

**Archaeological Evaluation at
Waylands - 2 All Saints Road Creeting St Mary
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TM 096567

Planning Application No: 0718/14

HER no: CRM 083

Oasis No.: 186188

Prepared for
Shaun Harrison

Prepared by
Archaeoserv
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

Dennis Payne BA (Hons) AIfA
Tudor House
Church Road
Westhorpe
Stowmarket
Suffolk, IP14

September 2014

Contents

Summary

1. Site Location and Description.....	2
2. Planning Background.....	3
3. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
4. Cartographic Information.....	5
5. Results.....	6
6. Interpretation and Discussion.....	9
7. Conclusions.....	9
8. Archive Deposition.....	9
9. Acknowledgements.....	9

Summary

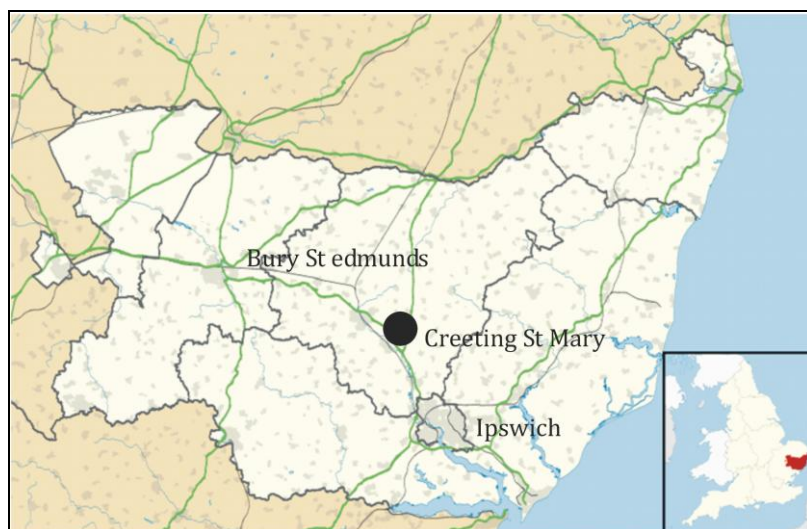
An archaeological evaluation was carried out by two trial trenches on land at Waylands 2 All Saints Road Creting St Mary **Suffolk**, on the 11th of August 2014. This was in advance of the erection of two new dwellings. The work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated the 23rd of July 2014.

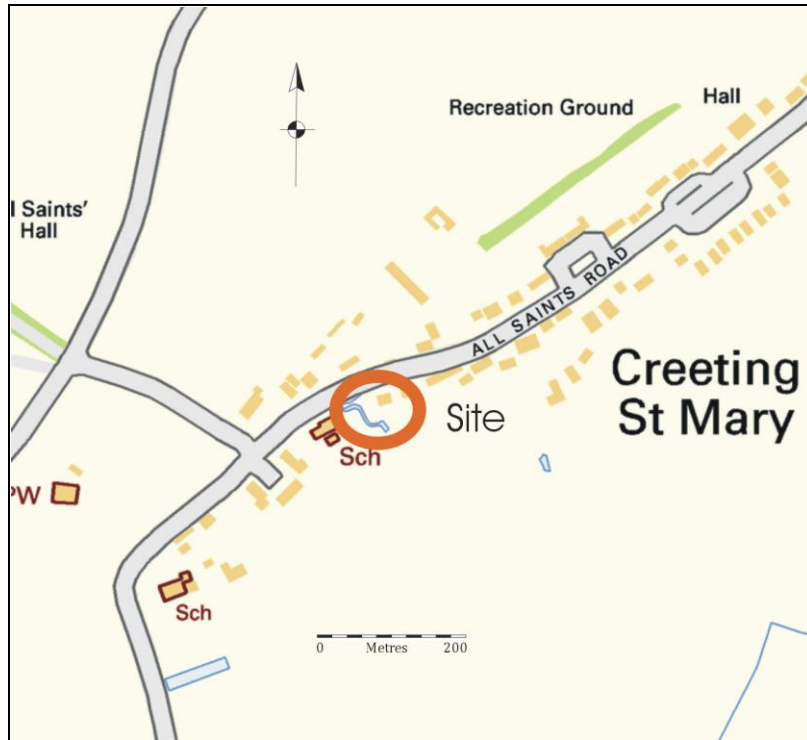
Two linear trench 10.00m long x 1.8m wide were excavated to cover the footprints of the two dwellings. No archaeology was located.

1 Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Reference: TM 096567

1.1 *Geology:* The local geology is made up from chalky, pebbly, sandy clay (BGS 190).





Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Location of Creting St Mary and Site

1.2 Creting St Mary is 2 miles north-east of Needham Market. The site lies in the centre and within the historic core of the village, close to the moat and school.

2

2 Planning Background

The planning application 0718/14, was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of two dwellings at Waylands 2 All Saints Road Creting St Mary Suffolk (TM 096 567).

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).

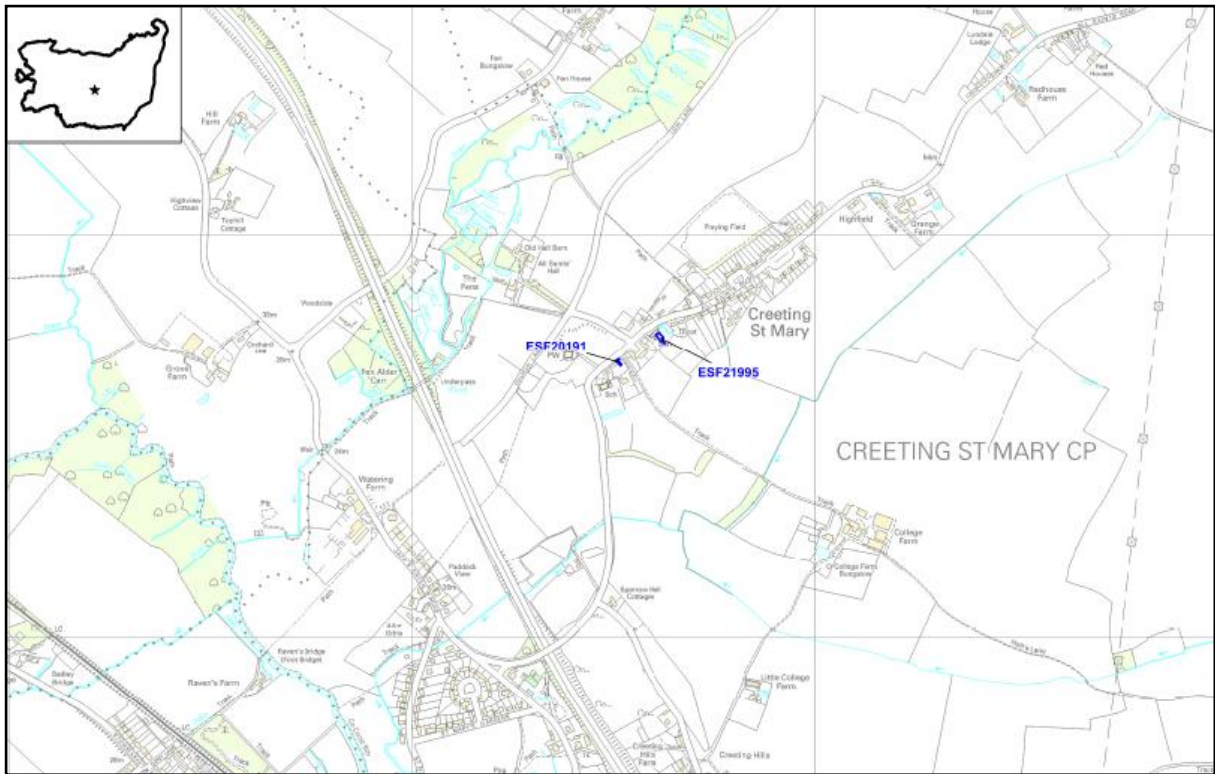
3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The development site is on the edge of a medieval moated enclosure (CRM 011). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location, given the proximity to known remains.

3.2 Archaeological Interventions

Monitoring of groundworks at Creeting St Mary CEVAP School, revealed no archaeology (Newman, J., 2013)

A trenched evaluation at Drift Cottage Creeting St Mary (CRM 061) revealed a 17th/18th c. pit and a wall of 19th c. date (Newman, J., 2010).



Ordnance Survey Licence 100047655

Figure 2. Historic Environment Monuments Map showing two interventions

3.3 Historical Background

Creting St Mary (formerly West Creting) 'in the Stow Hundred was originally known as Crettinga - 'settlement of the family of Cretta' plus church dedication. Once a single parish it became known as Creting Magna and Creting Parva in 1327 and later embraced the parishes of St Mary all saints and St Olaves'. (Birch, M., 2003).

