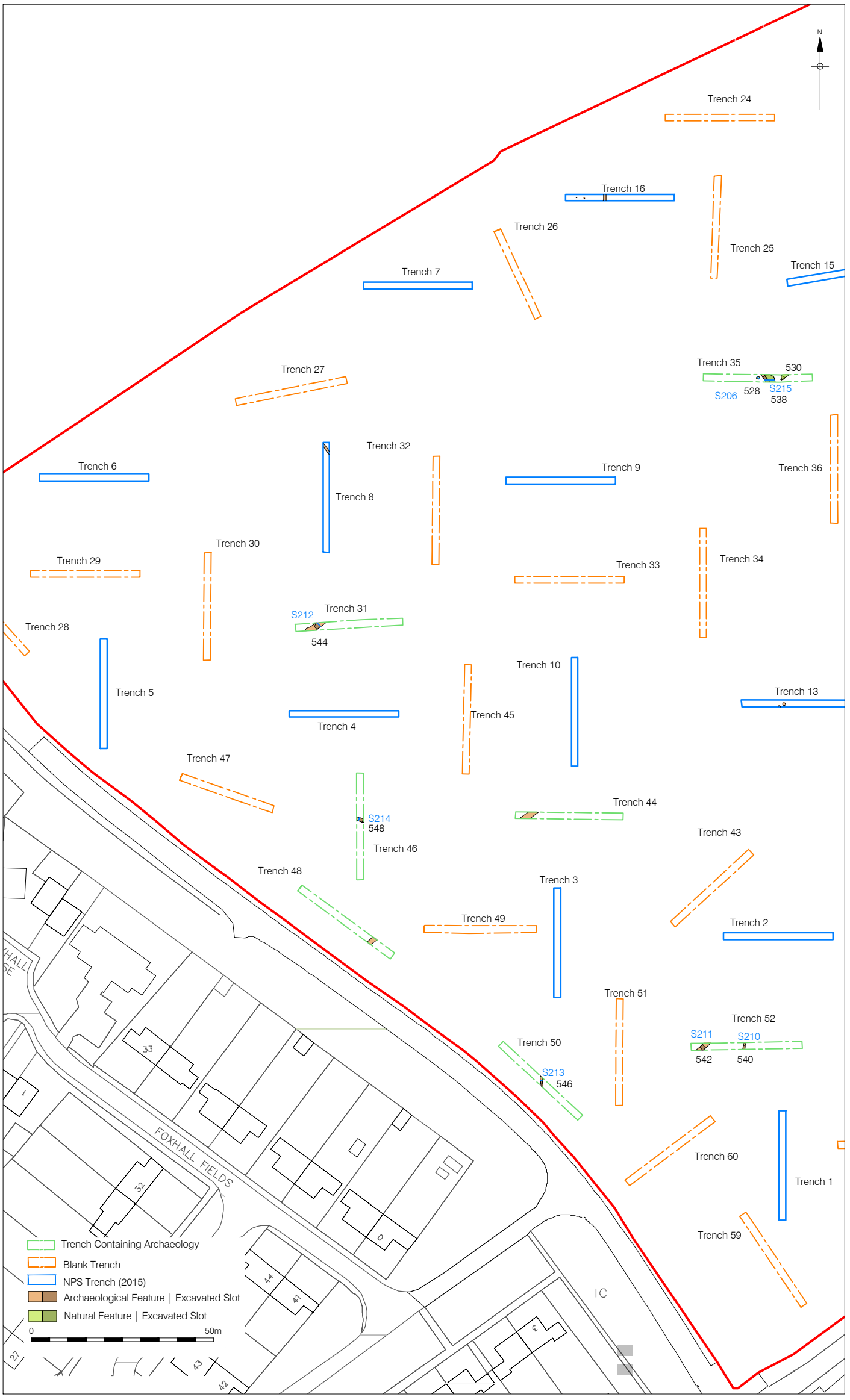
Section 205
Trench 56
Northwest and East Facing

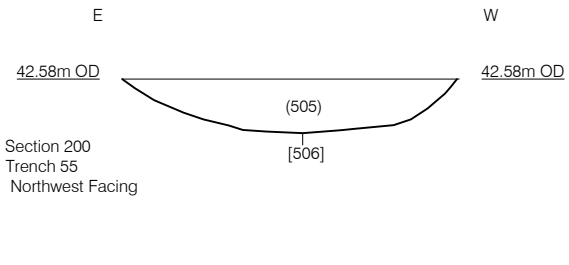
0 2m

13/03/2023 RN

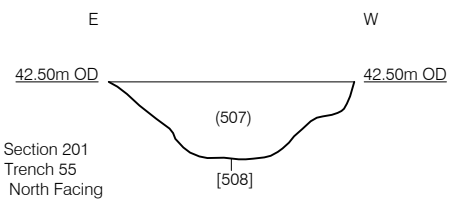
Figure 3
Trench 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 52, 55 and 56 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:1250 Sections 1:40 at A3



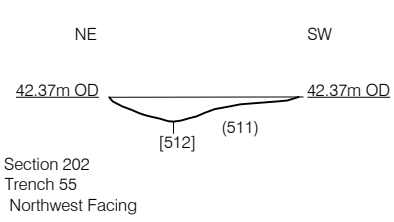




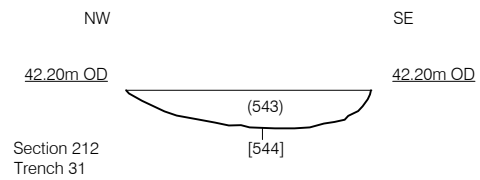
Section 200
Trench 55
Northwest Facing



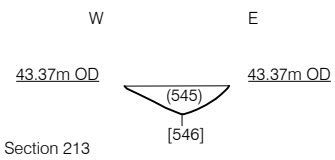
Section 201
Trench 55
North Facing



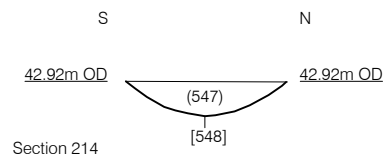
Section 202
Trench 55
Northwest Facing



Section 212
Trench 31
Southwest Facing



Section 213
Trench 50
South Facing



Section 214
Trench 46
East Facing

13/03/2023 RN

Figure 4
Trench 31, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:5000, Plan 1:1250 Sections 1:40 at A3

607000

607200

607400

N

235700

Guide Post

High Trees Farm

W

141

235500

Trench Containing Archaeology
Blank Trench
NPS Trench (2015)
Archaeological Feature
Natural Feature

0 100m

13/03/2023 RN

Figure 5
Trenches Overlaid on 1886 OS Map
1:2000 at A3

PLATES

Plate 1: General view of the western field, looking north

Plate 2: General view of the eastern field, looking north

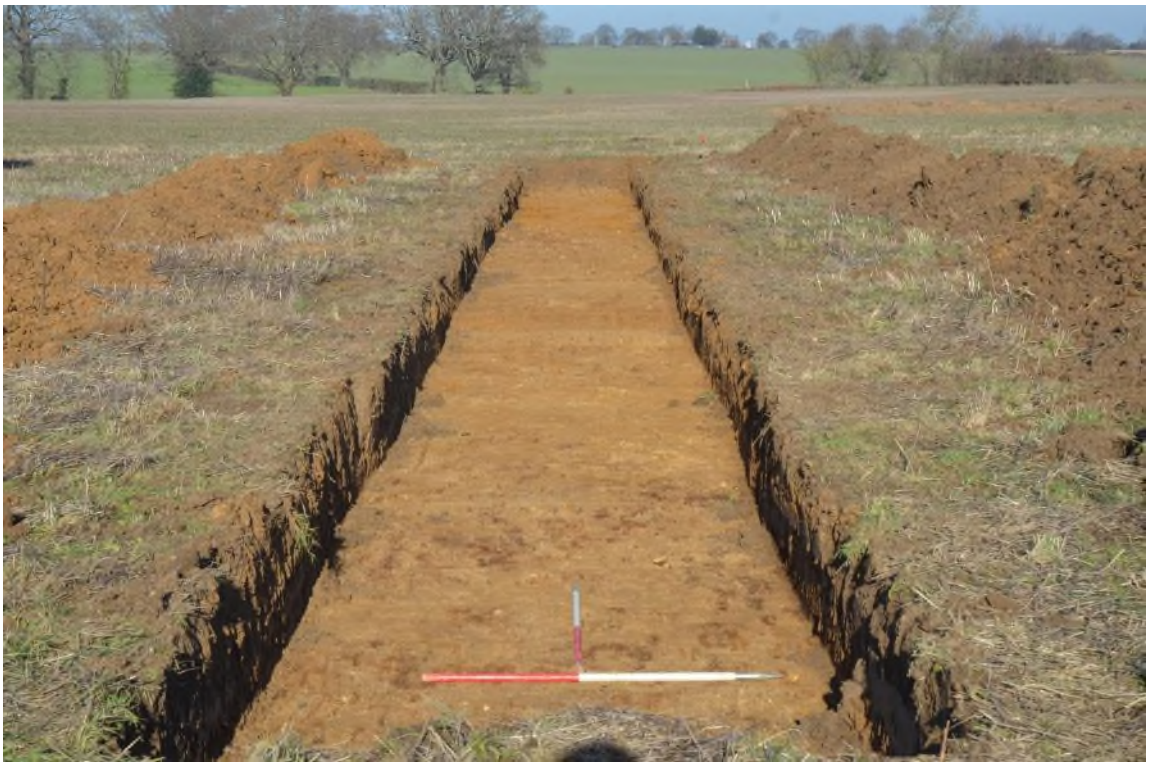


Plate 3: The geological substrate in Trench 30, looking north

Plate 4: Trench 35, natural feature [528], looking north-east

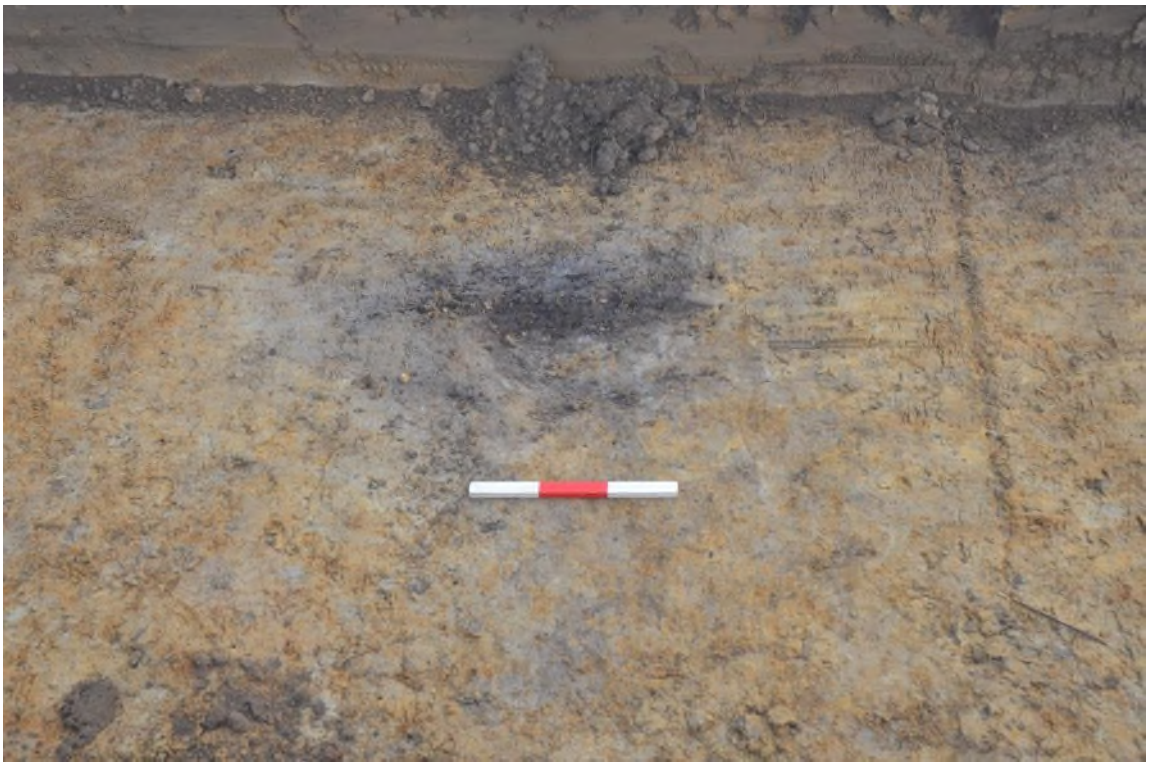


Plate 5: Trench 38, natural feature with charcoal, looking north-east

Plate 6: Trench 39, Ditch [534], looking south-east

Plate 7: Trench 40, former hedge base [532], looking north-east

Plate 8: Trench 41, Ditch [516], looking north-west

Plate 9: Trench 52, ditch or glacial feature [540], looking north

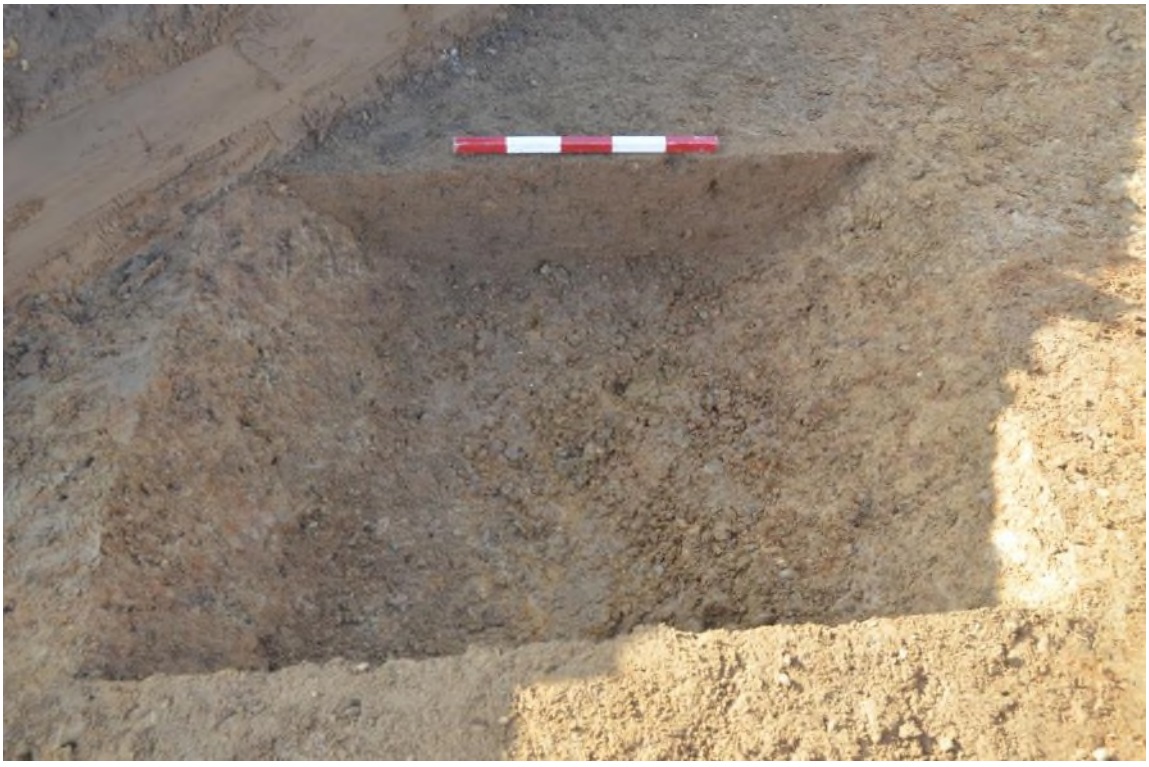


Plate 10: Trench 52, Ditch [542], looking south-west

Plate 11: Trench 56, pit [526], looking south

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH & CONTEXT DATA

Trench Data

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness (m)	Subsoil thickness (m)	Natural depth
22	E-W	30	0.78	0.38	0.37	0.78
23	N-S	30	0.38	0.36	0.01	0.37
24	E-W	30	0.4	0.3	0.08	0.39
25	N-S	30	0.4	0.36	0.1	0.38
26	NNW-SSE	30	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
27	WSW-ENE	30	0.45	0.4	0	0.4
28	NW-SE	30	0.56	0.4	0.14	0.56
29	E-W	30	0.38	0.36	0.08	0.38
30	N-S	30	0.43	0.43	0	0.43
31	E-W	30	0.55	0.4	0.05	0.45
32	N-S	30	0.4	0.4	0	0.4
33	E-W	30	0.5	0.36	0.1	0.46
34	N-S	30	0.55	0.4	0.13	0.53
35	E-W	30	0.5	0.45	0.05	0.5
36	N-S	30	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
37	E-W	30	0.6	0.38	0.13	0.51
38	NW-SE	30	0.54	0.4	0.1	0.5
39	NE-SW	30	0.52	0.37	0.08	0.45
40	E-W	30	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
41	E-W	30	0.52	0.4	0.11	0.51
42	N-S	30	0.62	0.39	0.1	0.49
43	NE-SW	30	0.6	0.39	0.12	0.51
44	E-W	30	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
45	N-S	30	0.55	0.4	0.13	0.53
46	N-S	30	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
47	WNW-ESE	30	0.58	0.43	0.1	0.53
48	NW-SE	30	0.56	0.37	0.12	0.49
49	E-W	30	0.52	0.42	0.1	0.52
50	NW-SE	30	0.55	0.4	0.1	0.5
51	N-S	30	0.52	0.37	0.15	0.52
52	E-W	30	0.57	0.39	0.1	0.49
53	N-S	30	0.43	0.4	0	0.4
54	E-W	30	0.48	0.38	0.08	0.46
55	SW-NE	30	0.65	0.45	0.1	0.55
56	SW-NE	30	0.53	0.37	0.12	0.49
57	E-W	30	0.55	0.45	0.1	0.55
58	SW-NE	30	0.6	0.39	0.15	0.54
59	NW-SE	30	0.57	0.43	0.14	0.57
60	SW-NE	30	0.55	0.4	0.1	0.5

Context Register

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description
500	500		Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Compact, mid grey, sandy silt
501	501		Layer	Subsoil	0	0		Light to mid-grey, sandy silt
502	502		Layer	Natural substrate	0	0		Natural waterlogged, grey/yellow, sand/silt
503	504	55	Fill	Natural feature	1.4	0.7	0.15	friable, light blueish grey, clayey sand
504	504	55	Cut	Natural feature	1.4	0.7	0.15	linear, moderate sides, concave base
505	506	55	Fill	Natural feature	1.8	1.78	0.35	loose, mid-greyish brown, sandy silt
506	506	55	Cut	Natural feature	1.8	1.78	0.35	linear, moderate sides, concave base
507	508	55	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.4	moderately compact, mid greyish brown, sandy silt
508	508	55	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.4	linear, moderate sides, concave base
509	510	55	Fill	Natural feature	1.1	0.93	0.2	loose, light brown, sandy silt
510	510	55	Cut	Natural feature	1.1	0.93	0.2	sub-circular, gentle sides, concave base
511	512	55	Fill	Ditch	1	1.02	0.14	moderate, mid-brownish grey, sandy silt
512	512	55	Cut	Ditch	1	1.02	0.14	linear, moderate sides, concave base
513	514	55	Fill	Natural feature	0.7	0.67	0.12	loose, light greyish brown, silty sand
514	514	55	Cut	Natural feature	0.7	0.67	0.12	sub circular, moderate sides, concave base
515	516	41	Fill	Ditch	1	0.65	0.14	mid-brownish grey, sandy silt
516	516	41	Cut	Ditch	1	0.65	0.14	linear, gentle sides, concave base
517	518	41	Fill	Natural feature	1.6	1	0.2	loose, light greyish brown, sandy silt
518	518	41	Cut	Natural feature	1.6	1	0.2	irregular, moderate sides, uneven base
519	520	41	Fill	Natural feature	1	1.25	0.26	moderately compact, bluish grey, clayey sand
520	520	41	Cut	Natural feature	1	1.25	0.26	irregular shape moderate sides, uneven base
521	522	41	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.22	loose, light greyish brown, sandy silt
522	522	41	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.22	linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base
523	526	56	Fill	Pit	2.8	2	0.2	moderately compact, yellowish brown, clay silt
524	526	56	Fill	Pit	2.8	2	0.22	moderately compact, mid-yellow, sandy-clay
525	526	56	Fill	Pit	2.8	2	0.6	soft, mid-brown, sandy silt
526	526	56	Cut	Pit	2.8	2	0.8	sub-rounded, moderate concave sides, flat base
527	528	35	Fill	Natural feature	0.74	0.74	0.55	compact, mid blueish brown, clay sand
528	528	35	Cut	Natural feature	0.74	0.74	0.55	sub-circular, uneven sides, uneven base
529	530	35	Fill	Natural feature	2.4	1.08	0.2	loose, mid-greyish brown, silt
530	530	35	Cut	Natural feature	2.4	1.08	0.2	irregular shape, gentle uneven sides, concave base
531	532	40	Fill	Hedge	1	2.9	0.3	soft, mid-brown, silty sand
532	532	40	Cut	Hedge	1	2.9	0.3	linear, gentle sides, flatish base
533	534	39	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.22	soft, mid-brown, sandy silt
534	534	39	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.22	linear, moderately steep concave sides, concave base
535	536	38	Fill	Natural feature	0.46	0.4	0.05	soft, grey silty sand with charcoal
536	536	38	Cut	Natural feature	0.46	0.4	0.05	sub-circular, shallow sides, irregular base

