

**Archaeological Evaluation at
Priory Farm, Mutfordwood Lane,
Carlton Colville
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TM 497 897

Planning Application No: DC/12/1362/FUL

HER no: CAC053

Oasis No.: 165508

Prepared for:

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Mosscliff Environmental

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trenching on land at Priory Farm Mutfordwood Lane Carlton Colville Suffolk, between the 10th and the 11th of December 2013. This was in advance of the erection of a solar panel array. The work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Monk of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated the 26th of February 2013.

Three linear trenches 30.00m long x 1.8m wide were excavated to cover two specific areas of archaeological potential. Two trenches were allocated to target and locate the curvilinear feature shown on the north-east corner of the site as shown in the geophysics report (anomaly 3). The third trench targeted the anomalies shown on the Strata can report as (4), a possible pit complex. A GPS machine was used to locate as accurately as possible the features and the respective trenches to locate them. Upon inspection of all three trenches, no archaeology was encountered except a natural feature thought to be an extinct, small river valley.

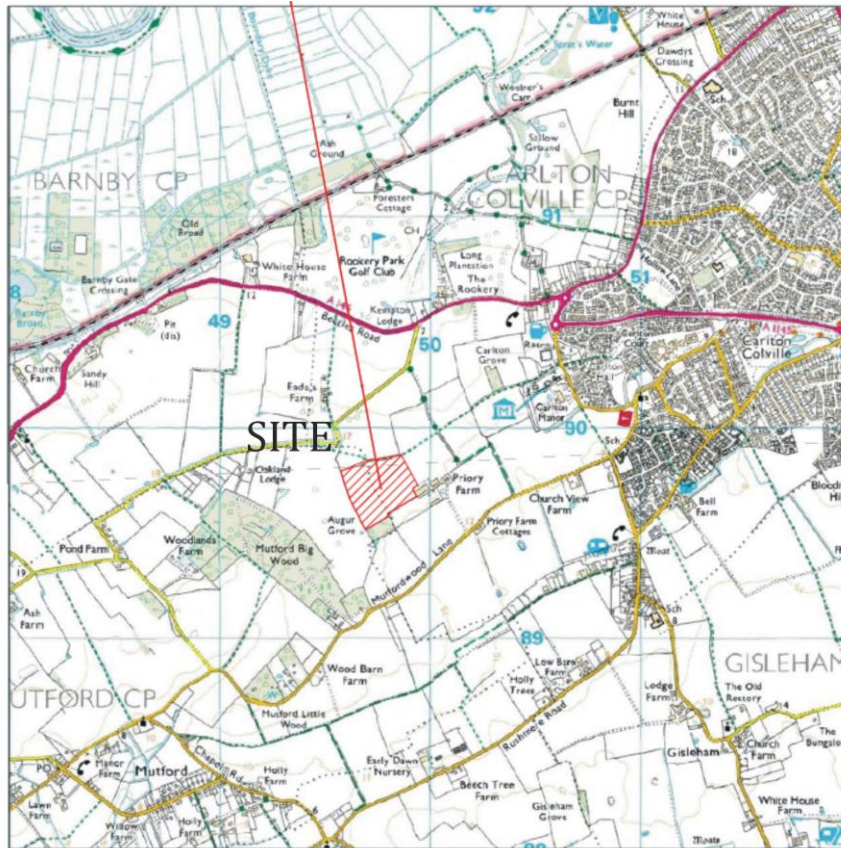
1. Introduction and Planning Background

1.1 An application has been made by the client, Mosscliff Environmental for the construction of the erection of a solar array on land at Priory Farm mutfordwood Lane Carlton Colville Suffolk (TM 497 897). The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). This sets out the requirements for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made.

1.2 The Waveney Local Plan (1996) and Interim Local Plan (2004) have been wholly superseded by the Waveney Local Development Framework: while stating that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important archaeological features and sites, outlines the process to be followed in order that the archaeological importance of a site may be determined and mitigation strategies put in place if necessary. As a result of the application, and to comply with planning policy, an archaeological evaluation was commissioned from Archaeoserv – DP Archaeological Services. Research was undertaken at the Suffolk Records Office Ipswich and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record office was consulted. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Suffolk HER and an on-line report will be made available with the Archaeological Data Service/project oasis.

2. Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TM 497 897

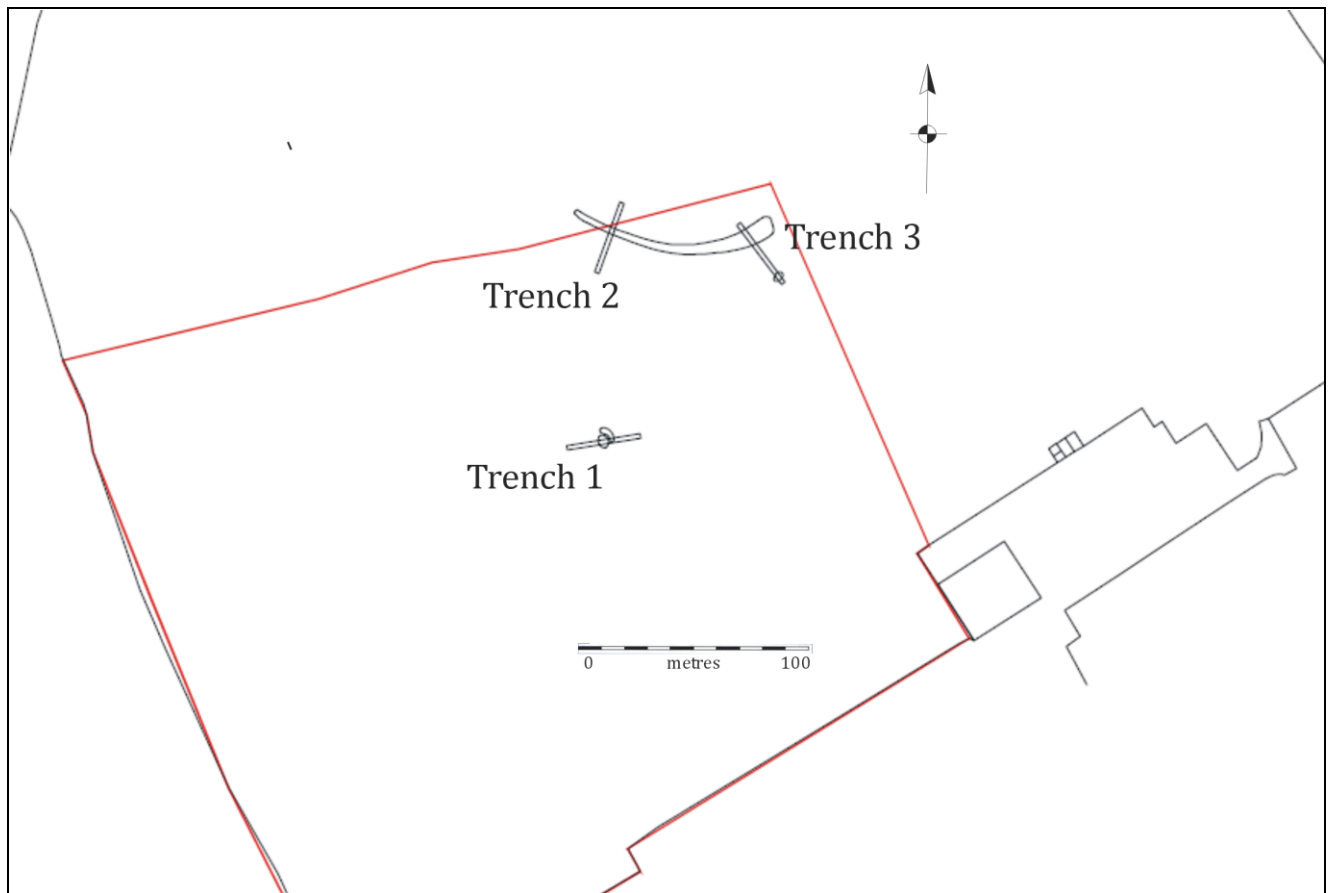


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Figure 1. Location of the site at Carlton Colville

The site lies between Mutford village and Carlton Colville, a southern suburb of Lowestoft, Suffolk. The area under development is currently 7.4 ha of open arable farm land; there are presently two wind turbines in the northern area of the site.

3. Results



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Figure2. Trench Locations at Priory Farm, showing anomalies targeted by trenches

3.1 Fieldwork

A plan of all three trenches was drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections were drawn to a scale of 1:20.

A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project.

A full photographic archive was produced consisting of colour slide, monochrome print and digital at 10 million pixels resolution, and will form part of the site record to be curated at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

Site plans and sections were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report.

