

**Archaeological Evaluation
on land at South Entrance
Saxmundham
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TM 385 629
Planning Application No: DC /15/3197/FUL
HER no: SXM 044
Oasis No.: 213594

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November 2018

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by way of trial trenching; the work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 14th of December 2015.

Five linear trenches 20.00m long x 1.8m were excavated to cover the area of the new development. The trenches were positioned to target the building footprints as per the trench design (fig.5)

During the evaluation, one feature was recorded, a ditch (undated) which was likely to be 19th century.

1. Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Reference: TM 385 629

1.1 Geology: The underlying geology of the site comprises of glaciofluvial drift over Cretaceous sand and or Crag (deep sands). (BGS 191).

1.2 Location: The site is located on the south side of the town of Saxmundham on land adjacent to South Entrance, a road (B1121) which runs out of the town in a southerly direction. The area is relatively flat at 11.60 m AOD with a gradual rise to the centre of the site from the road at 11.00 m AOD. The area is currently vacant with a mix of commercial and domestic properties surrounding the site.

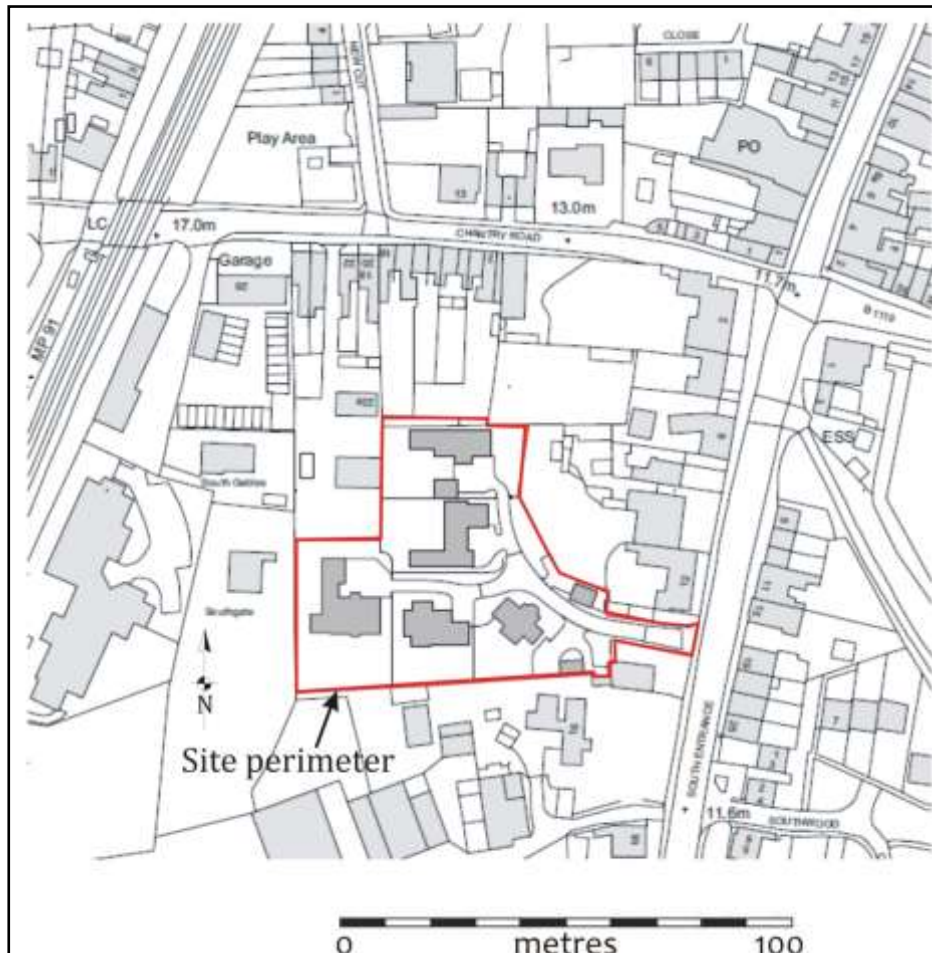


Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Site location in Saxmundham

2. Planning Background

2.1 The planning application (DC /15/3197/FUL) was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council, for the erection of five dwellings and three detached garages on land adjacent to South Entrance Saxmundham Suffolk.



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Figure 2. Block plan showing site location

2.2 The brief for this project, written by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Conservation Planning Team states:

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

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 141 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.’

(Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, dated 15th December 2015, Dr A Antrobus).

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 Brief for this project, written by the SCCA/CT states: *The above proposed development lies on the edge of the historic town of Saxmundham defined in the County Historic Environment Record (SXM 020), in an area on the edge of the Fromus valley that is topographically favourable for early occupation. Iron Age and Roman finds are recorded to the south (SXM 005). Any ground-works associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets. Historic OS maps show the site as being open/landscaped.* (SCCA/CT Brief, 2015, A. Antrobus).

3.2 Archaeological Interventions

Saxmundham has received a total of ten archaeological interventions; a summary list of those is detailed below:

Table 1: Interventions

Sommers, M. (2008)'Historic Building Record: 'Brickfields', Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh' Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Rolfe, J. (2006)'Land north of Church lane, Saxmundham' Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Atfield, R. (2006)'SXM 018, Archaeological Monitoring Report: Crown Cottages, South Entrance, Saxmundham' Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Barlow, G Quinn, S (2013)'Land Off Rendham Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk' Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fletcher, T. (2012)'The Old Auction House, Church Street, Saxmundham, Suffolk' Oxford Archaeology East

Ames, J. (2011)'(Land to the rear of) Bay House, 22 Market Place, Saxmundham, Suffolk' NAU Archaeology

Alston, L. (2009)'Hall Farm, Saxmundham, Suffolk SXM 021 Historic Building Record'
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Everett.(2008)' Church Bridge ,Saxmundham' Suffolk County Council Archaeological
Service

Adams, M. (2010)'Church Hill, East of River Fromus, Saxmundham, Suffolk'
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Sommers, M. (2011)'Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land South of Church Street,
Saxmundham' Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

The closest and most relevant intervention to the current proposal is the Monitoring at
Crown Cottages South Entrance, located c. 100m south-east of the current development,
which failed to locate any archaeology. (SCCAS Report No. 2006/130, Atfiled, R, 2006).

3.3 Historical background

The exact meaning of Saxmundham is not fully understood although several
interpretations have been suggested. However, what seems to be accepted is that
the name has Saxon origins.

The Domesday survey of 1086 makes reference to: "Saxmundham... with 140 acres
as a manor. Then as now 2 villeins and 3 bordars. 2 ploughs in demesne and 2
ploughs belonging to the men. 3 acres of meadow. A church with 15 acres. It is
worth 30s." Extract from the Domesday Survey In 1272 the first market charter for
Saxmundham was granted by King Edward I to John De Ramsey, Lord of the Manor.

The Historic Environment Record for Saxmundham lists sixty sites of potential
archaeological interest. The oldest of these is a Bronze Age arrowhead, and there is
some Iron Age and Roman pottery. Other finds include a Roman lamp and an
undated cropmark, and possibly a road. Of medieval origin are a horse bit and the
church and graveyard. A post-medieval windmill site off the Rendham road is known.
The Church of St John the Baptist can be found slightly remote from the town to the
east. The founding of the church is thought to have been funded by wealth
generated through the wool industry.

4. Cartographic Information



Figure 3. Hodskinson's map of Saxmundham, 17



Figure 4. Ordnance Survey of Saxmundham, 1880's, showing site as open ground with tree growth

5. Results

5.1 Fieldwork

5.11 Five trenches were excavated across the footprints of the proposed new dwellings, each were excavated at 20m length by 1,80m width.

5.12 Each trench was drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections of the trench were drawn to a scale of 1:10.

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

5.14 A digital image archive was produced and will form part of the site record to be curated at Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds.

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

5.16 The evaluation was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to ClfA 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

Trench 1, was devoid of any archaeology. The top soil (1000) was 0.50m deep; the subsoil (1001) was 0.40m deep; the natural (1002) was exposed to a depth of 0.10m.

Trench 2, was devoid of any archaeology. The top soil (1000) was 0.15m deep; the subsoil (1001) was 0.30m deep; the natural (1002) was exposed in plan.

Trench 3 contained a small ditch [1004], filled by (1005) , a silty sand. The width was 1m, length exposed, 1.15m, depth, 0.27m. The top soil (1000) was 0.45m deep; the subsoil (1001) was 0.24m deep; the natural (1002) was exposed in plan.

