LAND SOUTH OF DISS ROAD, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MID SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
DC/17/02760

PARISH/SITE CODE: BOT 053

OASIS REF: preconst1-406627

REPORT NO: R14328

DECEMBER 2020

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND SOUTH OF DISS ROAD, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K6882
Report Number	R14328

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Romy McIntosh		December 2020
Graphics Prepared by:	Rosie Scales		December 2020
Graphics Checked by:	Peter Crawley		December 2020
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Crawley		February 2021

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Land South of Diss Road, Botesdale, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**Mid Suffolk Council**
Planning Reference:	**DC/17/02760**
Central National Grid Reference:	**NGR TM 0517 7606**
Site Code:	**BOT053**
Report No.	**R14328**
Written and researched by:	**Romy McIntosh**
Project Manager:	**Peter Crawley**
Commissioning Client:	**Bennett Homes**

Contractor: **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
Central Office
The Granary Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN
Tel: **01223 845522**
E-mail: **PCrawley@pre-construct.com**
Website: **www.pre-construct.com**

December 2020

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

In November 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on Land South of Diss Road, Botesdale, Suffolk. The archaeological work was commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Bennett Homes in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to their development proposal. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of thirty-three no. 30m evaluation trenches, a total of 990 linear meters of trial trench.

Three pits were identified as being of possible Prehistoric date, in Trenches 2, 18 and 19. A ditch terminus in Trench 18, which produced a struck flint was possibly of Prehistoric date. The finding of these pits fits in with the picture of scattered prehistoric activity in the wider area, for example Neolithic flints were found at neighboring site land at Back Hills, Botesdale (BOT004), c. 300m to the west.

A pit and ditch uncovered in the southern half of the site date to the Post-medieval period. The ditch recorded in Trenches 25 and 29 corresponded to a footpath marked on an 1885 1st Edition OS map of Botesdale, and so is likely part of a field system that dates at least as far back as the Post-medieval period.

The evaluation also identified several undated ditches and two pits. These ditches represent field boundaries/drainage ditches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on Land South of Diss Road, Botesdale, IP22 1DE (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 0517 7606) from the 2nd to the 10th of November 2020 (Figure1).

1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by Lanpro Services, on behalf of Bennett Homes in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to their development proposal, detailing the erection of up to 69 dwellings, open space and any associated infrastructure (Planning Reference: DC/17/02760). This was due to the archaeological significance of the proposed development area (PDA), and in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2019, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Paul Gajos of Lanpro Services (Gajos 2020) in response to a Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation issued by Gemma Stewart (Stewart 2020) of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and which was approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

1.4 The aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the need for any further archaeological mitigation in advance of development. Depending on the results of the evaluation, a decision on the need for further work will be made by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

1.5 A total of 33no. 30m long evaluation trenches totalling 990 linear metres of trenches were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).

1.6 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).

1.7 This report describes the results of the evaluation. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive, which will include an approved copy of this report, will be deposited at the SCCAS archaeological archive store. The archive will be prepared in accordance with Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2019b).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site is comprised of chalk, this is then overlain by Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup sand and gravels across much of the area under investigation, alongside Lowestoft Formation diamicton which is overlaying the chalk in the south-eastern corner of the site (Gajos 2020; BGS, 2020).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site lies on a gentle north facing slope, dropping from a height of c. 47m at the southern corner to c.41mAOD at Diss Road (Gajos 2020). It is bounded to the north by Diss Road and residential properties along Park View, to the west by Chapel Lane and by agricultural fields to the other sides. The study site currently comprises parts of a single agricultural field.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following account is based on the background provided in the brief (Stewart 2020) and from the WSI (Gajos 2020). A full HER search has also been undertaken by PCA (03/11/2020) as stated in the WSI and is included in this report. The full HER search returned 15 records.

Prehistoric

3.2 There is little of prehistoric date that has been found from the vicinity site. An evaluation undertaken at Botesdale Primary School to the north of the current site (BOT 015) unearthed struck and burnt flints indicative of later prehistoric activity, but this did not appear to be focussed on a site or monument. Several Neolithic flints were also found at a further location referred to as “Back Hills” amongst other multiple period activity (BOT 004). A single ‘prehistoric’ pit was the only feature of archaeological interest to be uncovered on a site c.10m to the west of the study site (BOT 025). A community test pitting project which was undertaken in 2017 (ESF26311) consisting of 6 test pits produced Bronze Age pottery from one of the test pits (RAB/17/6).

Roman

3.3 Several finds of Roman date have been found in the vicinity of the site. These consist of Roman coins (RKS 006), a Roman lead spindle whorl (RKS 019) and Roman pottery (RKS 022). More importantly the site of a Roman pottery kiln was unearthed where the Medieval settlement was found c.400m southwest of the site. The kiln was associated with a black earth deposit and a large quantity of pottery (BOT 002). Sherds of Roman pottery were also found amongst multi-period finds at the “Back Hills” site (BOT 004). Small amounts of Roman pottery were found during an evaluation at Chapel Lane, Botesdale ESF25844 (Monument BOT 036).

Medieval to Post-medieval

3.4 Though Botesdale is a large village in north central Suffolk it grew through the medieval and Post-medieval periods as, ecclesiastically, a hamlet of Redgrave

and only gained civil parish status in 1866. However, a fair is recorded at Botesdale in the 13th century and a market by 1792 which in all probability had an earlier origin signifying a historic role as a local centre. While no mention is noted of the population in 1086 in the Domesday Book or in the 1327 tax return 58 taxpayers are recorded in 1524. The village has a compact settlement layout along The Street which until recently was the A 143 linking Bury St Edmunds to north central Suffolk, prior to the construction of a bypass to the south. Botesdale has seen moderate growth continuing through the recent past. The current site is located on the edge of the area of the Medieval settlement of Botesdale (BOT 028).

3.5 Within the HER search area, sherds of medieval pottery (BOT 001, BOT 003, RKS 028), Post-medieval pottery and roadside pits (RKS 030) have been found. A further evaluation at Osmond House, The Street, (BOT 026) produced two pits, one with medieval pottery wasters, suggesting that a medieval kiln site was located close by.

3.6 Medieval artefacts were located during an evaluation c.200m north of the study site (BOT 015). This scatter included medieval pottery (coarseware and glazed), a silver coin, and a bronze medieval buckle. In the same area an evaluation found a Post-medieval ditch, pit, and residual medieval pottery (BOT 030). Further to the west of the study site (c.300m) a site referred to as “Back Hills” revealed evidence of multiple periods of activity (BOT 004). This included the prehistoric and Roman activity described above, an iron object, 2 Saxon urns (1 complete, 1 broken), medieval pottery, and Post-medieval pottery. A single early Saxon pit was found during an evaluation c.200m to the north of the study site, which is believed to have been an outlying pit, somewhat removed from the core of settlement (BOT 039). Test pitting across Botesdale and Rickinghall parish (ESF26311) included three test pits which produced pottery of high medieval date (RAB/17/1, RAB/17/5 and RAB/17/6).

3.7 Monitoring at the former abbatoir site on Bridewell Lane found that a 19th C maltings had truncated the site and destroyed any evidence which may have been present (ESF21233). An archaeological watching brief undertaken to the rear of the Greyhound public house (ESF22737) produced a scatter of 18th

century pottery, brick and tile (Monument BOT 032).

3.8 The eastern part of the study site was subject to a geophysical survey in 2015 (BOT 035). The survey detected two possible ditches of unknown date and a concentration of ferrous debris that comprises the backfill of a pond or small quarry pit. A shallow depression, perhaps indicating another small quarry pit, was observed to lie slightly beyond the south-western boundary of the survey area (Walford 2015) (Figure 6).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI for the Phase 1 area (Lanpro 2020, 3), was to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the need for any further archaeological mitigation in advance of development.

The evaluation aims were achieved through the following objectives:

To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site;

To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;

To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;

To assess the impact of previous land use on the site;

To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence;

To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;

To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features;

To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context;

To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and to provide information for accession to the Suffolk HER.

4.1.2 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 agendas as appropriate:

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)

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 General

5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised of thirty-three 30m long trial trenches at 1.8m wide, totalling 990 linear meters of trenching. These were distributed evenly across the site, covering approximately 5% of the area under investigation, in order to provide a representative sample of the development area and to assess the potential for the survival of any buried archaeological features present. However, one trench (Trench 32) had to be relocated due to the presence of standing water in the south eastern corner; it was moved approximately six meters north east, in between Trenches 25 and 31, and was rotated from an east-west to a north east-south west alignment (Figure 2). The trenches have been positioned to provide a wide sample across the site and to assess the potential for the survival of as yet unknown buried archaeological features.

5.2 Excavation methodology

5.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator. The topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits and kept separate in order to allow for appropriate backfilling of the trenches with the previously excavated spoil. The overburdens were removed down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

5.2.2 The exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavations of any identified features were undertaken manually using hand tools such as shovels and trowels.

5.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

5.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Geomax GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

5.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

5.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Metal-detecting was undertaken by named metal-detectorist David Curry. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. The metal finds found via metal-detecting are listed in section 8.5 of this report.

5.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs (including RAW format) were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the evaluation. This included the layout of archaeological features within each trench, individual features and their sections.

5.4 Sampling Strategy

5.4.1 All archaeological features and deposits revealed were cleaned and excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features where possible. All features were investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits.

5.4.2 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-

section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

5.4.3 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly spaced slots of a minimum 1m in length. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

5.5 Environmental Sampling

5.5.1 A total of 3 bulk samples (generally 40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. Where it was not possible to collect 40 litres smaller samples were taken, consisting of the maximum amount of material that was practicable to collect from the deposit in question. The bulk samples collected were used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts where necessary, as well as any significant industrial residues that may be present at the site.

6 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

6.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	3
Context sheets	140
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	18
Trench record sheets	33
Photo register sheets	5
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	1

6.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	152
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

6.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	18
Burnt flint	78
Pottery	1 (39g)
Ceramic building material (CBM)	74 (645g)
Glass	1
Briquetage	0
Metal Finds	10
Slag	0
Animal bone	8 (65.57g)
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	3
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	6
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following is a breakdown of the investigations conducted at the site, including the identification of blank trenches and natural features. This will be followed by an outline of the archaeological features that were uncovered, which have been grouped chronologically where possible. Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil, unless otherwise stated.

7.1.2 The principal result of the fieldwork was the identification of ditches and pits, the full extents of which could not be defined within the excavated area. These showed evidence for three periods of activity: Prehistory, Post-medieval and Modern. However very little datable artefactual material was recovered from the features, being limited to several struck flints, one sherd of Post-medieval pottery, fragments of CBM and a clay pipe fragment.

7.2 Overburden and Soil Horizons

7.2.1 The geological substrate (102) varied across the site, but predominantly consisted of a light to mid yellowy-orange sand. In places the natural geology contained larger amounts of gravel, patches of dark orange-brown sandy silt, iron panning and manganese inclusions. Trenches located in the south eastern area of the site (Trenches 25 and 30-33) had a mid-yellowy-grey clay with orange bands of silt.

7.2.2 Each of the trenches were covered by a topsoil (100) and a subsoil (101) deposit. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish-brown slightly sandy silt with a moderately loose compaction and contained moderate inclusions of small to medium sized stones consistently across the site. This had a minimum thickness of 0.20m, a maximum of 0.55m and had a clear horizon with the subsoil below.

7.2.3 The subsoil was less consistent across the site and was dependent on the underlying geology. In the south eastern area where the geology consisted of Lowestoft formation clay the subsoil was a mid-yellowy-grey sandy clay with a moderately firm compaction and moderate stone inclusions (Trenches 25 and

30-33). Across the rest of the site the subsoil was a moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy silt, containing gravel inclusions which varied from occasional to abundant depending on the amount of gravel present in the geology of the individual trenches. The subsoil varied in thickness from 0.20m to 0.52m and had a clear horizon with the geology below.

7.2.4 All of the features observed during the project were sealed by the subsoil (101).

7.3 Blank Trenches

7.3.1 Once the trenches had been excavated and any potential features identified and investigated, twenty-two of the thirty-three trenches were found not to contain any archaeological features or deposits. These were Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 32 and 33.

7.4 Natural Features

7.4.1 During excavation several of the trenches were flagged as having possible archaeological features present (Trenches 22, 24, 28 and 29), however after investigation these were proved to be natural features. Due to the nature of the geology at the site (Kesgrave Catchment subgroup sand and gravel) the sands and gravels appeared to form 'bands' which could be mistaken for features, but which were variations in the geology (Plate 1).

7.4.2 Further to this, a machine sondage was excavated into a 'silt patch' in Trench 3 to determine if it was an archaeologically significant feature. This was roughly linear in plan, with irregular, uneven edges and an uneven base. It measured 2m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a loose mid to dark brownish orange sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions. Due to its form it was identified as a variation in the geology (Plate 2 and 3).

7.5 Prehistoric Features 4500BC-43AD (Figures 3 and 4)

7.5.1 Three pits ([103], [114] and [110]) were identified as being of possible Prehistoric date. A ditch terminus [116], which produced a single struck flint was possibly of Prehistoric date. It should also be noted that dating was very tentative with dating material being found in low quantities, with some prehistoric worked flints found within Post-medieval features.

7.5.2 Pit [103] was identified in the eastern end of Trench 2. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.33m long, 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep. It had moderately sloping sides, gradual breaks of slope and an uneven base. It contained a single fill (104) which was a loose, mid yellowy-grey silty sand with abundant charcoal inclusions. Three fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the fill. Sample <1>, taken from the fill, was rich in wood charcoal. This feature was tentatively interpreted as Prehistoric due to the presence of heated flint and the leached colour of the fill (Plate 4).

7.5.3 Pit [114] was identified in the western end of Trench 18. This was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.27m long, 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep. It had steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base. It contained fill (115) which was a loose, mid yellowy-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Two worked flints with a Neolithic to Bronze Age date range were found within the fill. This was interpreted as Prehistoric due to the presence of struck and heated flint and the leached colour of the fill (Plate 5). Due to the presence of a modern feature (144) very close by on the western side of Pit [114], it was considered possible that the pit could have been contaminated and it wasn't sampled.

7.5.4 Pit [110] was identified in the central part of Trench 19. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.16m deep. It had steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base. It contained fill (111), a loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt. Pit [110] contained two struck flints and a fragment of burnt flint. Pit [110] (Tr. 19) appeared to be an isolated feature within the trench. It's function could not be established.

7.5.5 Ditch terminus [116] was located in the eastern end of Trench 18 running northwest-southeast. It was linear in plan, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.1m deep. It had sloped sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base. It contained fill (117), a loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand. It contained a single struck flint of Bronze Age to Iron Age typology (Plate 11). It is possible that this flake was residual, but it is also possible, in the absence of further finds, that this ditch terminus could be of that date.

7.6 Post-medieval Features 1500-1900 AD (Figures 4 and 5)

7.6.1 Pit [120]/[124] was identified in the eastern part of Trench 18. It was irregular in plan, measuring +3.68m long, 1.47m wide and +0.37m deep. It was investigated by means of two hand dug slots: [120] and [124]. It had sloped or steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and an uneven or sloped base. Slot [120] contained three fills: basal fill (121) a moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy silt; middle fill (122) a moderately compact mid orangey-brown silty sand with abundant gravel, and upper fill (123) a moderately compact dark brownish-grey sandy silt. Slot [124] contained a single fill, (125) which was the same as the upper fill (123), a moderately compact dark greyish-brown sandy silt. This was interpreted as Post-medieval due to the presence of glass and clay pipe in fill (123). The feature contained a residually deposited flint flake. Its function is unclear, however its location in the corner of the field near to chapel lane and behind street farm could suggest it was used as a refuse pit (Plates 6 and 7).