Context	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description
537	538	35	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.19	soft, mid-brown, sandy silt
538	538	35	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.19	linear, moderately steep concave sides, concave base
539	540	52	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.09	moderately compact, light yellow-brown, silty clay
540	540	52	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.09	linear, gentle sides, concave base
541	542	52	Fill	Ditch	1	1.16	0.26	compact, mid brownish grey silty clay
542	542	52	Cut	Ditch	1	1.16	0.26	linear, moderate sides, flat base
543	544	31	Fill	Ditch	1	1.39	0.2	moderate, mid-brown, silty clay
544	544	31	Cut	Ditch	1	1.39	0.2	linear, moderate sides, flat base
545	546	50	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.15	moderate, light brown, silty clay
546	546	50	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.15	linear, moderately steep concave sides, concave base
547	548	46	Fill	Ditch	1	0.85	0.17	moderately compact, light brownish grey, silty clay
548	548	46	Cut	Ditch	1	0.85	0.17	linear, moderate sides, concave base

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

Summary for preconst1-423023

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-423023
Project Name	Moores Lane, East Bergholt
Sitename	Moores Lane, East Bergholt
Activity type	EVALUATION
Project Identifier(s)	EBG 048
Planning Id	B/15/00673 and DC/21/02703
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	17-Aug-2021 - 16-Mar-2023
Location	Moores Lane, East Bergholt NGR : TM 07238 35640 LL : 51.9805547817277, 1.01626730334965 12 Fig : 607238,235640
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Babergh Parish : East Bergholt
Project Methodology	The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 39 no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 1,170 linear metres)
Project Results	The results of the current evaluation broadly accord with the findings of the pre-determination evaluation of the site. The evaluation identified the remains of a post-medieval field system, consisting of an arrangement of former boundary ditches and hedgerows. Part of this field system is visible on the 1886 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area. A post-medieval pit, probably resulting from small-scale gravel or sand extraction, was excavated next to Moore's Lane. Three undated linear features, tentatively recorded as ditches, may be natural features. Several clearly natural features were also excavated. These natural features were either tree throws or variations in the geological substrate. There was no indication from the features excavated or from an inspection of the spoil heaps that there was ever any significant settlement activity on the site.
Keywords	Extractive Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Field System - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - EBG 048
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;

APPENDIX 3: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (PCA 2021)

LAND OFF MOORE'S LANE
EAST BERGHOLT
SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

EVALUATION PHASE 2

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
BABERGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
B/15/00673 AND DC/21/02703

PARISH/SITE CODE: EBG 048
OASIS NO: preconst1-423023

JULY 2021

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land off Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2)

Local Planning Authority:	**Babergh District Council**
Planning References:	**B/15/00673 and DC/21/02703**
Parish/Site Code:	**EBG 048**
Oasis number:	**preconst1- 423023**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TM 07238 35640**
Written and researched by:	**Simon Carlyle**
Project Manager:	**Simon Carlyle**
Commissioning Client:	**RPS Group**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Central Office** **The Granary, Rectory Farm** **Brewery Road, Pampisford** **Cambridgeshire** **CB22 3EN**
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Website:	**www.pre-construct.com**

July 2021

CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) has been prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) for an archaeological evaluation of land off Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk (site centred on NGR TM 07238 35640; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which has been commissioned by RPS Group (RPS) on behalf of their client, is being carried out to meet the requirements of a condition that was attached to planning consent for the residential development of the site by Babergh District Council (BDC planning refs B/15/00673, Condition 11 and DC/21/02703).

1.2 In support of the planning application and in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012), in 2015 the site was subject to a geophysical survey undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS 2015), followed by a metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken by NPS Archaeology (NPS 2015; Appendix C). This initial investigation indicated the presence of low density archaeological remains across the site.

1.3 The initial evaluation had been a *c.* 1.5% sample of the 8.45ha development site (21 no. 30m trenches at 1.8m wide), with trenches targeting potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey. Following planning consent, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters in the county, requested a further 2.5% sample evaluation of the site to make it a total of 4% sample for the two phases of evaluation combined.

1.4 The current 2.5% evaluation will consist of 39 no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 1,170 linear metres; Fig. 2), with the trenches positioned to investigate areas between those of the first stage of trenching. There is a contingency for an additional 30m of trial trench, should this be required by SCCAS to clarify the nature and extent of any archaeological remains that may be encountered.

1.5 Once approved by SCCAS, all work relating to this project will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2020).

1.6 The project will be managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

1.7 Subject to the results of this investigation, if any further archaeological work is required by SCCAS, this will be carried out in accordance with a subsequent Brief and WSI.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site, which covers an area of 8.45ha, is located on the north-eastern outskirts of the village of East Bergholt, Suffolk, which lies *c.* 13km to the south-east of Ipswich city centre (Fig. 1). It comprises parts of two large arable fields bounded by Heath Road (B1070) to the south-west, Moore's Lane to the south-east and arable farmland to the north-west and north-east.

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated at the northern edge of a plateau that lies between the valleys of the River Stour to the south-west and Stutton Brook to the north-east, with ground level lying at *c.* 41m above Ordnance Datum.

2.1.3 The bedrock geology of the site consists of Palaeogene clay, silt and sand of the Thames Group. This is overlain by superficial Quaternary glacigenic deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, consisting of diamicton, a chalky till with flints (BGS 2021).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

2.2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site prepared by NPS (Hickling 2015). The following summarises the results of the DBA and is supplemented with information obtained online from Heritage Gateway and from other sources. For the evaluation report, this summary will be updated with information obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

Prehistoric (pre-AD43)

2.2.2 Two possible prehistoric pits containing burnt flint were recorded by a watching brief during work on a water mains *c.* 350m to the north-west of the site (Crawley 2012; EBG 041). To the north, a lipped terret ring (EBG 027) was recovered by metal detecting, close to the Roman route known as Pye Road (CSM 014).

2.2.3 The cropmark of a possible prehistoric ring ditch with a diameter of approximately 16m has been identified from aerial photographs *c.* 300m to the north-west of the site (EBG 002).

Roman (AD43-AD410)

2.2.4 Pye Road, the Roman road that once linked the capital of the Iceni at Caistor St. Edmunds *(Venta Icenorum)* with Colchester *(Camulodunum),* is located 500m to the north of the site (CSM 014) and follows the route of the modern A12. Two rectangular

pits of probable Roman date were found 800m north of the site, close to Pye Road (EBG 006), and other evidence suggests that there may be a Roman settlement nearby.

2.2.5 Approximately 700m to the south-west of the site, a Roman cremation cemetery is recorded as having been discovered in the 19th-century during building works at Ackworth House (EBG 009). The possible cemetery may be associated with pottery found at Foxhall Fields (EBG036) and perhaps indicates a settlement situated nearby.

2.2.6 Several Roman coins have been discovered close to Pye Road, to the north of the site. These coins, which were probably lost by travellers on the road, include: an As of Vespasian, 400m north (EBG 003); a bronze coin of Trajan, 680m to the north (EBG 007); a 1st-century As and a 1st to 2nd-century dupondius 350m to the north (EBG 022); and a scatter of Roman coins (EBG 028).

2.2.7 A silver coin, six bronze coins, a spoon, a box fitting, a brooch and a fragment of a socketed axe were found 550m north-east of the site (EBG026). A spindle whorl (EGB 005) and numerous Roman pottery sherds have been found nearby (EGB 036).

Anglo-Saxon/Medieval (AD410-1485)

2.2.8 Although there is little surviving evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area, the village probably originated at this time, the name probably deriving from the Old English for 'birch wood', variously spelt as *Bercolt* (Domesday Survey 1086), *Est Berholte* (1325) and *Est Berghold* (1535) (Briggs and Kilpatrick 2004, 11). The 'East' was probably added during the medieval period to distinguish it from West Bergholt in Essex.

2.2.9 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records four manor houses, many households, and a large number of plough teams at East Bergholt.

2.2.10 The parish Church of St Mary the Virgin dates from the mid-14th century and was built in the late Perpendicular style' Its fabric incorporates fragments of brick and stone from an earlier church on the site (EBG 044).

2.2.11 Medieval artefacts have been recovered from surrounding fields, including: a flat copper-alloy mount with an enamelled front, found 500m west of the site (EGB 002); and eleven medieval coins found near Pye Road, 700m north of the site (EBG 030).

2.2.12 A scatter of late medieval or early post-medieval tile was found on a watching brief during the construction of a housing development on the west side of the B1070 (EBG

036).

Post-medieval (1485-1815)

2.2.13 There are twenty-seven listed buildings in the village, most of which date to the post-medieval period. These include: Ackworth House (DSF 283); Four Sisters Farmhouse (DSF 3185); and several public houses and cottages among many others (DSF 2694, DSF 2128, DSF1400, DSF 2130).

2.2.14 There are also two 19th-century timber threshing barns less than 30m south of the site (EBG 040).

Undated

2.2.15 Immediately to the north-west of the site, there are cropmarks of a ring ditch, a rectilinear ditch system and trackways that can be seen on aerial photographs (EGB 002). There are more cropmarks of a small rectilinear field or field system (EBG 003) evident on aerial photographs 350m to the north.

2.2.16 A human skull of unknown date was found 90m south of the development area, during road widening (EBG 008). This could possibly be an isolated find or may indicate the location of a previously unidentified cemetery.

2.2.17 An earthwork bank, about 2m high, encloses an oval area in the grounds of Ackworth House, 730m south-west of the site (EBG 009). This could be a prehistoric monument but is more likely to be a garden feature associated with the house.

Previous archaeological investigation

2.2.18 The archaeological investigation of the site conducted by NPS in 2015 consisted of a metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation (NPS 2015). The metal detecting survey recovered 51 metal artefacts in a scatter across the site, most of which dated to the post-medieval period, but the assemblage included a small number of medieval artefacts and a single Bronze Age find.

2.2.19 The trial trenching recorded a small number of ditches, postholes, pits, natural features and modern land drains. The archaeological features were confined to seven of the twenty-one trenches and due to the paucity of finds most of the features were undated.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation will be to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This will be achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of any archaeological remains that may be encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference will be made to the East Anglian regional research agenda:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)
- *Regional Research Framework Review: Period Summaries (ALGAO 2021) Accessed online at http://eaareports.org.uk/algao-east/regional-research-framework-review/*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The evaluation will consist of the excavation of 39 no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 1170 linear metres), the locations of which are shown in Figure 2. There is a contingency for an additional 30m of trial trench, should this be required by SCCAS to clarify the nature and extent of any archaeological remains that may be encountered.

4.2 Survey and machine excavation

4.2.1 The trenches will be set out in accordance with the approved trench plan using a Leica Global Positioning System (GPS). Prior to machine excavation, the locations of each trench will be scanned with a CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) to check for services. With the agreement of SCCAS, trenches will be moved to avoid any services or any other constraints that may be identified.

4.2.2 Using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operated by a suitably experienced and certified operator, the overburden will be removed in level spits down to the surface of the geological substrate or first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. The machine will only operate under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate and stored in temporary bunds adjacent to each trench.

4.2.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned using hand tools to define their boundaries and extent within the trenches. Limits and locations of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum will be recorded using Leica GPS. All archaeological features will be excavated at this stage unless permission is given not to excavate by SCCAS.

4.2.4 The trenches will only be backfilled following inspection by or with the agreement of SCCAS. The trenches will be simply backfilled, topsoil uppermost, and tracked in by the machine. No reseeding or resurfacing will be undertaken by or on behalf of PCA.

4.3 Recording and sampling

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). All archaeological features and deposits will be sufficiently excavated to fulfil the project

aims stated in Section 3 above, unless agreed otherwise with SCCAS. If Complex features are encountered these shall be discussed with SCCAS to agree an appropriate excavation and recording strategy. All features are to be hand-dug unless permission is granted from SCCAS.

4.3.2 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all excavated archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50), while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA *pro forma* context sheets. Appropriate photographs of the archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation, supported by general photographs of the site, its setting and working shots, will be taken using high resolution digital cameras (minimum 10 megapixels).

4.3.3 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. A minimum of 10% of each linear will be excavated. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships although, in consultation with SCCAS, care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record by excavating complex features or groups of features that would be better understood if they were investigated at the mitigation stage.

4.3.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated. If deep features are encountered and the base cannot be safely attained by hand-excavation, alternative methods will be used to establish the depth of the feature (e.g. the use of an auger), in consultation with SCCAS.

4.3.5 Bulk soil samples, normally up to 40 litres in volume (where obtainable), will be taken in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The 40 litre-sample should be treated as a minimum, smaller features may require 100% of a context to be sampled if necessary. The sampling strategy and subsequent assessment of the samples will be carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines, as set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Where appropriate, advice on the sampling strategy will be obtained from PCA's Environmental Archaeology specialist and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

4.4 Metal detecting and Treasure

4.4.1 Prior to the mechanical excavation of the trenches, the area of each trench will be scanned by an experienced metal detectorist. Metal detecting will take place throughout the machining of the trial trenches. Once the trenches are open, the spoil heaps and any features exposed in the trenches will be scanned for finds. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

4.4.2 All finds defined as 'Treasure' will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the *Treasure Act 1996* (as amended by the *Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666*). Where removal cannot be affected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery, in line with the Treasure Act.

4.5 Human remains

4.5.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS and the client will be informed immediately. Human remains will be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. If articulated human remains are encountered, minimal excavation would be required to determine the quality of their preservation which will inform on further mitigation. Such work would only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained.

4.6 Monitoring visits

4.6.1 RPS will be responsible for notifying SCCAS of the proposed start date of the evaluation before commencement so that a monitoring visit can be arranged. The PCA project manager will keep RPS updated on any significant discoveries made during the fieldwork so that SCCAS can be kept informed.

5 ACCESS, WELFARE AND SAFETY

5.1 Permission to access the site for the evaluation will be arranged by RPS or their client so that the PCA field team can start work promptly on the first day of their arrival at site. It is expected that the site will be suitably clear of vegetation, crop and other obstructions to allow the free movement of plant and the excavation of the trenches.

5.2 Welfare facilities will be provided by PCA for the use of their site staff, sub-contractors and visitors.

5.3 PCA staff will secure all deep excavations (over *c.* 0.8m deep) with orange netlon fencing secured on road pins.

5.4 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of PCA and will be in accordance with all statutory regulations. A site-specific *Risk Assessment and Method Statement* (RAMS) will be prepared before fieldwork commences and all staff will be briefed on the content of the RAMS at an induction that they will be required to attend on arrival on site.

5.5 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 The project will be managed by Simon Carlyle MCIfA, Senior Project Manager at PCA Cambridge, and the fieldwork will be directed by Laura Desrosiers, Project Supervisor, assisted by up to three Site Assistants drawn from PCA's team of qualified and experienced staff, as required.

6.2 The duration of the evaluation will be 7-8 working days (including backfilling). Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday, 8am–4pm. The start date for the evaluation has yet to be arranged. RPS will confirm the start date with SCCAS at least ten working days before fieldwork commences.

6.3 Metal detecting will be carried out by Tom Lucking (PCA), an acknowledged metal-detectorist who has considerable experience and routinely carries out metal detector surveys for PCA.

6.4 Where required, the following PCA specialists may be invited to advise on aspects of the project and contribute to the evaluation report:

Berni Seddon–medieval pottery

Chris Jarrett–medieval pottery

Katie Anderson–Roman pottery

Barry Bishop–worked flint and prehistoric pottery

Kevin Haywood–CBM/stone

Karen Deighton–animal bone

6.5 Other specialists may be consulted, depending on the types of artefacts recovered or the nature of the deposits encountered by the evaluation. A full list of specialists currently used by PCA is presented in Appendix A. Illustrations will be prepared by the PCA Drawing Office.

7 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

7.1 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately four weeks to complete following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary.

7.2 An illustrated report on the evaluation will be prepared to present the results of the fieldwork and the assessment of the artefacts and palaeoenvironmental samples. The report will include: a non-technical summary; an archaeological and historical background to the site, supported by relevant historical maps; a description of the methodology employed; plans and sections showing the location and extent of any archaeology encountered; a site narrative, with a discussion of the archaeological results; specialist reports; photographs supporting the text. A copy of the approved WSI and OASIS summary sheet will be included as appendices in the report

7.3 A draft copy of the report will be provided to the client for comment prior to its submission to SCCAS. Once the report has been approved by SCCAS, a final copy and a digital copy (in pdf/A format) will be presented to SCCAS and the Suffolk HER (SHER), on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

7.4 The unique event number for this project, issued by SHER (**EBG 048**), will be clearly indicated on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form.

7.5 Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the *Archaeology in Suffolk* section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. This summary will be included in the project report or submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is soonest.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

8.1 The site will use the SHER Parish Code (**EBG 048**) as a unique identifier. This reference will be used to identify the archive (including finds, paper and digital archive). It will be cross-referenced with any reports and the OASIS data collection form.

8.2 The parish number will be used to identify any resulting reports and will be added to the OASIS data collection form.

8.3 All artefactual material will be held in storage by PCA Cambridge until ownership of all such archaeological finds are transferred and the archive is deposited with the SCCAS Store. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to *Treasure Act* legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated. Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan, showing recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, compatible with QGIS software, should be submitted to the Suffolk HER.

8.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the advice contained in *Archive Guidelines* (SCCAS 2019b), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).

8.5 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the museum stores.

8.6 The SHER is registered with the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service. An online OASIS record has been initiated (**preconst1-423023**).

8.8 All data will be gathered, collated and stored in accordance with PCA's data management plan (Appendix B).

9 INSURANCES

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by the following insurances:

- Public & Products Liability £5,000,000 with £5,000,000 Excess Layer (Aviva Insurance Ltd & Zurich Insurance Ltd), Policy nos: 000133 & PC00788;
- Employers Liability £10,000,000 (Aviva Insurance Ltd) Policy no: 000133;
- Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 (Hiscox Underwriting Ltd). Policy no: PL-PSC10002112906/00;
- Hired in Plant and Equipment £500,000 (Aviva Insurance Ltd) Policy no: 000133;
- Unmanned Aircraft Systems £5,000,000 (Tokio Marine Kiln Ltd) Policy no: B0831TMKDRO2020/8688.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014 *Code of Conduct*

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Crawley, P 2012 *Archaeological Watching Brief on the Anglian Water B1070 Replacement Scheme, East Bergholt, Suffolk,* NPS Archaeology report **2810**

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Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*

HE (Historic England) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

Hickling, S 2014 *Desk Based Assessment: Land Northwest of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk,* NPS Archaeology

NPS 2015 *Land Northwest of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW: Archaeological Evaluation and Metal Detecting Survey,* report **1125**

Medlycott, M 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**

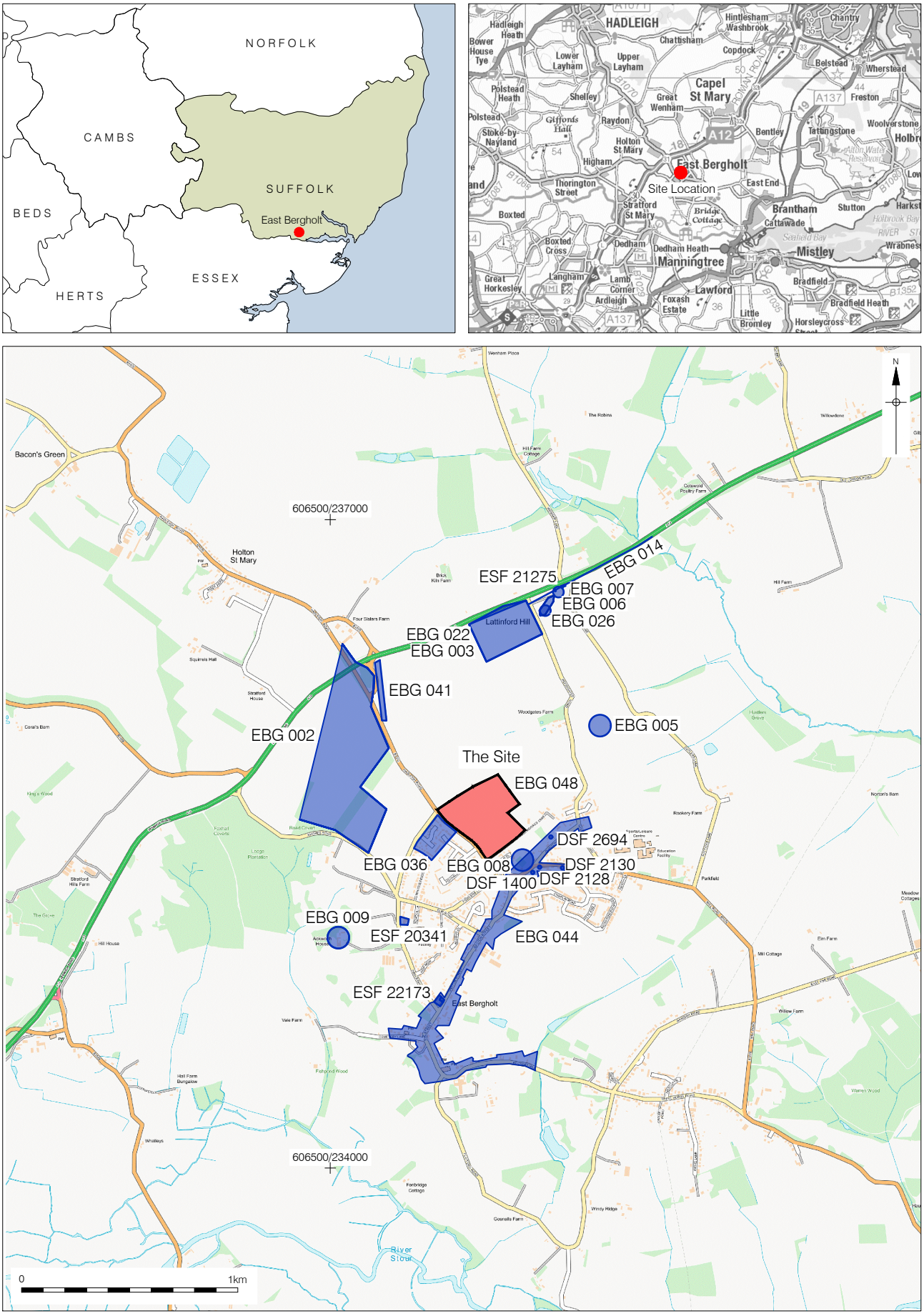
Museum and Galleries Commission 1992 *Storage* and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) revised 2019 *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012*