3.4 The Domesday Book of 1086 lists Creting as: Osgot, a free man, held 30 acres before 1066 as a manor; one small holder, Algyth, held half an acre, worth 1d (Morris, J., ed., 1986). William White records Creting as : three parishes, in which the houses are intermixed, and form a straggling village – containing 512 inhabitants, of whom 286 are in All Saint's, 196 in St Mary's and 30 in St Olave's.' (White, W., 1844).

4. Cartographic Information



Figure 3. Hodskinson's map of Creting St Mary, 1783

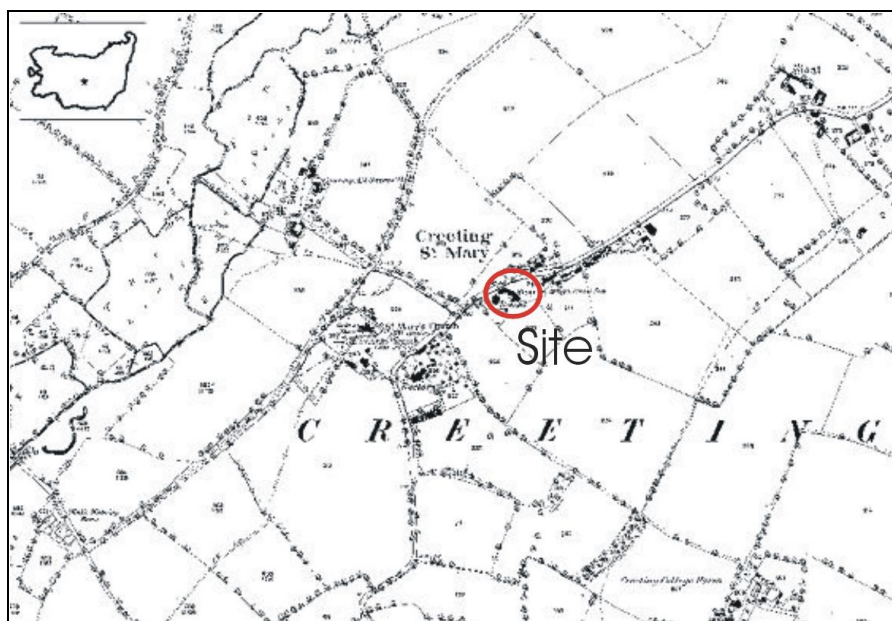


Figure 4. 1st ed. O S map of Creting

5. Results

5.1 Fieldwork

5.11 Trenches 1 & 2 was drawn to a scale of 1:50; a section for each was drawn to a scale of 1:20.

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

5.13 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.

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

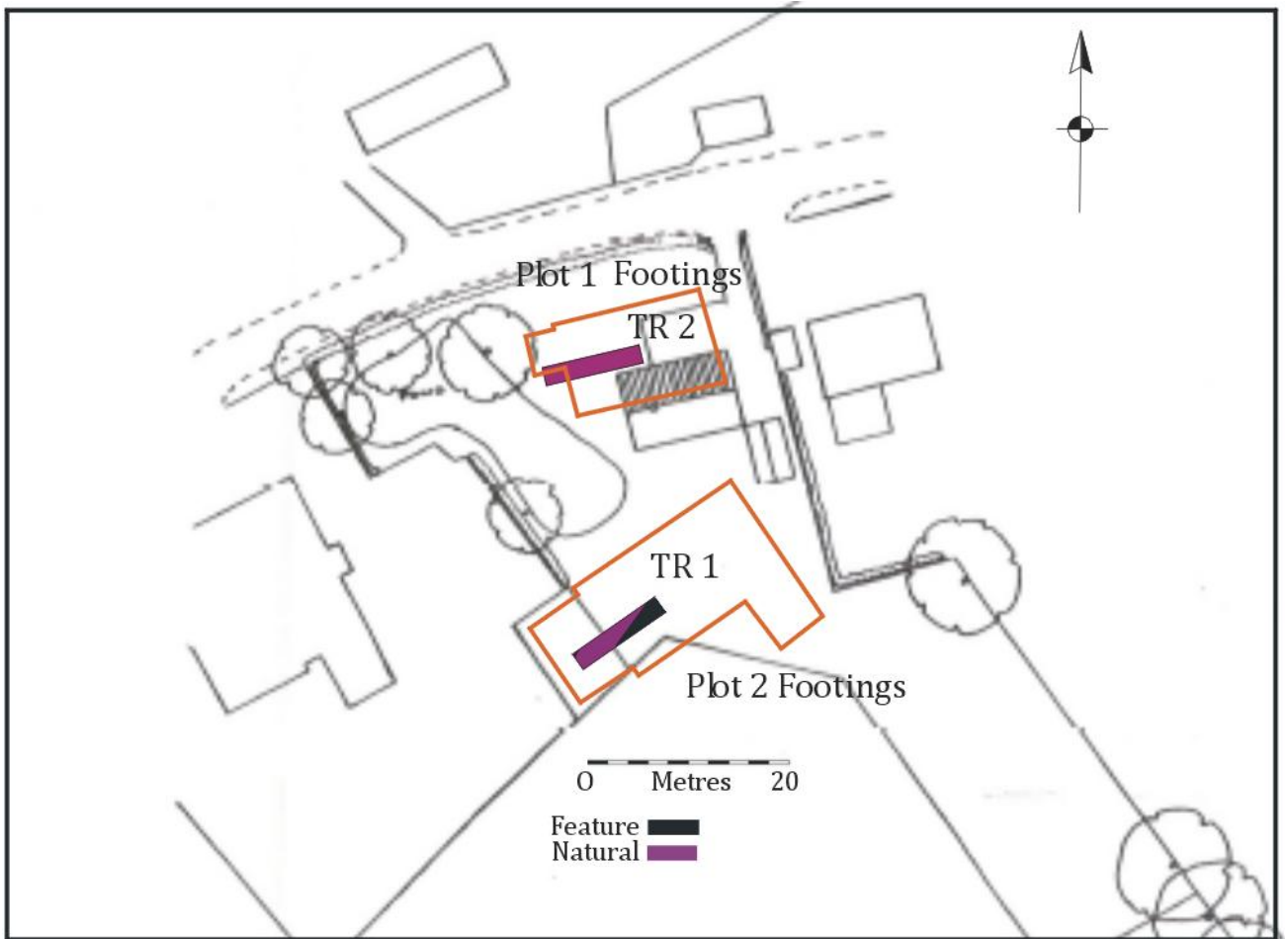
5.15 All features were described in detail with an overall statement of the potential for further work.