7.6.2 Ditch [139]/[140] was identified running east-west through Trenches 25 and 29. It was linear in plan, measuring between 1-1.6m wide and 0.24-0.87m deep. It had sloped or steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and an uneven or concave base. Slot [139] was filled with (138), a compact mid greyish-brown silty clay, whereas slot [140] contained (141), a moderately compact mid orangey-brown sandy silt. Sample <2> was removed from context (138) cut [139]. The fill produced a sherd of German Frechen stoneware rounded jug, dated c. 1550–1700, a fragment of cattle tibia and a residual flint flake of Bronze Age to Iron Age typology. Fill (141) in Trench 29 appeared to have 'blobs' of natural within it, which could have been caused by the deliberate backfilling of the ditch (Plate 8). Sample <3> contained moderate amounts of charcoal and a single seed of vetch with Infrequent terrestrial molluscs. Animal bone was also noted in small amounts. Other finds included CBM and low amounts of coal. These differences in shape and fill between the slots are likely due to the geology in each trench. Slot [139] was in Trench 25, which is located in the slightly lower lying south-east corner of the site which had a clay geology and so would have required harder work to excavate, whereas slot [140] in Trench 29 had a looser and sandier geology. A footpath was shown on the 1st Edition 1885 OS Map that ran along the same alignment and corresponded with the location of the ditch

in Trenches 25 and 29 (see Figure 7).

7.6.3 A small quantity of charcoal was present in sample <2>. Moderate amounts of terrestrial molluscs, occasional fragments of CBM, coal and black vitrified material were extracted from this sample, in addition to struck flint and animal bone. A single struck flint of possible Bronze Age to Iron Age typology was found via hand-digging the feature. This was likely to be residual.

7.6.4 Ditch [113]/[130] was identified in the western end of Trench 20 (Slot [130]) and in the northern part of Trench 27 (Slot [113]), running NW-SE. It was linear in plan, measuring between 0.7-0.9m wide and 0.14-0.3m deep. It had moderately sloping sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base. Its fills, (112) and (131), were described as a loose, mid yellowy-brown or light greyish-brown silty sand. (Plate 12)

7.6.5 A copper alloy ring of uncertain use was found within the topsoil during the machining of Trench 2. It is comparable to examples that were recorded from 15th to 17th century deposits in Norwich, that functioned as simple suspension hoops for drapery (Margeson 1993, 82) and does add to the Post-medieval background of the site.

7.7 Modern Features (Figure 2)

7.7.1 There were five modern features identified at the site. In two of the Trenches (12 and 14) rectangular shaped pits were identified. These had vertical sides with sharp corners; the pit in Trench 14 had been backfilled with gravel. They have been interpreted as Geotechnical pits.

7.7.2 One modern land drain was also identified at the site in Trench 17.

7.7.3 Pit [129] (Fig. 4) was located in the western end of Trench 28. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2m long, 1m wide and +0.5m deep. It had steep sides. Its fill, (128) was a loose, dark brownish grey sandy silt. The pit contained items such as plastic bags and scrap metal (which were not retained), therefore, it was interpreted as a modern refuse pit (Plate 9).

7.7.4 Pit [144] was located in the western end of Trench 18. This was sub-circular in

plan, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep. It had sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (145) was a moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy silt. The pit contained modern refuse such as scrap metal, which was not retained.

7.8 Undated Features (Figures 3, 4 and 5)

7.8.1 Five other features, three pits and five ditches, found on the site were left undated due to the lack of reliably dateable artefactual evidence. The features were sealed by the subsoil.

7.8.2 Pit [127] was located in the western end of Trench 24. It was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.1m long, 0.74m wide and 0.1m deep. It had gently sloping sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base. It contained fill (126), a loose, light greyish-brown silty sand. This pit did not contain any dating evidence.

7.8.3 Pit [137] was located in the southern end of Trench 31. It was circular in plan, measuring 2.42m long, 1.3m wide and 0.08m deep. It had gently sloping sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base. It contained fill (136), a moderately compact mid yellowy-brown sandy clay. The function of this pit is unclear.

7.8.4 Ditch [105] was located at the northern end of Trench 6, running east-west. It was linear in plan, measuring 1.62m wide and 0.46m deep. It had moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base. It contained two fills: the lower fill (106) which was a moderately compact, mid yellowy-brown sandy silt, and the upper fill (107), a compact, mid greyish-brown sandy silt (Plate 10). This ditch ran parallel to ditch [108] in the same trench.

7.8.5 Ditch [108] was located at the southern end of Trench 6, running east-west. It was linear in plan, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. It had moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base. It was filled with (109), a moderately compact, light yellowy-brown silty sand. The spatial arrangement of these two ditches is suggestive of their contemporary use as part of a field system, however the more substantial depth of [105] compared to [108] could indicate its use as a larger field boundary.

7.8.6 Ditch [135] was located in the eastern end of Trench 24, running north-south. It was linear in plan measuring 0.92m wide and 0.17m deep. It had sloped sides,

gradual breaks of slope and a concave base. It contained fill (134), a moderately compact mid yellowy-brown silty sand. The ditch did not contain any artefactual dating evidence.

8 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Lithic Assessment

By Barry Bishop

8.1.1 Introduction

8.1.2 Archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of small assemblages of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The material has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of each piece (see Appendix). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. The assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications and largely follows the methodology of Inizan et al (1999) with modifications and additions as indicated in the text by the author. Retouched tools were classified following standard British works such as Healy (1988) and Bamford (1985). Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment >15mm	Blade: non-prismatic	Unworked burnt stone (no.)	Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	3	3	1	1	9	78

Table 1: Quantification of the struck and burnt flint from Diss Road

8.1.3 A total of eight pieces of struck flint and 78g of unworked burnt stone were recovered during the investigations (Table 1). The struck flint was recovered in small quantities from a series of pits and ditches within Trenches 18, 19, 20 and 29 (see Catalogue 1).

8.1.4 Unworked burnt stone was also present as small quantities and was recovered from features in Trenches 2, 18, 19, 20 and 25. All of the burnt stone consists of flint that had been heated to the extent that it has changed colour and become

'fire-crazed. The quantities present are most suggestive of background waste emanating from the use of ground-set hearths. It is not dateable but burnt flint is often recovered from prehistoric contexts.

The struck flint assemblage

8.1.5 The struck assemblage is made from a translucent to semi-translucent black, dark grey or brown flint, occasionally with lighter opaque mottling. Cortex varies with some pieces having a smooth-rolled outer surface typical of alluvial pebbles but others have a rough but weathered nodular cortex, although thermal surface scars are also common. This suggests that the raw materials were gathered from both glacial and gravel terrace sources, both of which can be found in the area (BGS 2020). The pieces are in a variable condition with most showing some post-depositional edge chipping and abrasion, although this is mostly light and it is likely that the assemblage was recovered close to where originally discarded.

8.1.6 No truly diagnostic pieces are present but the bulk of the struck flint assemblage is technologically homogeneous and can be placed within the later prehistoric period, it being most comparable to industries dating to the later second and first millennia (cal.) BC (e.g. Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; McLaren 2009). These comprise rather poorly detached, thick and hard hammer struck flakes with simple or cortical and markedly obtuse striking platforms, comparable to Martingell's (1990; 2004) 'squat' flakes. None of the pieces are clearly retouched; although some have edge chipping consistent with deliberate retouch, due to the extent of post-depositional damage cannot be confidently identified as such.

Significance

8.1.7 The main significance of the struck flint assemblage is that it demonstrates flintworking activities occurring at the site during the later prehistoric period with the flintwork being most reminiscent of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flintworking traditions. However, as it stands the assemblage is small and contains no diagnostic or closely dateable pieces, which limits its interpretation

value and it can contribute little to understandings of the precise chronology or nature of the activities conducted at the site.

Conclusions

8.1.8 Due to the low interpretative potential of the struck flint assemblage, this report and accompanying catalogue is all that is required for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. The assemblage does, however, provide evidence for prehistoric activity at the site and can contribute to wider appreciations of prehistoric landscape use in the area.

8.1.9 The unworked burnt flint appears to have been largely incidentally produced and is of limited interpretational significance. It has been fully recorded and subsequently discarded.

8.2 CBM Assessment

By Amparo Valcarcel

8.2.1 The archaeological evaluation carried out at Land South of Diss Road, Botesdale provided 74 fragments of CBM, weighting 645 g, from 10 contexts, mainly fill of ditches.

8.2.2 By form peg tiles represented the highest amount of material with 32 examples, made of fabrics BOT1 and BOT2. Bricks are poorly represented with one example from fill (141) of Ditch (140). A small amount of material is very small to identify form and fabric. BOT1 is a sandy fabric with frequent quartz inclusions and occasional red iron oxide. BOT2 is similar to BO1 but is very course. All the ceramic building material is Post-medieval (AD1700-1900).

8.2.3 The material collected from the archaeological evaluation indicates a Post-medieval occupation of the area. The material should be discarded.

8.3 Post-Roman Pottery

By Chris Jarrett

8.3.1 A single sherd (39g) of pottery was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and was found in fill [141] of Ditch [140], Trench 29. The sherd consists of

the top of the neck of a German Frechen stoneware rounded jug, dated c. 1550–1700. The neck has more unusual decoration surviving as the top of an applied narrow rectangular strip with a design consisting of a St Andrew's type cross with wavy lines and floral motifs in the quarters.

8.3.2 The sherd is of little significance as it occurs on its own, consists of a common imported ware and has little meaning. The pottery does have the potential to date the deposit it was found in and demonstrates early Post-medieval activity on the study area. There are no recommendations for further work on the sherd, which should be retained for the archive.

8.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe
By Chris Jarrett

8.4.1 A single small fragment of a clay tobacco pipe stem was collected by hand from Fill [123], of pit [120], Trench 18. The stem is thin and has a wide bore and can only be broadly dated to the 17th century.

8.4.2 The stem has little significance. The only potential of the item is to date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the stem, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

8.5 Metalwork and Glass
By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

8.5.1 A total of 11 items were recovered from the evaluation: four of copper alloy, three of lead, one each of iron and glass, two of modern composite materials. Ten of the objects were collected from the topsoil of Trenches 1, 2 3, 4, 7, 10, 12 and 26. Only one of the items, a small piece of vessel glass was collected from a stratified deposit within pit [120].

8.5.2 The finds have been recorded below and a full listing is provided in the catalogue (see Appendix). They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification but without the assistance of radiographs.

Condition

8.5.3 In general, the metalwork objects are in fair condition, they exhibit few corrosion products and are not fragmented. The glass fragment shows signs of surface degradation in the form of iridescence and flaking.

Assemblage chronology and composition

8.5.4 The overwhelming majority of the objects recovered are of 19th century or later date; only the piece of glass from pit 120 and SF1, a copper alloy ring collected in Trench 2, could be of Post-medieval date. The glass fragment is too small to be identified to form and whilst the function of the ring is uncertain, it is comparable to examples that were recorded from 15th to 17th century deposits in Norwich, that functioned as simple suspension hoops for drapery (Margeson 1993, 82).

8.5.5 Amongst the assemblage SF10 is a copper alloy halfpenny for George III dating to 1807. SF5 and SF6, collected in Trench 3, appear to be a piece of military munition and a fragment of a military plaque. SF 7, a stainless-steel knife collected from Trench 7, has a similar military connection as reflected in the crest engraved on the blade of the knife. These items are likely to be mid-20th century in date.

8.5.6 The remaining items are not intrinsically datable and include two cast, lead weights: a discoidal example, SF9, from Trench 10 and a conical form, SF 3, from Trench 4. From Trench 1 is a strip of iron, SF 6; from Trench 4 a tubular pipe fitting, SF2 and from Trench 12 a lead casting spill, SF8.

Discussion

8.5.7 The metalwork and glass are likely to have entered the archaeological record as items of discarded debris or as casual losses. The three objects with military connections, collected in Trenches closest to the road at the northern end of the site, may well have originated from the WW2 Prisoner of War camp (Botesdale Camp 56) that originally stood on the opposite side of the road. It is believed to have been active between 1939-1948 but has since been demolished (Suffolk Heritage website).

8.6 Animal Bone

By Ryan Desrosiers

Introduction

8.6.1 Archaeological evaluation at Land South of Diss Road, Botesdale. Suffolk revealing two features yielding a total of 8 fragments of animal bone. These remains, weighing a total of 65.57g, are comprised of taxa from the taxonomic order of mammals (Mammalia). A single sub adult cattle tibia was recovered from the singular fill (141) of ditch [140]. Additionally, various unidentifiable microfaunal elements were recovered from an environmental sample <2> of fill (138) of ditch [139].

8.6.2 These remains are of little archaeological significance. These remains should be discarded during the archival process.

8.7 Environmental

By Tegan Able

Introduction

Introduction

8.7.1 This report aims to summarise the findings from the assessment of three bulk environmental samples taken during an archaeological evaluation on Land South of Diss Road, Botesdale, Suffolk. The sample volumes ranged from 18 to 19 litres, with the samples being extracted from the fills of one pit and two ditches (table 1).

Context No.	Feature No.	Environmental Sample No.	Context category	Feature Type
104	103	1	Fill	Pit
138	139	2	Fill	Ditch
141	140	3	Fill	Ditch

Table 2: Context information for environmental samples, BOT053

Aims

8.7.2 The aims of the report are as follows: 1- To give an overview of the ecofacts and artefacts extracted from the bulk samples; 2- To evaluate the potential of

the environmental remains and, 3- To make recommendations for additional analysis.

Methodology

8.7.3 Three samples were retrieved during this evaluation; prior to being processed, the sediment volume was measured and recorded, the data for which is presented in table 2. Samples were processed using a modified SIRAF floatation system; the flot residue was collected using a 300 µm mesh and the heavy residue, a 3mm mesh. After being left to dry naturally, the residue was sieved through 2mm, 5mm and 10mm sieves, and sorted to remove ecofacts and artefacts. Material was recorded using a non-linear scale, as follows: 1- occasional (1-10), 2- fairly frequent (11-30), 3- frequent (31-100) and abundant (31-100).

8.7.4 The flots were sieved through 0.25mm, 0.5mm, 1mm and 2mm sieves and examined under a low-power binocular microscope. Environmental remains were recorded as above.

Results

Sample <1> context (104) cut [103].

8.7.5 Sample <1>, taken from the fill of pit [103], produced an abundance of wood charcoal, including at least one-hundred specimens suitable for species identification (>4mm in all dimensions). A single charred grass seed (Poaceae) was also recovered. Terrestrial molluscs were present in low frequencies. Animal bone, CBM and hammerscale were noted in the retent, as were small quantities of vitrified material and coal. The sample may have suffered from low levels of bioturbation as indicated through the presence of intrusive material, such as modern plant remains, roots and insects.

Sample <2> context (138) cut [139].

8.7.6 A small quantity of charcoal was present in sample <2>. This material was poorly preserved and unlikely to be suitable for species identification. Moderate amounts of terrestrial molluscs were also noted, including shells of Discus

rotundatus and Carychium tridentatum. Occasional fragments of CBM, coal and black vitrified material were extracted from this sample, less than thirty specimens overall, in addition to struck flint and animal bone. Roots and modern plant material may be evidence for post-depositional disturbance.