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2019b A*rchive Guidelines*

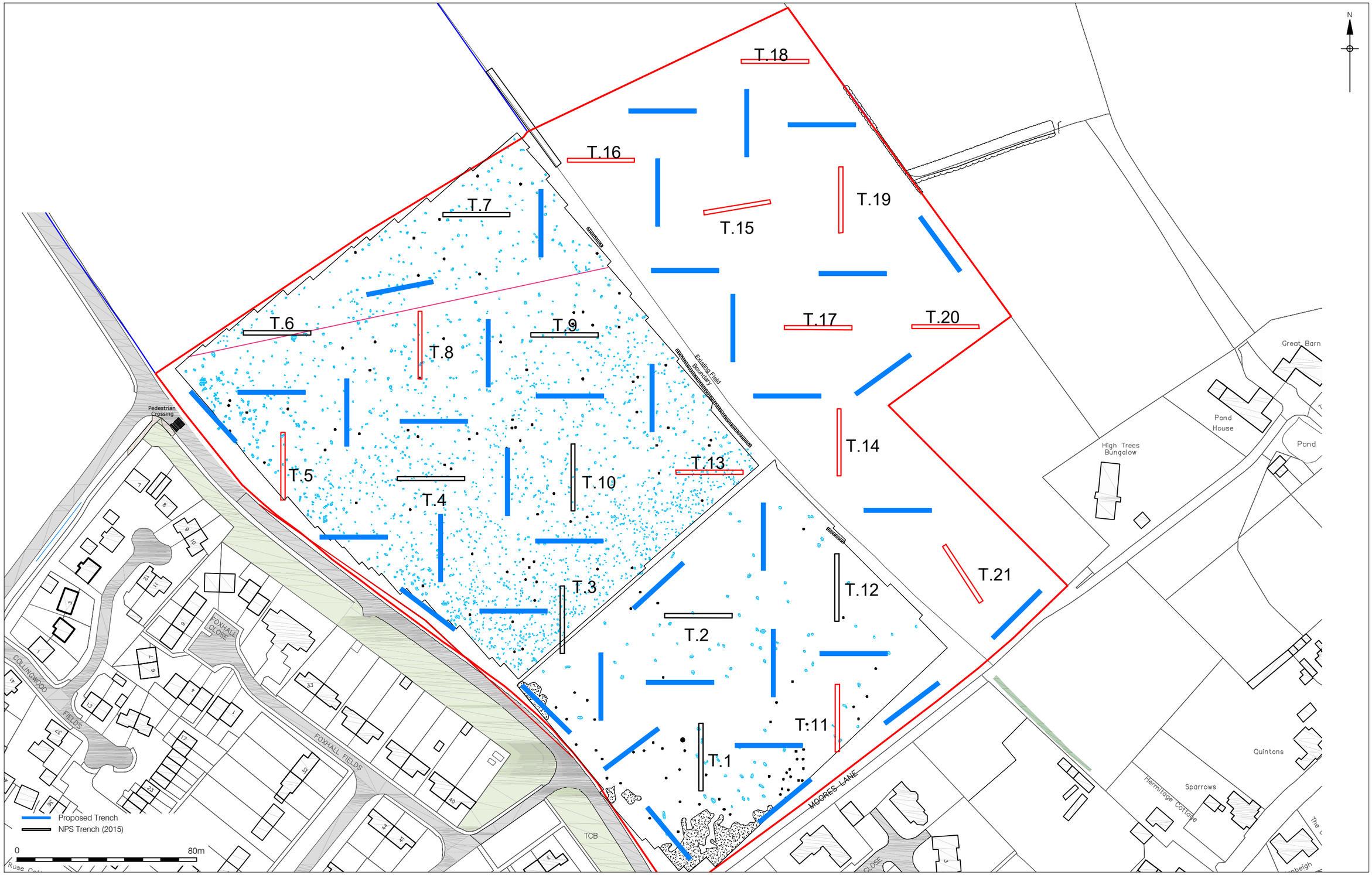
UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term*

WYAS (West Yorkshire Archaeological Service) 2015 *Geophysical survey: Land north-west of Moores Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk*



04/06/2021 RS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



15/06/2021 RS

Figure 2
Proposed Trench Location
1:1600 at A3

APPENDIX A: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Matt Brudenell, Sarah Percival, Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne
Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson (PCA), Eniko Hudak (PCA), Kayt Hawkins, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), David Williams (amphora)
Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (PCA), Berni Seddon (PCA), Sue Anderson
Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (PCA)
CBM: Berni Seddon (PCA), Kevin Hayward (PCA), Amparo Valcarcel (PCA)
Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (PCA), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)
Glass: Chris Jarrett (PCA), John Shepherd (PCA), Ruth Beveridge, Hilary Cool, Rachel Tyson
Coins: James Gerrard (PCA), Ruth Beveridge
Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin
Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (PCA), Karen Deighton (PCA), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey, Ryan Desrosiers
Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop (PCA)
Osteology: James Langthorne (PCA), Petra Ivanova (PCA)
Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales), Mike Bamforth
Leather: Quita Mould
Small Finds: Marit Gaimster (PCA), James Gerrard (PCA), Hilary Major, Ian Riddler (esp worked bone), Ruth Beveridge
Metal slag: Gary Taylor (PCA), Lynne Keys
Textiles: Sue Harrington, Penelope Walton Rogers
Conservation: Drakon Heritage, Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)
Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers
Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel
Environmental: Kate Turner (PCA), Tegan Abel (PCA), Kath Hunter, Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading
Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (PCA), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech
Industrial Archaeology: Gary Taylor (PCA), David Cranstone
Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (PCA), Roz Hall (PCA), Rita Goncalves-Pedro (PCA), Mark Roughley (PCA)

APPENDIX B: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Section A: Project Information			
HER# (Site Code):	BAA048	Other Site Codes	N/A
Site Full Location	Land north of The Broadway, Badwell Ash, Suffolk		
OASIS ID:	preconst1-	K-Code:	K
Museum Acc. #	N/A	NGR #	TL (5)9931 (2)6946
Planning Ref #:	DC/18/02577	Planning Authority	Mid Suffolk District Council
DMP Written	08/04/2021	DMP Last Updated	
Project Manager/ Primary Contact:	Simon Carlyle/07887530154	Project Type:	Excavation
Client:	Hopkins & Moore (Developments) Ltd c/o RPS Group Ltd	Site Supervisor:	TBC
Data Sharing Agreement in Place?	TBC		
Data Management Responsibility	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited	Who will take possession of the generated data at the end of the project	ADS/ Designated Archive Repository/Museum

Section B: Estimated Volume of Data			
File types generated as part of the project archive by PCA:			
Data Type	Format	Estimated Volume	Details/Comment
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx), .csv	256 MB	
Database	Access (.accdb)	5 GB	
Text/Documents	.pdf, Word (.docx)	2 GB	
Images	.jpeg, .png, .DNG	30 GB	
Graphics	.dwg,	256 MB	
GIS	.shp	1 GB	
Will existing or external data be utilised?			YES
If yes, list type of data and source:			

Data Type	Format	Estimated Volume	Source	Details/Comment
Images	.jpeg, .png, .DNG			
Graphics	.dwg,			
Text/Documents	.pdf, Word (.docx)			

Section C.: Data Acquisition, Processing, and Analysis
What methods and data standards will be undertaken?
Field data will be collected through digital and analogue means as set out within the project design. All data that will be collected will aim to work to best practice guidelines as outlined by CIFA and the ADS whenever possible and will be updated as the project progresses, or as guidance is modified.
What file naming/structure is in place and how will version control be maintained? Display example below.
Example file name: PCA_ECB6240_BRADLEY ROAD_EVAL_MH_rev1 Key: PCA (Organisational identifier) ECB6240 (site code) BRADLEY ROAD (Site name) EVAL (report type) MH (author identifier) rev1 (version control identifier) The project archive will be stored in a project specific folder, with sub folders being utilised to further sub-classify data as appropriate (e.g. databases, photos, reports, etc.).
What Quality Assurances of the data are in place?
All digital instruments used to capture data on site and during post-ex (e.g. cameras, GPS/RTK units, etc.) will be appropriately calibrated and checked to be in full working order prior to fieldwork and subsequent analysis to ensure accurate data capture. Site records and data will be reviewed during project delivery to guarantee all digital data is both secure and correct.

Section D: Documentation and Metadata:
How can the data be read?
Data collected during the course of the project will include standard formats as listed within section B.
What documentation and metadata will be provided when the data is archived?
A catalogue of the digital archive, material archive, paper archive, and the supporting metadata will be provided to the digital repository

Section E: Ethics and Legal Compliance:
How can the identity of individuals be protected if required
Personal data will be removed from the digital archive prior to deposition, and permission to include personal data

will be gained during the project if required.
Is the data GDPR 2018 compliant?
All digital archive data is compliant with GDPR as outlined within PCA's GDPR policy.
Who owns the data generated during the course of this project?
Copyright for all data generated or collected by the project team belongs to PCA. However, if external data is utilised, formal permission or licences will be obtained prior to use, and correct citation given during reporting and when archived. Any licences agreed with external parties will be included within the project archive.

Section F: Storage and Backup:
Is sufficient storage in place?
All project data will be held on a server based at our regional office. The server has sufficient space to hold all data generated during the project.
What backups are in place?
Project data will be stored on a companywide intranet and on servers located at our regional office.
What data security is in place?
All project data is restricted by permission-based access and single factor authentication. The only exception to this is when external finds or data specialists are consulted, with only files pertinent to their role are shared directly.

Section G: Selection and Preservation:	
Which data will be selected for inclusion within the project archive?	
Selection of data that will be included within the project archive will be informed by the WSI, Project Brief, research aims, and specialist recommendations. All data selected for preservation will be logically named, identified, and structured, and will adhere to the formats listed in section B. Any deselected data will be deleted after deposition with the ADS or relevant archival repository.	
What is the long-term preservation plan for the project dataset?	
The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS.	
If this is a larger project, has the ADS been contacted regarding accession of the project dataset?	NO
Has the Museum or depository been contacted	NO

Section H: Data Dissemination:
How will the dataset or parts of it be shared?
The final project report will be uploaded to the HER via OASIS and subsequently released onto ADS's report library. Additionally, the report will be published either through a full publication, or as a note in the regional archaeological journal. After deposition of the digital archive, the ADS and relevant depository are able to share the data under licence.

Section I: Responsibilities:		
Who will manage the data?		
The project manager will be responsible for implementing the data management plan and its security.		
Roles and Responsibilities:		
Action	Responsible Person(s)	Details/Comment
Field Data	Field team	Including initial storage and backup
Data Analysis and Interpretation	Site Supervisor/Project Manager	
Data Archiving	Archives Officer	
Data Dissemination	Project Manager/Archives Officer	Archives officer will be responsible for uploading report onto OASIS.
GDPR Compliance	Project Manager/Archives Officer/ IT Specialist	
General Data backup	IT Specialist/Archives Officer	

APPENDIX C: NPS ARCHAEOLOGY EVALUATION REPORT (NPS 2015)

nps archaeology

2015/1125

Land Northwest of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW

Archaeological Evaluation and Metal Detecting Survey

Prepared for:
Bidwells LLP

Planning Ref: Pre-application

HER: EBG048
Evaluation Event No.: ESF23263
Metal Detector Survey Event No.: ESF23262

November 2015

nps archaeology

QUALITY ASSURANCE		
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Graphics	David Dobson and Holly Payne	13-11-2015
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Contents

Figures

Plates

Tables

Client:	Bidwells, LLP on behalf of Knight Developments
Location:	Land North West of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk
District:	Babergh District Council
Planning Reference:	Pre-application
Grid Reference:	TM 072 356
HER No.:	EBG048
Event No.	ESF23262 and ESF23263
OASIS ID:	norfolka1-226687
Metal Detector Survey:	16 and 19 October 2015
Evaluation	21– 26 October 2015

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Bidwells LLP, on behalf of Knight Developments, to undertake a metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation ahead of residential development at Land West of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW (TM 072 356).

The proposed development site measures 8.45ha in size, and lies in the Stour river valley, an area of moderate archaeological interest. The Suffolk HER has several records from surrounding fields, including scatters of Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002 and 036), an undated human skull (EBG 008), and several cropmarks of unknown date (EBG 002).

Due to this possible archaeological potential, the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team recommended that a geophysical survey, metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation be carried out on the development site prior to development.

The site was initially subjected to a geophysical survey in July and October 2015, undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services. This project provided a limited number of potential archaeological targets, which were then examined by trial trenches in the subsequent evaluation. The geophysics report is published separate to this report.

The systematic metal detecting survey of the site on 16 and 19 October 2015, revealed scatters of medieval and post-medieval cultural remnants across the field, but with no clear distribution pattern. A loose concentration in the southeast corner of the field was observed, and this was subsequently tested by Trench 21.

The trial trench evaluation was carried out from 21–26 October 2015. It consisted of 21 trenches arrayed at regular intervals across the development site. Seven trenches contained archaeological features, four contained modern land drains, and one contained only natural features. The remaining nine trenches contained no features or finds.

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

1 NPS Archaeology undertook an archaeological metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation on land to the northwest of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, PE31 8DW (TM 072 356). This was commissioned by Bidwells LLP, on behalf of Knight Developments, to meet planning regulations prior to building development. This evaluation was undertaken in order to assess whether there were any archaeological remains present that may prevent development on the site, or if there were features that require in-situ preservation. A geophysical survey undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services and commissioned by NPS Archaeology was also undertaken, the results of which are published separately to this report.

2 The site covers an area of approximately 8.45ha, and is currently used for arable farming. The field is adjacent to Moore's Lane, to the northeast of the main village centre, *c*. 16km north of Colchester and *c*. 13km south of Ipswich.

3 Potential development includes the construction of residential dwellings, with associated car parking facilities, infrastructure and amenities.

4 The metal detector survey was undertaken on 16 and 19 October 2015 and the trial trench evaluation from 21–26 October 2015. The metal detector survey involved systematic coverage of the site, with detecting being undertaken along 10m transects. The trial trench evaluation involved the machining of 21 trenches, measuring 30m x 1.80m which were placed at regular intervals across the development plot, to provide a *c*. 2% sample of the site.

5 The site is in an area of moderate to high archaeological potential. This can be seen through aerial photography which shows cropmarks of both linear and possible ring ditch features towards the northeast. Previous archaeological work to the east has revealed Roman period archaeological features, and finds recorded from surrounding fields include various Roman and prehistoric artefacts. These are discussed below.

6 It must also be noted that these archaeological works comprise Phase 1 of the evaluation, and should planning permission be granted, a further 1.5% contingency will be required.

Planning background

7 The current project was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Babergh District Council, and a Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Abraham, July 2015). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-16-2-1125/Crawley 2015).

8 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following guidelines contained in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

9 The results of the geophysics, metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the future treatment of any archaeological remains found.

10 The recipients of this report will be Bidwells LLP, on behalf of their clients, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Babergh District Council.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

11 The solid geology around East Bergholt is Thames Group silty clay, formed as sedimentary bedrock approximately 34 to 56 million years ago, during the Palaeogene period. This indicates the land was once covered by deep seas, with infrequent redeposited sediments creating graded beds on the ocean floor (British Geological Survey 2015).

12 The overlaying deposits are predominantly Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the ice age conditions of the Pleistocene Period. They were created through the movement of glaciers, which scoured the landscape depositing moraines of till, with sand and gravel being deposited by glacial meltwater (British Geological Survey 2015).

Topography

13 The development area is situated between Colchester *(c.* 16km to the south) and Ipswich (*c.* 13km to the north), to the east of the A12. Its placement in the Stour Valley puts east Bergholt at an elevation of 40m OD. The site lies between two rivers: the River Stour to the south and Stutton Brook to the north. The Stour flows into the North Sea to the southeast, with the coast approximately 7km distant from the village. The land is currently Greenfield, with a grade 2 agricultural land classification.

Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:10,000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

14 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the development site, HER record data was purchased from Suffolk Historic Environment Record for a 1km radius of TM 072 356. This exercise returned 61 individual records, including monuments, spot finds and buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

15 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 4.

HER data

16 The HER data that are most relevant to, or nearest to, the current site are summarised and referenced below in broad chronological order, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The records that are located in closest proximity to the development site are shown in Figure 1. That component of the information presented which is sourced from Suffolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Suffolk County Council. All records shown below are from the SHER unless otherwise stated.

Prehistoric

17 Some of the earliest evidence comes from archaeological monitoring, carried out by NPS Archaeology 350m north of the development site, for an Anglian Water pipeline (Crawley 2012). This revealed two possible prehistoric pits of burnt flint (EBG 041).

18 Also to the north, a lipped terret ring (EBG 027) was recovered by metal detecting, close to the Roman route known as Pye Road (CSM 014).

19 Cropmarks of a potential ring ditch, approximately 16m in diameter, are visible to the northwest of the development site (EBG 002).

Roman

20 Evidence for Roman activity in the area is more substantial, with numerous Roman artefacts and features found within 500m of the development plot.

21 The Roman Pye Road is a trackway 500m north of the development site (CSM 014), the course of which is now followed by the modern A12. Evidence surrounding the road seems to indicate the presence of at least one Roman settlement close by. Two, probable Roman, rectangular pits were found 800m north of the development area, close to Pye Road (EBG 006).

22 A Roman cremation cemetery is thought to have been discovered during 19th-century building works at Ackworth House, 700m to the southwest of the development site (EBG 009), possibly associated with pottery found at Foxhall Fields (see below/EBG 036), and perhaps indicating a settlement situated near to these features.

23 Spot finds include several Roman coins close to Pye Road in the north; an *AS* of Vespasian 400m north of the development area (EBG 003); a bronze coin of Trajan 680m to the north (EBG 007); a 1st-century *AS* and a 1st to 2nd-century dupondius

350m to the north (EBG 022); and a scatter of Roman coins (EBG 028). These were likely dropped by travellers on the road.

24 A silver coin, and six bronze coins, as well as a spoon, a box fitting, a brooch, and a fragment of a socketed axe were found 550m northeast of the development site (EBG026). Further finds include a spindle whorl (EGB 005), and numerous Roman pot sherds nearby (EGB 036).

Anglo-Saxon/Medieval

25 There is little evidence of Anglo-Saxon presence in the area, but the mention of East Bergholt in the Domesday Survey (1086) possibly indicates Anglo-Saxon origins for the town's historic core (EBG 044).

26 The medieval period can be seen to be quite prosperous, as Domesday also mentions four manor houses, many households, and a large number of plough teams. St Mary's church, dating to the medieval period, is still in use (EBG 044).

27 A number of surrounding fields revealed medieval finds, including a flat copper-alloy mount with an enamelled front found 500m west of the development plot (EGB 002). Eleven medieval coins were found during metal detecting in 2000, near Pye Road, 700m north of the development area (EBG 030). Finally, a scatter of late medieval or early post-medieval tile was found during the archaeological monitoring of a housing development on the west side of the B1070 (EBG 036).

Post-Medieval

28 The post-medieval period is represented by 27 listed buildings in the village, including Ackworth House to the west (DSF 283), Four Sisters Farmhouse (DSF 3185), and several public houses and cottages among many others (DSF 2694, DSF 2128, DSF1400, DSF 2130). These are discussed in more detail in the desk based assessment for the site (Hickling 2014).

29 There are also two 19th-century timber threshing barns less than 30m south of the development area (EBG 040).

Unknown

30 Several of the SHER entries remain undated, but merit mention.

31 To the northwest of the site, approximately 22m away, there are several cropmarks of a ring ditch, rectilinear ditch systems and trackways that can be seen on aerial photographs (EGB 002). There are more cropmarks of a small rectilinear field or field system (EBG 003) evident on aerial photographs 350m to the north.

32 A single human skull of unknown date was found 90m south of the development area, during road widening (EBG 008). This could possibly be an isolated find, or may indicate the location of a previously unidentified cemetery.

33 An earthwork bank, about 2m high, encloses an oval area in the grounds of Ackworth House, 730m southwest of the development area (EBG 009). On initial inspection it appears similar to Neolithic and Bronze Age henge-like structures, though more detailed archaeological investigation would be necessary to confirm this supposition.

Previous archaeological investigations

34 An Anglian Water pipeline was monitored by an NPS Archaeology in 2012. The works revealed two possible prehistoric pits (EGB 041).

35 Scattered Roman pottery and tile fragments were found at Foxhall Fields to the west during monitoring by Suffolk Archaeological Service (EBG 036). A possible Roman cremation cemetery was discovered less than 1km away during foundation placement for Ackworth House in the 19th century (EBG009).

36 Archaeological monitoring close to Pye Road, 670m northeast of the development area, yielded no archaeologically relevant features (ESF 21275). Additionally, two archaeological evaluations, one 700m south of the development area (ESF 22173) and the other 460m southwest of the development area (ESF 20341), also produced no significant archaeological features or artefacts.

Plate 1: The development site prior to the evaluation

METHODOLOGY

General

37 The methodology for the metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1125/Crawley 2015). The Written Scheme of Investigation for the works is presented in full in Appendix 8.