5.16 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*. Archaeology. Occ. Paper. 24

5.2 The Evaluation Trenches

5.21 Trench 1, orientated south-west –north-east was excavated over the footprint for the new dwelling (plot 2), measuring 10 m long by 1.8 m wide, to a maximum depth of 0.60 m. The topsoil (1000) was removed to a depth of 0.20m by machine to reveal a light-brown natural of sandy clay (1003); no subsoil appeared to exist here. A small deposit (1005) was noted in the extreme western corner of the trench, this was a dark brown fill that appeared to have a very clear cut [1004]. A further large deposit (1001) of a dark brown silty material was filled with building debris of 19th-20th c. date, the cut for which is [1002]. A sondage was carried out by machine within this feature to ascertain its origin, but appeared to be fairly shallow at 0.40m from the machined level of the trench. No further features or finds were made in this trench.

5.22 Trench 2. Was located in the north of the site, orientated approximately east-west, over the footprint of plot 1, a similar deposit model was found here with the top soil (1000) at only 0.20m depth, this was machined down to deposit (1003) being the natural as described in TR1 at 0.25m depth. No archaeology was noted in this trench.



Ordnance Survey Licence 100047655

Figure 5. Plan of evaluation trenches

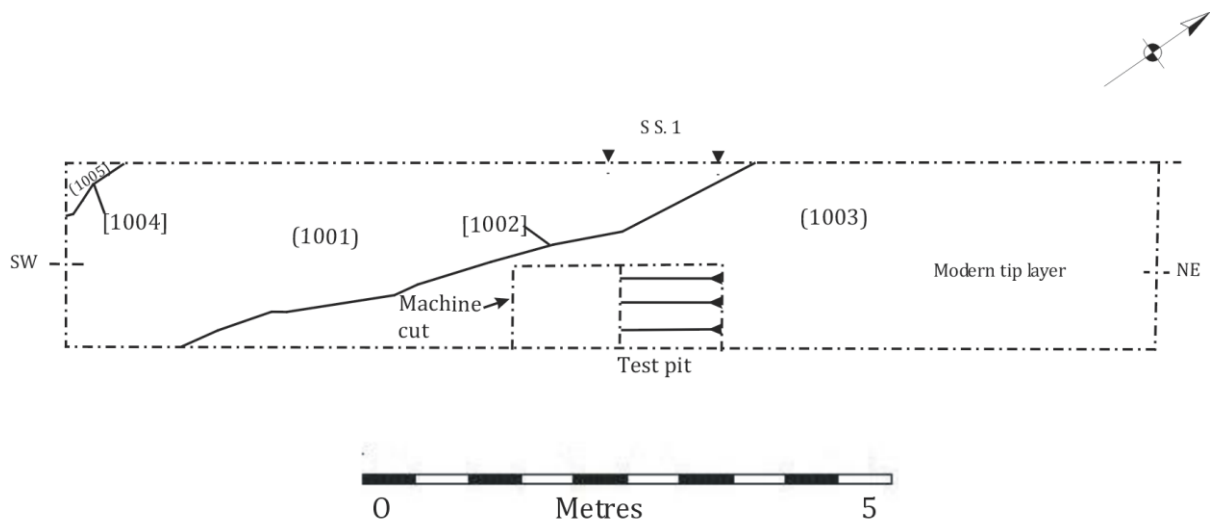


Figure 6. Plan of trench 1 at 1:50

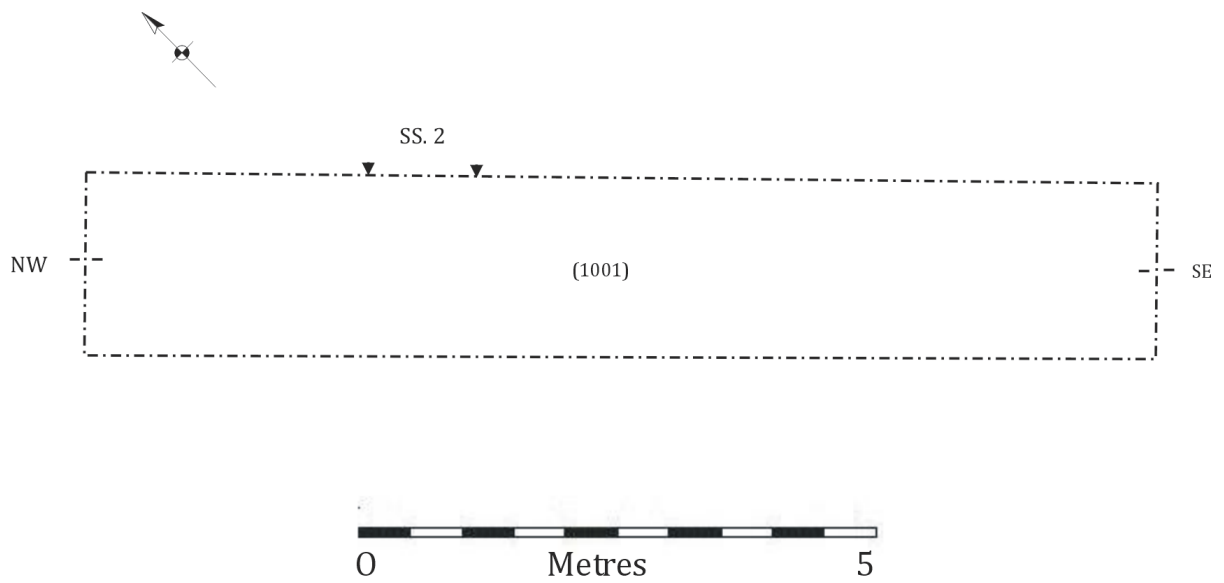


Figure 7. Plan of trench 2 at 1:50

6. Interpretation and Discussion

No archaeology was noted in either of trench 1 or 2 except for a back-filled feature (1003) containing building debris (CBM). This feature may relate to the moat, continuing, which allowed for an entrance to the moat platform; although this would have been very wide for an entrance at 12m (projected) in width. The alternative theory for this deposit is a back-filled pond. The second feature was (1005) but its position does not seem to make much sense in relation to the moat; its purpose remains unclear.

7. Conclusion

The evaluation was successful in demonstrating that no archaeology was present within the area sampled except for the feature containing CBM, and may be a continuation of the moat recorded in the north-west of the site. In spite of the fact that this site lies within the possible medieval core of Creeting St Mary; little or no past activity appears to have taken place on this site. Examples of the moated enclosure to the north are not always found within the medieval core of Suffolk villages (Westhorpe moated enclosure lies outside of the medieval core of the village) and this location may be on the fringes of what was the historic core of the village; Creeting St Mary is quite a dispersed village today and may have been so since Saxon times. It is therefore unlikely that any archaeological features will be affected by the current development proposal and further work on this site is considered to be of no further value from an archaeological perspective.

8. 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>.

9. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr Shaun Harrison who commissioned and funded the archaeological work.

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

Rachel Abrahams of the SCCACT produced the brief for this project.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1990; sheet 190

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

Morris, J., Domesday Book, (Suffolk), Phillimore, Chichester, 1986

White, W, (4th edition), 1884. *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Suffolk*, Sheffield.