Sample <3> context (141) cut [140].

8.7.7 The sample extracted from ditch [140], again, contained moderate amounts of <4mm fragmented charcoal. A single seed of vetch (Vicia sp.) was also present. Infrequent terrestrial molluscs were recovered from the flot, less than thirty shells in total. Animal bone, was also noted in small amounts. Other finds included CBM and low amounts of coal. Rooting and modern plant material were frequent in this sample, which may indicate that the sample may have suffered from bioturbation.

Conclusion and Recommendations for further work

8.7.8 An assessment of the Diss Road environmental samples has provided evidence for potential preservation of charred plant material, including charcoal, at this site. This should be considered in the sampling strategy, should any further mitigation work be undertaken.

8.7.9 Sample <1>, from the fill of Pit [103], was rich in wood charcoal and so is recommended for additional specialist analysis prior to archiving. Whilst none of the other samples contained sufficient archaeobotanical remains to warrant further work, carbonised specimens may provide the potential for radiocarbon dating of the individual features.

8.7.10 The presence of un-burnt plant material, roots and insect remains could indicate post-depositional disturbance to the sampled contexts. If any future sampling is undertaken this should focus on sealed deposits, where possible.

8.7.11

9 DISCUSSION

9.1.1 The evaluation identified three pits of possible prehistoric date, and a ditch, that without further evidence could be of prehistoric date, a ditch and pit that are Post-medieval and eight features including three pits and five ditches that remain undated. The evaluation has shown that the site was used periodically over a long time-frame, and that it was likely used as agricultural land in more recent centuries, with the ditches acting as field boundaries that also provided drainage when wet or seasonally flooded.

9.2 Geophysics

9.2.1 The geophysical survey that was conducted at the site in 2015 (MOLA, Walford 2015) did not cover the entirety of the area that was trenched and so could only provide a limited amount of information. It had not identified any anomalies of significant archaeological interest other than two ephemeral ditches and a potential quarry pit, and several anomalies were interpreted as compositional variations within the natural geology (Walford 2015). The trial trenching has demonstrated that the geophysical survey wasn't entirely successful in identifying/detecting archaeological features within the site, potentially due to the sandy fills of the features being too similar to the surrounding geology, and that there were indeed high levels of variation within the natural geology.

9.3 Prehistory 4500BC-43 AD (Figures 3 and 4)

9.3.1 The earliest dated artefacts from the site were as follows:

9.3.2 Three pits ([103], [114] and [110]) were identified as being of possible Prehistoric date. A ditch terminus [116], which produced a struck flint was possibly of Prehistoric date.

9.3.3 The pits were located on opposing sides of the area that was under investigation. Pit [103] was located in the most north-easterly trench (Tr. 2), Pit [114] was located in the most south-westerly trench (Tr. 18) and Pit [110] was found within Trench 19. Therefore, any kind of relationship between the three pits and whether they were used in conjunction with one another is not discernible.

9.3.4 The original function of these pits is uncertain. There is a lack of evidence for in-situ burning in pits [103] and [114] so it is unlikely that the pits were used as fire pits; however, a secondary function could be their use in the disposal of charcoal. The 'character' of these pits fits with a wider picture of Prehistoric features of this type commonly found throughout the wider East Anglian region. They are thought to relate to the use of flint pebbles in ovens or nodules as 'pot-boilers', used to heat water contained in pottery, wooden or fabric vessels for cooking purposes. In some cases, it has been suggested that the burnt flint was subsequently utilised for other purposes such providing temper for pottery production, although no direct evidence for this was found on site. Pit [110] may have operated as a refuse pit, perhaps with organic waste which has since rotted away leaving no further traces.

9.4 Post-medieval 1500-1900 AD (Figures 4 and 5)

9.4.1 Pit [120] in Trench 18 produced a selection of CBM, a shard of glass, a small piece of clay pipe and a fragment of burnt flint. This suggests a Post-medieval date; however, it was sealed by the sub soil which could suggest it belongs to the earlier part of this period.

9.4.2 Its function was unclear, however its location in the corner of the field near to Chapel Lane and behind Street Farm could suggest it was used as a refuse pit, such as the Post-medieval roadside pits found at neighbouring site The Homestead, The Street, Rickinghall (RKS030) (Gajos 2020).

9.4.3 Ditch [139]/[140] (Tr. 25 and 29) ran parallel to what has been marked as a footpath on an 1885 OS map of Botesdale, running ENE-WSW across the site. The OS map shows the footpath running from Street Farm in the south west of the field ENE towards the neighbouring field where it turns into a boundary. It is therefore arguable that the ditch represented a Post-medieval field boundary, potentially with a footpath alongside, or which was backfilled and replaced with a footpath. The fill of [140] (Tr. 29) contained 'blobs' of natural which could suggest a deliberate backfilling of the ditch, perhaps to merge the northerly and southerly fields visible in the OS maps into one larger field (See Figure 7). One piece of Frechen stoneware rounded jug, dated c. 1550–1700 from near the top of slot [140] suggests that the ditch was no longer open after c. 1700.

9.5 Undated (Figures 3, 4 and 5)

9.5.1 Five undated ditches were also found during trenching, with a concentration towards the south of the site. The absence of cultural material in these features other than the occasional piece of CBM and their distance from what would have been the medieval heart of Botesdale would suggest a likely function as field boundaries or as part of a field system.

9.5.2 In particular, two ditches in trench 6, [105] and [108], ran parallel to each other and with Diss Road to the north of the site. The spatial arrangement of these two ditches is suggestive of their contemporary use as part of a field system. Further to this neither ditch has a leached fill, which would suggest that they are linked to a later use of the field for agriculture as opposed to prehistoric land management.

9.5.3 Pit [137] (Tr.31), was located in the south eastern corner of the site where the geology was clay as opposed to the sand present across the rest of the site. In this corner a large shallow depression with standing water on the surface was present, which had previously been interpreted as a possible quarry pit by the Geophysics (Walford 2015). It is therefore possible that this pit could be associated with quarrying activity in this area of the site. Because of standing water, Trench 32, which would have run across this depression, had to be relocated.

9.6 Conclusions

9.6.1 Based on the evaluation, the principle significance of the site is the discovery of three prehistoric pits, containing charcoal, heat altered flint and struck flint. A ditch terminus may also be of a similar date. The evaluation was also able to identify at least one Post-medieval ditch or field boundary.

9.6.2 Roman archaeology is known from the vicinity of the site, such as the Roman pottery kiln in the neighbouring field c.400m southwest at Land on the Corner of Bridgewell and Gashouse lanes (BOT002), however Roman activity did not appear to extend into the current area of investigation. Neither did the evaluation find any evidence of medieval industries such as the pottery wasters found at Osmond House, The Street, Botesdale, c.500m southwest of the site

(BOT026) (Figure 1).

9.6.3 The undated features found on site are likely to be associated with the medieval to Post-medieval development of the village.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Paul Gajos of Lanpro Services for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of Bennett Homes. PCA are also grateful to Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Peter Crawley and was supervised by Ben Hobbs. This report was written by Romy McIntosh who would like to thank Tibi Nica for his hard work on site. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Rosie Scales of PCA's CAD Department.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bamford, H. 1985 Briar Hill: Excavation 1974–1978. Northampton Development Corporation. Northampton.

BGS 2020. British Geological Survey Geology of Britain Viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html? (accessed 26-11-2020)

Gajos, P., 2020, Written Scheme of Investigation For Archaeological Evaluation Trenching; Land South Of Diss Road, Botesdale, Suffolk.

Healy, F. 1988 The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham. Part VI: Occupation in the seventh to second millennia BC. East Anglian Archaeology 36

Herne, A. 1991 The Flint Assemblage. In: I. Longworth, A. Herne, G. Varndell and S. Needham, Excavations at Grimes Graves Norfolk 1972 - 1976. Fascicule 3. Shaft X: Bronze Age flint, chalk and metal working, 21 - 93. British Museum Press. Dorchester.

Humphrey, J. 2003 The Utilization and Technology of Flint in the British Iron Age. In J. Humphrey (Ed.) Re-searching the Iron Age: selected papers from the proceedings of the Iron Age research student seminars, 1999 and 2000, 17-23. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 11.

Inizan, M-L., Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, H. and Tixier, J. 1999 Technology and Typology of Knapped Stone (Translated by J. Feblot-Augustines). Cercle de Recherches et d'Etudes Préhistoriques Tome 5. Nanterre.

Martingell, H. 1990 The East Anglian Peculiar? The 'Squat' Flake. Lithics 11, 40-43

Martingell, H. 2003 Later Prehistoric and Historic Use of Flint in England. In: N. Moloney and M.J. Shott (Eds.) Lithic Analysis at the Millennium, 91–97. University College London Institute of Archaeology Publications. London.

McLaren, A. P. 2009 A Social Life for Later Lithics: A Technological and Contextual Analysis of Later Bronze and Earliest Iron Age Flintworking in East Anglia, England. Doctoral Thesis, University of Cambridge.

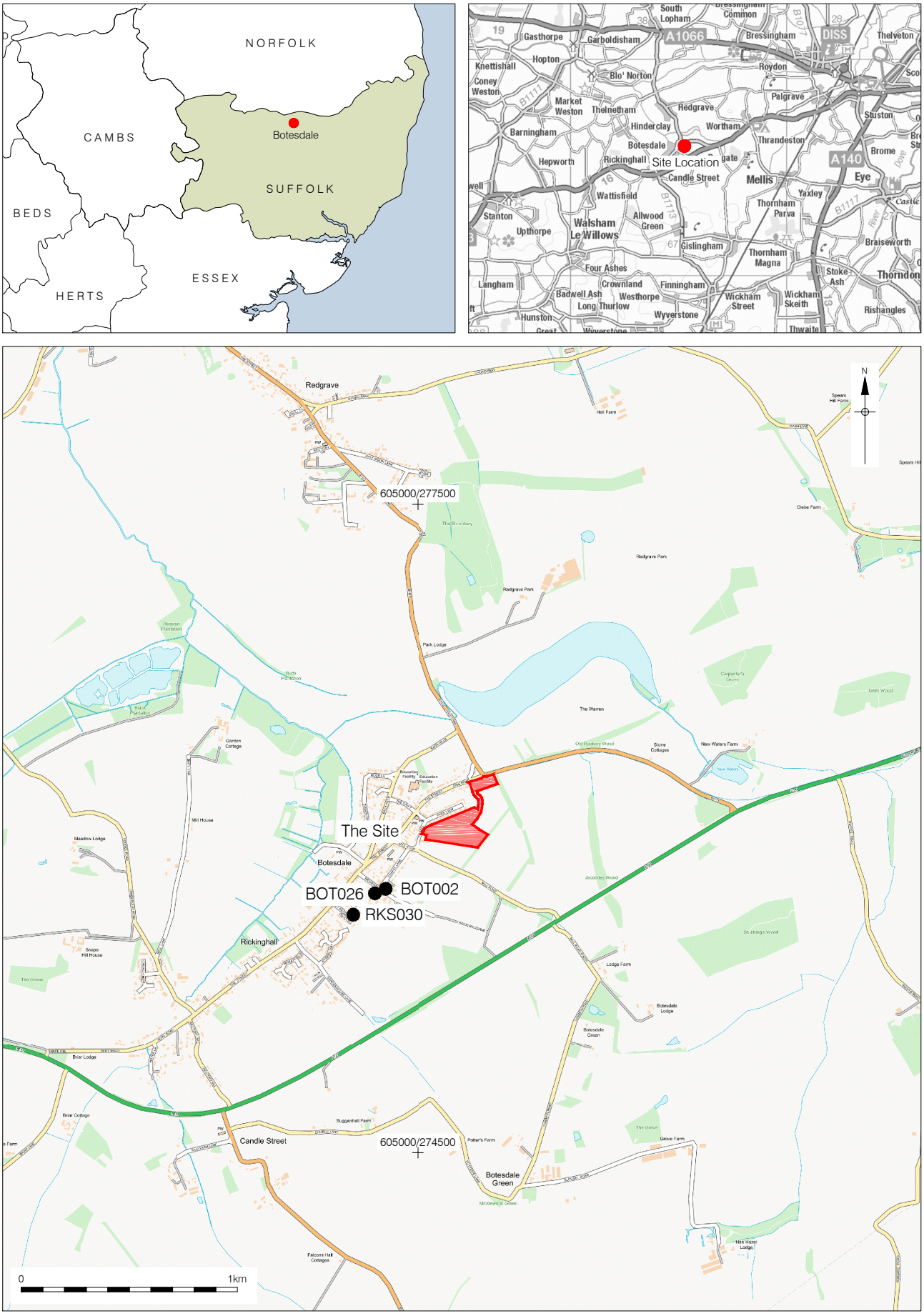
Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. Lithics 1, 16-20. Stewart, G., 2020 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the south of Diss Road, Botesdale, Suffolk.

Walford, J., 2015, Archaeological geophysical survey at Diss Road, Botesdale, Suffolk.

Young, R. and Humphrey, J. 1999 Flint Use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation? Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 65, 231-242.

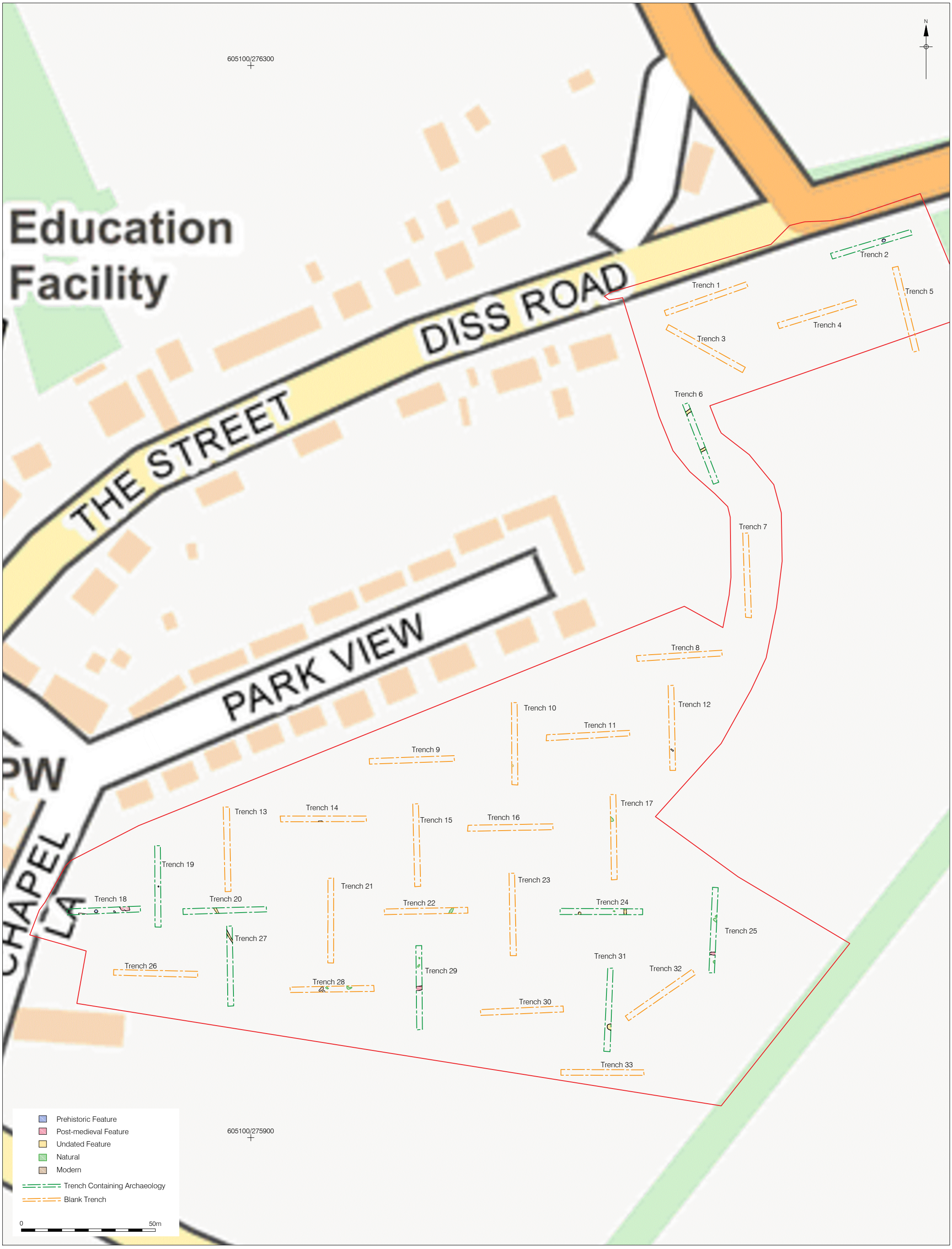
Margeson, S. 1993 Norwich households: the medieval and Post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971 - 1978. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 58.