38 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

39 The objective of the trial trench evaluation was to outline, as far as reasonably possible, the distribution of historic cultural material across the development site. This would assist in determining the presence or absence, nature, location, date and significance of any archaeological data recovered. The brief required that a systematic metal detecting survey be conducted to achieve this.

40 A geophysical survey was conducted by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services and commissioned by NPS Archaeology. A separately produced geophysical report is included in full at the rear of this report, which details methodologies used and the results of that project.

41 Weather conditions on site during the metal detector survey were poor, with high winds, constant light rain and occasional heavy showers, though finds visibility was reasonable as vision was directed downwards. Conditions were slightly improved during the trial trench evaluation, but rainy conditions still predominated.

Metal Detector Methodology

42 The metal detector survey was based on a grid system with the development area divided into a 10m grid, based on Ordnance Survey National Grid references. A single transect of the grid was walked and detected, to provide a representative sample of the area. The grid reference for each find spot was recorded, and the find itself given a context number. Finds were then bagged, labelled and recorded onto a finds register (Table 2). The site covers an area of approximately 8.45ha of land.

Evaluation Methodology

43 The Brief required excavation of 21 trial trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.80m, to provide a 2% sample of the land within the development site. Site survey was carried out by NPS Land Survey using a Leica GPS9000 surveying system. Trenches were situated according to the agreed plan (01-04-16-2-1125/Crawley 2015), and in relation to geophysical survey results, and located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Trench 21 was already situated at the centre of an observed loose concentration of finds found during the metal detector survey.

44 Prior to mechanical excavation, each trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services. The areas to be stripped of topsoil were examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to any excavation.

45 Machine excavation was carried out by a hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly

monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.

46 All trench surfaces revealed by machine were hand-cleaned and any archaeological deposits were excavated by hand. Upon completion of the work all trenches were backfilled by machine.

47 Spoil, exposed surfaces, and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination. All retained finds were identified by a context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (CIfA 2014b).

48 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Black and white 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.

49 The temporary benchmarks that were used during the course of the work were placed at either end of the trenches and transferred from the Leica GPS9000 surveying station with a highest value of 52.71m OD and lowest value of 40.31m OD.

50 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

Project Objectives

51 The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. It was also to assess whether any of these features might limit development on the site, or require action to preserve them in-situ, as indicated by *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

52 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work on the land adjacent to Mores Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk and to make the results of the work accessible.

Archive

53 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant museum and relevant national guidelines (CIfA 2014c). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team's Archaeological Store.

54 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with Suffolk County Council. Interest was shown by the landowner in the archaeological finds and it may be his desire to retain possession of them.

55 Summary forms of the results of this project have been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-226687 (Appendix 7, 8), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

56 The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	46
Files/paper record sheets	1/80
Plan and section sheets	23
Photographs	137 black and white, 162 digital
Finds	14

Table 1. Site archive quantification

METAL DETECTOR SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

57 A total of 51 metal finds were recorded across the proposed development site. Of these, 32 were post-medieval, four were medieval artefact fragments and there was a single Bronze Age find. Three finds were classed as modern, whilst 12 were small, irregular fragments of unknown date (see Table 2, below). Fourteen finds were also recorded outside of the excavation area: seven were dated post medieval, one medieval and six of unknown date. These are included in the context table in Appendix 1, but are not shown on the distribution map (fig. 2).

Period	Material	Type	Total
Middle Bronze Age	Copper alloy	Spear fragment	1
		Total:	**1**
Medieval	Copper alloy	Thimble	1
		Pin	1
		Ferrule	1
		Vessel fragment	1
		Total:	**4**
Post medieval	Copper alloy	Coin/token	4
		Button	10
		Buckle	5
		Spoon handle	1
		Mole trap	1
		Crotal bell fragment	3
		Mount/fitting	1
		Handle	1
	Copper alloy/stone	Intaglio	1
	Lead	Musket ball	2
		Token	1
		Cloth Seal	1
	Silver	**coin**	1
		Total:	**32**
Modern	Copper alloy	Coin	2
		Suspension loop	1
		Total:	**3**
Unknown	Copper alloy	Fragment	4
	Lead	Fragment	4
		Waste	2

Period	Material	Type	Total
		Square object	1
		Strip	1
		Total:	**12**

Table 2. Table of finds by period, material and type

Archaeological Finds

Bronze Age

58 A single Bronze Age find was recovered, thought to be part of a bronze spear head. This was found to the southwest of the search area.

Medieval

59 The medieval finds consisted of four copper-alloy artefact fragments. These were a small brooch pin, a thimble, a ferrule and a vessel fragment. The limited number of finds makes it difficult to determine any distribution pattern, but it can be noted that all finds were detected in the southern half of the development site

Post-medieval

60 A vast majority of the finds detected during the survey were dated to the post-medieval period (1540-1900). Absolute dating evidence of cultural activity was revealed through several numismatic items. These included two tokens incorporating heart motifs, a trader's token, and a silver hammered coin. There were also several clothing accessories, with various buttons, buckles, an intaglio and a thimble, indicating settlement.

61 Other archaeologically relevant post-medieval finds included crotal bell fragments, musket balls, unidentifiable coins, furniture fittings and spoon handles.

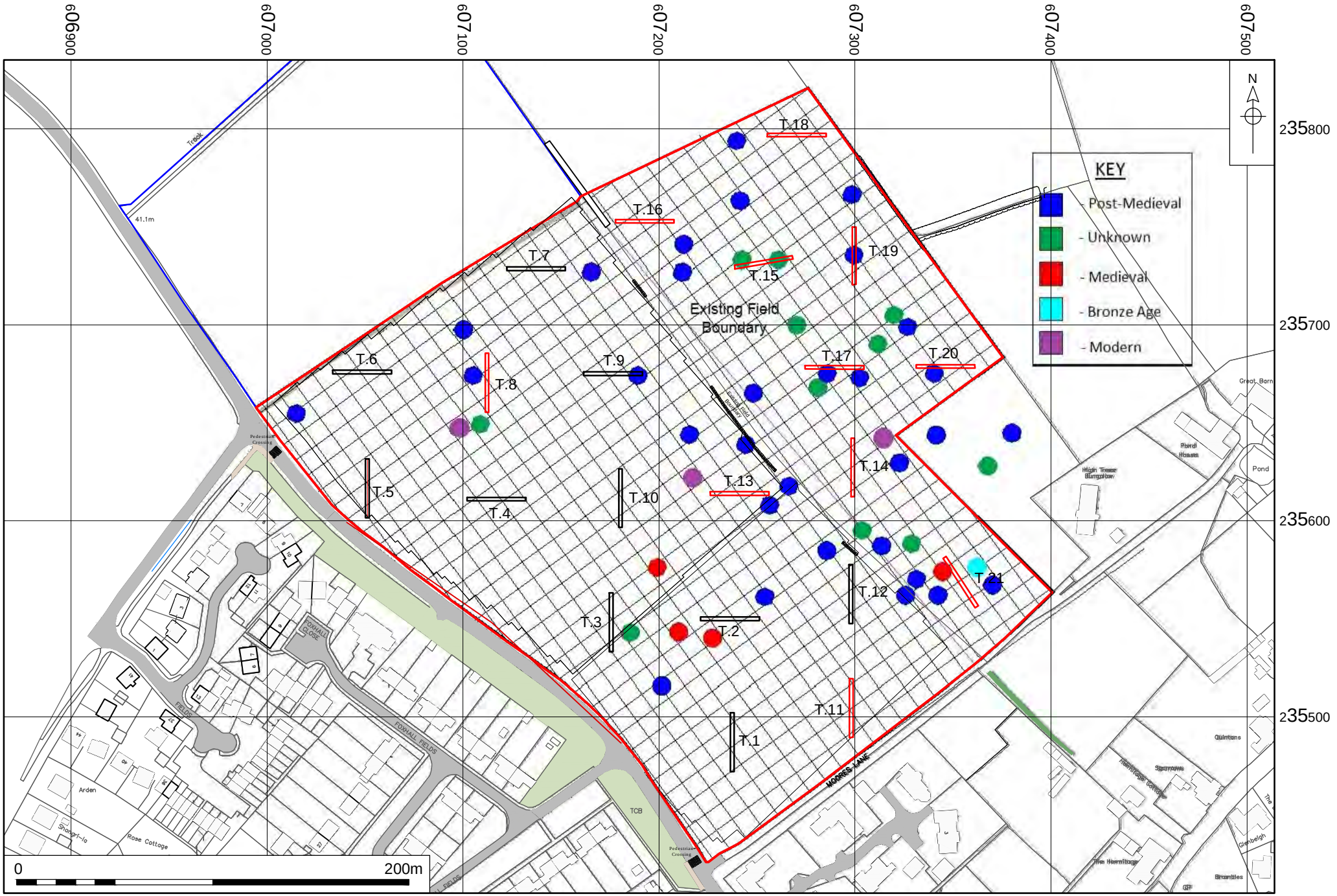
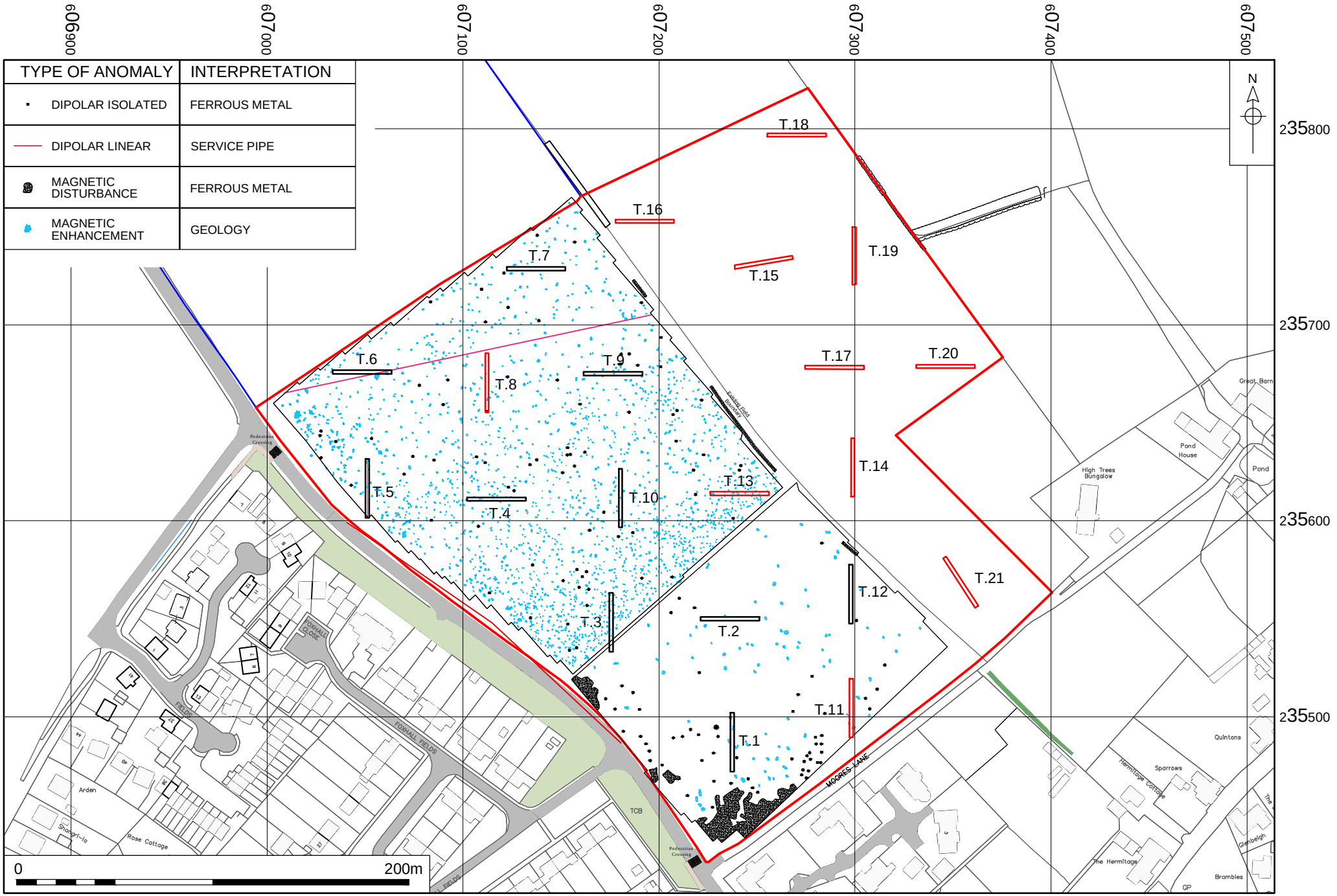


Figure 2. Metal detector survey showing distribution of finds. Scale 1:2500

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION RESULTS

62 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in seven of the 21 excavated trenches. Four trenches contained only modern features, and another one contained only a single natural feature. The results for each trench are tabulated below in numerical order. A photograph of each trench accompanies the trench description with additional images of features presented where appropriate. Plans are provided for each trench containing archaeology along with section drawings of excavated features.



Drawing based on East Anglian Land Surveys Ltd. Drawing No.8962-1

Figure 3. Trench location with geophysics results. Scale 1:2500

Trench 1

Plate 2: Trench 1, looking north.

Figure 3; Plates 2, 3	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607237 235502
South end	607237 235472
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North top	43.69m OD
South top	43.83m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.15m	0.35–0.50m

Discussion

Trench 1 was located to the south of the development area and aligned north to south. No archaeological finds or features were found within this trench.

Plate 3: Sample section of Trench 1, looking northwest.

Trench 2

Plate 4: Trench 2, looking west.

Figure 3; Plates 4, 5	
Location	
Orientation	East-west
East end	607251 235550
West end	607221 235550
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.46m
Levels	
East top	43.44m OD
West top	43.36m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural Geology	>0.11m	0.35–0.46m

Discussion

Trench 2 was located to the south/ centre of the development area. It was aligned from east to west, and revealed no finds or features of archaeological value.

Plate 5: Sample section of Trench 2, south facing.

Trench 3

Plate 6: Trench 3, looking north.

Figure 3; Plates 6, 7	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607237 235502
South end	607237 235472
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.48m
Levels	
North top	43.69m OD
South top	43.83m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.13m	0.35–0.48m

Discussion

Trench 3 was located to the southwest of the development area and aligned north to south. It was devoid of any finds or features.

Plate 7: Sample section of Trench 3, looking west.

Trench 4

Plate 8: Trench 4, looking west.

Figure 3; Plates 8, 9	
Location	
Orientation	East-west
East end	607132 235611
West end	607102 235611
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m
Levels	
East top	43.07m OD
West top	43.01m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.10m	0.35–0.45m

Discussion

Trench 4 was located to the northeast of the development area and aligned east to west. This trench was devoid of any archaeological finds or features.

Plate 9: Sample section of Trench 4, looking north.

Trench 5

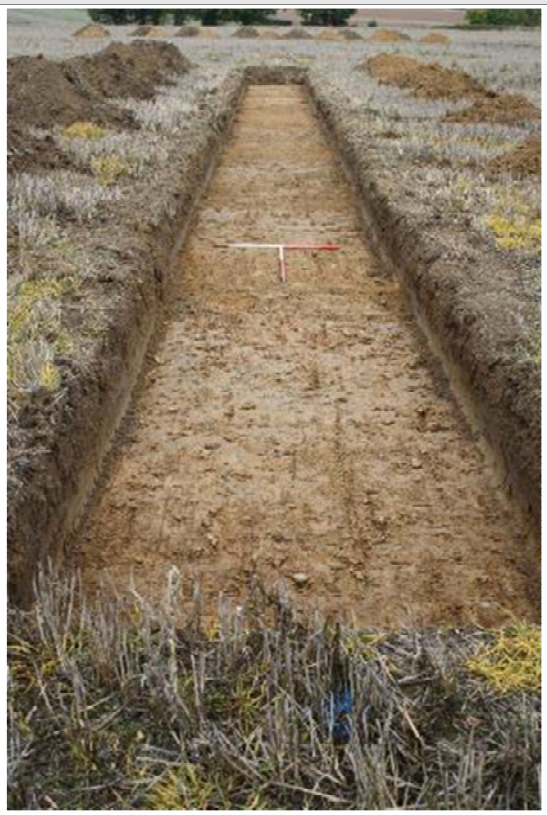


Plate 10: Trench 5, looking north.

Figure 3; Plates 10, 11	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607051 235631
South end	607051 235601
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
North top	42.65m OD
South top	43.10m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.45m	0.00–0.45m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.15m	0.40–0.60m

Discussion

Trench 5 was located to the southwest of the development area and aligned north to south. No archaeological finds or features were revealed by it.

Plate 11: Sample section of Trench 5, looking west.

Trench 6

Plate 12: Trench 6, looking west.

Figure 3; Plates 12, 13	
Location	
Orientation	East-west
East end	607063 235675
West end	607033 235675
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
East top	43.10m OD
West top	42.65m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.25m	0.35–0.60m

Discussion

Trench 6 was located to the northwest of the development area. Aligned east to west, it revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.

Plate 13: Sample section of Trench 6, looking north.

Trench 7

Plate 14: Trench 7, looking West

Figure 3; Plates 14, 15	
Location	
Orientation	East-west
East end	607152 235728
West end	607122 235728
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
East top	43.95m OD
West top	42.45m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.15m	0.35–0.50m

Discussion

Trench 7 was located slightly to the northwest of the development area and was aligned east to west. It contained no features or dating evidence.

Plate 15: Sample section of Trench 7, looking north.

Trench 8

Plate 16: Trench 8 post-excavation, looking north.

Figure 3; Plates 16, 17, 18	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607112 235685
South end	607112 235655
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.62m
Levels	
North top	43m OD
South top	44.08m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.37m	0.00–0.37m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.25m	0.37–0.62m
145	Deposit	Fill of land drain ditch **146**	0.71m	0.62-1.33m
146	Cut	Land drain ditch (modern)	0.71m	0.62-1.33m

Discussion

Trench 8 was located to the northwest of the development area, and was aligned north to south. It contained no archaeological finds or features, but did contain a modern land drain **146** (see fig. 3). This land drain appears on the geophysical survey results as a long, linear feature (Sykes 2015) (Appendix 5).

Trench 8

Plate 17: Sample section of Trench 8, east facing.

The probable land drain ditch **146** measured 0.60m wide x 0.71m deep x <3.00m long, with a deep, regular, and steep-sided cut. The base was flat. It was located at the north end of Trench 8, and was aligned southwest to northeast, disappearing beneath the edges of the trench. It contained a single, mid-brown orange fill, **145**, with occasional small stones. No finds were associated with the ditch.

Plate 18: Modern land drain ditch **146**, in Trench 8, looking northwest.

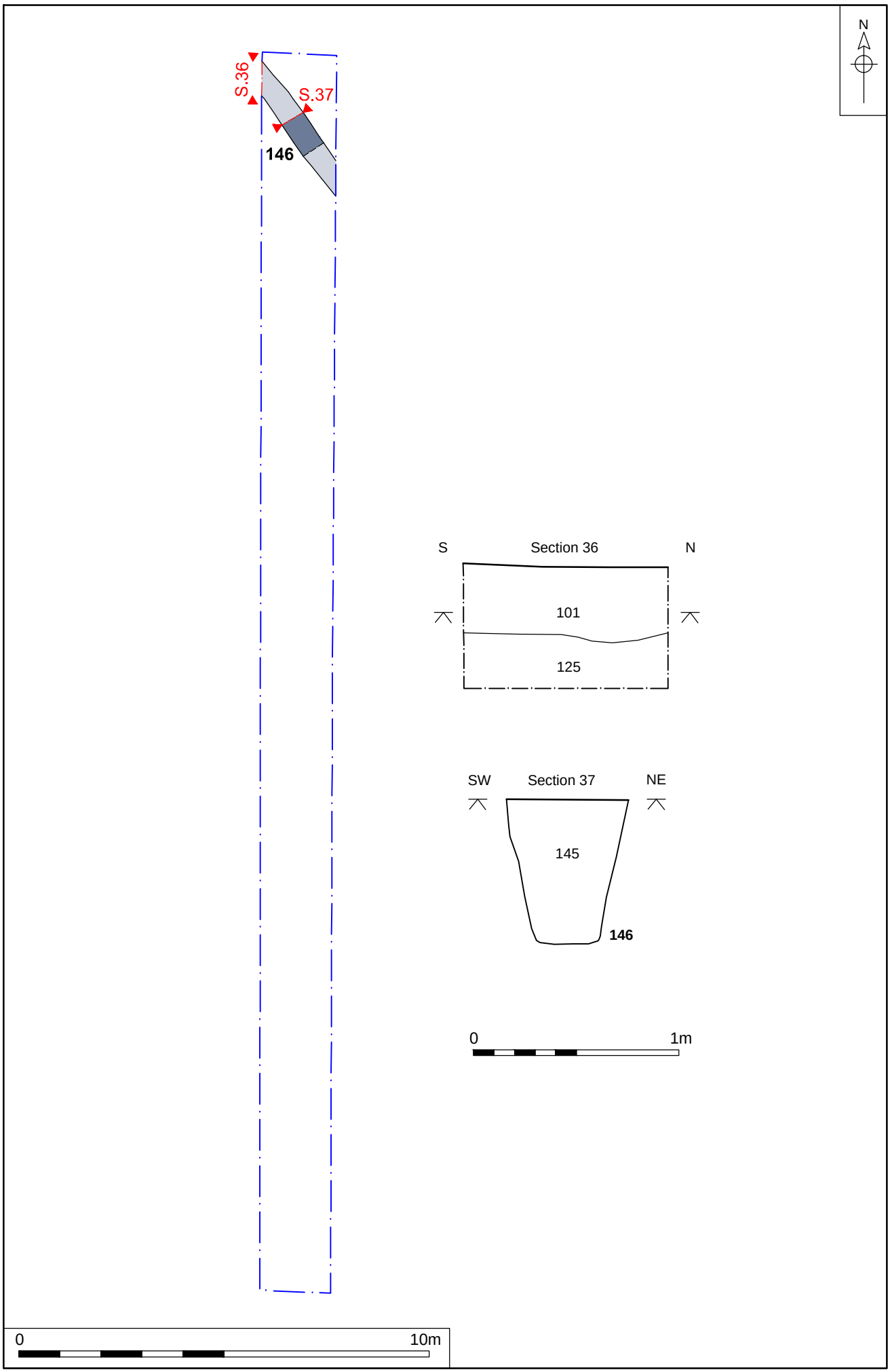


Figure 4. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 9

Plate 19: Trench 9, looking west

Figure 3; Plates 19, 20	
Location	
Orientation	East-west
East end	607152 235728
West end	607122 235728
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.48m
Levels	
East top	43.95m OD
West top	42.45m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.38m	0.00–0.38m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	0.38-0.48m

Discussion

Trench 9 was located to the centre north of the development area and was aligned east to west. It contained no archaeologically relevant finds or features, though it did contain two modern land drains, which were very similar in dimensions and fill content to ditch **146**. It also contained a shallow subsoil layer.