All features were described in detail with an overall statement of the potential for further work.

The evaluation was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to IFA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

3.2 The Evaluation Trenches

Trench 1

Trench 1, orientated west-east in the southwest corner of the site was 30 m long by 1.8 m width; maximum depth 0.90m and was opened to reveal no archaeology. The deposit model was as follows: a topsoil layer (001) of dark-brown plough soil to a maximum depth of 0.32m. The base of the trench was natural drift geology (002) of yellowish-grey silty clay.

Trench 2

Trench 2, orientated northeast–southwest located to intersect the anomalie was 30m long by 1.8m width; maximum depth 0.80m and was opened to reveal no archaeology. The deposit model was as follows: a topsoil layer (001) of dark-brown plough soil to a depth of 0.44m, below this was (002) the natural drift geology of yellowish-grey silty clay.

Trench 3

Trench 3, orientated northwest-southeast was opened to reveal the anomalie interpreted as a palaeochannel, once forming a small river valley. The deposit model was as follows: a topsoil layer (001) of dark-brown soil to a depth of 0.30m, below this the palaeochannel or natural valley, the fill of which consisted of a light yellowish-brown silty deposit (003) and was recorded to a depth of 0.60m and was sampled for environmental analysis. At the base of the trench and the deposits was the natural drift geology (002) of greyish-yellow silty clay (see fig. 3 for levels and sections).