Trench 4, was devoid of any archaeology. The top soil (1000) was 0.35m deep; the subsoil (1001) was 0.20m deep; the natural (1002) was exposed in plan.

Trench 5, was devoid of any archaeology. The top soil (1000) was 0.30m deep; the subsoil (1001) was 0.30m deep; the natural (1002) was exposed in plan.

5.3 Contexts

Table 2.

Context No.	Description	Comments
(1000)	Top soil	n/a
(1001)	Sub soil	n/a
(1002)	Natural sandy clay	n/a
[1003]	Cut of ditch	Boundary -undated
(1004)	Fill of ditch	disuse

5.4 Plan and Sections

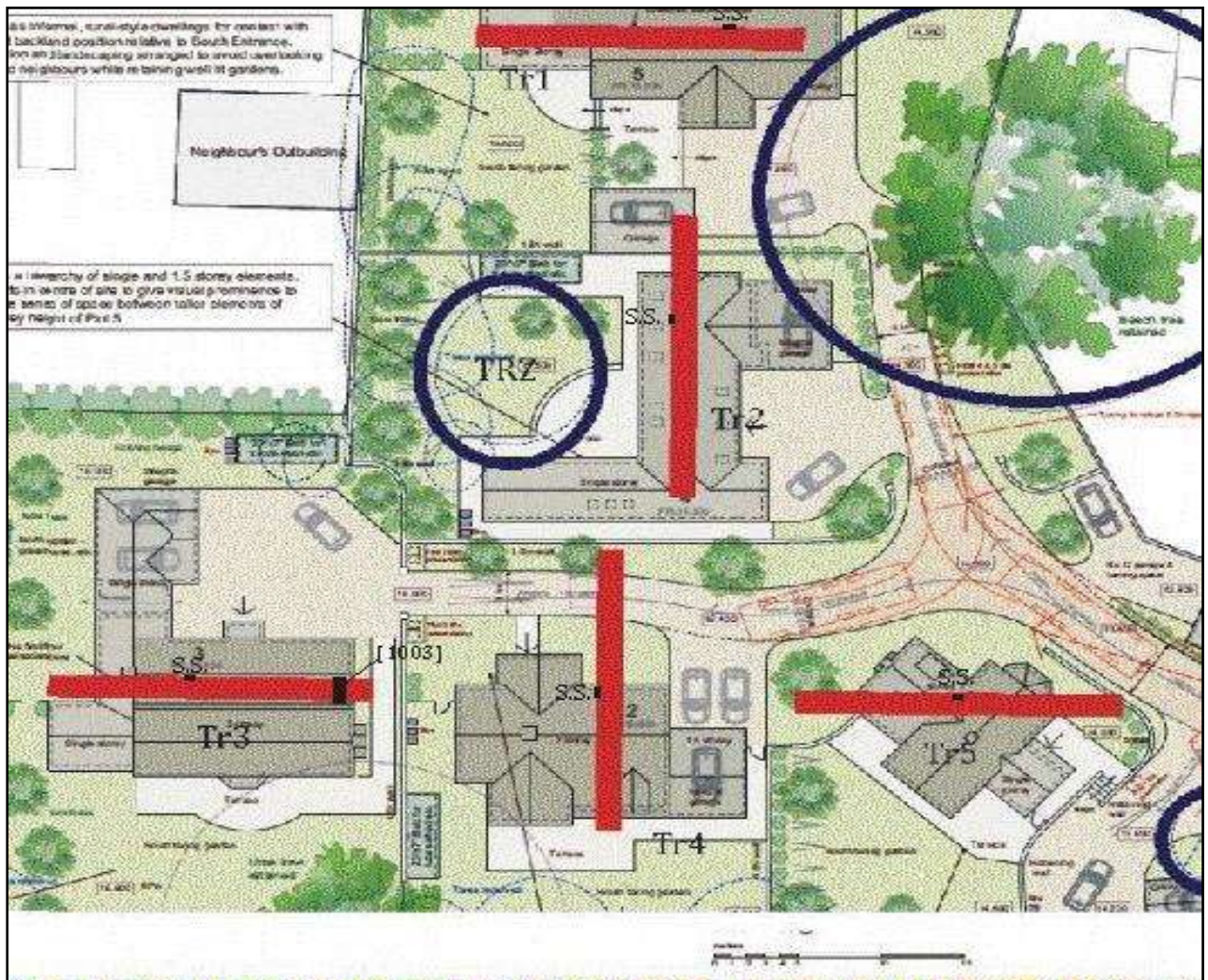


Figure 7. Trench location plan-post-excavation (showing sample sections and ditch feature in Tr 3)