Plate 20: Sample section of Trench 9, looking southeast.

Trench 10

Plate 21: Trench 10, looking north.

Figure 3; Plates 21, 22	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607180 235626
South end	607180 235596
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.48m
Levels	
North top	42.75m OD
South top	43.02m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.31m	0.00–0.31m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.17m	0.31–0.48m

Discussion

Trench 10 was located to the southwest of the development area, and aligned north to south. It recovered no archaeological finds or features.

Plate 22: Sample section of Trench 10, east facing

Trench 11

Plate 23: Trench 11 post-excavation, looking south.

Figure 3,4 ; Plates 23, 24	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607298 235489
South end	607298 235519
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.40m
Levels	
North top	44.35m OD
South top	44.04m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.30m	0.00–0.30m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.40m	0.30–0.40m
126	Cut	Possible pit	0.50m	0.40-0.88m
127	Deposit	Fill of **126**	0.50m	0.40-0.88m
128	Cut	Possible pit	0.70m	0.40-1.08m
129	Deposit	Fill of **128**	0.70m	0.40-1.08m

Discussion

Trench 11 was located to the south of the development area, and aligned north to south. It revealed several natural features, as well as two pits that are possibly archaeological, but contained no dating evidence.

Both possible pits were located on the northwest edge of Trench 11, with pit **126** cut by pit **128**. Pit **126** measured 0.50m deep x 1.20m wide, with an indeterminate length as it disappeared beneath the trench edge (fig. 4). The cut appeared roughly oval, with a U-shaped profile, and a slightly steeper south edge. The fill of **126** was loose, mid-brown silty clay, devoid of any archaeological finds.

Pit **128** cut in to the south of pit **126**, and was slightly larger, measuring 0.70m deep x 1.10m wide. The length was indeterminate as the pit disappeared beneath the edge of the trench. The cut was U-shaped, with steep sides and a sub-oval form. The fill was mid-yellowish grey, high-silt clay, with a friable consistency. It contained no archaeological finds. Upon excavation, it was still not clear whether these features were archaeological pits or natural tree throws, though the darker fill of **126** would favour the former explanation rather than the latter.

The high concentration of gravel material present within certain areas of Trench 11, especially at the northern end, could indicate gravel extraction within the area, possibly giving an explanation to these pits, should they be archaeological in nature.

Plate 24: Section of possible pits, showing **126** truncating **128**. Also providing a west-facing sample section of Trench 11.

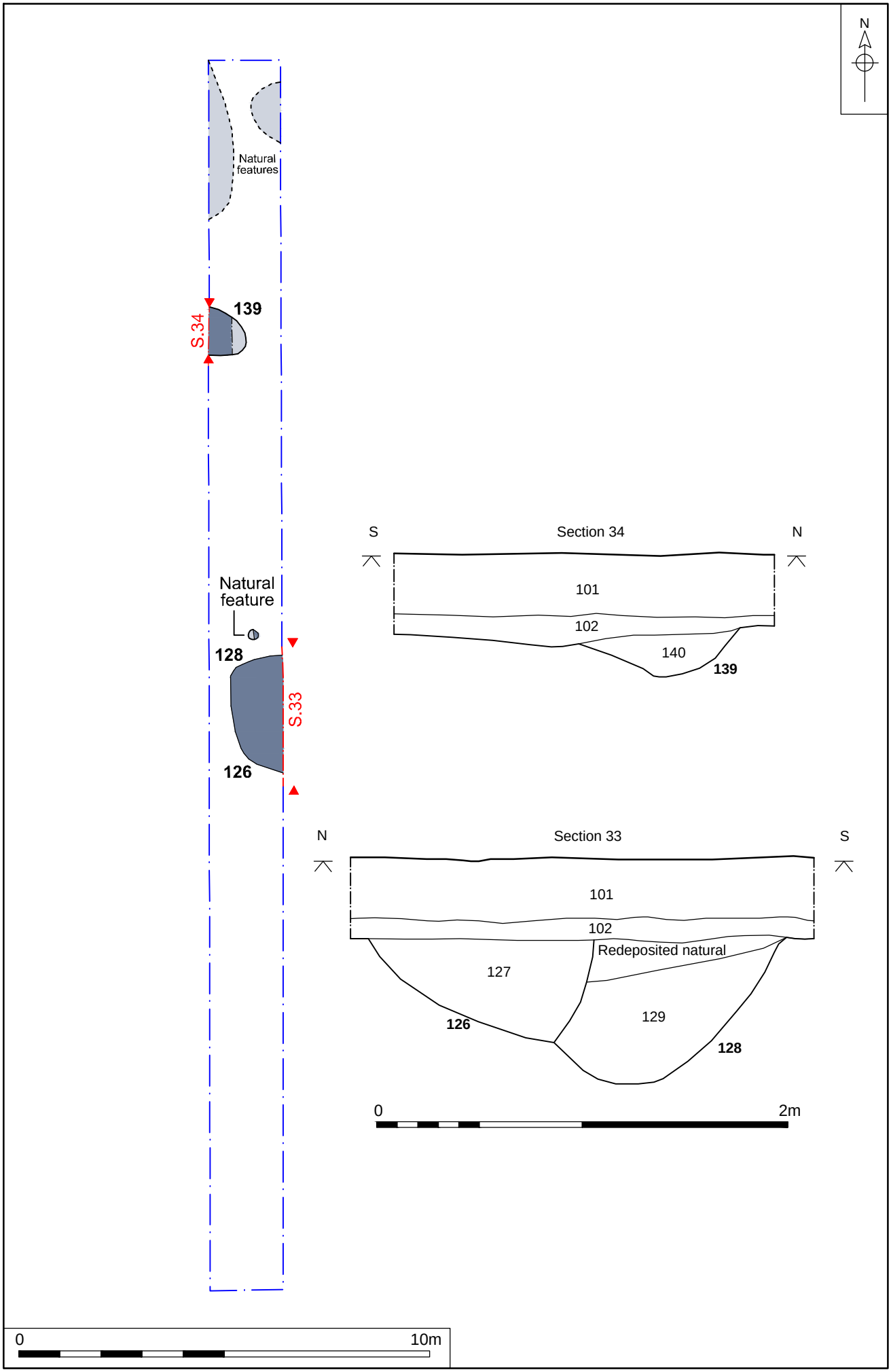


Figure 5. Trench 11, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 12

Plate 25: Trench 12, looking north.

Figure 3; Plates 25, 26	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607297 235577
South end	607297 235547
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.38m
Levels	
North top	43.14m OD
South top	43.61m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.24m	0.00–0.24m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.05m	0.24–0.29m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.09m	0.29-0.38m

Discussion

Trench 10 was located to the central southeast of the development area, and aligned north to south. No archaeological finds or features were revealed within the trench.

Plate 26: Sample section of Trench 12, east facing.

Trench 13

Plate 27: Trench 13, looking west.

Figure 3, 5 ; Plates 27, 28, 29

Location	
Orientation	East–west
East end	607256 235613
West end	607226 235613
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
East top	43.10m OD
West top	42.90m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.45m	0.00–0.45m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.15m	0.45–0.60m
141	Cut	Possible pit	0.13m	0.60-0.73m
142	Deposit	Fill of **141**	0.13m	0.60-0.73m
143	Cut	Possible pit	0.16m	0.60-0.76m
144	Deposit	Fill of **143**	0.16m	0.60-0.76m

Discussion

Trench 13 was located at the centre of the development area, and aligned east to west. It contained two shallow pits, though it is not certain whether these were natural or man-made features.

Both possible pits were located towards the southwest side of Trench 13. Pit **141** measured 0.13m deep x 0.80m wide x 0.90m long (see fig.5). The cut appeared roughly oval, with a very shallow U-shaped profile, and very gently sloping sides. The fill of **141** was a pale brownish grey silty sand, devoid of any archaeological finds.

Pit **143** was slightly smaller than pit **141**, measuring 0.16m deep x 0.60m wide. The length was indeterminate as the pit disappeared beneath the southwest edge of the trench. The cut was a flat-bottomed U-shape, with steep sides and a sub-oval form. The fill was a mid-yellowish grey, high-silt clay, with a friable consistency. It contained no archaeological finds. Upon excavation, it was still not clear whether these features were natural or the product of human agency.

Plate 28: Section of possible pit **141**, west facing.

Plate: 29: Section of pit **143**, also providing sample section of Trench 13, south facing.

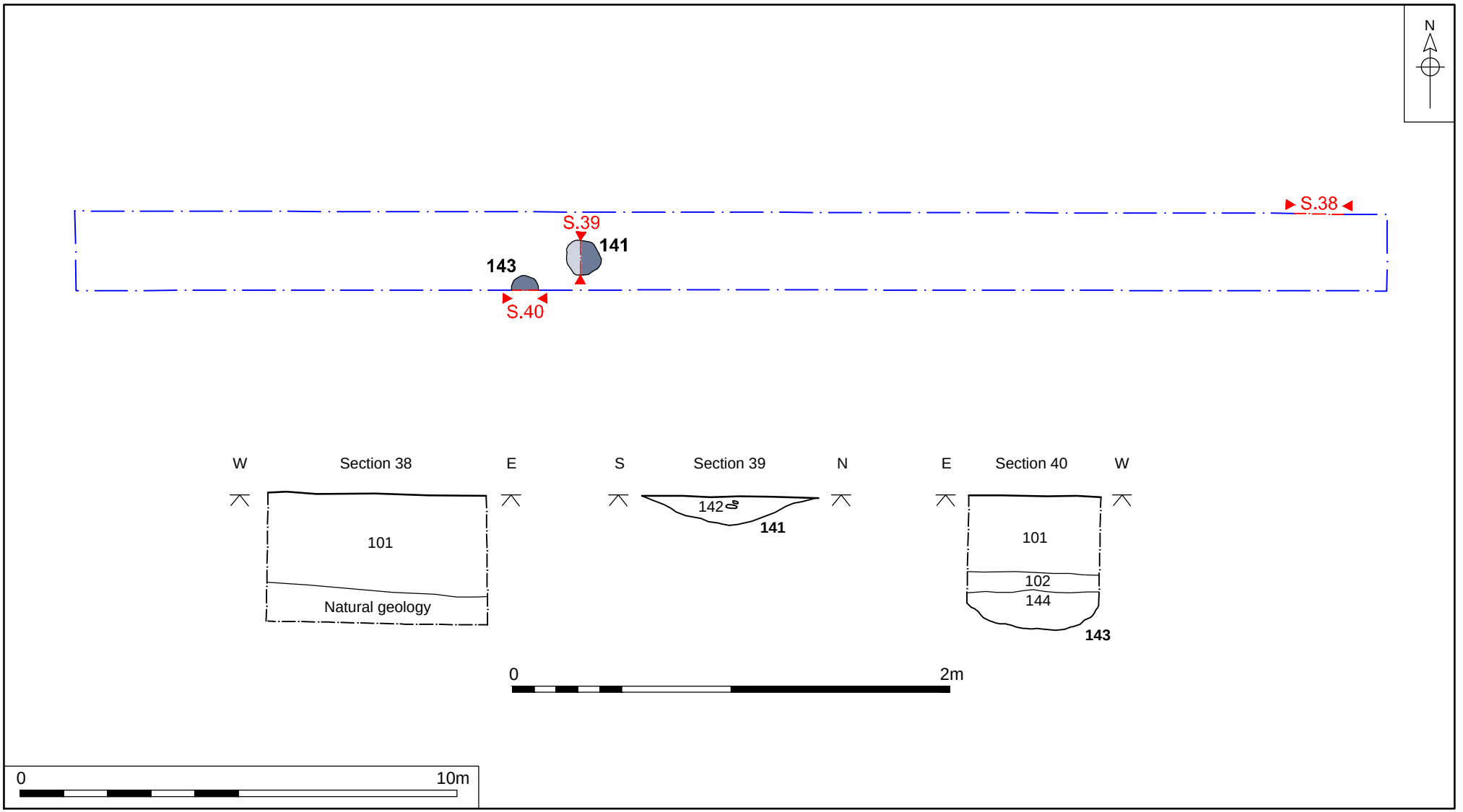


Figure 6. Trench 13, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 14

Plate 30: Trench 14, looking south.

Figure 3, 6 ; Plates 30, 31, 32	
Location	
Orientation	North-south
North end	607298 235642
South end	607298 235612
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m (N) – 0.40m (S)
Levels	
North top	42.50m OD
South top	42.71m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	0.35–0.45m
103	Cut	Possible pit	0.20m	0.45-0.65m
104	Deposit	Fill of **103**	0.20m	0.45-0.65m

Discussion

Plate: 31: Sample section of Trench 14, south facing

Trench 14 was located at the east centre of the development area, and aligned north to south. It revealed a single, small pit feature (fig. 6)

Plate 32: Section of pit **103**, looking east.

Pit **103** was located towards the southwest side of Trench 14. The pit measured 0.20m deep x 0.65m wide x 0.85m long (fig. 6). The cut appeared roughly oval, with a broad U-shaped profile, and steeply sloping sides. The fill of **103** was mid-yellowish brown silty clay, with occasional small charcoal flecks and one piece of burnt clay visible in the section. It was devoid of any other dating information.

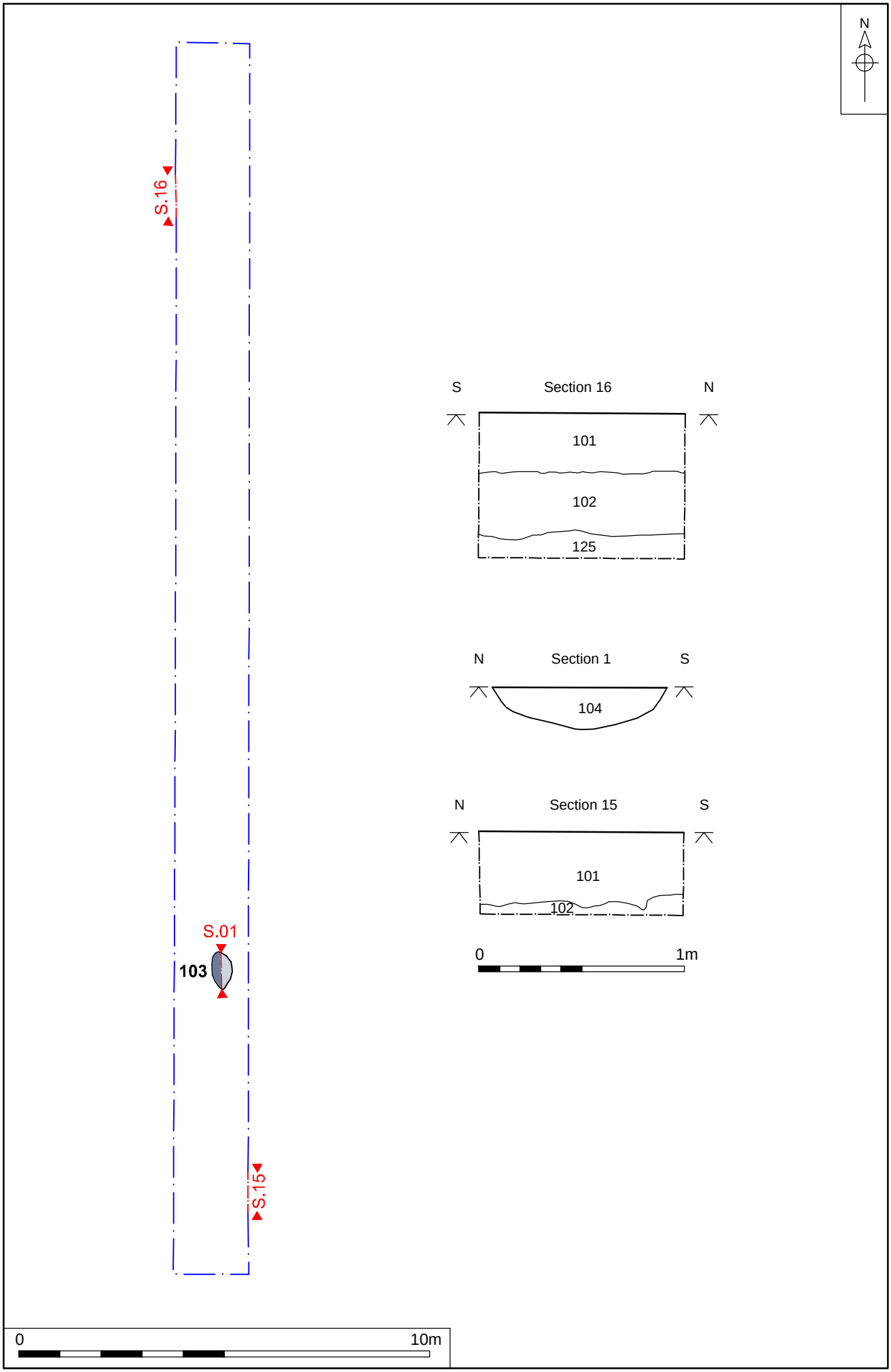


Figure 7. Trench 14, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 15

Plate 33: Trench 15, looking northwest.

Figure 3, 7 ; Plates 33, 34, 35	
Location	
Orientation	East–west
East end	607257 235734
West end	607238 235729
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m
Levels	
East top	40.72m OD
West top	40.91m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.36m	0.00-0.36m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.04m	0.36-0.40m
119	Cut	Modern land drain ditch	0.26m	0.40-0.66m
120	Deposit	Fill of **119**	0.26m	0.40-0.66m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.05m	0.40-0.45m

Discussion

Trench 15 was located at the northeast of the development area, and aligned east to west. It was placed to cover a linear feature visible on geophysical survey (Sykes, 2015) (Appendix 6), which appears to be a relatively recent land drain, **119** (fig. 7). It contained no other archaeological features.

Plate 34: Sample section of Trench 15, south facing.

Plate 35: Drainage ditch **120**, looking northwards.

The section of land drain **120** that was excavated, measured 0.26m deep x 0.47m wide, with an indeterminate length, as the ditch extended beyond the boundaries of the trench. The cut for the drainage ditch was much like others discussed here, very regular, steep sided, and flat bottomed. The ditch contained several fragments of post-medieval tile and brick, giving a post-medieval to modern age for the ditch itself.

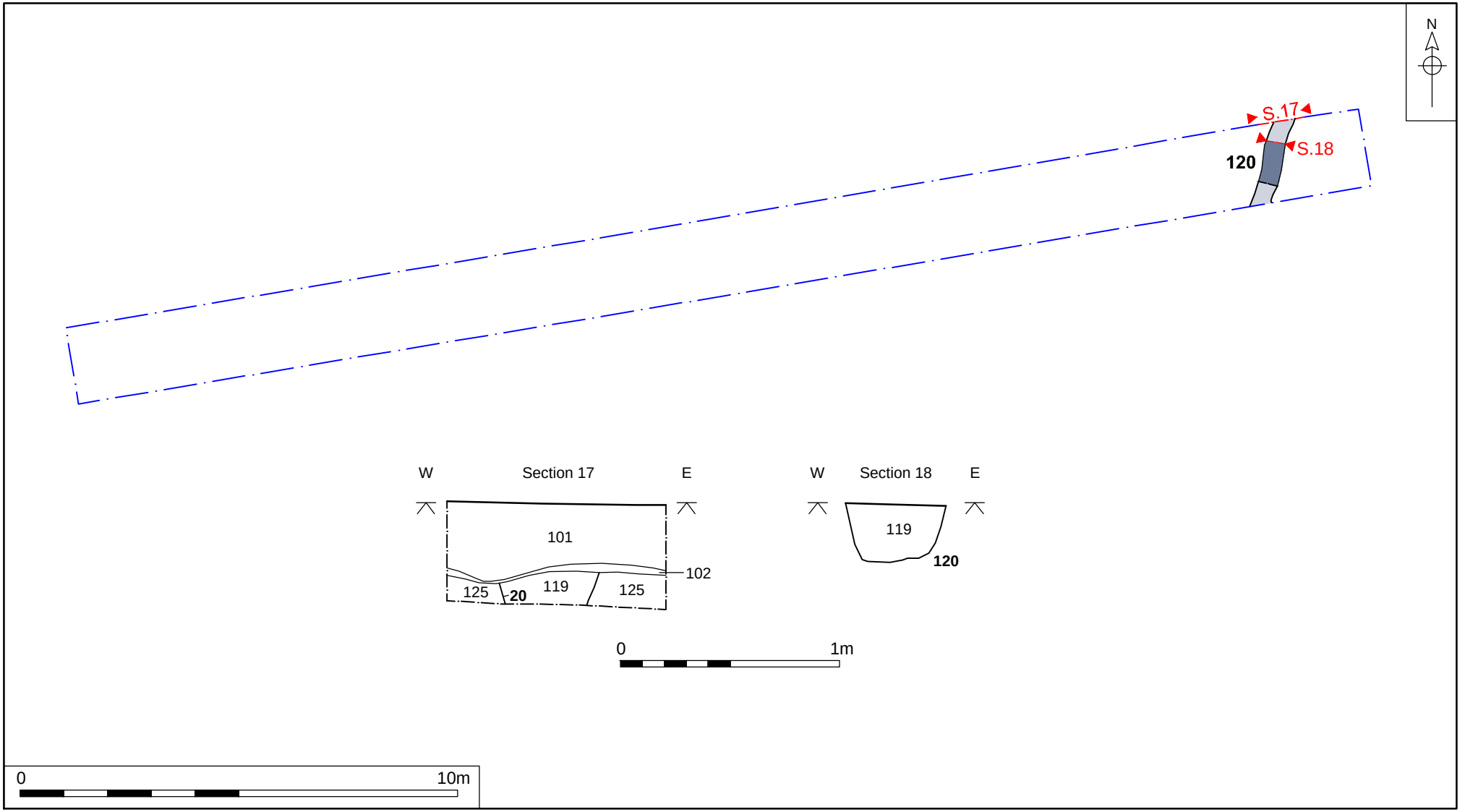


Figure 8. Trench 15, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 16

Plate 36: Trench 16, looking west.