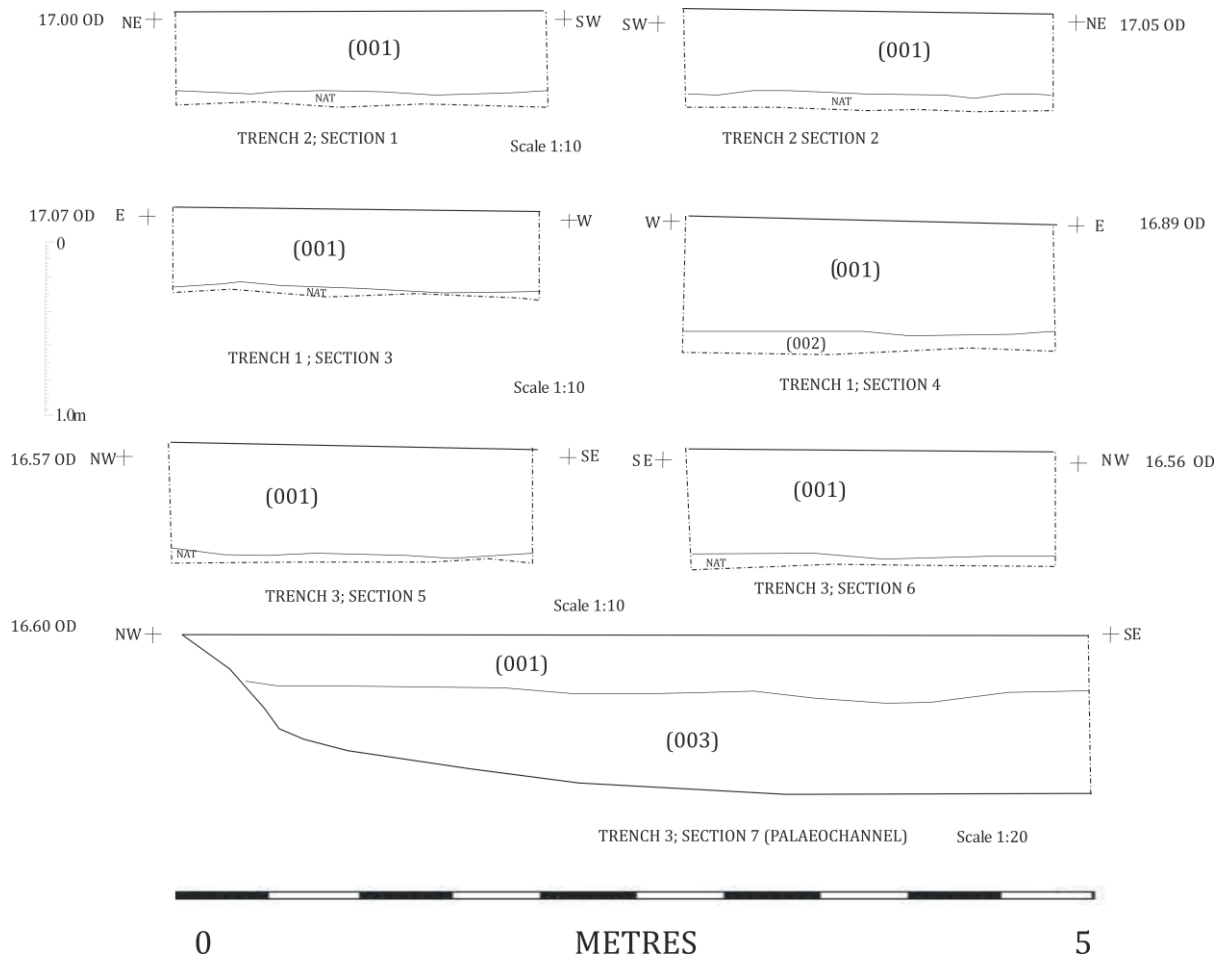


Figure 3. Trench Sections

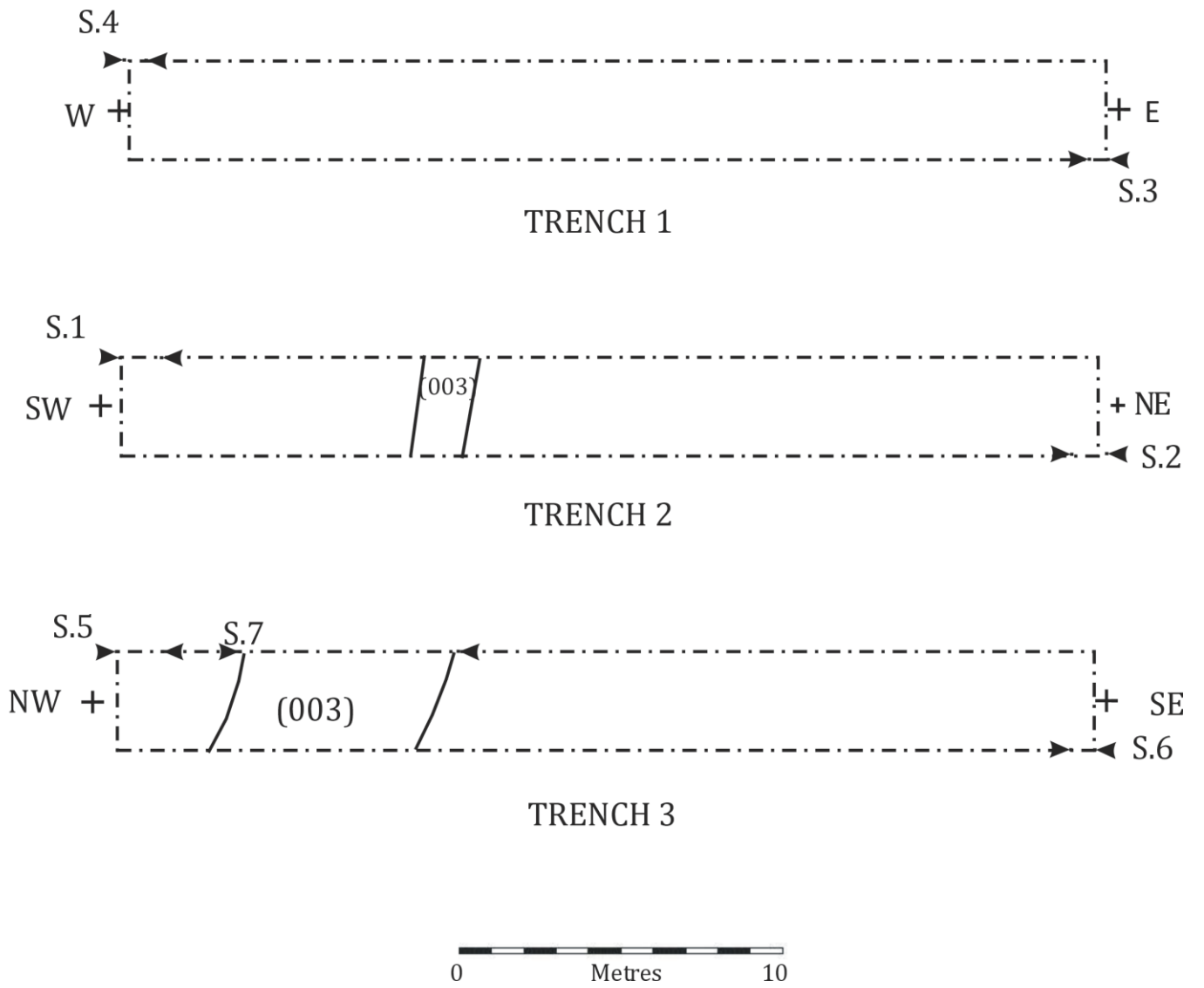


Figure 5. Plan of Trenches

4. Environmental Sample Results

Introduction and method statement by Anna West SCC

A single 20 litre sample was taken from a fill (xxxx) from a palaeochannel. The sample was processed in order to assess the presence of plant or insect remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts were noted. Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. No artefacts/ecofacts were recovered from these residues.

Results

The majority of the flot was made up of fibrous rootlets and grass stems with small quantities of terrestrial snail shells. No insect remains were present within the flot.

The only charred plant remains were small quantities of wood charcoal which were highly commuted and were too small to be of use for species identification or radio carbon dating. No other plant macro fossils were identified within the flot material except a single Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.) specimen, this was un-abraded and is likely to be a modern contaminant which was intrusive within the sampled deposit.

Conclusions

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material as it would offer little extra information of value to the results of the evaluation.

5. Interpretation and Discussion

In January of 2013 a geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan (Stratascan report: Priory farm, 2013, Desalle, T., 2013). The report identified a number of anomalies, mainly to the north-eastern corner of the site, of possible archaeological origin. Three trenches targeted the anomalies, thought to be most likely of archaeological origin using a GPS machine for maximum accuracy. The prime target was a curvilinear feature, which was inspected by trenches 2 and 3. Upon opening the trenches it was apparent that the feature was of a natural origin and not archaeological, being a dry river valley or palaeochannel. A single environmental sample was taken to confirm the composition of its fill; the result of which showed that no archaeological material, except for some small quantities of commuted charcoal residues, were present within the sample.