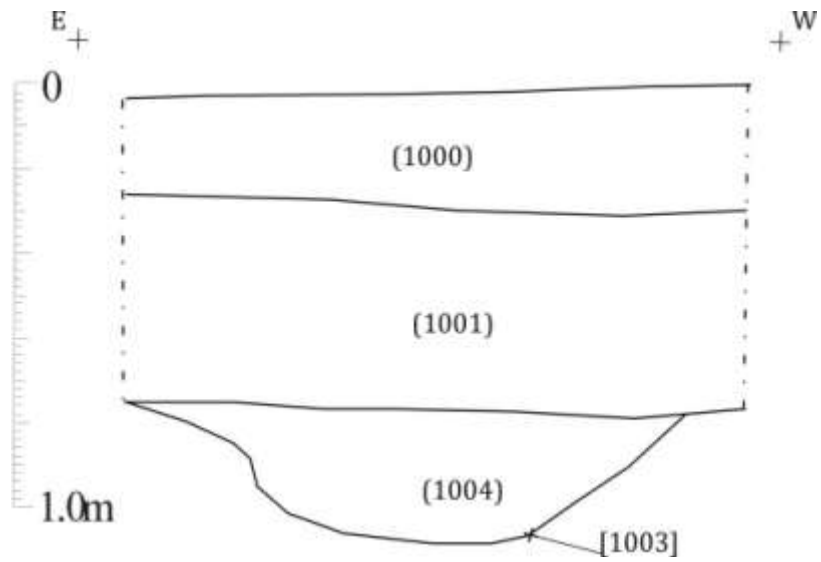


Figure 8. Ditch [1003] section in Tr 3

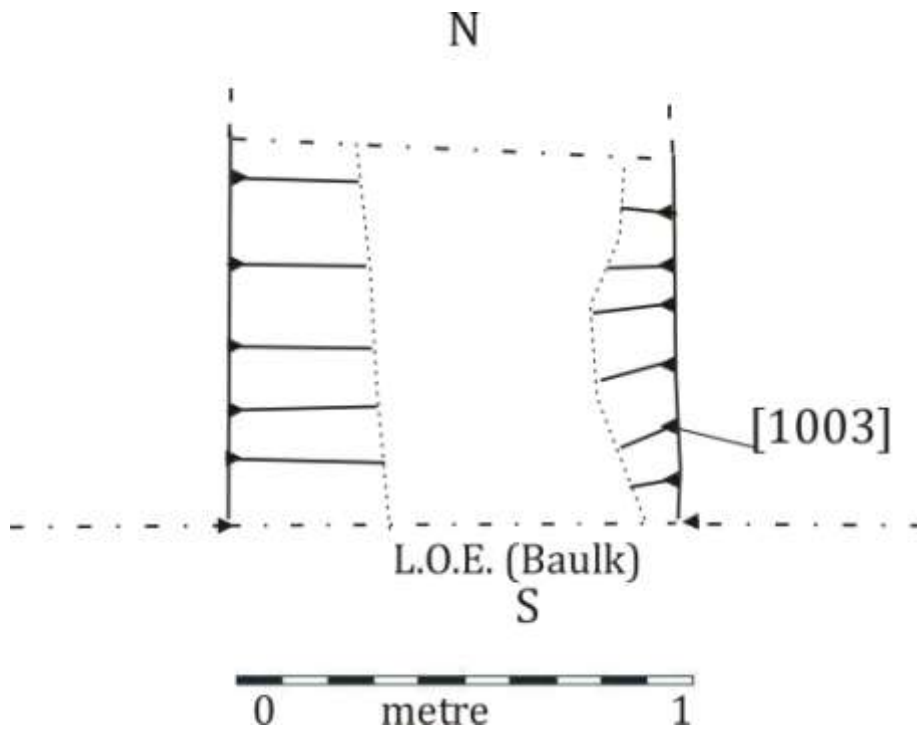


Figure 9. Plan of ditch [1003] , scale, 1:10

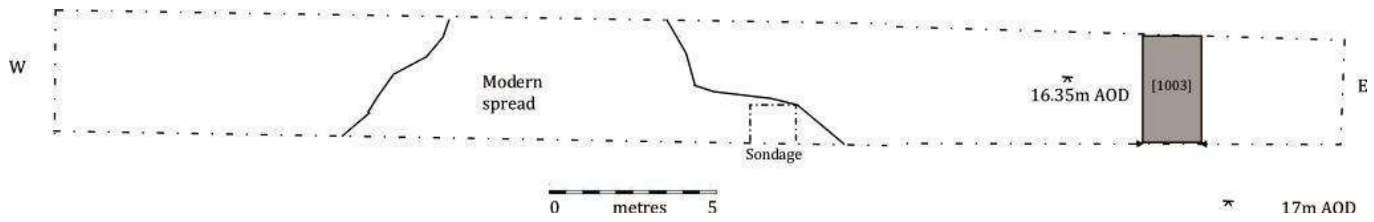


Figure 10. Tr 3 post-excavation plan, scale: 1:50

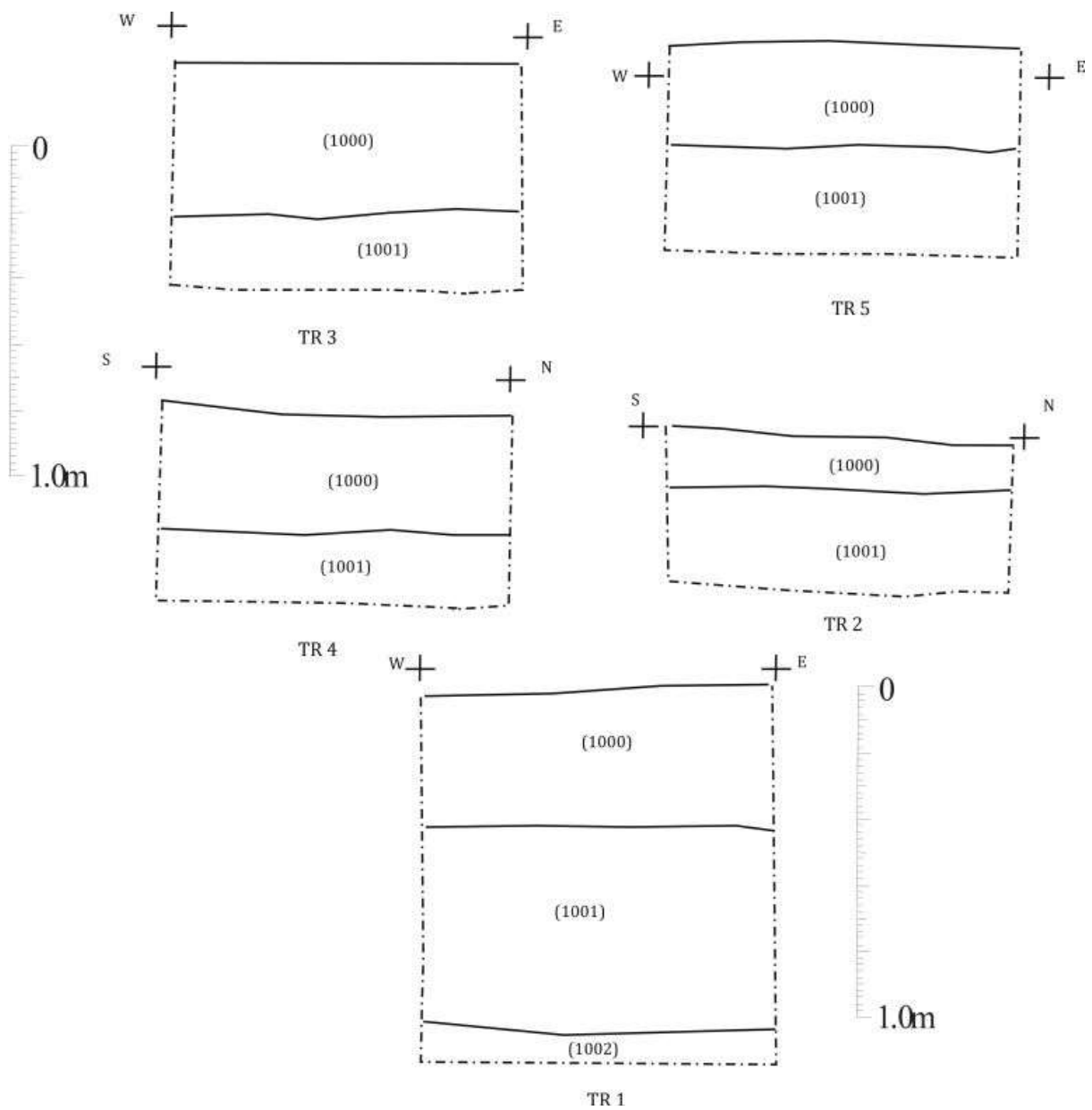


Figure 11. Sample sections, scale 1:10

6. Interpretation and Discussion

6.1 Only one trench produced any archaeology, Tr 3, which contained a single linear ditch [1003], undated with no finds. The trench also contained a spread or layer, which was investigated by a small sondage trench, which only produced modern finds. None of the other trenches (trenches 1, 2, 4, & 5) produced any archaeology or finds.

6.2 This evaluation was designed to locate any archaeological features within the development area. Only one feature was located and not datable.

7. Conclusion

The evaluation was successful in demonstrating that no significant archaeology was present within the development and therefore little or no archaeology will be compromised by the proposed development there.