https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/monument/MSF27392



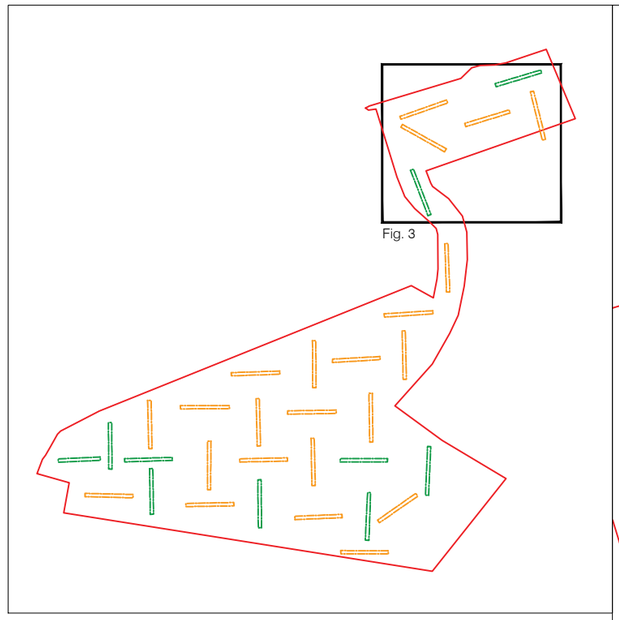
17/11/2020 RS

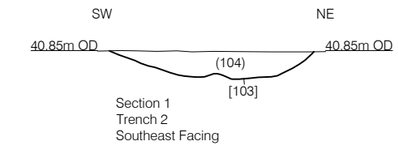
Figure 1
Site Location and HER
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



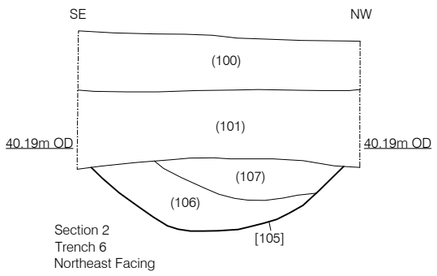
17/11/2020 RS

Figure 2
Site Plan
1:1,250 at A3

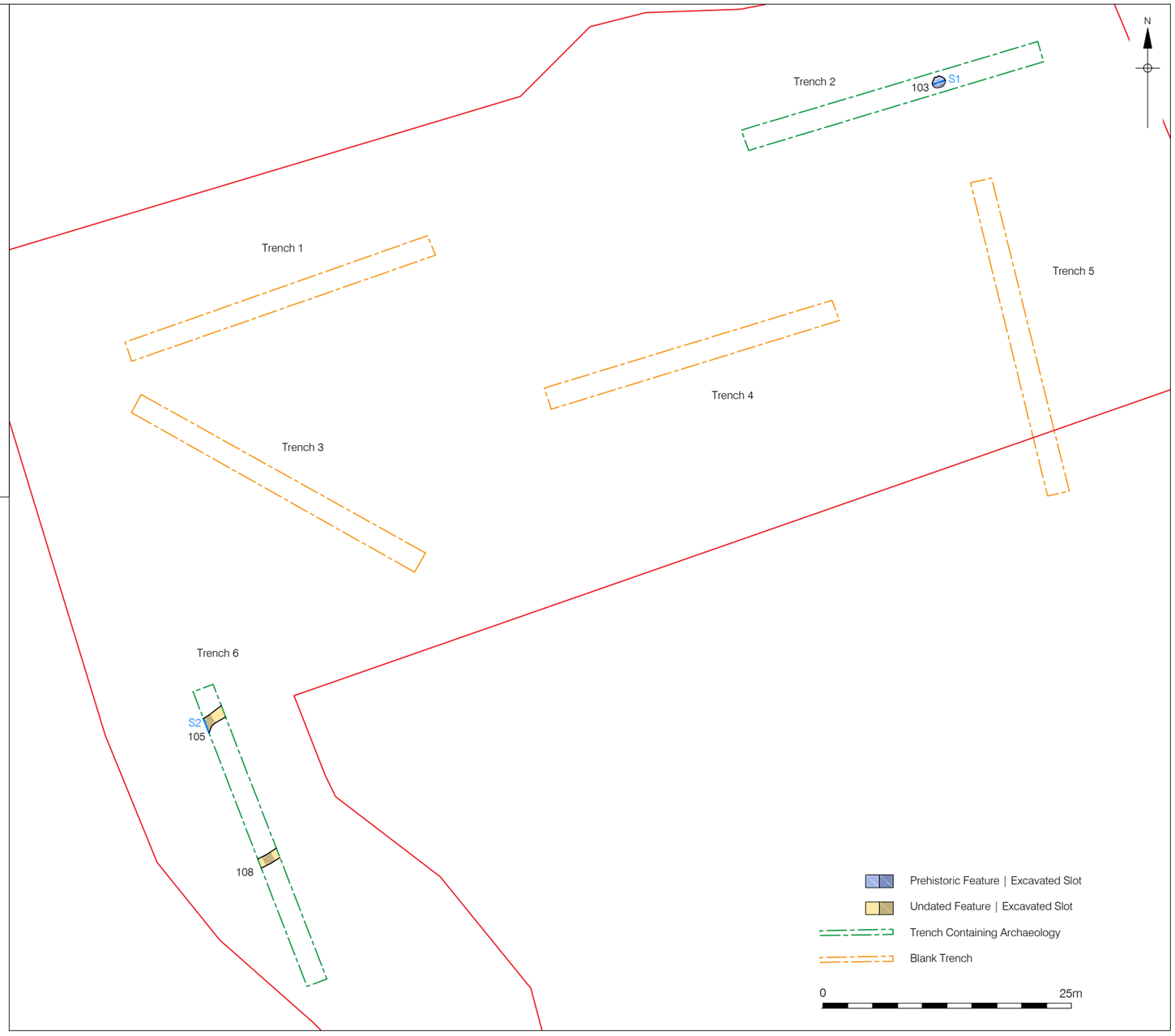




Section 1
Trench 2
Southeast Facing

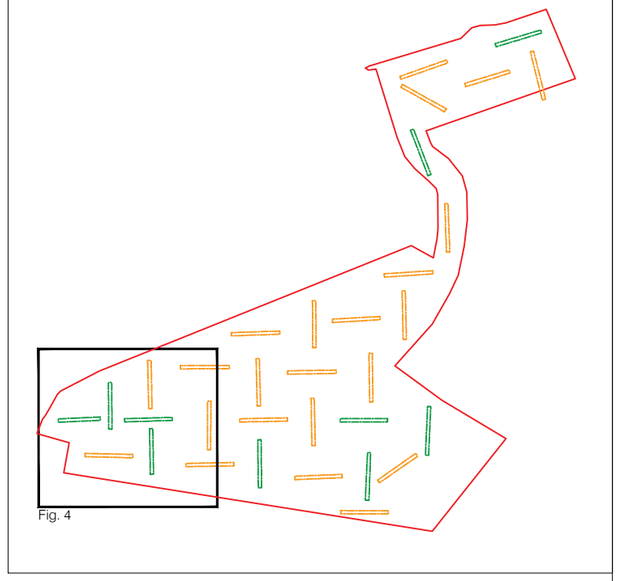


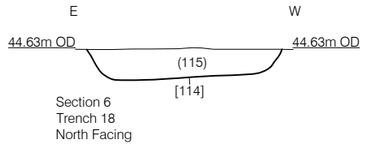
Section 2
Trench 6
Northeast Facing



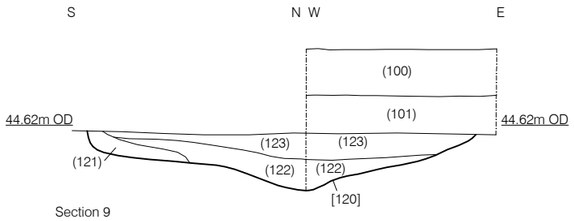
17/11/2020 RS

Figure 3
Trenches 2 and 6 plan and selected sections
Inset 1:4000, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A3

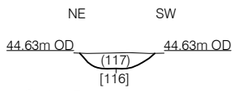




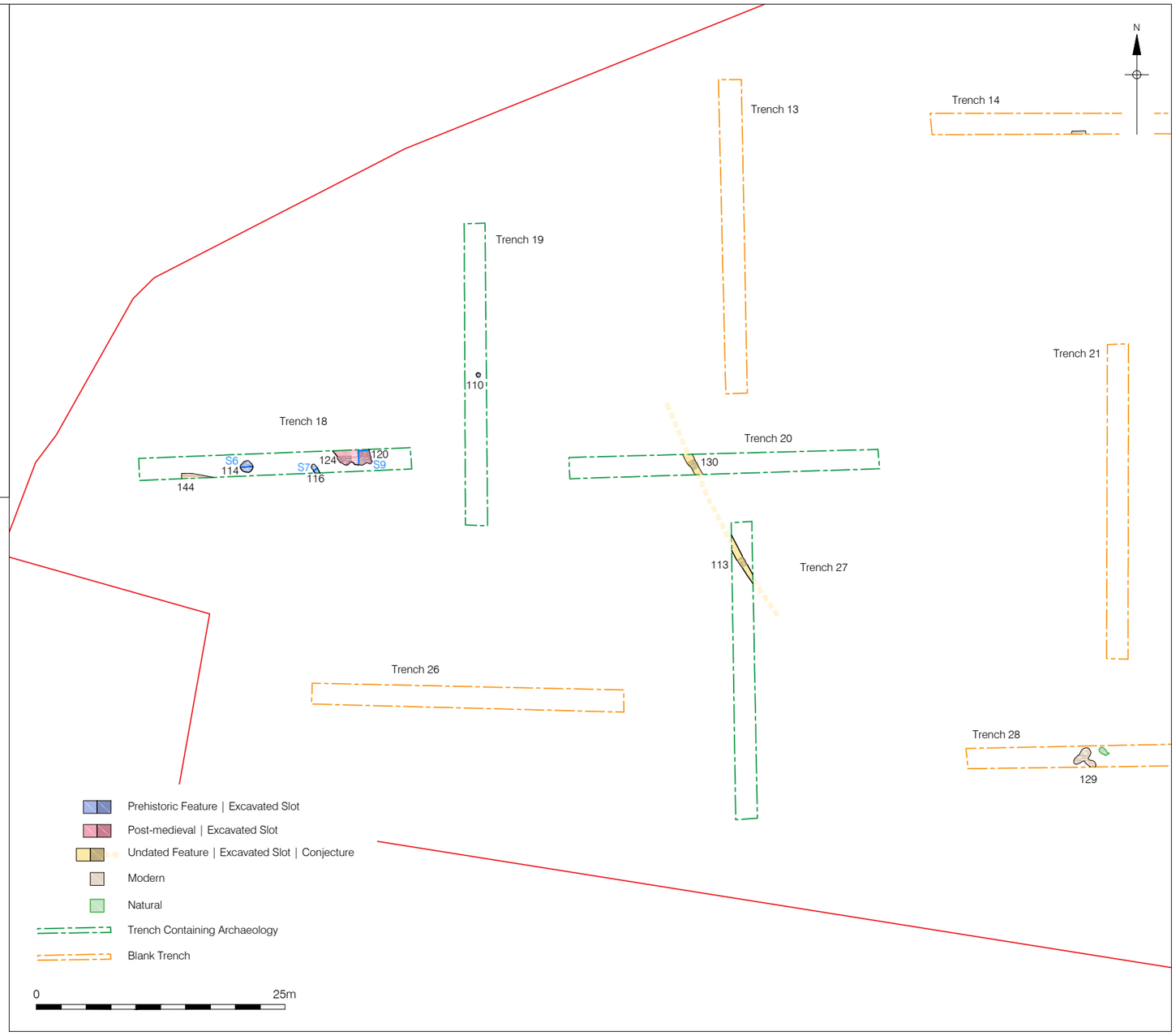
Section 6
Trench 18
North Facing



Section 9
Trench 18
East and South Facing



Section 7
Trench 18
Northwest Facing



17/11/2020 RS

Figure 4
Trenches 18, 19, 20 and 27 plan and selected sections
Inset 1:4000, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A3