Trench 1 also confirmed that no archaeology was present at the location of two smaller anomalies to the south-west. The resulting evaluation proved that no archaeology was present within the trenches excavated. This does not rule out the potential for any archaeology existing on the site as the results of any geophysics results are not totally conclusive.

6. Conclusion

The evaluation was successful in showing that no archaeology was present within the areas sampled and it is therefore unlikely that any archaeological features will be affected by the current development proposal. However, the presence of any archaeology existing on this site cannot be ruled out with any confidence. The site development may still disturb archaeological remains hitherto undiscovered and this could be considered when the development takes place.

7. Archive Deposition

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.

8. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Lucy Boulton of Mosscliff Environmental who commissioned and funded the archaeological work.

This report for archaeological evaluation was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work.

The author would like to thank Tim Schofield of Britannia Archaeology who assisted with the field element of this project.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1990; sheet 176

Desalle, T., 2013, Stratascan Report: *Priory Farm Carlton Colville Geophysical Survey*

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

ONLINE REFERENCES

PastScapes <http://www.pastscape.org/homepage/index.htm>

Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excavation, general site view, from the south



Plate 2. Sample Section 1. Trench 2



Plate 3. Sample Section 2., Trench 2



Plate 4. Sample Section 3., Trench 1



Plate 5. Sample Section 4. , Trench 1



Plate 6. Sample Section 5. , Trench 3



Plate 7. Trench 2, general shot from the west



Plate 8. Trench 1 general shot from the south



Plate 8. Trench 3, general shot from the south



Plate 9. Natural feature (003), (palaeochannel) from the west

**Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at
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November 2013

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Non-technical summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching in advance of the erection of a solar panel array. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Monk of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 26th February 2013.