ONLINE REFERENCES

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

Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excitation, general site view, from the east



Plate 2. Sample Section, trench 1



Plate 3. Sondage excavated into deposit (1003), Tr 1



Plate 4. Section in sondage of (1003), Tr 1



Plate 5. Trench 1, post-excavation



Plate 6. Pre-excitation site of Trench 2



Plate 7. Sample section in trench 2



Plate 8. Post-excavation of trench 2

**Specification for Archaeological Evaluation at
Waylands - 2 All Saints Road Creeting St Mary
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TM 096567

Planning Application No: 0718/14

HER no: CRM 083

Oasis No.: 186188

Prepared for
Shaun Harrison

Prepared by
Archaeoserv (Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

Dennis Payne BA (Hons) AIfA
Tudor House
Church Road
Westhorpe
Stowmarket
Suffolk, IP14 4SU

July 2014

Contents

1.	Non-technical summary	1
2.	1 Site Geology Location and Description	2
3.	2 Planning Background.....	2
4.	3. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
5.	4. Cartographic Information	5
6.	5 Aims and objectives of the project.....	10
7.	6 Health, Safety and Environment.....	10
8.	7 Back Filling & Reinstatement	10
9.	8 Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive	11
10.	9 Monitoring arrangements	11
11.	10 Archive preparation and deposition	11
12.	11 Reporting procedures	11
13.	12 Publication and dissemination.....	12
14.	13 Other factors (including contingency)	12
15.	14 Resources	13
16.	15 Insurance statement	13
17.	16 Copyright	13
18.	17 Ownership	13
19.	Appendix 1: Consultant specialists.....	15

Non-technical summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching in advance of the erection of two new dwellings. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 23rd July 2014.

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 096567

1.1 *Geology:* The local geology is made up from chalky, pebbly, sandy clay (BGS 190).



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Location of Creting St Mary and Site

1.2 Creting St Mary is 2 miles north-east of Needham Market. The site lies in the centre and within the historic core of the village, close to the moat and school.

2 Planning Background

The planning application 0718/14, was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of two dwellings at Waylands 2 All Saints Road Creeting St Mary Suffolk (TM 096 567).

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).

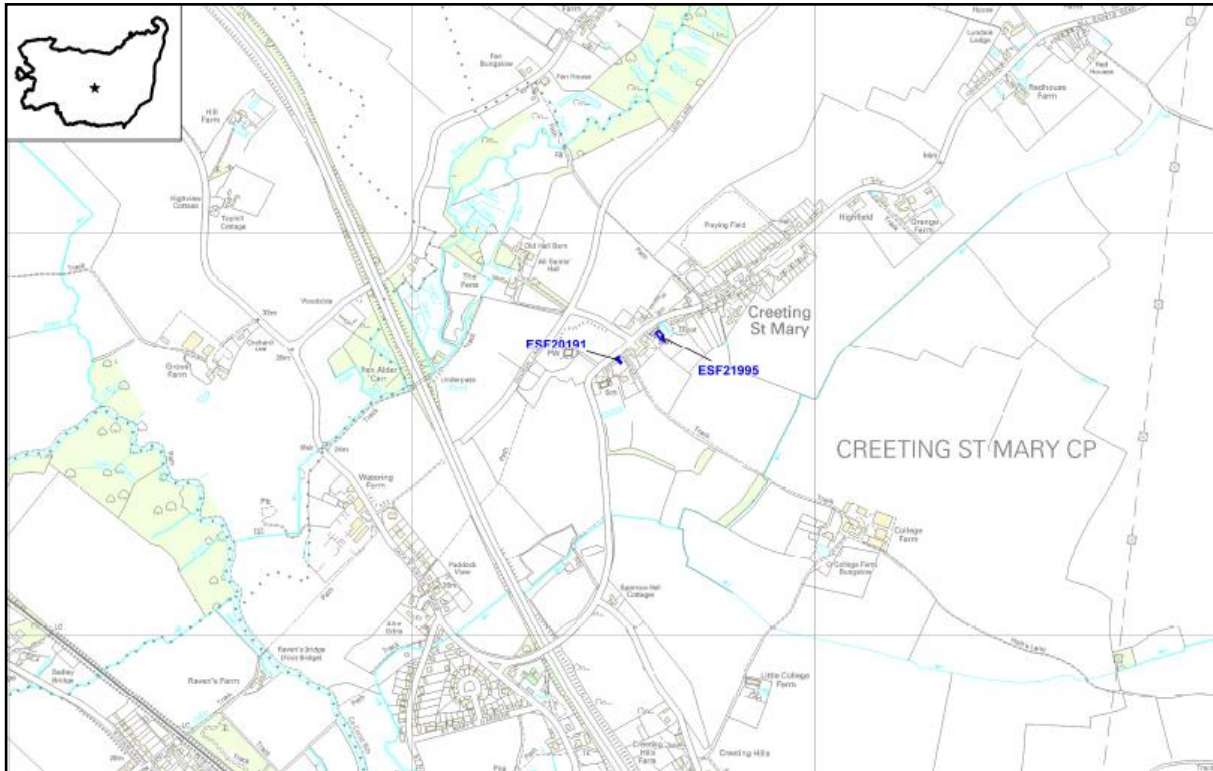
3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The development site is on the edge of a medieval moated enclosure (CRM 011). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location, given the proximity to known remains.

3.2 Archaeological Interventions

Monitoring of groundworks at Creeting St Mary CEVAP School, revealed no archaeology (Newman, J., 2013)

A trenched evaluation at Drift Cottage Creeting St Mary (CRM 061) revealed a 17th/18th c. pit and a wall of 19th c. date (Newman, J., 2010).



Ordnance Survey Licence 100047655

Figure 3. Historic Environment Monuments Map showing two interventions

3.3 Historical Background

Creting St Mary (formerly West Creting) *'in the Stow Hundred was originally known as Crettinga - `settlement of the family of Cretta' plus church dedication. Once a single parish it became known as Creting Magna and Creting Parva in 1327 and later embraced the parishes of St Mary all saints and St Olaves'*. (Birch, M., 2003).

The Domesday Book of 1086 lists Creting as: *Osgot, a free man, held 30 acres before 1066 as a manor; one small holder, Algyth, held half an acre, worth 1d* (Morris, J., ed., 1986). William White records Creting as : *three parishes, in which the houses are intermixed, and form a stragging village – containing 512 inhabitants, of whom 286 are in All Saint's, 196 in St Mary's and 30 in St Olave's.'* (White, W., 1844).

4. Cartographic Information



Figure 2. Hodkinson's map of Creting St Mary, 1783

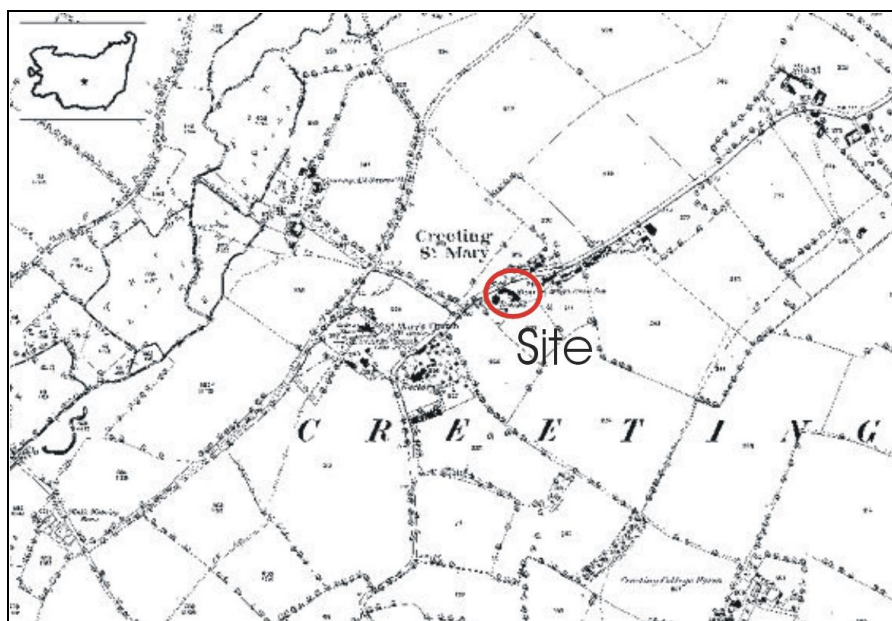


Figure 3. 1st ed. OS map of Creting

4. Methodology of Evaluation

4.1 This specification has been prepared incorporating information of the available sources from the Suffolk Records Office and the Historic Environment Office.

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 owner (Mr Shaun Harrison), 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.

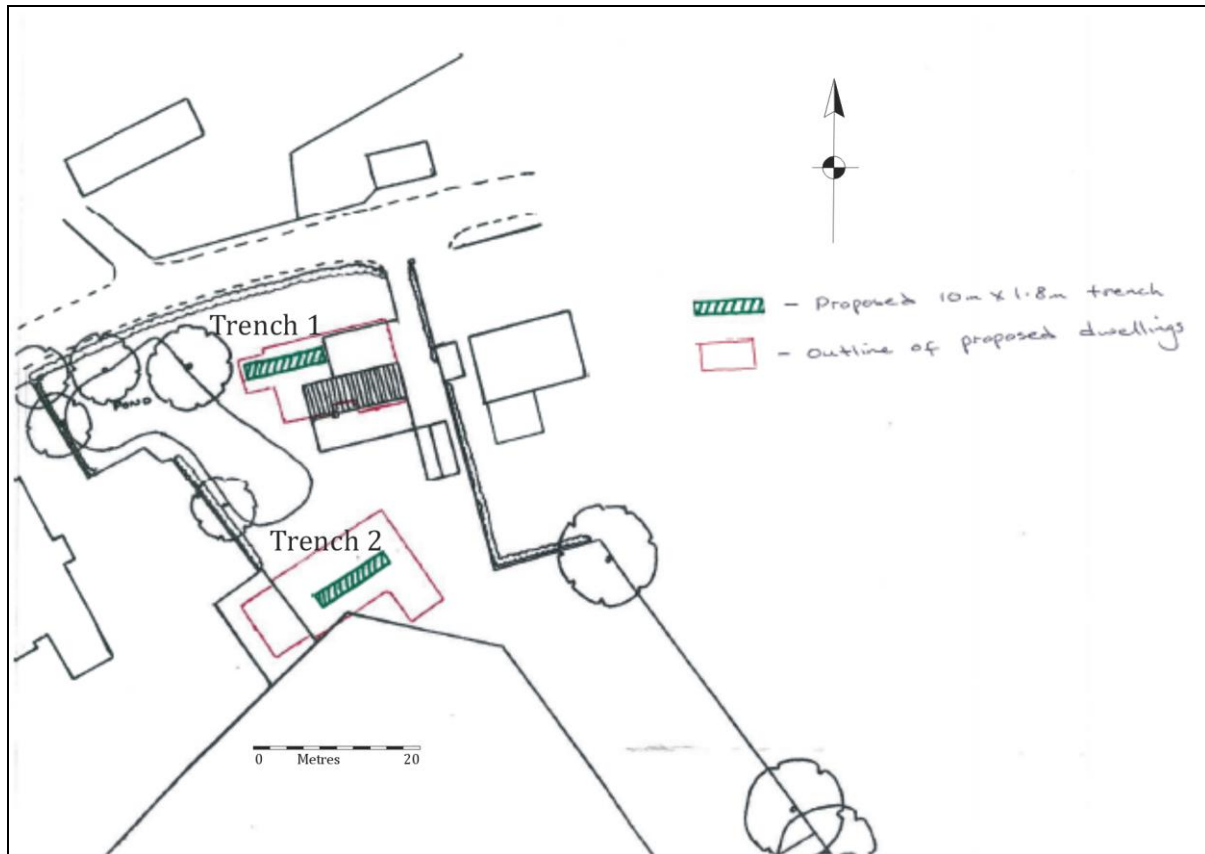
4.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP 2). Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental 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 Trenches

4.7 Two linear trenches 10.00m long x 1.8m wide will be excavated to cover the area of the new development. The trenches will be positioned to target the building footprints as per the trench design (fig.2) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors. As demolition will take place after the evaluation, Trench 1 will be positioned within the footprint of the new dwelling, to one side of the existing building.

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.



Ordnance Survey Licence 100047655

Figure 4. Plan of Trench locations

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) AlFA 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 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 application 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 the potential for finding early medieval deposits relating to origins of Creeting St Mary and any archaeology relating to the moated area adjacent to the site.

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 Abraham (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 Abraham 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) AlfA and 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 and professional indemnity of £2,000,000 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

Birch, M., 2003, *Origins of Suffolk Place-names*; Castell Publishing, Mendlesham, Suffolk

British Geological Society, sheet 190, 1990

Medlycott, M., (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for The East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Morris, J., ed., 1986 *Domesday Book (Suffolk)*, publisher :Phillimore

White, W., 1844, *History, Gazeteer and Directory of Suffolk*; David and Charles Reprints; published by Clarke Doble & Brendon Ltd Plymouth Devon

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
Bates, Sarah	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
Curl, July	Human bones
French, Dr. C.A.I	Soil micromorphology
Goffin, Richenda	Post Roman Pottery; medieval 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
West, Anna	Environmental