Figure 3, 8 ; Plates 36, 37, 38, 39	
Location	
Orientation	East–west
East end	607207 235753
West end	607177 235753
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
East top	41.50m OD
West top	41.78m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	0.35–0.45m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.05m	0.45-0.50m
131	Cut	Post-hole	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
132	Deposit	Fill of **131**	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
133	Cut	Post-hole	0.22m	0.50-0.72m
134	Deposit	Fill of **133**	0.22m	0.50-0.72m
135	Cut	Ditch	0.32m	0.50-0.82m
136	Deposit	Fill of **135**	0.32m	0.50-0.82m

Discussion

Trench 16 was located centrally, to the north of the development area, and aligned east to west. The archaeologically relevant features within this trench were two post-holes, **131** and **133**, and a ditch **135** (fig. 8).

Both post-holes were located at the east end of trench 16. Post-hole **131** was roughly circular, measuring 0.12m deep x 0.40m wide x approximately 0.45m long, with steep sides and a concave base. The fill was a pale grey sandy/silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks. It was devoid of any archaeological finds.

Plate 37: Post-holes **131** and **133,** looking southeast

Post-hole **133** was slightly larger than post-hole **131**, measuring 0.22m deep x 0.40m wide x approximately 0.50m long. The cut was sub-circular, almost appearing square in shape, with steep sides and an irregular base. The fill was pale greyish brown sandy/silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt flint. There were no other finds in the post-hole. An environmental sample was taken from fill **134** and processed.

Plate: 38: Section of ditch **135**. Looking northeast.

The ditch **135** was orientated west to east, slightly east of the centre of Trench 16. It measured 0.32m deep x 0.80m wide x >1.80m long, extending beneath the trench edges. The excavated section of the

ditch revealed a moderately asymmetric cut, with the south side of the ditch being slightly steeper, leading to a gentle, concave base. The ditch was cut directly into natural, with no visible truncations.

The fill was firm, mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, with occasional, small flint and gravel inclusions. A sample was taken of the fill, and one pottery find was recovered, likely dating to the prehistoric period. The fragmentary nature of this pot sherd, and its small size, mean it cannot be used to conclusively date the feature as it is possibly a residual, rather than contemporary, find.

Plate 39: Sample section of Trench 16, looking southeast.

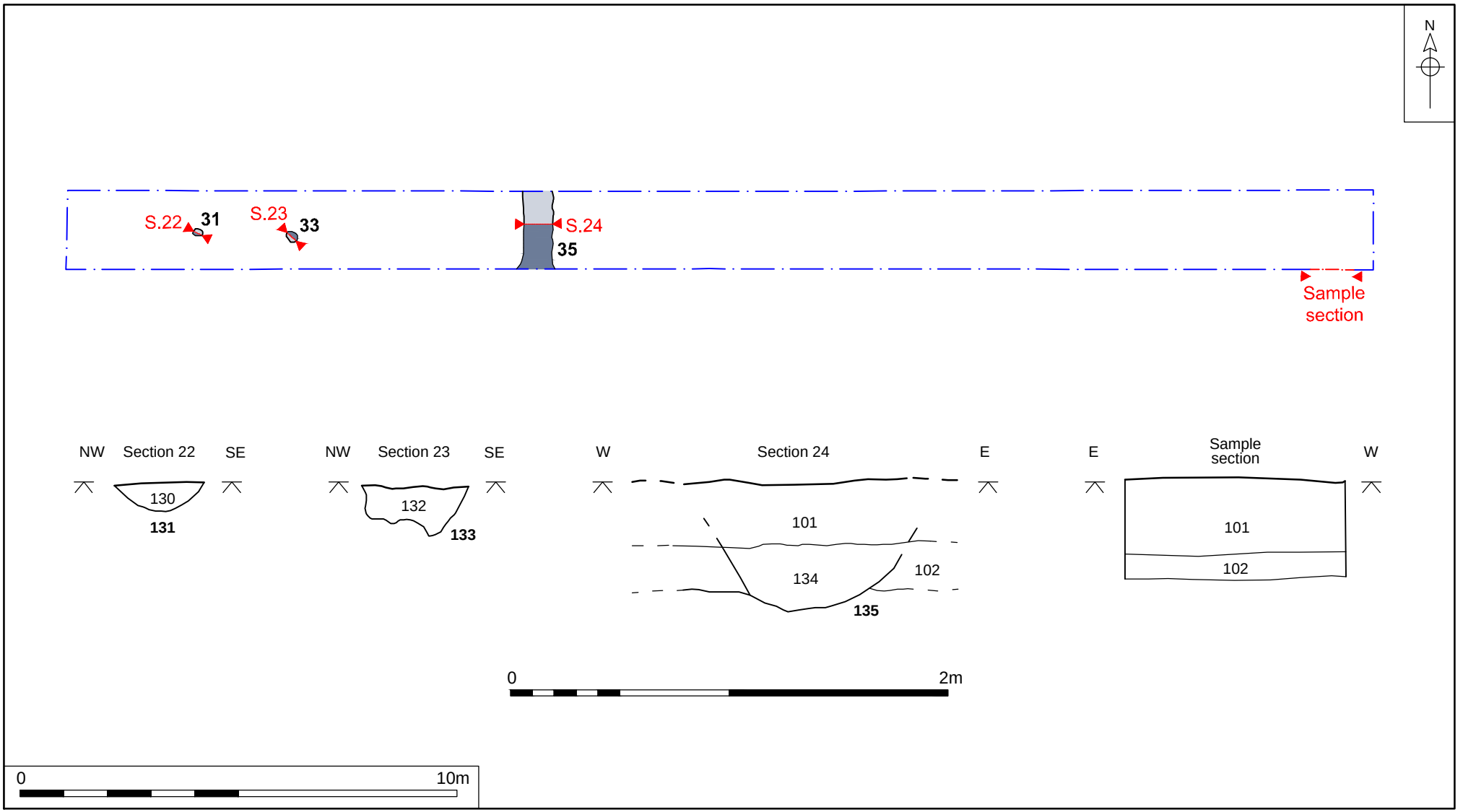


Figure 9. Trench 16, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 17

Plate 40: Trench 17 and land drain **136**, looking northwest.

Figure 3, 9 ; Plates 40, 41	
Location	
Orientation	East–west
East end	607304 235678
West end	607274 235678
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.70m
Levels	
East top	41.81m OD
West top	42.10m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.30m	0.00–0.30m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m	0.30–0.45m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.25m	0.45-0.70m
136	Cut	Modern land drain ditch	0.26m	0.40-0.66m
137	Deposit	Fill of **136**	0.05m	0.40-0.45m

Discussion

Plate 41: Sample section of Trench 15, south facing.

Trench 17 was located at the east side of the development, and aligned east to west. No archaeologically relevant features were revealed, but it did contain a probable relatively recent land drain (fig. 7).

A section of probable land drain **136** which extended northeast to southwest across Trench 17, was only partly excavated as the feature appeared particularly deep. The section that was excavated measured >0.65m deep x 0.50m wide, with a length greater than 2.50m, as the ditch extended beyond the boundaries of the trench. The cut for the drainage ditch was much like those mentioned above: very regular and steep sided (fig. 9). There was no visible truncation at this point. The fill was mid-yellowish orange sandy silt.

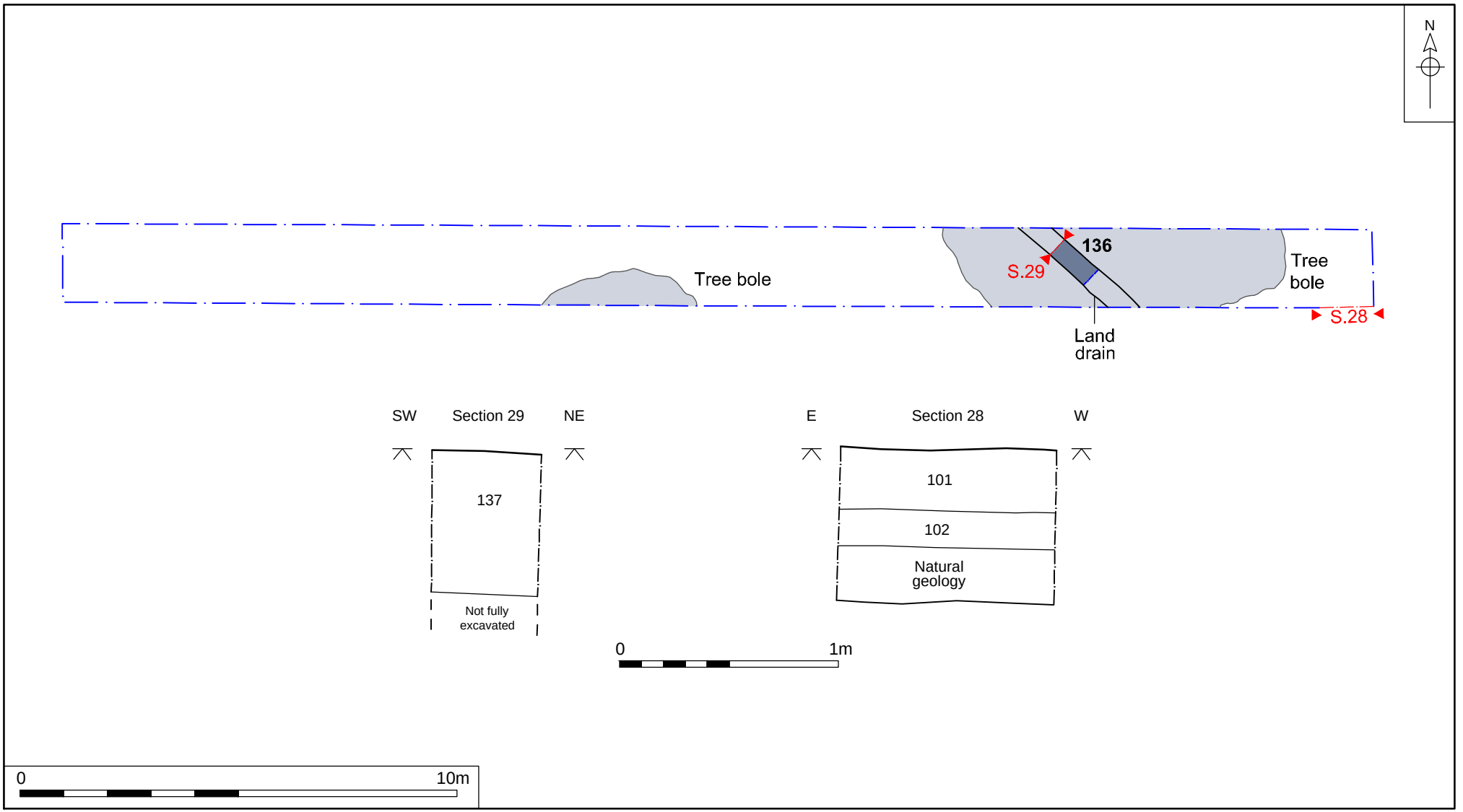


Figure 10. Trench 17, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 18

Plate 42: Trench 18, looking west.

Figure 3, 10; Plates 42, 43, 44, 45	
Location	
Orientation	east–west
East end	607285 235797
West end	607255 235756
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m
Levels	
East top	40.31m OD
West top	40.31m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.30m	0.00–0.30m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m	0.30–0.60m
121	Deposit	Fill of **122**	0.03m	0.60-0.63m
122	Cut	Ditch or hollow	0.03m	0.60-0.63m
123	Deposit	Fill of **133**	0.18m	0.60-0.78m
124	Cut	Post-hole	0.18m	0.60-0.78m

Discussion

Trench 18 was the north-most trench on the proposed development plot, and was aligned east to west. The archaeological features in the trench were two possible field boundaries: one possible ditch or silty hollow **122** and one likely ditch **24** (fig. 10).

Both ditch-like features were located at the west end of Trench 18, and oriented roughly north to south. Ditch or hollow **122** was a very shallow feature, measuring 0.03m deep x 0.60m wide x >1.80m long, with almost imperceptible, gently sloping sides and a slight concave base. No truncation was evident at this section. It contained a single, prehistoric worked flint, though this single find, and the lack of substance to the feature, makes it difficult to accurately date at this point. It could also be a natural hollow with a residual find.

Plate 43: Ditch **122**, looking northwest.

Plate 44: Ditch **124**, looking northwest.

Ditch **24** was slightly more substantial, with a depth of 0.18m, a width of 0.60m, and an indeterminate length continuing beneath the edges of the trench. This section of the cut was fairly gradual, ending at a shallow concave base. No truncations could be seen at this section and no finds were recovered to aid in dating, though the irregularity and slightness of the ditch could indicate an early date. However, due to the lack of finds and the shallowness of the cut, no accurate interpretation can be achieved at this point.

Plate: 45: Sample section of Trench 18. Looking southeast.

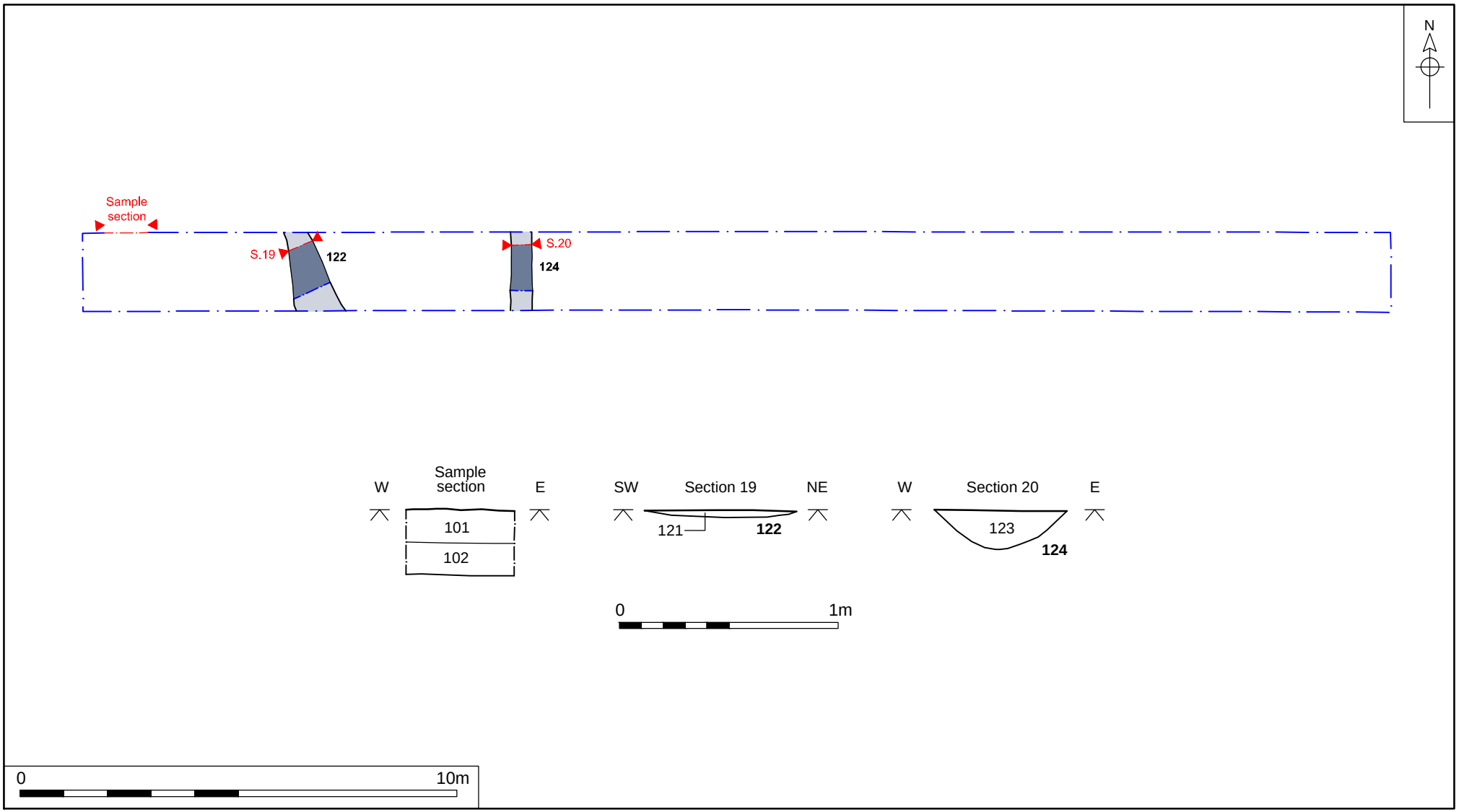


Figure 11. Trench 18, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 19

Plate 46: Trench 19 post-excavation, showing three test pits looking south

Figures 3, 11; Plates 46, 47, 48, 49	
Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607300 235750
South end	607300 235720
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m (S) to 0.80m (N)
Levels	
North top	39.86m OD
South top	40.87m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.28m	0.40–0.68m
114	Deposit	Fill of natural hollow in Test pit A	0.22m	0.68-0.90m
115	Deposit	Fill of natural hollow in Test pit B	0.22m	0.68-0.90m
116	Deposit	Fill of natural hollow in Test pit C	0.50m	0.68-1.18m
117	Deposit	Lower fill of hollow in Test pit C	0.10m	0.68-0.78m
118	Deposit	Master number for upper fill of hollow	>0.22m	0.68->0.90m

Discussion

Trench 19 was located in the northeast of the development area, on a north to south alignment. It revealed a natural hollow, which contained a mixed build-up of medieval and post-medieval material. It also contained what appeared to be a modern land drain (fig. 11).

The natural hollow was tested with three separate test pits, each measuring 1.00m². It was found to be a gradually sloping natural depression, with a backfill of ceramic building material, providing us with rare dating evidence. Test Pit A was located towards the centre of the trench, closer to the east edge. It contained fill **114**, a mottled, mid-orangey grey sandy silt, with a small amount of gravel and a small

Trench 19

amount of post-medieval brick, indicating that the hollow was likely partly filled through the post-medieval period. The depth of **114** was 0.22m.

Plate 47*:* Test Pit A, looking west.

Test Pit B was a short distance northeast of Test Pit A, showing a mottled mid-brownish grey, clayey silt **115**, containing post-medieval brick and roof tile, placing the backfill event in the post-medieval period. It appeared very similar to the fill shown in Test Pit A, which was to be expected, with the depth also the same at 0.22m. This Test Pit was cut by a modern field drain (fig. 11). It contained a higher density of sub-rounded flint, in various sizes, than Test Pits A and C.

Plate 48: Test Pit B, looking south

Trench 19

Test Pit C was located in the northwest corner of Trench 19, and contained the same mottled sandy silt backfill **116** as that of Test Pit A, but this was slightly deeper at 0.50m. Test Pit C also contained a lower fill **117**, measuring 0.10m deep. This was a mid to dark, greyish black, sandy silt, with occasional small gravel inclusions and several fragments of post-medieval roof tile, and several fragments of medieval pottery. This is in keeping with the dating of the other test pits, though earlier pottery suggests land use surrounding this hollow may have continued from the medieval period onwards.

Plate 49: Sample section of Trench 19, looking northwest.