8. Archive Deposition

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the County Store, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds and online at:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.

9. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Jonathan Woodruff of Geoestates Ltd who funded the project and commissioned this work.

This report for archaeological evaluation was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work. Hannah Cutler of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

Bibliography

British Geological. Survey, 1990

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Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Ditch section [1003]



Plate 2. Ditch [1003]



Plate 3. Tr 3. Sample section, Tr 3



Plate 4. Trench 3, post-excavation, view from the east



Plate 5. Tr 4, sample section



Plate 6. Tr 4, Post-excavation, veiw from the north



Plate 7. Tr 5. sample section



Plate 8. Trench 5, view from the east



Plate 9. Trench 2, sample section



Plate 10. Trench 2, post-excavation, view from the south



Plate 11. sample section



Plate 12. Trench 1. veiw from the east

**Specification for Archaeological Evaluation on Land
Adjacent to South Entrance Saxmundham
Suffolk**

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January 2016

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Appendix 1: Consultant specialists

Non-technical summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching in advance of the erection of five new dwellings. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Abbey Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 14th of December 2015.

This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance and 'Standards for. Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) '*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

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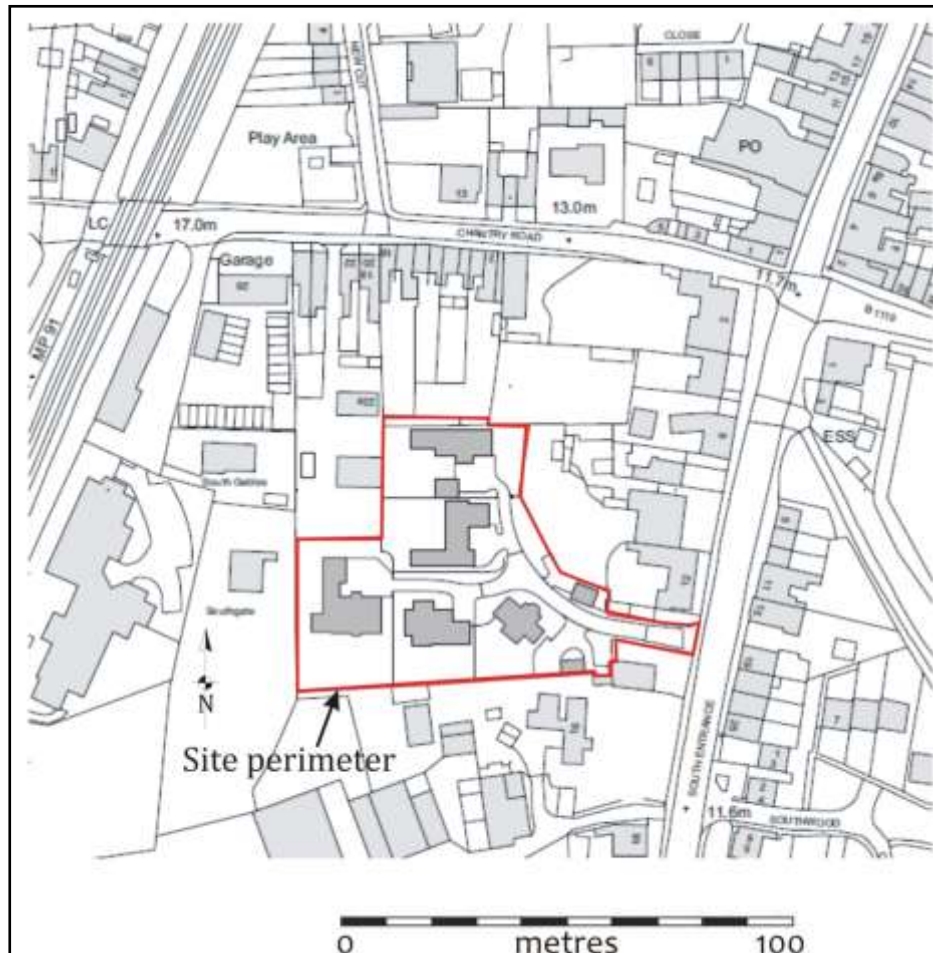
1.1 **Geology:** The underlying geology of the site comprises of glaciofluvial drift over Cretaceous sand and or Crag (deep sands). (BGS 191).