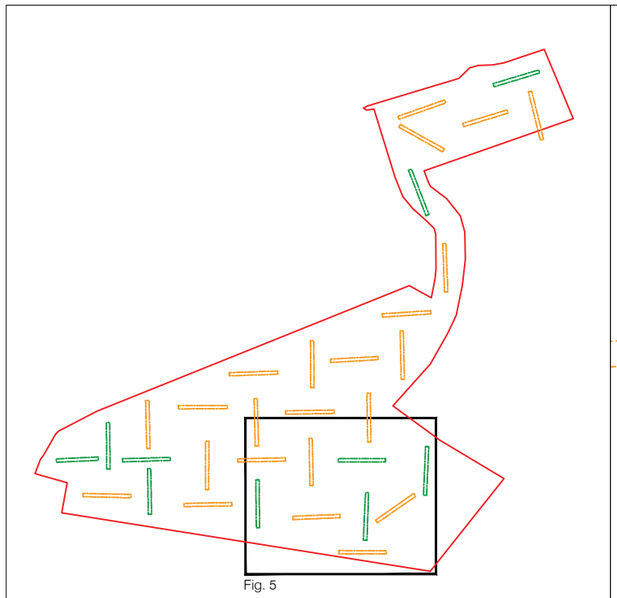
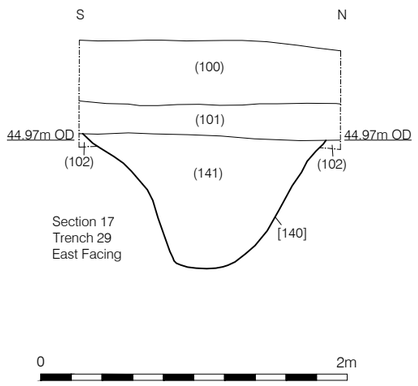
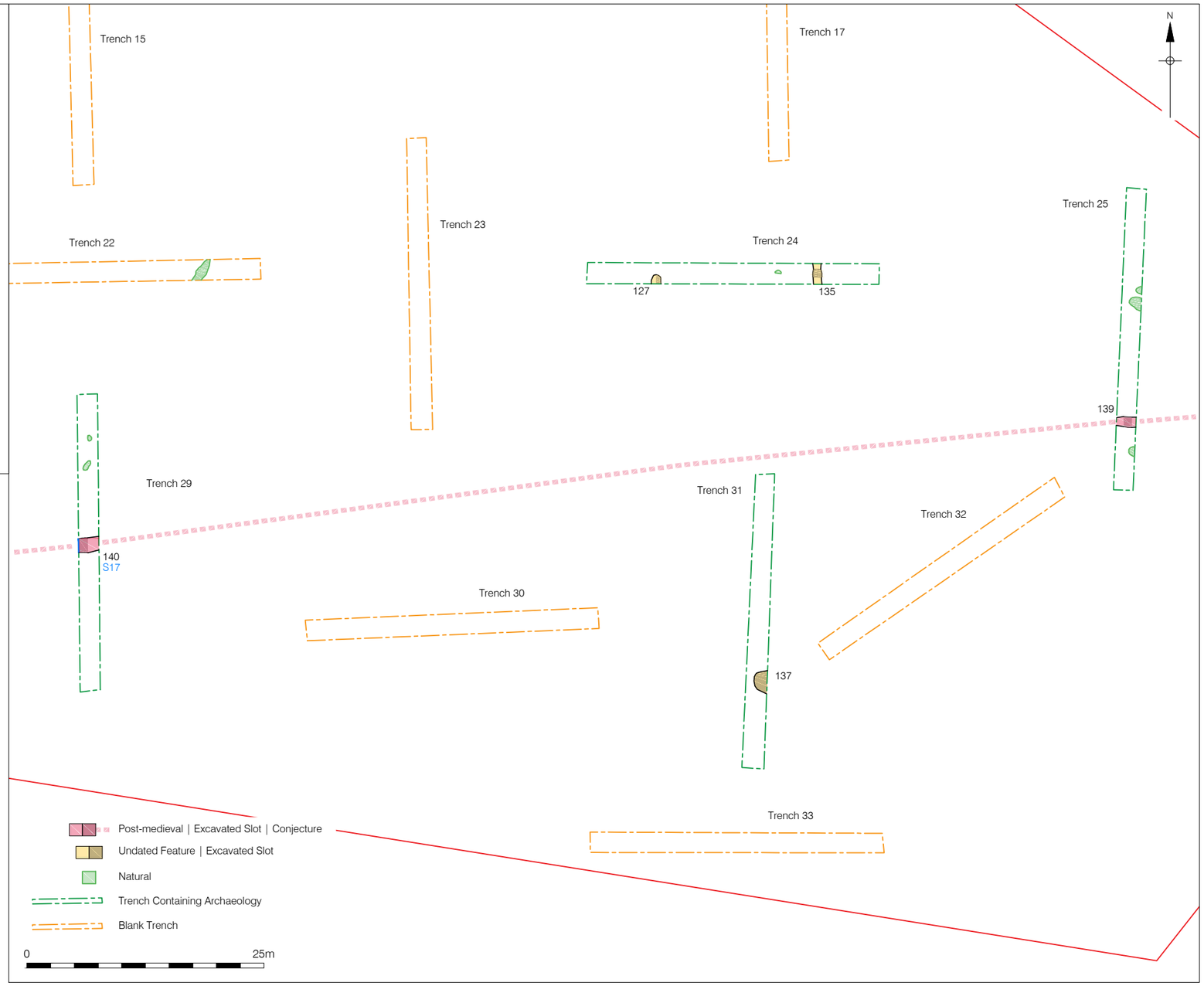


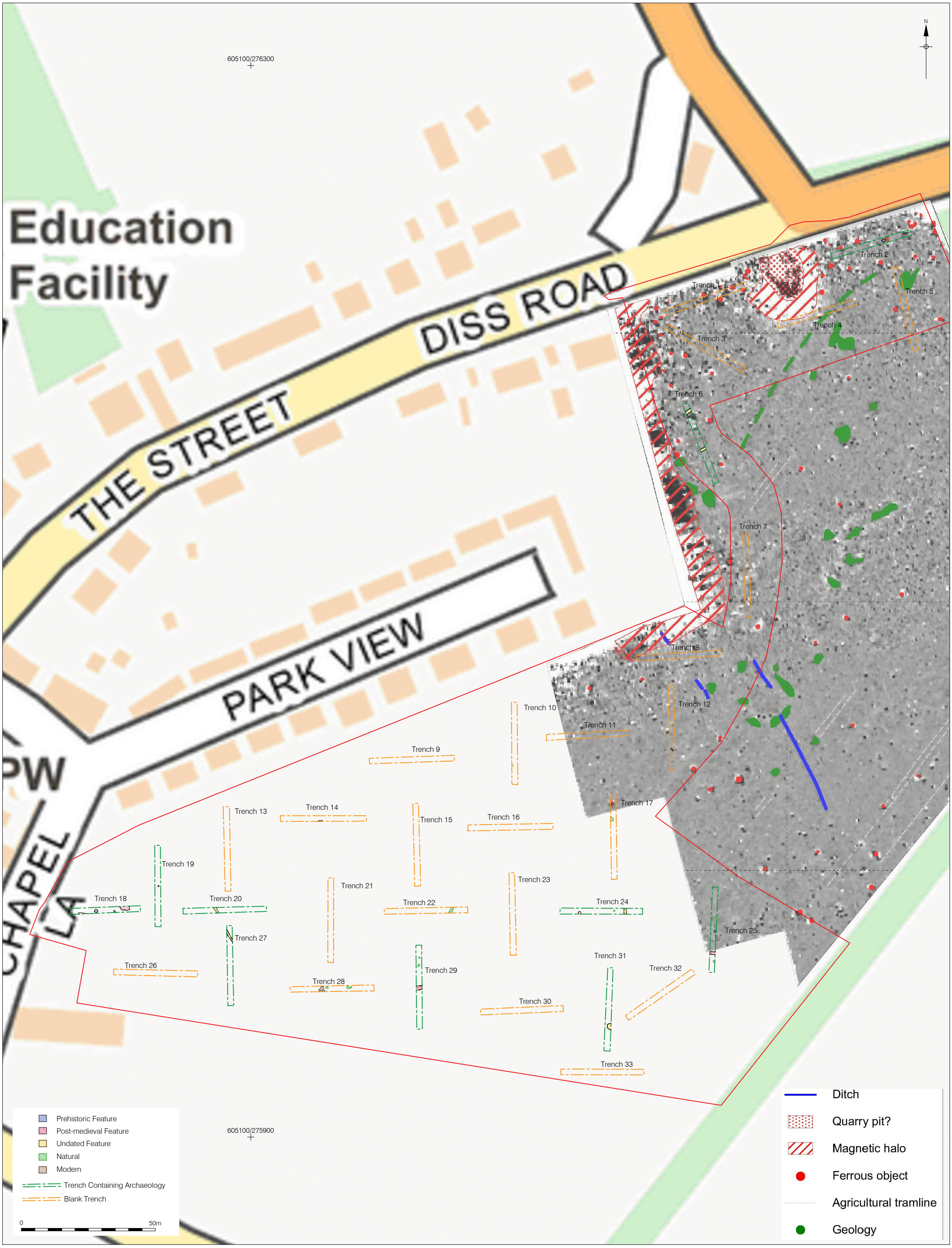
Fig. 5





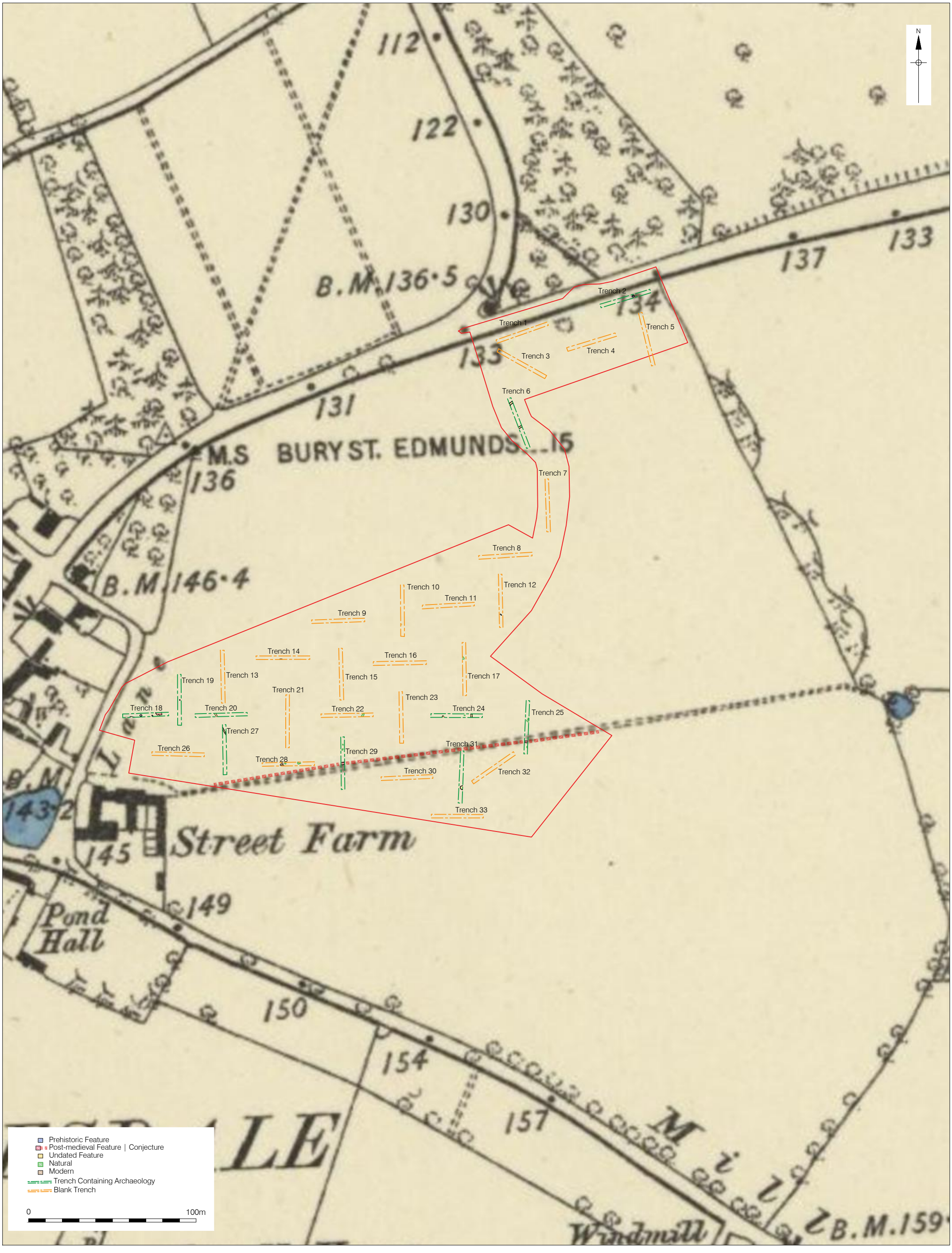
17/11/2020 RS

Figure 5
Trenches 24, 25, 29 and 31 plan and selected sections
Inset 1:4000, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A3



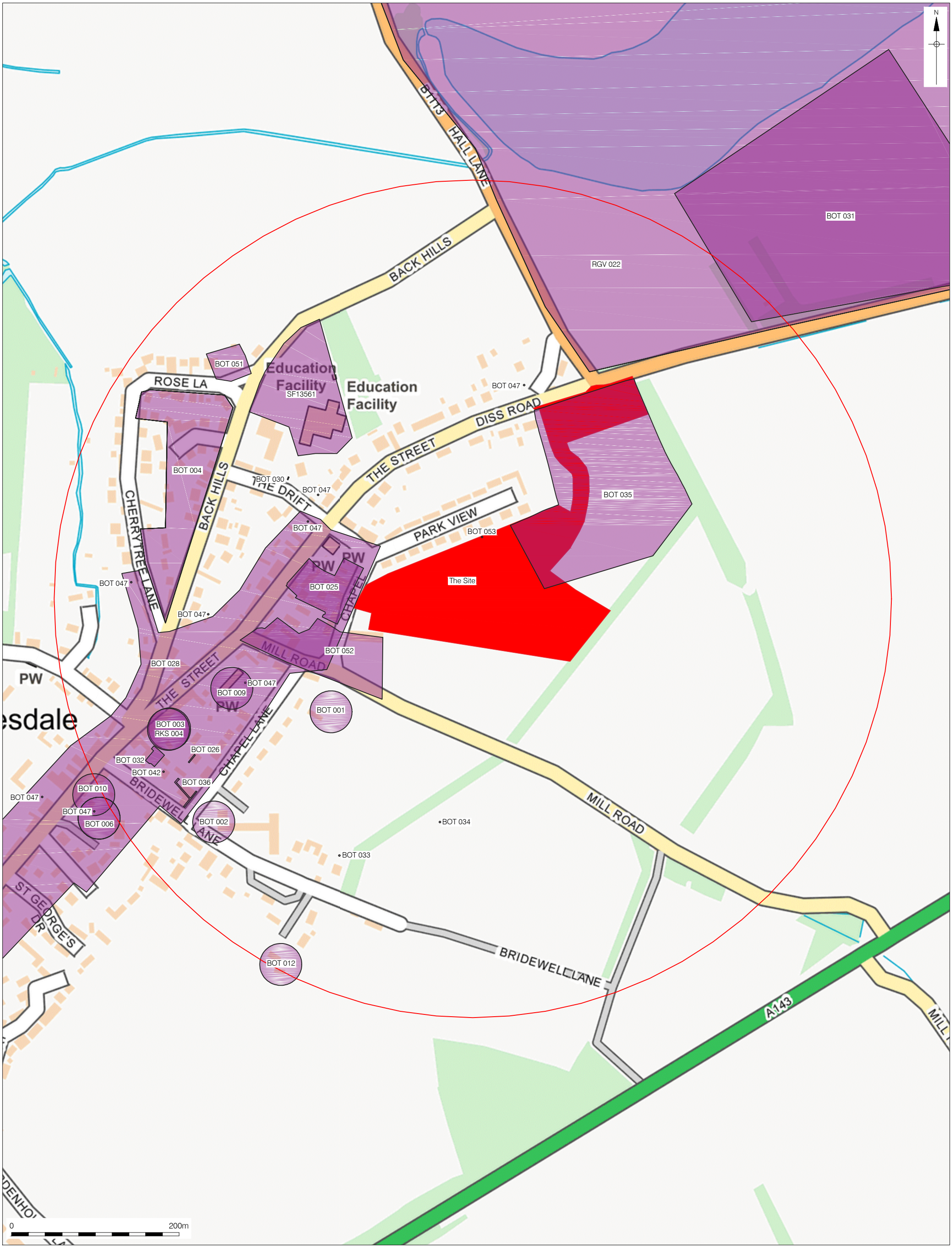
17/11/2020 RS

Figure 6
Site Plan on geophysics interpretation
1:1,250 at A3



17/11/2020 RS

Figure 7
Site Plan on 1885 1st Edition OS
1:2000 at A3



Sites and finds data reproduced by kind permission of Suffolk Historic Environment Record
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020