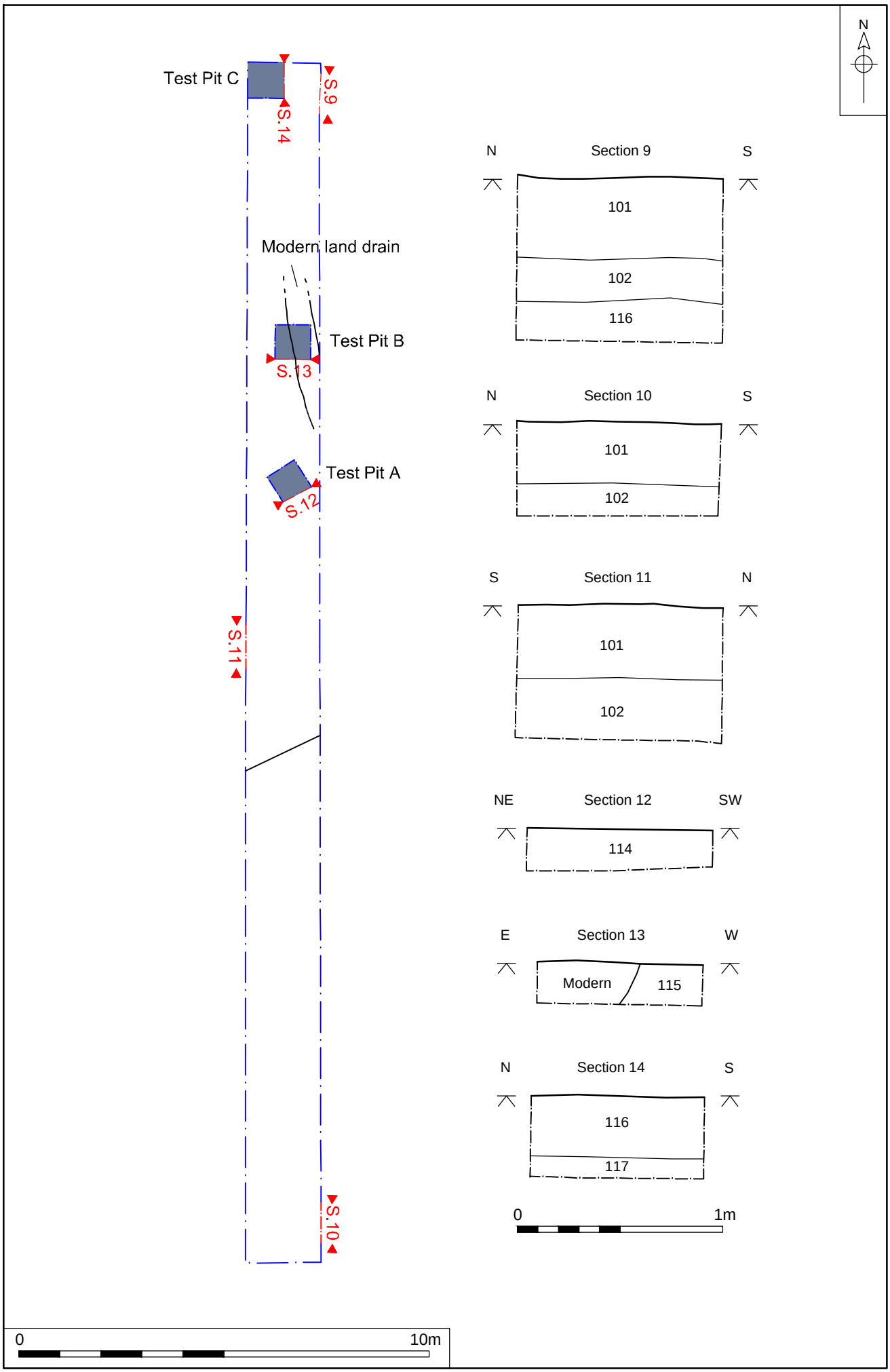


Figure 12. Trench 19, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 20

Plate 50: Trench 20, looking east.

Figure 3, 12 ; Plates 50, 51, 52

Location	
Orientation	East–west
East end	607361 235678
West end	607238 235729
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m
Levels	
East top	40.31m OD
West top	40.31m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.30m	0.00–0.30m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.12m	0.30–0.42m
110	Cut	Ditch	0.60m	0.45-1.05m
111	Deposit	Fill of **110**	0.60m	0.45-1.05m
112	Cut	Root disturbance	0.12m	0.45-0.57m
113	Deposit	Fill of **112**	0.12m	0.45-0.57m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	0.03m	0.42-0.45m

Discussion

Trench 20 was the east-most trench on the proposed development plot, with an east to west alignment. The main feature of archaeological interest within this trench was ditch **110**, which was cut by natural rooting feature **112** to the east, and a modern land drain to the west (fig. 12).

Ditch **110** was aligned southeast to northwest, and measured 0.60m deep x 2.10m wide, with an unknown length, as the ditch continued beneath the trench edges. It had a steep, V-shaped profile, located roughly in the centre of the trench. There also appeared to be some natural disturbance through animal burrowing at the base and sides of the cut. The fill was mid-orange brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and rare chalk flecks. Dating evidence was recovered from this ditch, with both medieval and post-medieval brick/tile and post-medieval pottery being found in fill **111**. This likely dates the ditch to the early post-medieval period.

Plate 51: Ditch **110,** and rooting **112**, looking south.

Feature **112** was also recorded in Trench 20, running parallel to the east of ditch **110**, but the irregularities in the cut indicate a probable root system. The linear nature of the rooting could suggest a hedgerow.

Plate: 52: Sample section of Trench 20, looking southeast.

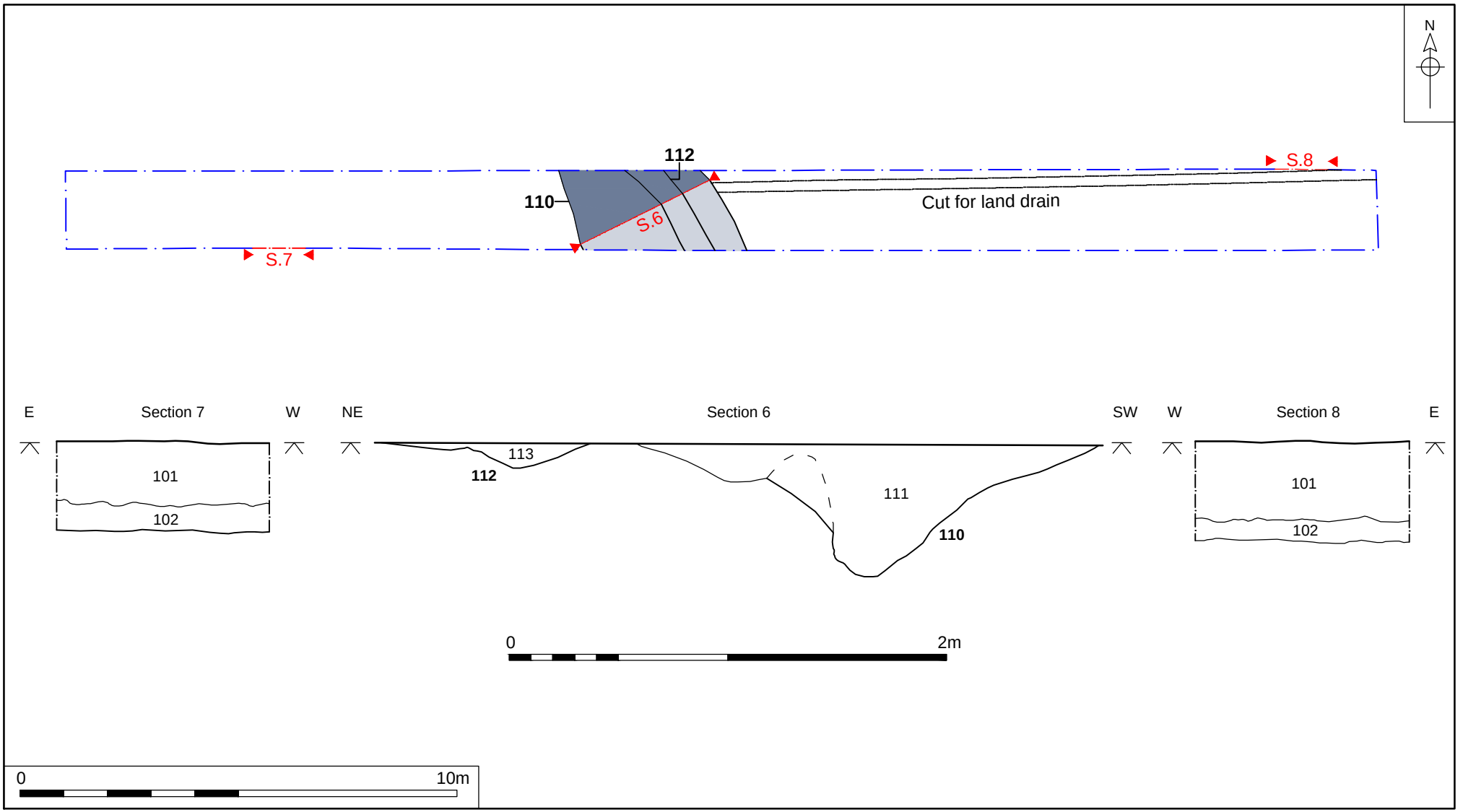


Figure 13. Trench 20, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 21

Plate 53: Trench 21, post-excavation, looking southeast.

Figures 3, 13; Plates 53, 54, 55, 56	
Location	
Orientation	Northwest–southeast
Northwest end	607345 235581
Southeast end	607362 235556
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	1.05m
Levels	
Northwest top	42.64m OD
Southeast top	42.94m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.45m	0.00–0.45m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.22m	0.45–0.68m
105	Cut	Ditch or gully	0.08m	0.68-0.76m
106	Deposit	Fill of **105**	0.08m	0.68-0.76m
107	Cut	Ditch	0.91m	0.68-1.59m
108	Deposit	Lower fill of **107**	0.65m	0.68-1.33m
109	Deposit	Upper fill of **107**	0.26m	0.68-0.94m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.37m	0.68->1.05m

Discussion

Trench 21 was located to the southeast of the development area, on a northwest to southeast alignment. This trench was placed specifically to include a linear feature identified on the geophysics survey (Sykes, 2015) (Appendix 5). The linear in question appeared to be a modern land drain ditch **107**. Running parallel to **107** was a much shallower ditch, **105**.

Probable land drain ditch **007** ran west to east across the centre of Trench 21, continuing beneath the trench edges. It measured 0.91m deep x 1.20m wide ≥1.80m length. The steep, regular sides, and general profile, were very similar to other probable land drains in Trenches 8, 9, 15, 17, 19 and 20.

Trench 21

Lower fill **108** was compact, mid-brown, clayey-silt, with rare small stones and occasional post-medieval roof tile fragments, helping to give us an approximate date for the feature. The upper layer, **109**, was a darker brown, clayey-silt, with occasional, very small roof tile fragments.

Plate 54: Ditches **005** and **007**, looking northeast.

Ditch **005** was a much smaller and shallower feature, running northeast to southwest across Trench 21. It measured 0.08m deep x 0.55m wide and ≥1.80m long, with edges that were almost imperceptible, consisting of very gently sloping sides, and a sub-flat /minor concave base. It is possible that this ditch could have been caused by ploughing.

Plate 55: Sample section of Trench 21, looking northeast.

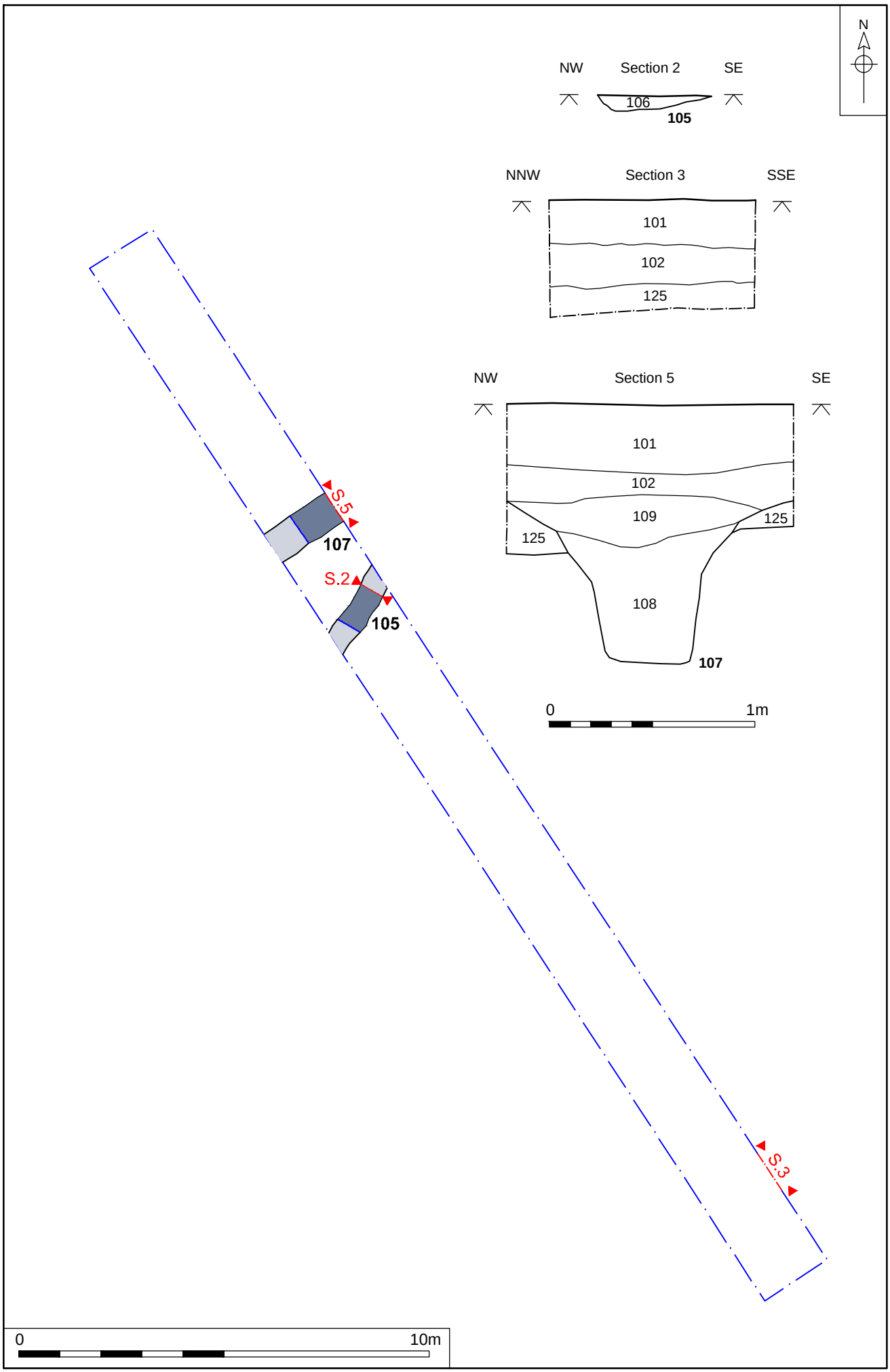


Figure 14. Trench 21, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

63 The archaeological finds were washed, dried, marked and bagged, and were recorded by count and weight. Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive. A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the evaluation in context number order.

Pottery

64 Six sherds of pottery were recovered from the evaluation: one of prehistoric date, two of medieval date, and three of post-medieval date. The prehistoric material was recovered from Trench 16, the medieval material was recovered from Trench 19; whilst the post-medieval material came from Trenches 20 and 21.

65 The prehistoric pottery was recovered from ditch fill **135**. The piece is light to dark brown in fabric with occasional quartz and mica.

66 The medieval pottery was recovered from lower fill **117** of a hollow; and consisted of two body sherds of similar fabric. The pieces are bluish grey in fabric with darker grey margins. The fabric contains occasional quartz and mica. These examples were found along with post-medieval CBM, and so are likely to be residual in this context.

67 The post-medieval pottery was all of the same fabric and type: the ubiquitous glazed red earthenware dating from the 16th to 18th centuries. A small base sherd was found in ditch fill **108** and a rim and body sherd in ditch fill **111**. All pieces are glazed on their interior surfaces with a speckled brown glaze, and all have the bright orange-red fabric common to the type.

Brick/Tile

Introduction

68 Twenty-nine fragments of building material, weighing 3,215g, were recovered from six contexts on the site. The material was almost exclusively post-medieval in date, with one possible fragment of medieval roof tile.

69 The material comprised fragments of brick and roof tile. No complete measurements were possible on any pieces, but partial measurements were made and are recorded within this report.

70 The building material was recovered from Trenches 15, 19, 20 and 21.

Bricks

71 Ten brick fragments were recovered from the site.

72 Ditch fill **108** produced a fragment with no surfaces remaining; therefore no measurements were possible. The fabric of this piece was bright pinkish-orange with sparse large ferrous inclusions and occasional grog and quartz.

73 Another smallish fragment with no surfaces was recovered from ditch fill **111**. This piece is more pinkish than the previous example, with occasional quartz and ferrous inclusions.

74 Fill of hollow **114** produced only brick fragments, four in total. Although not complete, these were larger than the previous two pieces, and some measurements could be taken.

- Pinkish-purple in colour with sparse large grog and ferrous inclusions. Sanded exterior surfaces. L incomplete; W94mm; T62mm.
- Pinkish-purple in colour with occasional flint, mica, ferrous and quartz inclusions. Reduced fabric. Sanded exterior surfaces. Bulge to one side surface. L incomplete; W incomplete; T65mm.
- Bright orange fabric with occasional medium pebbles; ferrous and grog inclusions. L incomplete; W incomplete; T60mm.
- Pinkish orange fabric with occasional large grog inclusions plus smaller ferrous and flint inclusions. L incomplete; W incomplete; T63mm.

75 Fill of hollow **115** produced four pieces of brick, all much worn with their surfaces all abraded away. No complete measurements were possible for these pieces.

- Pinkish-purple colour with frequent large ferrous inclusions; occasional quartz and flint was also seen.
- Bright orange colour with frequent large ferrous inclusions and occasional large grog inclusions.
- Purplish-red in colour with occasional grog and quartz inclusions.
- Red in colour with sparse large flint inclusions, also smaller quartz and pebble inclusions.

Roof Tiles

76 Nineteen fragments of roof tile were recovered from the site.

77 One tile fragment is possibly medieval in date, this was found in ditch fill **111**, along with more definite post-medieval tiles. The reason for this dating is that this piece is thinner (although possibly due to abrasion the thickness may not be complete), and has a darker more purplish hue than the brighter orange tiles of the post-medieval period.

78 The remaining roof tiles were recovered from ditch fill **108**, **111** and **119** and hollow fills **115** and **117**. These pieces are all of similar bright and paler orange fabric and are of post-medieval date. Some have peg holes.

Worked Flint

79 A single piece of worked flint was recovered from ditch fill **121** (Trench 18). The piece is a secondary debitage flake in rich brown flint, with cortex down one side.

Finds Conclusions

80 A small amount of evidence relating to the post-medieval period was recovered by the evaluation. All finds were fragmentary, with the majority of brick and tile finds being post-medieval, and one single fragment being classed as medieval. Several pottery fragments were found, with three sherds being processed as post-medieval, two as medieval, and one minute fragment as prehistoric. A probable explanation for this material is simply the close proximity of the site to the historic settlement core of East Bergholt.

81 The relationship between prehistoric activity and recorded finds is a bit more tenuous, as only two small fragmented finds were recovered from two different features. Their presence does indicate prehistoric activity in the area, but we cannot conclusively identify the features as prehistoric creations.

82 Most historic activity seems focused on the east side of the site, this was also true for historic finds from the earlier metal detecting survey prior to the evaluation. The prehistoric finds came from two trenches to the north of the development plot.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Introduction

83 A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken and submitted for assessment.

84 The sample was processed by manual water flotation/ washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 3.

85 Nomenclature in the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots were also recorded.

86 The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

87 The recovered flot is very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present, including some pieces which have a distinct flaked appearance (possibly indicative of high temperature combustion) and other fragments which are rounded and abraded. Other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, although small fragments of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) testa are noted.

88 Other remains include small pieces of black porous and tarry material (possible residues of the high temperature combustion of organic remains), fragments of coal and a single vitreous globule. It is currently unknown whether these remains may be contemporary with the feature from which the sample was taken, or later contaminants.

Conclusions and recommendations

89 In summary, the current assemblage is small and sparse and it would appear most likely that the few remains which are recorded are derived from scattered or wind dispersed detritus which accidentally accumulated within the feature fill.

90 The condition of the charcoal may indicate that some process involving high temperatures of combustion was occurring nearby, whilst other remains were possible exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to burial.

91 Although this assemblage is very limited, it does illustrate that plant remains are preserved within the archaeological horizon at East Bergholt. On the basis of only one assemblage, it is difficult to make recommendations for a future sampling strategy, but it is suggested that if further interventions are planned, additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 40 – 60 litres in volume are taken from features which are both dated and well-sealed.

DISCUSSION

Metal Detecting Survey

92 The metal detecting survey carried out by NPS Archaeology at High Trees Farm, East Bergholt, Suffolk, recorded a selection of 51 metal artefacts in a scatter across the entire development area. The vast majority of the finds were post-medieval, with several randomly distributed medieval artefact fragments, and a single Bronze Age find.

93 The town of East Bergholt, lies in the Stour valley, and has plausibly been settled from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. There is occasional evidence of Roman settlement through find spots, and pre-Roman activity can be seen through several burnt flint pits and an Iron Age terret ring, both under 1km towards the north. This means the site has a high probability of unearthing further evidence to settlement patterns in southeast Suffolk.

94 The metal detecting survey outlined that the development field has been the focus of post-medieval activity, as shown through numerous buttons, tokens and coins from the period. Agricultural land use may be seen through the finding of a mole trap and several crotal bell fragments. Several medieval copper-alloy artefacts; a medieval brooch pin, hooked tag, thimble, and ferrule, point to medieval activity in the area. This is to be expected as the village centre is known to be predominantly medieval, with continuous expansion to the present day

95 A single Bronze Age artefact was found, identified as a possible spear fragment. No other Bronze-Age artefacts were identified during the survey, though, this could indicate cultural activity dating to the Bronze Age.

96 There were no clear distribution patterns and many of the finds were fragmented or incomplete. It is probable that the bulk of artefacts recovered were disturbed and dispersed through ploughing. There do appear to be more finds generally on the east half of the site.