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Figure 1. Location of Saxmundham and site

1.2 The site is located on the south side of the town of Saxmundham on land adjacent to South Entrance, a road (B1121) which runs out of the town in a southerly direction. The area is relatively flat at 11.60 m AOD with a gradual rise to the centre of the site from the road at 11.00 m AOD. The area is currently vacant with a mix of commercial and domestic properties surrounding the site.



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4. Cartographic Information



Figure 3. Hodskinson's map of Saxmundham, 17



Figure 4. Ordnance Survey of Saxmundham, 1880's, showing site as open ground with tree growth

5. Methodology of Evaluation

5.1 This specification has been prepared in response to the above referred to SCCA/CT brief, incorporating information of the available sources from the Suffolk Records Office and the Historic Environment Record.

5.2 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.

5.3 A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the site owner to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

5.4 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which might be 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.

5.5 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.

5.6 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.

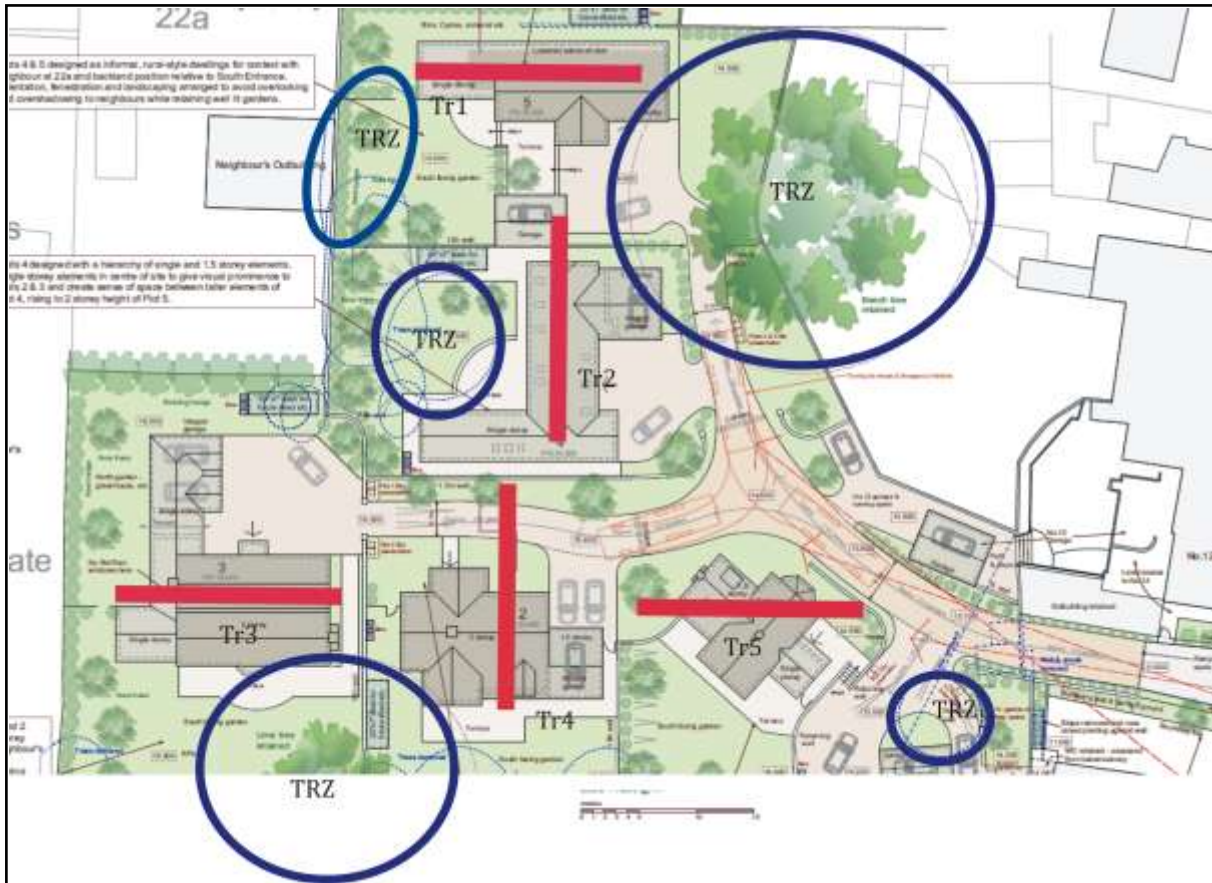


Figure 5. Trench location plan (TRZ: Tree Root Protection Zones)

The Evaluation Trenches

5.7 Five linear trenches 20.00m 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.5) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors.

5.8 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.

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

5.10 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.

5.11 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.

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

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

5.14 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.

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

5.16 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

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

5.18 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.

5.19 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 Zoe Outram, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

5.20 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

5.21 Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation.

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

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

5.24 Any human remains discovered during the course of the evaluation will be left in situ unless it can be shown that removal is necessary. In the event that human remains have to be removed, then proper respect will be accorded any remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification and fully recorded upon skeleton context sheets. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities before removal takes place.. The client will make contingency for a Licence to disturb the remains, and DPAS will also inform SCCA/CT before any removal takes place. The Ministry Of Justice states the following guidelines for encountering human remains: . *In the event of discovery of any human remains the archaeological contractor should inform the client, the County Archaeological Service, the Coroner, the Police and the Ministry of Justice via the submission of an application form for the 'Archaeological/Accidental/Site Investigation Licence regarding the disturbance of human remains'. The Human remains should be left in-situ, covered and protected. Where a licence for their excavation is issued by the Ministry of Justice, the requirements of that licence should be followed. Where the Ministry of Justice is unable to issue a licence and it is reasonably determined that the remains are likely to be subject to further unavoidable disturbance or deterioration the archaeological contractor should inform the client and Ministry of Justice of their intention to excavate the remains with due decency and in accordance with the general 5 conditions formerly attached to licences issued for excavation of human remains under similar circumstances. (MOJ)*