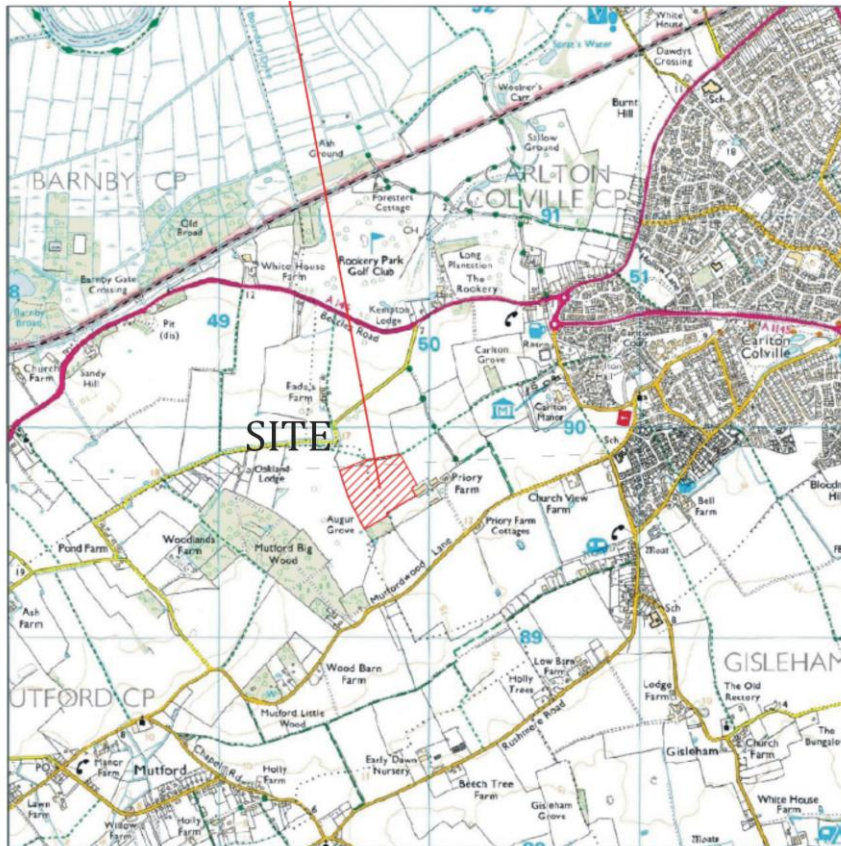
The application lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The development site is situated within the area defined as being the location

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief will be sought in standards for '*Field Archaeology in the East of England*,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008; and Medlycott, M., 2011.

1 Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Reference: TM 497 897

1.1 *Geology:* (BGS 176). The published surface geology of this area of Suffolk is glaciofluvial drift and chalky till deposits



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Figure 1. Location of the site at Carlton Colville

1.2 The site lies between Mutford village and Carlton Colville, a southern suburb of Lowestoft, Suffolk. The area under development is currently 7.4 ha of open arable farm land, there are presently two wind turbines in the northern area of the site.

2 Planning Background

The planning application, DC/12/1362/FUL has been made to Waveney District Council, for the erection of a solar panel array on 7.4 ha of land at Priory Farm, Mutfordwood Lane Carlton Colville Suffolk (TM 497 897). The condition for archaeological work is a pre-condition to the application before it is decided by Waveney District Council.

In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the condition states *"No development shall take place within any part of the application site until the applicant, or developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority."*

Reason: To allow proper investigation and recording of the site, which is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.

The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Interventions

A Geophysics survey was carried out by Stratascan in January 2013, the results of which highlighted a number of potential archaeological features within the development area. Of particular note is a large curvilinear anomaly recorded within the north-east corner of the site, which is possibly of prehistoric origin and is identified as anomaly 3 in the geophysics report.

Excavations at Blood Hill Carlton Colville, c 1km east of the present development proposal was carried out in 2007 by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services, which identified a number of prehistoric features. Previous work on the site was in the form of an evaluation which also confirmed the presence of prehistoric features.

3.2 Historical Background

In the past Wrentham has been called Wrancham, Wrantham, Wretham and Wrettingham. It was mentioned in the Domesday Book. In 1086 the whole of the lands of Wrentham were held by William de Warrens of Varennes, who was one of William the Conqueror's great knights who fought at the Battle of Hastings, 1066.

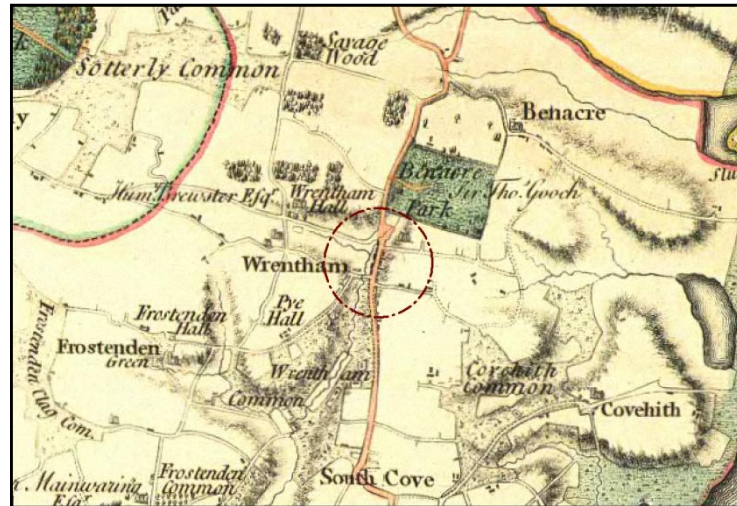


Figure 2. Hodskinson's map of Wrentham, 1783



Ordnance Survey Licence 100047655

Figure 3. Historic Environment Monuments Map

4. Methodology of Evaluation

4.1 This specification has been prepared incorporating information from, a geophysics report carried out by Stratascan; data from the available sources from the Suffolk Records Office and the Historic Environment Office and consultation of the relevant planning policies to produce a baseline assessment.

4.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

4.3 A Risk-Assessment will be carried out in consultation with the site developer (Mosscliff Environmental Ltd)), to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

4.4 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological find of significance, will be based upon result of the evaluation and will be subject to an additional specification.

4.5 This evaluation will identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, 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. Also, to establish the potential of the survival of environmental evidence. Sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practises, timetables and orders of costs.

4.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP 2). Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental evidence. Any further excavation required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCCAS/CT to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage. The developer or DPAS will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, to enable the archaeological work to be monitored.

The Evaluation Trenching

4.7 Three linear trenches 30.00m long x 1.8m wide will be excavated to cover the area of the curvilinear feature shown on the north-east corner of the site as shown in the geophysics report (anomaly 3). The trenches will be positioned to target the feature mentioned, particularly the wider butt end to the east end of the curvilinear with the remaining two trenches planned to intersect the midway and western end of the feature (fig.2) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors.

4.8 The Excavation will be by mechanised using a toothless 'ditching bucket'. A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenching shown above and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins. The top soil will be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface.

4.9 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil will be examined for any archaeological material.

Figure 4. Plan of Trench location

4.10 The top of the first archaeological deposit will, if necessary, be initiated by machine, but further cleaning will be done by hand. The excavation of any archaeological deposits will be continued by hand unless it can be shown that there will be no loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist, taking into account the nature of the deposit.

4.11 As in all evaluation excavation work there is the need to cause the minimum of disturbance to the site so that significant archaeological features e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

4.12 For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min) will be excavated across their width.

4.13 For discrete features such as pits, 50% of their fill will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

4.14 Sufficient excavation will be made 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. All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 or 1:20 on a plan. Any stratigraphic sequences encountered will be recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Any structures, for example, hearths, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated and recorded in plan and by single context recording where required.

In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features in plan will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded.

4.15 All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

4.16 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.17 All contexts will be recorded using numbered context sheets containing descriptions and sketches of the deposits and finds that might be encountered.

4.18 Best practise will be employed to allow for the sampling of archaeological deposits. All archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for the potential of the site, taking, at a minimum, 40 litre bulk samples (using sealable containers designed for the purpose) or 100% of smaller features. These containers, before leaving site, will be clearly marked by the site team showing from which context they were taken. Environmental samples will be sent to the relevant specialist for flotation and analysis resulting in the specialists report for inclusion into the final report. Where waterlogged `organic` features are encountered, advice will be sought from a geoarchaeologist or environmental specialist, and if necessary, will be invited to the site to consider all options available. This should include the extraction of monolith samples, whether by the site team or the specialist. If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

4.19 Should it be deemed necessary, the guide to sampling Archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L & Wiltshire., P.E.J., 1994). A guide to Sampling Archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) will be consulted. Copy held for viewing by SCCAS/CT. Advice will also be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

4.20 Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character

4.21 Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation, this will be undertaken by Mr D Payne or other staff given the task.

4.22 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

4.23 The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the County HER

4.24 Proper respect will be accorded any disturbed human remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities. The client will make contingency for a Licence to disturb the remains, and DPAS will inform SCCA/CT before any removal takes place.

4.25 All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (Molas) standards.

4.26 The project will be managed and undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) with extensive experience in undertaking archaeological evaluations. One further site assistant, with the relevant experience, will be appointed as deemed necessary.

4.27 The Post excavation work will be carried out in part by Dennis Payne along with the appropriate specialists that may be appointed for this project.

4.28 A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to work starting, as well as after completion of the work using black and white photographs, colour transparencies and high resolution digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

4.29 Finds will be conserved where required.

4.30 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

5 Aims and objectives of the project

5.1 To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

5.2 To comply with SCCAS/CT request for an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process (pre-determination of application) for the new development.

5.3 To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

5.4 To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the targeted area together with its likely extent localized depth and quality of preservation.

5.5 To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

5.6 Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

5.7 To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

5.8 Research questions allied to this project will focus upon previous local archaeological work such as that from the Blood Hill excavation (SCCAS 2007) which identified the presence of pre-historic Round houses and related features, located immediately to the south of Carlton Colville, c 1 km east of the present site. The site may be linked spatially and or temporally with that located at Blood Hill and further evidence of prehistoric settlement will add to that already learnt from the excavation there.

6 Health, Safety and Environment

6.1 A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project.

6.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation.

6.3 Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

7 Back Filling & Reinstatement

Backfilling of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

8 Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive

All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage by the archaeological service Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to SCC to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all such artefacts.

In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

9 Monitoring arrangements

9.1 Curatorial responsibility lies with Suffolk County Council Archaeology (Conservation Team). They are to be notified of each stage of work. They will be notified in advance of the date of works on the site (minimum of five days).

9.2 Access is required to the site at all reasonable times to allow for monitoring by SCCA/CT or their agents and ARCHAEOSEV -DPAS.

9.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

10 Archive preparation and deposition

The archive will be presented to the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Department, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, to the standards as laid out in their specification/brief. This will respect the ``SCCAS Archive guidelines, 2010`` for the county store, being the intended depository.

11 Reporting procedures

11.1 The report will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities. A summary report will be produced with the final report. A draft of the report will be submitted to Rachael Monk (SCCAS/CT) for approval.

11.2 The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation.

11.2A A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000) and Medlycott, M., 2011.

11.3 An opinion may be given within the report for further evaluation or excavation work based upon the findings. A mitigation strategy will be written to how best preserve any archaeological deposits or finds encountered.

11.4 Reports on specific areas, for example, ceramic or bone evidence will be included within the report to allow for a fully informed interpretation of any archaeology encountered. Sufficient detail will be placed upon the specialists findings to permit a detailed of assessment of the finds, including tabulation of data by context, including non-technical summaries.

11.5 One copy will be sent to the client.

One copy will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation team.

One copy will be sent to the Mid Suffolk District Council Conservation officer.

In addition a summary report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

A CD Rom will be submitted of the report.

12 Publication and dissemination

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the specification written by Rachel Monk of the Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

13 Other factors (including contingency)

13.1 Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

13.2 Contingency will be expected of the client for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the evaluation.

13.3 Contingency will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Dennis Payne or his agents.

13.4 Contingency will be expected of the client in the event that human remains are discovered in the course of the trench excavations.

14 Resources

The evaluation will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (HONS); Sarah Bates BA MIFA and Tim schofield HND BSC PIFA and any additional staff as necessary using standard archaeological field techniques.

Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the trench excavations.

15 Insurance statement

Public indemnity of £1,000,000 with Towergate Insurance is in place for this project.

16 Copyright

Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

17 Ownership

17.1 It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the brief be donated with the archive.

17.2 All material deemed Treasure Trove will be subject to the investigations of the Coroner.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1990; sheet 176

Desalle, T., 2013, Stratascan Report: *Priory Farm Carlton Colville Geophysical Survey*

Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

Appendix 1: Consultant specialists

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Archaeoserv-DPAS and where required, specialist analysis and advice from:-

Barnett, Dr. Sarah	Luminescence Dating
Biddle, Justine	Animal Bones
Bishop, Barry	Lithics
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils (Geoarchaeologist Holly, Duncan
Cowgill, Jane	Slag /metal working residues
Crummy, Nina	Roman Metalwork
Doig, T	Drainpipes, underground structures, social history
Duhig Corrinne	Human bones
Fletcher, Carol	Medieval ceramics
Fosberry Rachel	Environmental
French, Dr. C.A.I	Soil micromorphology
Goffin, Richenda	Post Roman Pottery
Murphy, Peter	Environmental advice
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery
Precious, B	Roman Ceramics
Seeley, Paul	Iron Age pottery
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval ceramics
Atkins, Robert	Medieval-post-medieval bricks