02/12/2020 RS

Figure 8
HER data
1:4000 at A3

13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

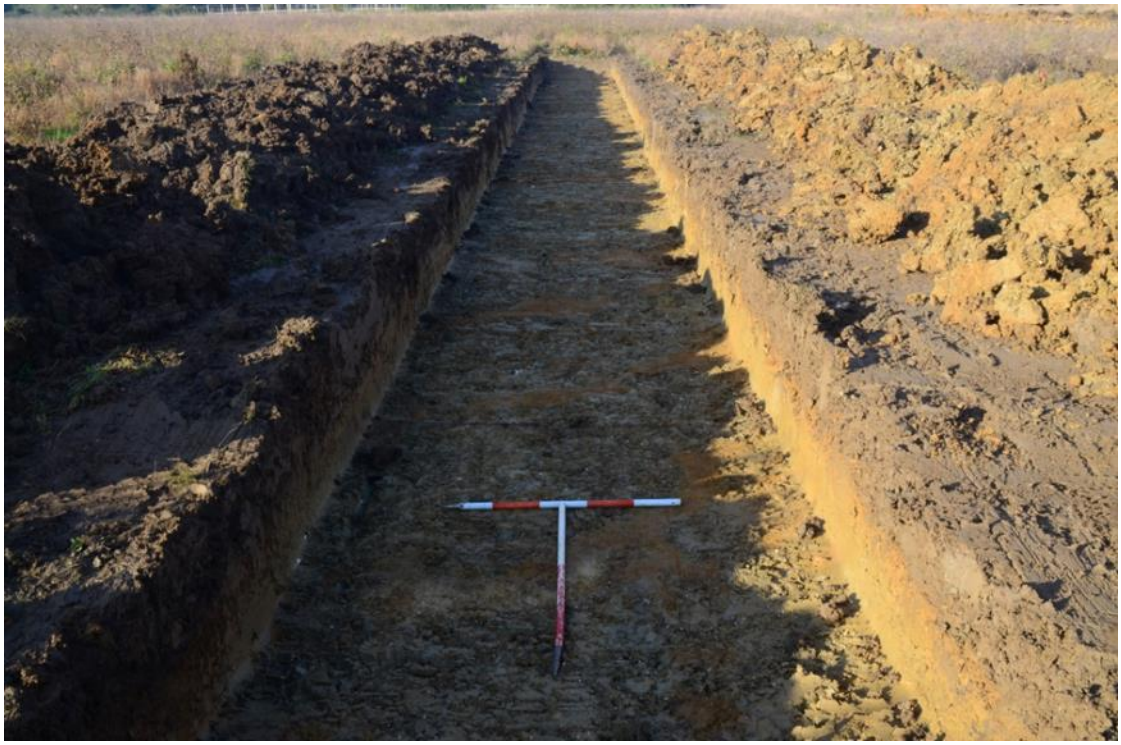


Plate 1: Trench 33, showing natural geology looking west.

Plate 2: Trench 3, showing before machine sondage to test the geology, looking south-east.

Plate 3: Trench 3, showing after machine sondage to test the natural geology, looking north.

Plate 4: Prehistoric Pit [103], looking north.

Plate 5: Prehistoric Pit [114], looking south.

Plate 6: Post-medieval Pit [120], looking west.

Plate 7: Working shot of Post-medieval Pit [120], looking west.

Plate 8: Post-medieval Ditch [140], looking west.

Plate 9: Modern refuse Pit [129], looking south west.

Plate 10: Undated Ditch [105], looking west.

Plate 11: Ditch terminus [116], looking south-east.

Plate 12: Undated Ditch [130], looking north-west.

14 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context List									
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description
100	100		Layer	Topsoil	0	0			
101	101		Layer	Subsoil	0	0			
102	102		Layer	Natural	0	0			
103	103	2	Cut	Pit	1.33	1.1	0.18	1	Sub-circular in plan, with moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and an uneven base.
104	103	2	Fill	Pit	1.35	1.1	0.18	1	Loose, mid yellowy-grey silty sand with abundant charcoal.
105	105	6	Cut	Ditch	1	1.62	0.46	2	Linear in plan, with moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base, running E-W.
106	105	6	Fill	Ditch	1	1.44	0.3	2	Moderately compact, mid yellowy-brown sandy silt.
107	105	6	Fill	Ditch	1	1.22	0.26	2	Compact, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.
108	108	6	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	3	Linear in plan, with moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base, running E-W.
109	108	6	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	3	Moderately compact, light yellowy-brown silty sand.
110	110	19	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.45	0.16	4	Circular in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base.
111	110	19	Fill	Pit	0.45	0.45	0.16	4	Loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.
112	113	27	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	5	Loose, light greyish-brown silty sand.
113	113	27	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	5	Linear in plan, with moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base.
114	114	18	Cut	Pit	1.27	1.1	0.2	6	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base.

Context List									
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description
115	114	18	Fill	Pit	1.27	1.1	0.2	6	Loose, mid yellowy-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal.
116	116	18	Cut	Ditch	1	0.48	0.1	7	Linear in plan, with sloped sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base, running NW-SE.
117	116	18	Fill	Ditch	1	0.48	0.1	7	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
118	118	18	Cut	Pit	0.35	0.35	0.14	8	VOID
119	118	18	Fill	Pit	0.35	0.35	0.14	8	VOID
120	120	18	Cut	Pit	1.42	1.1	0.37	9	Sub-circular in plan, with sloped sides, gradual breaks of slow and an uneven base.
121	120	18	Fill	Pit	0.76	0.5	0.08	9	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy silt.
122	120	18	Fill	Pit	1.2	0.86	0.2	9	Moderately compact mid orangey-brown silty sand with abundant gravel.
123	120	18	Fill	Pit	1.32	1.1	0.17	9	Moderately compact dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
124	124	18	Cut	Pit	1.44	0.66	0.32	10	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a sloping base.
125	124	18	Fill	Pit	1.44	0.66	0.32	10	Moderately compact dark greyish-brown sandy silt.
126	127	24	Fill	Pit	1.1	0.74	0.1	11	Loose, light greyish-brown silty sand.
127	127	24	Cut	Pit	1.1	0.74	0.1	11	Sub-circular in plan, with gentle sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base.
128	129	28	Fill	Pit	2	1	0.5		Loose, dark brownish grey sandy silt.
129	129	28	Cut	Pit	2	1	0.5		Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and sharp breaks of slope, not excavated to the

Context List									
Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Section	Description
									base.
130	130	20	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.14	12	Linear in plan, with sloped sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base, running NW-SE.
131	130	20	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.14	12	Loose, mid yellowy-brown silty sand.
132	133	24	Fill	Ditch	1	0.62	0.09	13	VOID
133	133	24	Cut	Ditch	1	0.62	0.09	13	VOID
134	135	24	Fill	Ditch	1	0.92	0.17	14	Moderately compact mid yellowy-brown silty sand.
135	135	24	Cut	Ditch	1	0.92	0.17	14	Linear in plan, with sloped sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base, running N-S.
136	137	31	Fill	Pit	2.42	1.3	0.08	15	Moderately compact mid yellowy-brown sandy clay.
137	137	31	Cut	Pit	2.42	1.3	0.08	15	Circular in plan, with gentle sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base.
138	139	25	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.24	16	Compact mid greyish-brown silty clay.
139	139	25	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.24	16	Linear in plan, with sloped sides, diffuse breaks of slope and an uneven base, running E-W.
140	140	29	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.87	17	Linear in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base, running E-W.
141	140	29	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.87	17	Moderately compact mid orangey-brown sandy silt.
142	143	22	Fill	Pit	1.05	0.8	0.11	18	VOID
143	143	22	Cut	Pit	1.05	0.8	0.11	18	VOID
144	144	18	Cut	Pit	1	0.4	0.05		Sub-circular in plan with sloping

			End 1	End 2
Trench	1			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.22	0.4
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.33	0.24
Max machine depth (m)	0.66	**Natural depth (m OD)**	39.91	40.23

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	2			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.2
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.37	0.22
Max machine depth (m)	0.67	**Natural depth (m OD)**	40.93	40.84

Summary of archaeological features

Pit [103]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
103	103	Cut	Pit	1.33	1.1	0.18	Sub-circular in plan, with moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and an uneven base.
104	103	Fill	Pit	1.35	1.1	0.18	Loose, mid yellowy-grey silty sand with abundant charcoal.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	3			
Alignment	NW-SE	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.33
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.47	0.46
Max machine depth (m)	0.77	**Natural depth (m OD)**	39.67	40.18

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	4			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.28	0.22
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.42
Max machine depth (m)	0.78	**Natural depth (m OD)**	40.61	41.34

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	5			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.4
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.45	0.38
Max machine depth (m)	0.78	**Natural depth (m OD)**	41.14	41.97

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	6			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.35	0.4
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.35	0.46
Max machine depth (m)	0.86	**Natural depth (m OD)**	41.13	40.18

Summary of archaeological features

Ditches [105] and [108]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
105	105	Cut	Ditch	1	1.62	0.46	Linear in plan, with moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base, running E-W.
106	105	Fill	Ditch	1	1.44	0.3	Moderately compact, mid yellowy-brown sandy silt.
107	105	Fill	Ditch	1	1.22	0.26	Compact, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.
108	108	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	Linear in plan, with moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base, running E-W.
109	108	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	Moderately compact, light yellowy-brown silty sand.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	7			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.38	0.3
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.4	0.3
Max machine depth (m)	0.78	**Natural depth (m OD)**	42.02	42.82

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	8			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.32	0.37
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.52	0.28
Max machine depth (m)	0.84	**Natural depth (m OD)**	42.57	42.85

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	9			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.25	0.28
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.2	0.15
Max machine depth (m)	0.5	**Natural depth (m OD)**	43.5	43.65

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	10			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.32	0.54
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.15	0.16
Max machine depth (m)	0.7	**Natural depth (m OD)**	43.83	42.48

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	11			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.28	0.35
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.21
Max machine depth (m)	0.56	**Natural depth (m OD)**	43.38	43.63

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	12			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.33	0.33
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.28	0.24
Max machine depth (m)	0.61	**Natural depth (m OD)**	43.82	43.27

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	13			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.42	0.27
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.23	0.14
Max machine depth (m)	0.65	**Natural depth (m OD)**	43.78	44.54

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	14			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.32	0.32
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.18	0.15
Max machine depth (m)	0.5	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.12	43.91

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	15			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.4	0.35
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.31
Max machine depth (m)	0.7	**Natural depth (m OD)**	43.97	44.37

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	16			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.4	0.36
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.25	0.18
Max machine depth (m)	0.65	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.4	44.23

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	17			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.31
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.26	0.25
Max machine depth (m)	0.56	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.24	44.7

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	18			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.32	0.32
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.2	0.19
Max machine depth (m)	0.55	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.62	44.42

Summary of archaeological features

Ditch [116] and pits [114] and [120]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
114	114	Cut	Pit	1.27	1.1	0.2	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base.
115	114	Fill	Pit	1.27	1.1	0.2	Loose, mid yellowy-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal.
116	116	Cut	Ditch	1	0.48	0.1	Linear in plan, with sloped sides, gradual breaks of slope and a flat base, running NW-SE.
117	116	Fill	Ditch	1	0.48	0.1	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
118	118	Cut	Pit	0.35	0.35	0.14	VOID
119	118	Fill	Pit	0.35	0.35	0.14	VOID
120	120	Cut	Pit	1.42	1.1	0.37	Sub-circular in plan, with sloped sides, gradual breaks of slow and an uneven base.
121	120	Fill	Pit	0.76	0.5	0.08	Moderately compact mid greyish-brown sandy silt.

122	120	Fill	Pit	1.2	0.86	0.2	Moderately compact mid orangey-brown silty sand with abundant gravel.
123	120	Fill	Pit	1.32	1.1	0.17	Moderately compact dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
124	124	Cut	Pit	1.44	0.66	0.32	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a sloping base.
125	124	Fill	Pit	1.44	0.66	0.32	Moderately compact dark greyish-brown sandy silt.
144	144	Cut	Pit	1	0.4	0.05	Sub-circular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base.
145	144	Fill	Pit	1	0.4	0.05	Moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy silt.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	19			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.31	0.26
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.15	0.29
Max machine depth (m)	0.55	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.15	44.73

Summary of archaeological features

Pit [110]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
110	110	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.45	0.16	Circular in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base.
111	110	Fill	Pit	0.45	0.45	0.16	Loose, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	20			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.32	0.31
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.18	0.18
Max machine depth (m)	0.53	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.64	44.6

Summary of archaeological features

Ditch [130]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
130	130	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.14	Linear in plan, with sloped sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base, running NW-SE.
131	130	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.14	Loose, mid yellowy-brown silty sand.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	21			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.43	0.36
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.42	0.28
Max machine depth (m)	0.85	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.1	44.49

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	22			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.26	0.3
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.2	0.26
Max machine depth (m)	0.56	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.67	44.61

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
142	143	Fill	Pit	1.05	0.8	0.11	VOID
143	143	Cut	Pit	1.05	0.8	0.11	VOID

			End 1	End 2
Trench	23			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.36	0.42
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.28
Max machine depth (m)	0.7	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.46	44.91

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	24			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.32	0.29
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.22	0.16
Max machine depth (m)	0.54	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.98	44.86

Summary of archaeological features

Ditch [135]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
126	127	Fill	Pit	1.1	0.74	0.1	Loose, light greyish-brown silty sand.
127	127	Cut	Pit	1.1	0.74	0.1	Sub-circular in plan, with gentle sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base.
132	133	Fill	Ditch	1	0.62	0.09	VOID
133	133	Cut	Ditch	1	0.62	0.09	VOID
134	135	Fill	Ditch	1	0.92	0.17	Moderately compact mid yellowy-brown silty sand.
135	135	Cut	Ditch	1	0.92	0.17	Linear in plan, with sloped sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base, running N-S.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	25			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.29	0.28
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.2	0.25
Max machine depth (m)	0.53	**Natural depth (m OD)**	45.06	45.41

Summary of archaeological features

Ditch [139]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
138	139	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.24	Compact mid greyish-brown silty clay.
139	139	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.24	Linear in plan, with sloped sides, diffuse breaks of slope and an uneven base, running E-W.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	26			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.55	0.33
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.06	0.18
Max machine depth (m)	0.61	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.82	44.81

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	27			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.46	0.36
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.2	0.2
Max machine depth (m)	0.66	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.94	44.76

Summary of archaeological features

Ditch [113]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
112	113	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	Loose, light greyish-brown silty sand.
113	113	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	Linear in plan, with moderate sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	28			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.5	0.46
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.15	0.22
Max machine depth (m)	0.68	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.84	44.88

Summary of archaeological features

Pit [129]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
128	129	Fill	Pit	2	1	0.5	Loose, dark brownish grey sandy silt.
129	129	Cut	Pit	2	1	0.5	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and sharp breaks of slope, not excavated to the base.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	29			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.33	0.35
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.15	0.15
Max machine depth (m)	0.5	**Natural depth (m OD)**	44.77	44.97

Summary of archaeological features

Ditch [140]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
140	140	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.87	Linear in plan, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base, running E-W.
141	140	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.87	Moderately compact mid orangey-brown sandy silt.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	30			
Alignment	E-W	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.26	0.2
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.25	0.26
Max machine depth (m)	0.51	**Natural depth (m OD)**	45.15	45.07

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	31			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.37	0.32
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.26	0.2
Max machine depth (m)	0.63	**Natural depth (m OD)**	45.21	45.33

Summary of archaeological features

Pit [137]

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
136	137	Fill	Pit	2.42	1.3	0.08	Moderately compact mid yellowy-brown sandy clay.
137	137	Cut	Pit	2.42	1.3	0.08	Circular in plan, with gentle sides, gradual breaks of slope and a concave base.