Trial Trench Evaluation

97 The archaeological evaluation carried out by NPS Archaeology recorded a small number of ditches, post-holes, pits, natural features, and modern land drains. These were spread over 21 trial trenches, though only seven of these contained archaeological features. Four more contained modern features, and one contained entirely natural features.

98 Given the spacing of the trenches, and the 2% sample of the site, it seems reasonable to assume that the evidence recovered by the evaluation is representative of the character and the survival of archaeological deposits across the development site as a whole.

99 The geophysical survey revealed several linear features, and these were explored through the placement of Trenches 8, 15 and 21.

100 All archaeological features recorded lie either directly beneath the plough soil, or below a very shallow subsoil layer, and all were seen to cut natural sand or gravel geology. Modern features were very clear, though archaeological features appeared poorly preserved, often shallow and containing only one fill. There was very little dating evidence from the site as a whole.

101 A total of 12 ditches were found across ten trenches, though seven of these were modern. Three pits were found in two trenches, and two post-holes were found in one trench, whilst Trench 19 revealed a natural hollow with a predominantly post-medieval fill.

102 Twenty seven of the buildings in the town centre are listed post-medieval buildings (see HER section above), alongside the 19th Century threshing barns located in close proximity to the south of the site (EBG040). The finds located during the metal detecting survey (above) were also suggestive of activity during this period. These indicated that post-medieval features could prove evident as the site was further explored. This proved correct, as the majority of features that were accurately datable appear to support the town's post-medieval history, with brick, tile and pottery inclusions, as well as modern ceramic building material. This came primarily from trenches on the east side of the site. Fragmentary post-medieval CBM was found in ditches **107**, **110**, and **120**, as well as fill **118** above a natural hollow.

103 Two small sherds of medieval pottery were also found in lower fill, **117**, within the natural hollow, indicating a possible continuation of activity from medieval to modern times. This is to be expected with the mentioning of the town in the doomsday book (1086), and the fact that much of the town centre is believed to have Anglo-Saxon or medieval origins (EBG04). As seen above, the metal detecting survey prior to the evaluation also showed several medieval domestic finds, and areas to the north and west of the field show medieval activity through find spots of medieval coins mounts and tiles, further supporting this claim (EGB002, EBG030, and EBG036).

104 The earliest finds were a prehistoric flint in ditch **121** and a small sherd of prehistoric pottery in ditch **135**. Both of these were found towards the north of the development plot. However, because these are isolated finds within their features, and are highly fragmentary, they should be not taken as direct dating evidence of the features that contained them. However, the lack of other dating evidence, combined with the absence of any sign of disturbance, leave the possibility that these features may date to the prehistoric period. In the wider landscape, the location of two possible prehistoric pits (EBG041), found by NPS archaeology during the monitoring of pipe laying, also give evidence to prehistoric presence in the area.

105 The lack of dating evidence and general poor preservation of archaeological features make the interpretations of the features discussed uncertain, but those finds that were dated to the post-medieval or prehistoric periods appeared to be under little disturbance. Though an attempt has been made to connect features across the site, it must be noted that further understanding and clarification may be gathered through future archaeological works in the area.

106 In conclusion, trial trench evaluation of the land northwest of Moores Lane, East Bergholt, revealed agricultural and other possible land use spanning from the prehistoric period to the present day. Most features revealed little dateable evidence. Two small finds point to possible prehistoric ditch systems, while medieval and post-medieval pottery point to continued site usage. The majority of the land has seen more intense use in recent times, with several modern land drain ditches recorded across the proposed development site.

107 Recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work (if required, based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Conservation Team.

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Maps:

Ordnance Survey map editions, 1850–modern (NRO)

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Metal Detector Survey

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Notes	Period
1	Copper alloy/Stone	1	2.2g	Intaglio	Post-medieval
2	Copper alloy	1	1.2g	Token	Post-medieval
3	Lead	1	12.8g	Token	Post-medieval
4	Copper alloy	1	3.2g	Sheet fragment (Outside Exc. Area)	Unknown
5	Copper alloy	1	2.5g	Thimble	Med./Post-Med.
6	Copper alloy	1	4.5g	Hooked tag (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
7	Copper alloy	1	5.3g	Sheet fragment	Unknown
8	Copper alloy	1	7.3g	Spoon handle (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
9	Copper alloy	1	4.6g	Hooked tag (outside Exc. Area)	Med./Post-Med.
10	Copper alloy	1	3.6g	Buckle (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
11	Copper alloy	1	2.8g	Buckle	Post-medieval
12	Copper alloy	1	2.0g	Button (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
13	Copper alloy	1	2.3g	Coin	Modern
14	Copper alloy	1	2.6g	Button	Post-medieval
15	Copper alloy	1	3.5g	Ferrule	Med./Post-Med.
16	Copper alloy	1	2.0g	Clog clasp (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
17	Copper alloy	1	4.8g	Button	Post-medieval
18	Copper alloy	1	9.0g	Coin (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
19	Lead	1	6.1g	Cloth seal	Post-medieval
20	Copper alloy	1	4.2g	Button	Post-medieval
21	Copper alloy	1	2.5g	Coin/Token (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
22	Copper alloy	1	9.2g	Coin	Modern
23	Copper alloy	1	6.7g	Coin	Post-medieval
24	Copper alloy	1	5.7g	Button	Post-medieval
25	Copper alloy	1	1.5g	Button	Post-medieval
26	Copper alloy	1	3.9g	Buckle	Post-medieval
27	Copper alloy	1	19.0g	Sheet fragment	Unknown
28	Lead	1	205.3g	Fragment (Outside Exc. Area)	Unknown
29	Lead	1	8.1g	Musket ball (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
30	Copper alloy	1	2.4g	Thimble (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
31	Copper alloy	1	28.4g	Mole trap	Post-medieval
32	Copper alloy	1	28.1g	?Spear fragment	Middle Bronze Age
33	Copper alloy	1	6.4g	Buckle	Post-medieval
34	Copper alloy	1	1.8g	Brooch pin	Medieval
35	Copper alloy	1	6.3g	Button	Post-medieval
36	Copper alloy	1	4.7g	Fragment	Unknown
37	Copper alloy	1	2.6g	Coin	Post-medieval
38	Lead	1	33.0g	Fragment	Unknown
39	Copper alloy	1	7.3g	Button (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
40	Copper alloy	1	3.1g	Crotal bell	Post-medieval
41	Copper alloy	1	2.7g	Button	Post-medieval

42	Copper alloy	1	4.1g	Sheet fragment (Outside Exc. Area)	Unknown
43	Lead	1	31.4g	Musket ball	Post-medieval
44	Lead	1	15.1g	Square object	Unknown
45	Copper alloy	1	0.4g	?Suspender loop	Modern
46	Copper alloy	1	6.0g	Button	Post-medieval
47	Copper alloy	1	6.3g	Fragment	Post-medieval
48	Lead	1	10.6g	Musket ball	Post-medieval
49	Copper alloy	1	24.6g	Vessel fragment	Med./Post-Med.
50	Copper alloy	1	4.4g	Button	Post-medieval
51	Copper alloy	1	5.0g	Mount/Furniture Fitting	Post-medieval
52	Copper alloy	1	14.9g	Crotal bell	Post-medieval
53	Copper alloy	1	8.5g	Coin	Post-medieval
54	Copper alloy	1	5.0g	Spoon handle	Post-medieval
55	Copper alloy	1	3.4g	Button	Post-medieval
56	Lead	1	42.9g	Strip (Outside Exc. Area)	Unknown
57	Copper alloy	1	3.8g	Fragment	Unknown
58	Lead	1	6.2g	Strip	Unknown
59	Silver	1	0.7g	Coin	Post-medieval
60	Copper alloy	1	71.3g	?Handle	Post-medieval
61	Copper alloy	1	3.3g	Buckle	Post-medieval
62	Copper alloy	1	6.0g	Livery Button	Post-medieval
63	Copper alloy	1	4.9g	Buckle	Post-medieval
64	Lead	1	132.4 g	Waste	Unknown
65	Lead	1	10.5g	Fragment	Unknown
66	Lead	1	62.4g	Waste	Unknown
67	Lead	1	7.2g	Fragment	Unknown
68	Lead	1	3.0g	Fragment	Unknown

Evaluation

Context	Category	Trench		Fill of	Description	Period
101	Deposit	N/a		N/a	Topsoil/ plough soil	
102	Deposit	N/a		N/a	Subsoil	
103	Cut	14			Pit in Trench 14	
104	Deposit	14		103	F/O [103]	
105	Cut	21			Small ditch or gully	
106	Deposit	21		105	F/O [105]	
107	Cut	21			Land drain ditch (modern)	Modern
108	Deposit	21		108	Lower fill of ditch [107]	Modern
109	Deposit	20		108	Upper fill of [107]	Modern
110	Cut	20			Ditch	
111	Deposit	20		110	Fill of ditch [110]	
112	Cut	20			Rooting beside ditch [110]	
113	Deposit	20		112	Fill of rooting	
114	Deposit	19			Fill of hollow in test pit A	Post-medieval
115	Deposit	19			Fill of hollow in test pit B	Post-medieval
116	Deposit	19			Fill of hollow in test pit C	Post-medieval
117	Deposit	19			Lower Fill of hollow in test pit C	Post-medieval
118	Deposit	19			Group number of top fill of hollow	Post-medieval

119	Deposit	15		120	Fill of [120]	Modern
120	Cut	15			Land drain ditch (modern)	Modern
121	Deposit	18		122	Fill of ditch [122]	Unknown
122	Cut	18			Ditch	Unknown
123	Deposit	18		124	Fill of ditch [124]	Unknown
124	Cut	18			Ditch	Unknown
125	Deposit	18			Natural layer	
126	Cut	11			Tree throw	
127	Deposit	11		126	Fill of [126]	
128	Cut	11			Tree throw	
129	Deposit	11		128	Fill of [128]	
130	Deposit	16		131	Fill of [131]	Unknown
131	Cut	16			Post-hole	Unknown
132	Deposit	16		133	Fill of [133]	Unknown
133	Cut	16			Post-hole	Unknown
134	Deposit	16		135	Fill of Ditch [135]	Unknown
135	Cut	16			Ditch	Unknown
136	Cut	17			Land drain ditch (modern)	Modern
137	Deposit	17		136	Fill of [136]	Modern
138	Deposit	15			Natural Fill	
139	Cut	11			Tree throw	
140	Deposit	11		139	Fill of tree throw [139]	
141	Cut	13			Pit	Unknown
142	Deposit	13		141	Fill of pit [141]	Unknown
143	Cut	13			Pit	Unknown
144	Deposit	13		141	Fill of pit [141]	Unknown
145	Deposit	8		146	Fill of modern drain ditch [146]	Modern
146	Cut	8			Ditch	Modern

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
108	Brick/Tile	1	20g	Post-medieval	Brick
108	Brick/Tile	7	177g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
111	Brick/Tile	2	136g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
111	Brick/Tile	1	30g	Medieval	Roof tile
111	Brick/Tile	1	33g	Post-medieval	Brick
114	Brick/Tile	4	1,458g	Post-medieval	Bricks
115	Brick/Tile	4	943g	Post-medieval	Bricks
115	Brick/Tile	3	166g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
117	Brick/Tile	4	224g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
119	Brick/Tile	2	28g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
108	Pottery	1	3g	Post-medieval	
111	Pottery	2	30g	Post-medieval	
117	Pottery	2	9g	Medieval	
134	Pottery	1	2g	Prehistoric	
121	Worked flint	1	8g	Prehistoric	

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Evaluation

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Worked flint	1
Medieval	Brick/Tile	1
	Pottery	2
Post-medieval	Brick/Tile	28
	Pottery	3

Appendix 3: Environmental Evidence

Sample No	1
Context No.	**134**
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A. Love	**Xtf**
Charcoal <5mm	**XXX**
Charcoal >5mm	**X**
Charred root/stem	**X**
Black porous and tarry residues	**X**
Small Coal	**X**
Vitreous material	**X**
Sample Volume (litres)	**20**
Volume of Flot (litres)	**<0.1**
% of flot sorted	**100%**

Key to Table

X = 1 – 10 specimens

XXX = 51 – 100 specimens

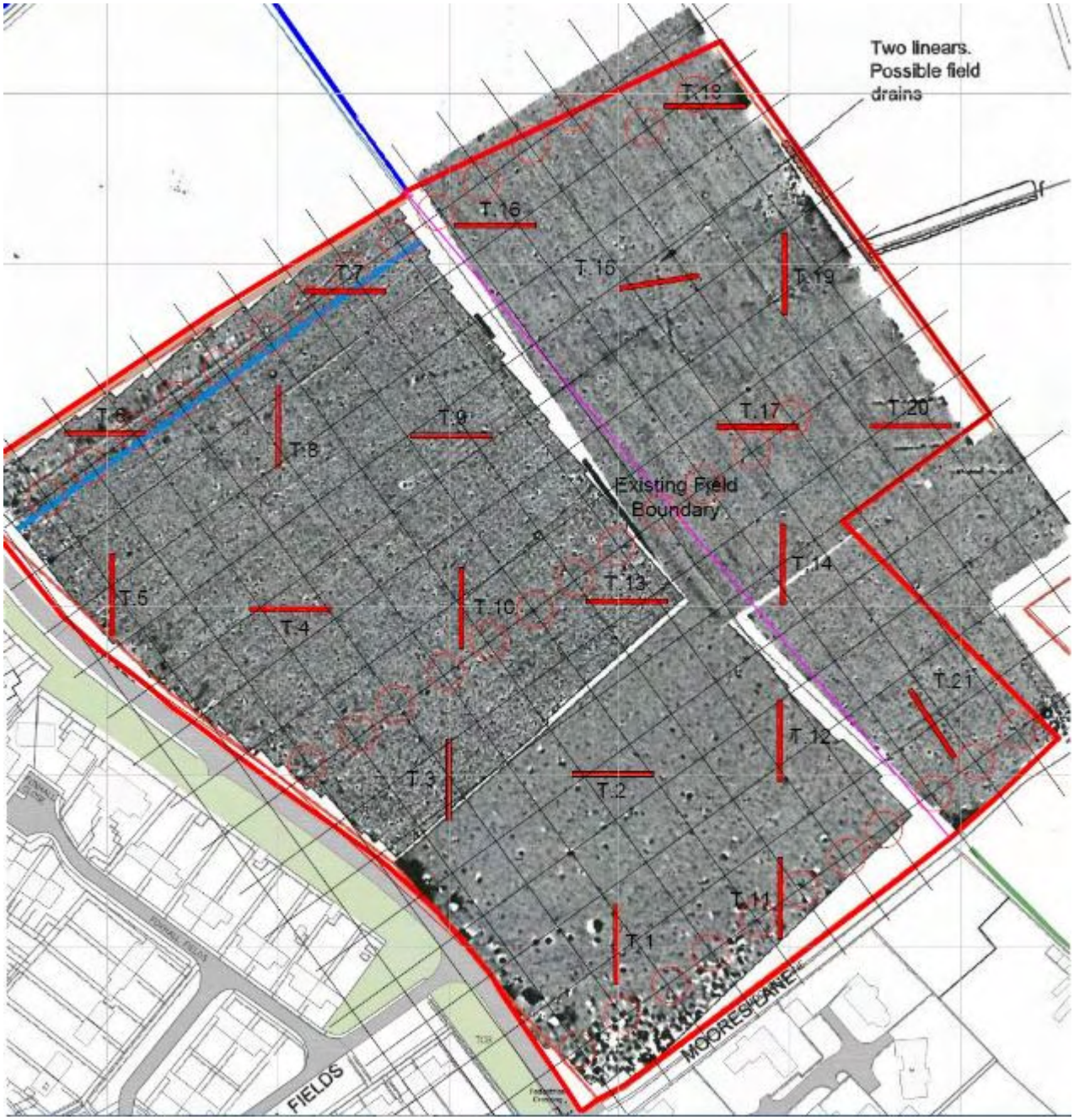
tf = testa fragments

Appendix 4: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

after English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage available at: http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm

Appendix 5: Geophysical Survey Results and Trench Location



The results of the geophysical survey on the proposed development site, and the relationship between visible features and Trench location. Note placement of Trenches 8, 15 and 21 to investigate linear magnetic anomalies.

Appendix 6: OASIS Report Summary 1

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-226687

Project details

Project name	Land north west of Moores Lane, East Bergholt
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Bidwells LLP, on behalf of Knight Developments, to carry out an archaeological evaluation ahead of residential development at Land west of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW (TM 072 356). The proposed development site measures 8.45ha in size, and lies in the Stour river valley, an area of moderate archaeological interest. The Suffolk HER has several records from surrounding fields, including scatters of Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002 and 036), an undated human skull (EBG 008), and several cropmarks of unknown date (EBG 002). Due to this possible archaeological potential, the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team recommended that a geophysical survey and metal detecting field survey be carried out on the development site prior to development. This was followed by an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. Archaeological works were carried out from 21 October - 26 October 2015. As the metal detecting survey revealed few finds, twenty one trenches were placed at regular intervals across the development site. Out of 21 trenches, 7 contained archaeologically relevant features, 4 contained modern land drains, and 1 showed purely natural features. The remaining 9 trenches contained no features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 21-10-2015 End: 26-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EBG048 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"'Targeted Trenches'"
	Housing estate

Development type	
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH EAST BERGHOLT Land North West of Moores Lane
Postcode	CO7 6RW
Study area	84566 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 607241 235622 51.848957161978 1.786159291316 51 50 56 N 001 47 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40m Max: 40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Crowson
Project supervisor	Peter Eric Crawley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bidwells

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Geophysics","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Northwest of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bryant-Buck H
Other bibliographic details	2015/1125
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	N.A

Entered by	Peter Crawley (peter.crawley@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	13 November 2015

Appendix 7: OASIS Report Summary 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-230331

Project details

Project name	Land north west of Morres lane, East Bergholt
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Bidwells LLP, on behalf of Knight Developments, to undertake a metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation ahead of residential development at Land West of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW (TM 072 356). The proposed development site measures 8.45ha in size, and lies in the Stour river valley, an area of moderate archaeological interest. The Suffolk HER has several records from surrounding fields, including scatters of Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002 and 036), an undated human skull (EBG 008), and several cropmarks of unknown date (EBG 002). Due to this possible archaeological potential, the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team recommended that a geophysical survey, metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation be carried out on the development site prior to development.
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2015 End: 19-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	EBG048 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH EAST BERGHOLT land North west of Moores Lane, east Bergholt
Postcode	CO7 6RW
Study area	8.45 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 607241 235622 51.848957161978 1.786159291316 51 50 56 N 001 47 10 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Crowson
Project supervisor	Peter Eric Crawley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bidwells

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	SCCAS
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	SCCAS
Digital Contents	"Metal"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	SCCAS
Paper Contents	"Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	land North West of Moores Lane, east Bergholt
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Harriet Bryant-Buck

Other bibliographic details	01-04-16-2-1125
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich

Entered by	Peter Crawley (peter.crawley@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	13 November 2015

Appendix 8: Archaeological Specification

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service
Conservation Team

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND NORTH-WEST OF MOORES LANE, EAST BERGHOLT

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Babergh District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	To be confirmed
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged/confirmed with the Suffolk HER Officer (james.rolfe@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 072 356
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Housing
AREA:	8.4ha
CURRENT LAND USE:	Greenfield
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Rachael Abraham Senior Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741232 E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	22 July 2015

Summary

1.1 The applicant and Local Planning Authority (LPA) have been advised that the location of the proposed development could affect important archaeological deposits.

1.2 The applicant is required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to the determination of a planning application, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. This information should be submitted with the application, in order for the particular nature and significance of any heritage assets at this location to be considered.

1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum

requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Geophysical Survey 2011 Ver. 1.1 and Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.

1.4 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.5 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

2.1 The site of the proposed development has high potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest in view of its large size and location close to a number of sites recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. This includes scatters of Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002 and 036), an undated human skull (EBG 008) and number of cropmark features, which include ring ditches (EBG 002). However, the site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation. As a result there is high potential to encounter important archaeological deposits at this location.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

3.1 A geophysical survey, a targeted non-ferrous metal detecting survey and preliminary trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be assessed.

3.2 The geophysical survey is required over the entire application site (see attached plan). Where appropriate (where ground conditions permit), it is recommended that magnetometer surveys be conducted using cart mounted sensors. A scale plan showing the proposed survey grid should be included in the WSI for approval by SCCAS/CT.

3.3 A metal detector survey is required across the development area. The survey should be conducted by experienced metal detector users, who must be named in the WSI. The survey must be conducted prior to trenching.

3.4 The survey will involve detecting along linear transects set 10m apart, laid out using suitable surveying equipment (with a c. 1m wide detecting sweep, this will ensure a 10% coverage of the ground surface). The transect orientation should match the dominant axis of the trenches, which should be arranged in systematic grid array (see 3.8).

3.5 The method of labelling and recording in the field should allow recovered artefacts to be accurately plotted along the surveyed transects.

3.6 Artefacts of later twentieth century date, such as aluminium ring pulls or shot gun cartridges, do not require recording or plotting and may be discarded on site.

3.7 Trial Trenching is required to:

- 'Ground-truth' the geophysical results and metal detecting results.
- 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.
- Establish the suitability of the area for development.

3.8 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 3.5% by area, which is 2940m^2. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in *c*. 1630m of trenching at 1.80m in width. Provision for a trenching contingency of up to 0.5% (840m$^{2)}$ should be made, to enable further clarification of areas of archaeology defined during the evaluation if required.

3.9 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be prepared on the basis of the geophysical survey and metal detecting results. This plan must be submitted to the SCCAS/CT for approval before trenching begins.

3.10 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS/CT, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.

5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

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