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

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

5.27 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.

5.28 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.

5.29 Finds will be conserved where required and ordered into an archive.

6. Aims and Objectives of the project

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

6.2 To comply with SCCAS/CT request for an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process for the new development.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

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

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

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

6.8 Research questions allied to this project will focus upon the potential for finding Iron Age, Roman and or early medieval and successive period deposits relating to the numerous small finds made in the locality of the current development. The proximity of the church to the current site suggests that buried deposits relating to the early development of Saxmundham may be present at this location.

7. Health, Safety and Environment

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

7.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation and every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

8. Back Filling & Reinstatement

Backfilling of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client (Jonathan Woodruff) of Geoestates Ltd.).

9. 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.

10. Monitoring arrangements

10.1 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).

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

10.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

11. 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, 2015`` for the county store, being the intended depository.

12. Reporting Procedures

12.1 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 Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS/CT) for approval.

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

12.2A 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).

12.3 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.

12.4 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.

12.5 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 Suffolk Coastal 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.

13. Publication and dissemination

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

14. Other factors (including contingency)

14.1 Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

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

14.3 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.

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

15. Resources

15.1 The evaluation will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA and additional staff as necessary using standard archaeological field techniques.

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

16. Insurance statement

Public and professional indemnity of £2,000,000 with Towergate Insurance is in place for this project.

17. 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.

18. Ownership

18.1 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.

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

Bibliography

British Geological Society, sheet 176

DCLG, 2012. National Planning Policy Framework.

DCLG, DCMS and English Heritage, 2010. PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Practice Guide.

English Heritage, 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects.

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