			End 1	End 2
Trench	32			
Alignment	NE-SW	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.3	0.25
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.2	0.3
Max machine depth (m)	0.55	**Natural depth (m OD)**	45.31	45.38

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

			End 1	End 2
Trench	33			
Alignment	N-S	**Topsoil thickness (m)**	0.28	0.26
Trench length (m)	30	**Subsoil thickness (m)**	0.25	0.28
Max machine depth (m)	0.54	**Natural depth (m OD)**	45.36	45.65

Summary of archaeological features

No archaeological features or deposits present.

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description

APPENDIX 4: LITHICS CATALOGUE

Context	Ref.	Feature	Trench	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake fragment >15mm	Blade: non-prismatic	Unworked burnt stone (no.)	Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
104		Pit 103	2					3	22	Unknown	Nodular	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
111		Pit 110	19						14	Unknown	Nodular	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
111		Pit 110	19	1						Translucent black	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Small, undiagnostic
111		Pit 110	19			1				Translucent black	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Proximal end of a hard hammer struck flake
115		Pit 114	18				1			Translucent black	Thin, rough	Good	Neo-BA	Not systematically produced
115		Pit 114	18		1					Mottled dark grey	Thin, rough	Chipped	Neo-BA	Large, bluish recortication, rather 'squat'
115		Pit 114	18					3	9	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
117		Ditch 116	18	1						Translucent dark grey	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Primary flake, quite 'squat'
123		Pit 120	18					1	7	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
125		Pit 124	18		1					Translucent black	Thin, rough	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Poorly detached, quite 'squat'
131		Ditch 130	20					1	22	Unknown	Nodular	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
131		Ditch 130	20	1						Semi-translucent mid brown	Thermal scar	Chipped	BA-IA	Very wide, quite 'squat'
138	<2>	Ditch 139	25					1	4	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
140		Ditch 140	29		1					Translucent black	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	Very wide, quite 'squat'

APPENDIX 5: Metal Finds

SF No.	Tr	Fill	Cut	Material	Object	Fragment No.	Description	Date	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
1	2			Copper alloy	Ring	1	Oval shaped ring, rectangular in cross-section with convex outer edges.			2.6	2	22.3	2.1	Complete
2	4			Copper alloy & alluminum	Pipe fitting?	1	Machine made, T-shaped tubular fitting, circular in cross-section.	Modern	34.5	19.5	9.8		12.1	Complete?
3	4			Lead	Weight	1	Cast, conical weight with slightly off-centre, vertical perforation. The perforation measures 1.8 - 5.6mm in diameter; being narrowest at the apex.				25.1	15.9 (base)	32.1	Complete
4	3			Copper alloy	munition	1	Possible fragment from the cap of a grenade.	Modern	27.2	29.3	3.2		17.2	Incomplete
5	3			Copper alloy	Fitting	1	Brass plaque , rectangular in plan with one corner removed and concave cut out. Two drilled perforations for attachment. One the front 'T37' is engraved. Possibly a munitions plaque.	Modern	28.1	17.6	1.6		3.7	Complete
6	1			Iron?	Strip	1	Curved strip of flat iron, truncated at both ends.		45.9	12.6	3		2.7	Incomplete

7	7			Stainlees steel & bakelite	Knife	1	Cutlery knife with stainless steel tanged blade, curved at tip and bone handle, rectangular in plan. Royal military crest on knife blade saying 'warrented sheffield cutlery'. Blade bent.	Modern	237	21.4	1.9		51.8	Complete
8	12			Lead	Waste	1	Casting spill, interior of the spill is L shaped in profile indicating the spill set around the corner of an object.		39.9	11.7	17.7		47.5	Complete
9	10			Lead	Weight	1	Cast, discoidal shaped weight with off centre perforation measuring 10.8mm in diameter. Rectangular in cross-section.				6.4	25.8	21.5	Complete
10	26			Copper alloy	Coin	1	Milled halfpenny for George III. Obv: bust right and 1807 below. Rev: seated Britannia	1807			1.9	28.4	8.6	Complete
		123	120	Glass	vessel	1	Fragment from a colourless and transluscent vessel. The fragment is curved in profile. The exterior surface is pitted. Some iridescence and flaking evident on the surfaces.	Pmed	18.5	15.8	2.4		0.9	Incomplete

APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL FLOTS

Sample Number	1	2	3
Context Number	104	138	141
Feature Number	103	139	140
Volume of flot (milliliters)	2350	6	20
% Assessed	25	100	100
Volume of residue (liters)	18	19	19
FLOT RESIDUE:			
Charcoal			
Charcoal >4mm	4		
Charcoal 2-4mm	4	3	3
Charcoal <2mm	4	4	4
Carbonised Seeds			
Poaceae (2-5mm)	1		
Vicia sp.			1
Other plant macrofossils			
Modern plant material	1	2	2
Intrusive seeds	2	1	1
Roots/ tubers	2	2	3
Molluscs			
Terrestrial molluscs	1	3	2
Shell fragments		3	2
Other remains			
Insect remains	2		1
Coal	1	1	1
Black vitrified material	1	2	
Animal Bone	1		1
HEAVY RESIDUE:			
Charcoal			
Charcoal >4mm	2		
Charcoal 2-4mm	3		2
Finds			
Struck flint		1	
Animal bone		1	

CBM	1	2	2
Industrial Waste			
Hammerscale residue	Y		

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant.

.

19 APPENDIX 7: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

LAND SOUTH OF DISS ROAD, BOTESDALE SUFFOLK

PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
BENNETT HOMES

April 2020

Lanpro

Planning + Development | Design Studio | Archaeology + Heritage

Project Reference: 2079/01

HER Parish Code: TBC

Event Number: TBC

Document Prepared by: Paul Gajos

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Lanpro on behalf of Bennett Homes (the client) and details the methodology for undertaking a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching of land south of Diss Road, Botesdale, Suffolk in accordance with conditions attached to planning consent for residential development of the site (Mid Suffolk Council application No. DC/17/02760). This document alone will not fully discharge the archaeological conditions but forms the first stage of the required works. Should the evaluation detailed in this document identify archaeological remains that require further investigation, those works will be detailed in a separate WSI.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The study site is situated to the south of Diss Road and north of Mill Road on the eastern edge of the village of Botesdale (centred at NGR TM 0517 7606; see Figure 1).It is bounded to the north by Diss Road and residential properties along Park View, to the west by Chapel Lane and by agricultural fields to other sides. The study site currently comprises parts of a single agricultural field.

2.2 The site lies on a gentle north facing slope, dropping from a height of c. 47m at the southern corner to c.41mAOD at Diss Road. The geology of the study site comprises chalk overlain by Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup sand and gravel across much of the site with Lowestoft Formation diamicton in the southeast corner of the site (BGS, 2020).

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Outline Planning Permission for residential development of the site has been granted by Mid Suffolk Council subject to the fulfilment of a number of planning conditions. The archaeological conditions state:

15. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

No development shall take place on site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.

b. The programme for post investigation assessment.

c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.

d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

g. Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets.

16. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Provision shall be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

3.2 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have produced a brief for the first stage of archaeological works which is to comprise a trial trench evaluation amounting to c.5% of the site by area (Appendix 1). The WSI details the scope of works and methodology to be employed. Should the trial trenching identify significant archaeological remains that require further mitigation a separate brief and WSI will be issued.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The following is taken largely from the background provided in the brief with some corrections and additional information from online sources. A full HER search will be undertaken by the appointed archaeological contractor and included in the trenching report.

4.2 Though Botesdale is a large village in north central Suffolk it grew through the medieval and Post medieval periods as, ecclesiastically, a hamlet of Redgrave and only gained civil parish status in 1866. However a fair is recorded at Botesdale in the 13th century and a market by 1792 which in all probability had an earlier origin signifying a historic role as a local centre.

While no mention is noted of the population in 1086 in the Domesday Book or in the 1327 tax return 58 taxpayers are recorded in 1524. The village has a compact settlement layout along the The Street which until recently was the A 143 linking Bury St Edmunds to north central Suffolk before the bypass to the south was built and Botesdale has seen moderate growth continuing through the recent past. The site is located on the edge of the area of the Medieval settlement of Bottisdale (BOT 028).

4.3 Within the area sherds of medieval pottery (BOT 001, BOT 003, RKS 028), Roman coins (RKS 006), Roman lead spindle whorl (RKS 019), Roman pottery (RKS 022), and post medieval pottery and roadside pits (RKS 030) have been found. A Roman pottery kiln was also found in the area of the Medieval settlement c.400m southwest of the site in a black earth deposit with a large quantity of pottery (BOT 002). A further evaluation at Osmond House, The Street, (BOT 026). produced two pits, one with pottery wasters of the medieval period, suggesting a kiln site close by.

4.4 A scatter of prehistoric and medieval artefacts were located during an evaluation c.200m north of the study site (BOT 015). This scatter included worked and burnt flints, medieval pottery (coarseware and glazed), a silver coin, and a bronze medieval buckle. In the same area an evaluation found a post-medieval ditch, pit, and residual medieval pottery (BOT 030). Further to the west of the study site (c.300m) a site referred to as "Back Hills" revealed evidence of multiple periods of activity (BOT 004). Neolithic flints, Roman pottery and an iron object, 2 Saxon urns (1 complete, 1 broken), Medieval pottery, and Post Medieval pottery were found. A single early Saxon pit was found during an evaluation c.200m to the north of the study site, which is believed to have been an outlying pit, somewhat removed from the core of settlement (BOT 039).

4.5 The HER, and the brief, refer to late Saxon pottery and a substantial deposit of redeposited sand and gravel from the AD 1204 town ditch being found at BOT 025, c.10m to the west of the study site. However, upon reading of the report which this record is based upon it is clear that it actually refers to a site in Ipswich rather than Botesdale. This has been confirmed by Cotswold Archaeology (formerly Suffolk Archaeology) who undertook the works and stated that a single 'prehistoric' pit was the only feature of archaeological interest to be uncovered (R. Gardner pers com).

4.6 The eastern part of the study site was subject to a geophysical survey in 2015 (BOT 035). The survey detected two possible ditches of unknown date and a concentration of ferrous debris that comprises the backfill of a pond or small quarry pit. A shallow depression, perhaps indicating another small quarry pit, was observed to lie slightly beyond the south-western boundary of the survey area.

5 RESEARCH DESIGN

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation trenching will be to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the need for any further archaeological mitigation in advance of development. Depending on the results of the evaluation, a decision on the need for further work will be made by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and would be subject to an additional brief and WSI.

5.2 This evaluation aims will be achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
- To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and to provide information for accession to the Suffolk HER.

Research Framework

5.3 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by:

- *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)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

5.4 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's *Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage* (SHAPE) first published in 2008.

6 STANDARDS

6.1 All work will be undertaken to fully meet the requirements of all nationally recognised guidance for such work, including standards laid down by the former English Heritage (now Historic England) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

6.2 The programme of archaeological evaluation will be managed in line with the standards laid down in the Historic England guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2015) and the MoRPHE *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)* (2008), as well as to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 16: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'). All excavation will be undertaken using recording standards detailed in the ***Archaeological Field Manual*** (MOLAS 1994).

6.3 Of particular relevance to the programme of works are –

- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a)
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014b)
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014c)
- *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014d)
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (English Heritage 2008)
- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003)
- *SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019a)
- *SCCAS Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019b)

7 METHODOLOGY

Project Initialisation

7.1 Lanpro will inform the SCCAS at least ten working days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.

7.2 The archaeological contractor (TBC) will contact Suffolk HER prior to the start of fieldwork to obtain an HER Parish Code and an Event Number, which will be quoted on all documentation connected to the project. The HER Parish Code will be used as the accession number on all archive material (paper, digital and physical).

7.3 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.

Fieldwork

7.4 The archaeological evaluation will initially comprise the excavation of 33 trenches measuring 1.8m by 30m, covering an area of approximately 5% of the site. The trenches have been positioned to provide a wide sample across the site and to assess the potential for the survival of as yet unknown buried archaeological features.

7.5 An additional contingency, comprising 180m of trenching by length, is required to be held in reserve should archaeological remains be encountered that require further investigation in order to meet the aims of the evaluation.

7.6 Topsoil across the trenches will be stripped using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless, flat bladed, grading bucket measuring at least 1.8m wide, down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural sub-soil. Spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefact, and topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Metal detecting will also be conducted over the surface of all exposed features before the end of each working day as a countermeasure to 'nighthawking'.

7.7 All excavation by mechanical excavator will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision, by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist, with one archaeologist responsible for monitoring each excavator.

7.8 Should the excavation of the trenches reach the limit of safe working depth without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology, provided this will have no detrimental effects upon archaeological deposits. Where depth of excavation is required to be greater than 1m, suitable stepping will be employed.

7.9 All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be cleaned and excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features. All features will be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits.

7.10 Any excavation, by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ. No machine excavation of archaeological deposits or features will be undertaken without agreement from SCCAS.

7.11 There will be a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes), should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For linear features, minimum 1m wide slots should be excavated across their width. For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested by the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer).

7.12 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

7.13 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the evaluation. Metal detecting of trench locations should be carried out before trenches are excavated, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened. Any metal finds will be located using survey-grade GPS and metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.14 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained, bagged and labelled according to their context. Finds of significant interest will be given a 'small finds' number, and information on their location in three dimensions will be entered on a separate pro-forma sheet. No finds will be discarded without assessment by an appropriate finds specialist, and/or the approval of SCCAS.

7.15 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation. All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered.

7.16 Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All plans will be tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid with levels given to above OD.

7.17 A photographic record, utilising high resolution digital photography of a minimum of 10 megapixels and in RAW format, will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:

- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork
- the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork
- the layout of archaeological features within each trench
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections
- groups of features where their relationship is important

7.18 All photography will follow the archaeological contractor's guidance which conforms to industry best practice (ADS 2013 and HE 2015b). Images will be converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All images will have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the image.

7.19 Following excavation and recording of any archaeological remains, and with the agreement of SCCAS, the evaluation trenches will be back-filled with the previously excavated spoil.

Palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy

7.20 Soil samples will be taken from all suitable features or deposits for palaeoenvironmental sampling. This will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from every securely sealed and hand-excavated context, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble).

7.21 Bulk samples will comprise representative 40 litre samples. Where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts where necessary, as well as any significant industrial residues.

7.22 If buried soils or other deposits are encountered, column samples may be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Environmental material will be stored in a controlled environment and specialists consulted during the course of the work if necessary.

7.23 The post-excavation processing of all palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the former English Heritage's (now Historic England) publications *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists* (2006) and *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011).

Human remains

7.24 The client, the Ministry of Justice and SCCAS will be informed if human remains are found. Disturbance of human skeletal remains will be kept to a minimum. Any human remains encountered will be accurately recorded in plan to identify the date and character of the remains, including in situ examination by a palaeopathologist, but no further investigation will occur and the remains will be covered and protected. Human remains will only be removed 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.

7.25 Removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate government and environmental health regulations, in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and after obtaining a Section 25 exhumation licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice. If required a qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist will undertake site visits to discuss the recording and assist in the removal of any human skeletal remains.

7.26 Human remains will be processed as part of the post-excavation assessment following national standards and guidance, including English Heritage (2004), Brickley and McKinley (2004) and the Church of England/English Heritage (2005).

Scientific dating

7.27 The recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological dating will be sought, if appropriate.

Other finds

7.28 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner during the excavation and post-excavation stage and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (1990) and the CIfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c).

7.29 If required, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the *First Aid for Finds* guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998). In accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage's MoRPHE PPN3 (2008), significant iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment.

7.30 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be effected immediately, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (and the act's amendment of 2003 to include prehistoric objects such as Bronze Age metalworking hoards and other non-precious metal items), after discussion with the client and SCCAS. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer will also be informed within 14 days upon the discovery of Treasure.

7.31 Ownership of any finds recovered from the archaeological works rests with the landowner except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, Burial Act 1857). However, Lanpro will seek to obtain 'in principle' agreement from the landowner to donate the recovered artefacts to the recipient museum (subject to statutory laws concerning human remains and treasure trove). Should the landowner not wish to donate the finds they must provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects) to the satisfaction of SCCAS.

Unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries

7.32 Should unexpectedly extensive, complex or significant remains be uncovered that warrant, in the professional judgment of the archaeologist on site, requiring more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of the WSI, the scope of the WSI will be reviewed and an appropriate strategy agreed with SCCAS.

7.33 In the event of a review of the WSI being required, Lanpro will contact the client and SCCAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter. This is likely to require an on-site meeting between the relevant stakeholders to review the archaeological remains on-site and identify a way forward. Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including SCCAS and the client.

Plant and equipment

7.34 The archaeological contractor on site will be responsible for the provision of all required welfare, plant and health and safety equipment.

8 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

8.1 The post-excavation assessment work will comprise the following:

- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork
- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate
- cataloguing of photographic material
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Finds requiring specialist conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists

8.2 Unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared, conforming to SCCAS requirements and to published regional standards.

8.3 The report will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author / originating body, client's name and address
- full contents listing
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation
- a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- a description of the archaeological background to the site including a HER search (search number to be quoted in the report)
- a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation
- a description of the findings of the evaluation
- site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches
- section drawings of the excavated archaeological features
- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features
- a full context list
- the OASIS reference and summary form
- A copy of this WSI as an appendix

8.4 The results of the work will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER. It will include, where relevant, examination of all readily available cartographic sources to record evidence for historic or archaeological sites and history of previous land uses. Where relevant and permitted, photographs, photocopies or traced copies will be presented in the report. This will also incorporate an assessment of the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

8.5 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, will be presented to SCCAS for approval within six weks of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS for inclusion in the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report. Where appropriate, a copy of the approved report will be sent to the local archaeological museum. A digital vector trench plan will be included with the report, compatible with industry standard GIS software for integration in the Suffolk HER.

8.6 Where positive results are drawn from the evaluation, a summary report will be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It 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 the sooner.

9 ARCHIVING

9.1 The archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including all digital and paper records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent and will comply fully with the SCCAS guidance *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019b).

9.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long–term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), the Historic England guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2015) and in accordance with recipient museum deposition guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long–term storage.

9.3 Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will include the following work:

- the site record will be checked, cross–referenced and indexed as necessary
- all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum

- all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix
- all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff

9.4 An OASIS form will be completed for the project and an electronic copy of the final report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

10 STAFFING

10.1 Paul Gajos (MCIfA; Director, Lanpro) will be in overall charge of the management of the project on behalf of the client.

10.2 A contractor to carry out the works has yet to be decided. The contractor will, however, be responsible for undertaking the archaeological evaluation trenching and post-excavation assessment reporting.

10.3 The site archaeologists will have appropriate experience. The project officer and supervisors will be first aiders and all site staff will have current CSCS cards (archaeological technician).

10.4 All site staff will be trained and experienced in the use of metal detectors on archaeological excavations.

10.5 This document will be updated with details of the contractor and their specialists upon appointment.

11 TIMETABLE

11.1 SCCAS will be given ten working days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this WSI. They will be free to visit the site at any time by prior arrangement with Lanpro.

11.2 Excavation and recording of trial trenches is anticipated to involve a maximum of two weeks fieldwork on-site with two to three archaeologists.

11.3 A report will be produced within six weeks of completion subject to the complexity of any archaeological features or finds encountered.

12 MONITORING

12.1 The aim of monitoring is to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this WSI, and to the satisfaction of the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer.

12.2 Paul Gajos of Lanpro (MCIfA; Director, Lanpro) will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the client.

12.3 SCCAS will be regularly informed about any developments during the fieldwork and post-excavation and will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this WSI.

12.4 SCCAS will be responsible for considering any changes to the scope of works. Any such alterations will be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

12.5 At the time of writing it is not known whether there will be any restrictions in place relating to working practices and the Covid 19 pandemic. It may, therefore, be necessary to undertake remote monitoring. Should this be the case the following will be provided to SCCAS:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS trench plans showing what is present in each trench – with context numbers included
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Text stating which features environmental samples have been taken from
- Trench shots from each end of the trench
- Photographs of trench sections
- Photographs of features
- A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number.
- Photographs taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved

13 INSURANCE

13.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m.

14 HEALTH AND SAFETY

14.1 All works will be undertaken in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice, and the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015.

14.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices and will be CSCS certified. At least one First Aider will be present on site at all times.

14.3 A site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken, recorded and provided to Lanpro prior to the commencement of work on site.

14.4 Regular audits of health and safety practices will be carried out during the course of the project by Lanpro and the archaeological contractor in consultation with the site workforce. Toolbox talks on health and safety issues will be conducted at minimum weekly intervals and/or after changes in working practices or identification of new threats/risks. The risk assessment will be reviewed and updated as necessary. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.

14.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features will be recorded by photography at a safe distance.

14.6 Trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.

14.7 Where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard will be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose.

14.8 All staff will receive a health and safety induction prior to starting work on site to be provided by the archaeological contractor, and visitors to the site will receive an induction as required.

14.9 The archaeological contractor will provide all staff on site the with copies of all health and safety documentation. Plant operators will be required to produce evidence of qualification within an industry accepted registration scheme. Sub-Contractors health and safety performance will be kept under review and action taken if necessary.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS 2017, British Geological Survey website, *www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/home.html* (last accessed March 2020)

Brickley M. and McKinley J. I. (eds.), 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 7

Church of England/English Heritage, *2005 Guidance for the Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*

CIfA, 2014a *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

CIfA, 2014b *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*

CIfA, 2014c *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

CIfA, 2014d *Code of Conduct*

English Heritage, 2004 *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*

English Heritage 2006 *Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists*

English Heritage, 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation*

English Heritage, 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

Glazebrook, J., 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*

Glazebrook, J., 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*

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

Historic England, 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*

Medlycott, M., 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*

MOLAS, 1994 *Archaeological Field Manual*

Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994 *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections*

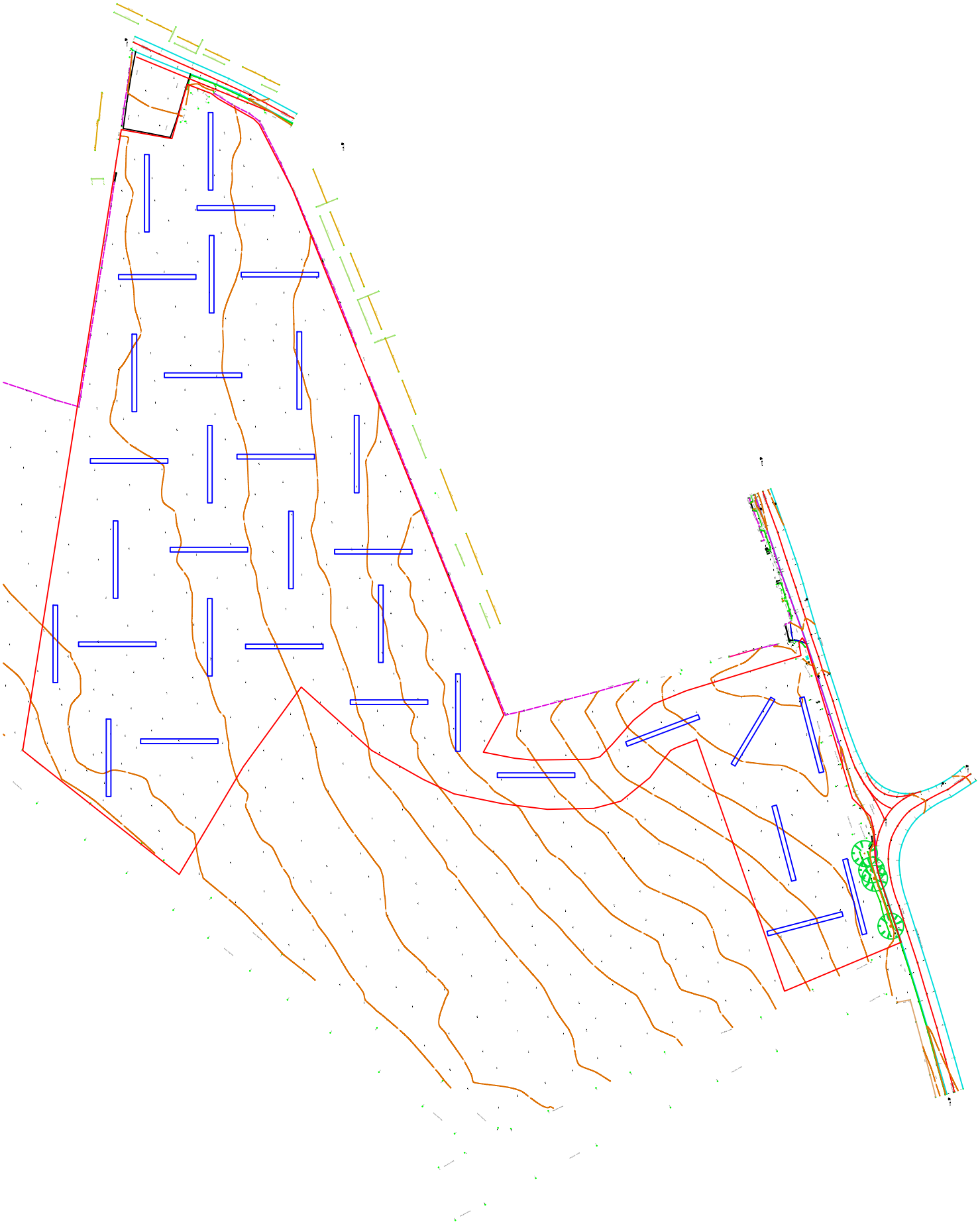
SCCAS, 2019a, *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

SCCAS, 2019b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition,* Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long–term storage*

Watkinson, D. And Neal, V., 1998 *First Aid for Finds*



Appendix 1: Suffolk County Council Brief

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Growth, Highways and Infrastructure
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land to the south of Diss Road, Botesdale

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Mid Suffolk District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/17/02760
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 0517 7606
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Erection of up to 69 dwellings, open space and associated infrastructure
AREA:	***3.53 ha***
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Gemma Stewart Senior Archaeological Officer Tel. : 01284 741242 E-mail: gemma.stewart@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	14th April 2020

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

15. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.

b. The programme for post investigation assessment.
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

16. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 15 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2019. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

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

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 adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.

1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, 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 for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

2.1 The development area is located to the south of The Street and to the east of Mill Road, Botesdale on chalk formation bedrock geology and sand and gravel superficial deposits at roughly 40m AOD.

2.2 The application area is situated in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), just outside of the historic settlement core of Botesdale (HER ref BOT 028). On the western edge of the development area archaeological investigations identified Middle Saxon to early medieval pits and part of the 1204 AD town ditch (BOT 025). Geophysical survey on the eastern edge of the site identified possible pits and ditches (BOT 035) but to date these have not been ground truthed. Prehistoric and medieval finds have been discovered to the north west of the development area (for example, BOT 015), with Roman and Saxon finds further west (BOT 004). In addition, to the north east is Redgrave Park, Saxton's map of 1575 (RGV 022). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.

Planning Background

3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

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

4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is **1765m²**. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, which should take into account adjacent archaeological investigation results and using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a maximum of 30m in length and a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances

can be demonstrated; this will result in ***c***. **990m** of trenching at 1.80m in width. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy. Appropriate provision should be made for this eventuality and include **180m** contingency for judgemental trench use, should this prove necessary in the field.

4.4 The trial trenches will be excavated to the depth of the geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first.

4.5 **All** features must be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Investigation slots through all linear features must be **no less than 1m in width**. Discrete features must be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or found to be deep. The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) is recommended to gain information from very deep deposits/features and should be available in the staff tool kit. Machine assistance may be required for very large/deep features and should be shown as a contingency arrangement in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

4.6 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.

4.7 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

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

5.2 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and review the progress of reports and/or archive preparation.

5.5 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. The archaeological contractor must give SCCAS ten working days' notice of the commencement of ground works on the site and a monitoring visit must be booked with SCCAS prior to works commencing on site. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

5.6 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS for approval.

5.7 SCCAS should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

5.8 If the archaeological trial trench evaluation is undertaken when SCCAS are not able to attend site visits in response to Suffolk County Councils coronavirus (Covid-19) guidelines the WSI will need to include SCCAS' remote monitoring requirements. Please note that these requirements will continuously be updated in line with government guidance. To ensure that the up to date remote monitoring requirements are included in the WSI please contact SCCAS at the time of WSI production.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

6.5 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, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**

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

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

6.8 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.

6.9 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***. It should 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 sooner.

6.10 **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 2019 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2019.

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' ***Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*** (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

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

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.

20 APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: preconst1-406627

Project details

Project name	Land South of Diss Road, Botesdale
Short description of the project	The evaluation consisted of the excavation of thirty-three no. 30m evaluation trenches, a total of 990 linear meters of trial trench. Three pits were identified as being of possible Prehistoric date, in Trenches 2, 18 and 19. A ditch terminus in Trench 18, which produced a struck flint was possibly of Prehistoric date. The finding of these pits fits in with the picture of scattered prehistoric activity in the wider area, for example Neolithic flints were found at neighboring site land at Back Hills, Botesdale (BOT004), c. 300m to the west. A pit and ditch uncovered in the southern half of the site date to the Post-medieval period. The ditch recorded in Trenches 25 and 29 corresponded to a footpath marked on an 1885 1st Edition OS map of Botesdale, and so is likely part of a field system that dates at least as far back as the Post-medieval period. The evaluation also identified several undated ditches and two pits. These ditches represent field boundaries/drainage ditches.
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2020 End: 11-11-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BOT053 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINTS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"""Sample Trenches"""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BOTESDALE Land South of Diss Road, Botesdale
Postcode	IP22 1DB
Study area	3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0517 7606 52.343685204223 1.01238279477 52 20 37 N 001 00 44 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40m Max: 45m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Central
Project brief originator	Gemma Stewart
Project design originator	Lanpro Services
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Ben Hobbs
Type of sponsor/funding body	Bennet Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
	"Context sheet","Drawing","Section"

Paper Media available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land south of Diss Road, Botesdale, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McIntosh, R.
Other bibliographic details	R14328
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	A4 book
Entered by	Peter Crawley (pcrawley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	26 January 2021

OASIS:

P C A

PCA CAMBRIDGE
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM
THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON
UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK
OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370 410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH
QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01603 863 108
e: norwich@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK
UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485 490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER
5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

PCA 25 years
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY 1993-2018

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA