

**Evaluation on Land adjacent to Lodge Farm  
Kersey Road  
Lindsey  
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TL 9781 4444

Planning Application No: B/16/00955/FUL  
HER no: LSY 013  
Event No. ESF 25735  
Oasis No.: 261731

**Prepared for:**  
Mr S. Stroud  
Lodge Farm Lindsey

**Prepared by:**  
**Archaeoserv**  
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)  
Great Heath 351 High Road  
Trimley St Martin  
Suffolk IP11 0RS

November 2017

## Contents

Summary.....	P3
1. Site Geology and Location.....	P5
2. Planning Background.....	P5
3. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	P5
4. Cartographic Information.....	P7
5. Results.....	P9
6. Interpretation and Discussion.....	P13
7. Conclusion.....	P13
8. Archive.....	P13
9 . Acknowledgements.....	P13
Bibliography	
Appendix I: Digital Images	

## **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 16th of August 2017. The brief concerned the development of one new dwelling, an eco house, on land adjacent to Lodge Farm Kersey Road Lindsey Suffolk.

Six trenches were excavated to the extent of 10m by 1.80m width, five to cover the footprint of the new dwelling and one trench on the drive entrance to Kersey Road.

During the evaluation, no archaeology was recorded in any of the six trenches.

# 1. Site Geology Location and Description

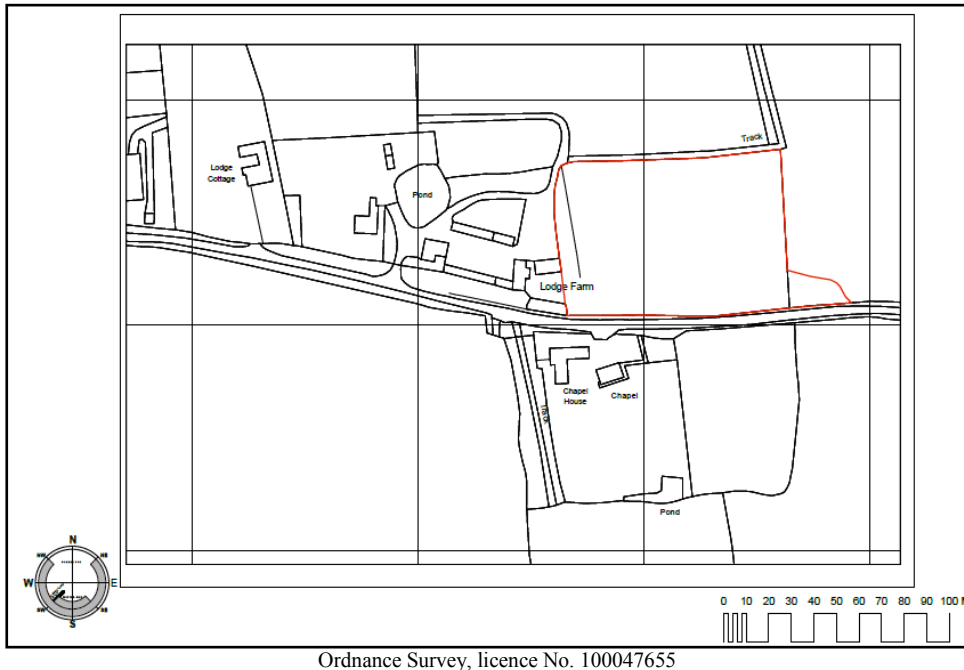
Grid Ref: TL 9781 4444

1.1 The superficial geology of the site is undivided, chalky, pebbly, sandy clay (BGS: 206; 1990).



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

**Figure 1. Location of Lindsey and site in Suffolk**



**Figure 2. Site plan (as existing)**

1.2 The site lies in the village of Lindsey in Suffolk, 5 miles north-west of the market town of Hadleigh

1.3 The site is located at Lodge Farm, alongside Kersey Road in Lindsey Suffolk. It is adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument known as St James' Chapel (LSY 002), a small medieval church, considered to be part of a further SAM known as Manorial Banks, associated with a Motte and Bailey site (LSY 001), dated to the reign of King Stephen in the 12th century.

## **2. Planning Background**

The planning application No. B/16/00955/FUL was referred by the Babergh District Council to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological/Conservation Team for their consideration of the archaeological potential of the site to erect an eco house on land adjacent to Lodge Farm Kersey Road Lindsey Suffolk (TM 9781 4444).

The brief from the SCCA/CT stated that: *'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.'* (SCCA/CT Brief, dated 4th of August 2017).

### **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

#### **3.1 Archaeological Background**

The SCCA/CT brief states that. *'The proposed development site lies in a highly sensitive location in archaeological and historic landscape terms, to the north of Lindsey Castle and the early medieval St James Chapel, both of which are Scheduled monuments (SF49, SF 19, also a Grade I listed building). A further area of earthworks are also Scheduled, relating to occupation within earthworks identified as manorial banks (SF 132).*

*A geophysical survey has been undertaken of the site (Britannia Archaeology Report 1141), alongside historical research (Archaeoserv 2016). The geophysical survey identified areas which may represent buried fired clay, which could relate to early activity, and there is potential for smaller features to be present on the site which were masked from geophysical survey. The site lies immediately adjacent to the area enclosed by the partially upstanding manorial banks. There is high potential for peripheral activity relating to the manorial complex, and the site is also topographically favourable for early occupation. '* (SCCA/CT Brief, dated 4th of August 2017).

#### **3.2 Archaeological Events**

Two interventions are listed on the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Records and both relate to St James' chapel: Monitoring of footing trenches revealed no archaeological features or finds. (Unpublished document: Sommers, M. 2012. Archaeological Monitoring Report, Chapel House, Lindsey, LSY 009. An assessment was made of the suitability of the timbers of the roof of this thirteenth-century chapel for dendrochronological analysis. The oak timbers, thought on stylistic grounds to be of late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century date were all found to be fast-grown. Four samples were extracted in order to confirm the impressions gained from the external appearance of the timbers, but none contained sufficient rings to warrant further analysis.( Unpublished document: Bridge M. 2002. Tree-ring Analysis of Timbers from the Chapel of St James, Kersey Road, Rose Green.)

Geophysics were carried out in 2016 by Britannia Archaeology (*Britannia Archaeology Report 1141*), which identified possible hearth features in the south-west corner of the site. Also in 2016 a mini desk-top, historical survey was carried out by Archaeoserv ( *Payne, D. Documentary Research on land at Lodge Farm Kersey Road Lindsey Suffolk: Supplement to the Geophysical Report, 2016*) which highlighted the potential of the site for discovering buried archaeological features

#### **3.3 Archaeological Monuments and Recorded Finds**

Twelve records are held by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Records within a 500m search radius of the site. Of relevance are the immediate monuments of Manorial Banks a medieval Motte and Bailey (LSY 001 and St James' chapel (LSY 002).

The remainder are woodlands and a bake house (LSY009), which is considered to be early 17th century. The bakehouse is currently a wing of a 19th century house which now stands on the site of an earlier building, possibly a medieval hall house, and is significant to the building complex which includes the chapel.

### 3.4 Historical Background

The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to Lindsey as:

*'in Lindsey St Edmunds held 20 free men before 1066. They have one and a half carucates of land.*

*16 smallholders; 2 slaves.*

*Always 5 ploughs ploughing.*

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*Value then 20s; now 30s.*

*It has 6 furlongs in length and 5 in width, whoever holds there.*

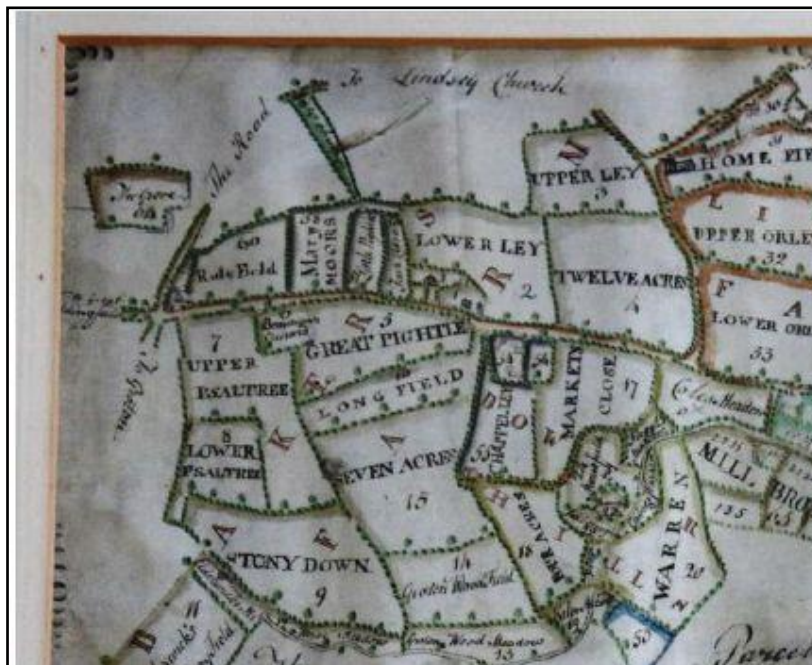
*A church with 10 acres of land.*

*6d in tax.'* (Rumble, A., (ed.) 1986)

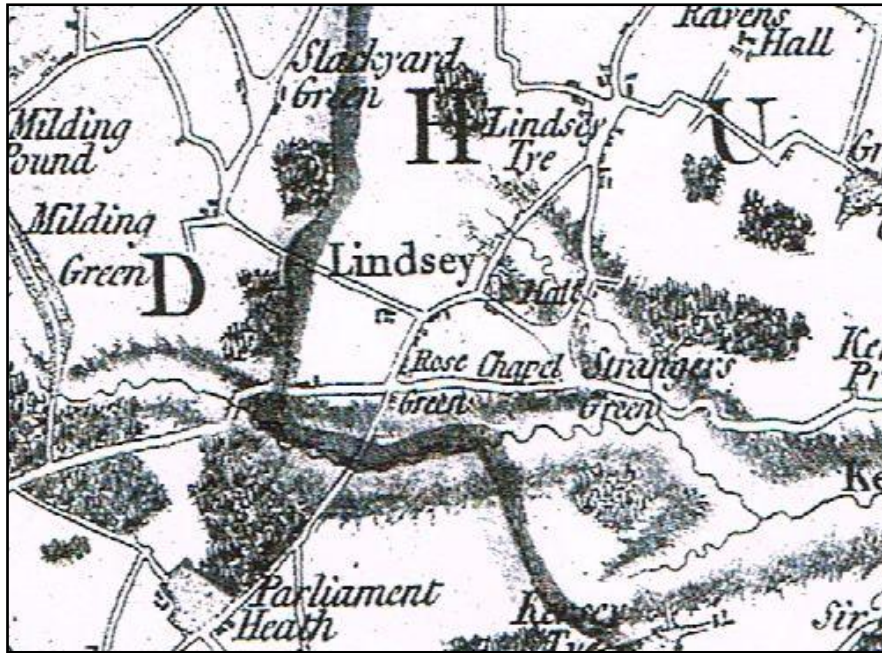
The 1844 gazetteer William White, in his entry for Lindsey refers to a free chapel or some religious house, the remains of which are now a stable.' (White, W., 1844)

The chapel is mentioned by White in his directory and as existing then as a stable in a ruinous state, presumably the original fabric of the south wall and north-east corner (still extant) was plainly visible then, the remainder of the building has been rebuilt. There is no mention of the castle by White, presumably he was not aware of its existence and it may have been concealed by trees then as it is now.

## 4. Cartographic Information



*Figure 4. An early Tithe map of Lindsey by John Storer (1760)  
(courtesy of Lodge Farm, owners)*



*Figure 5. Hodkinson's map of Lindsey (1783), chapel at centre*



*Figure 6. The First (revised) edition Ordnance Survey of Lindsey (1902) (shows close proximity of site to the chapel and castle)*



## **5. Results**

### **5.1 Fieldwork**

5.11 Six trenches were excavated across the site of the new eco house and one was positioned across the bell-mouth entrance for the driveway on Kersey road, all trenches were 10m by 1,80m width.

5.12 The Trenches were drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections of the trenches 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.

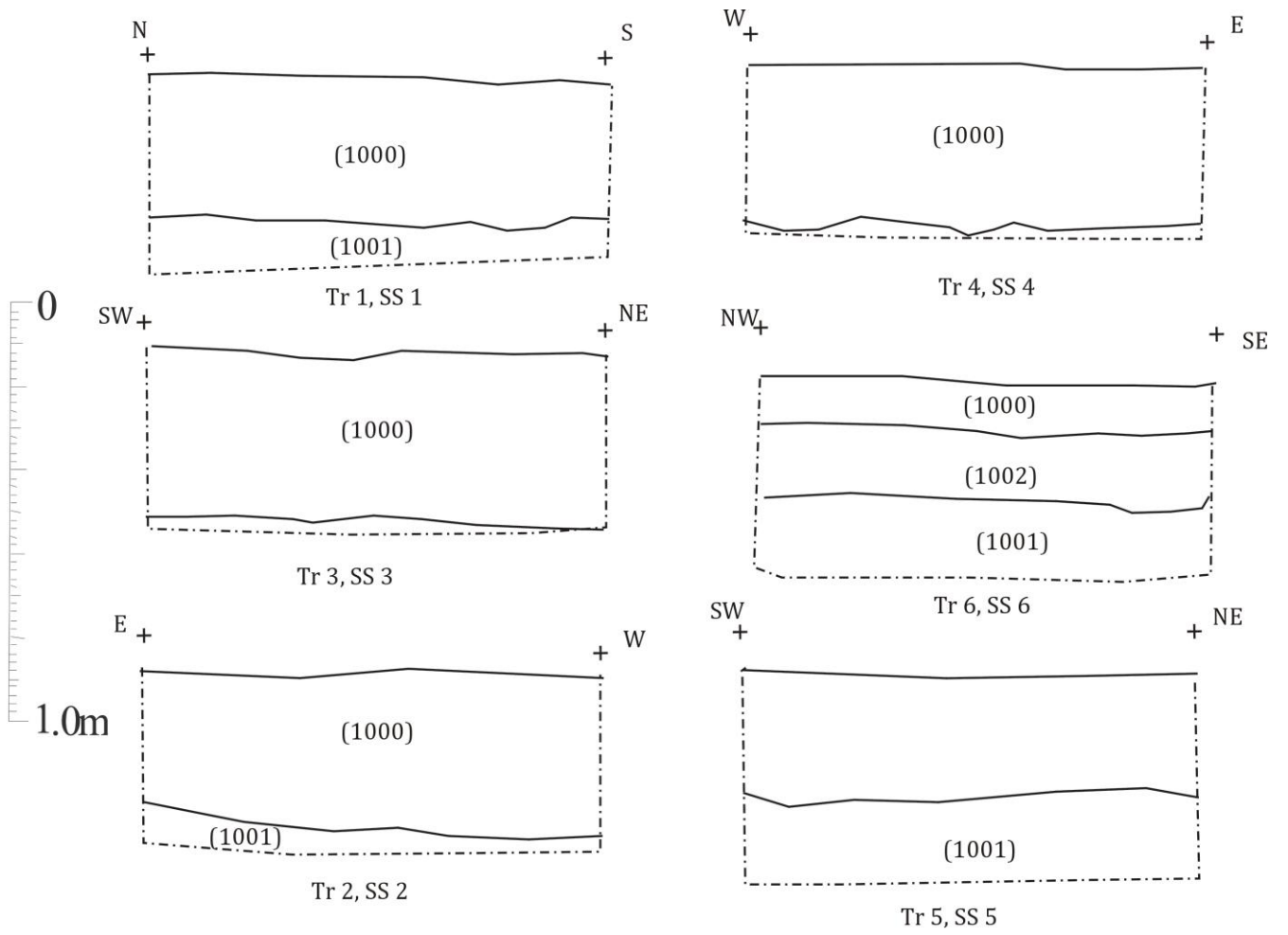
5.16 The evaluation was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to ClfA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties frameworks standards as laid down in : Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeology.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

### **5.2 The Evaluation Trenches**

5.21 Five trenches were excavated down to the archaeological horizon over the footprint of the proposed eco house and one trench over the bell-mouth driveway on Kersey Rd. Plough scars were evident cutting the natural geology and a field drain of 20th century date was noted in trenches 2, 4 & 5 (see figs. 9-11).

5.22 The deposit model varied across the site (fig. 7); sample sections were recorded and are described as follows: the top soil (1000) was a maximum depth of 0.40m; a subsoil (1002) of sandy silt was only noted in Tr 6 at 0.20m depth, the natural (1001) was exposed to a depth of 0.25m an orangey-brown sandy, gravelly silt.

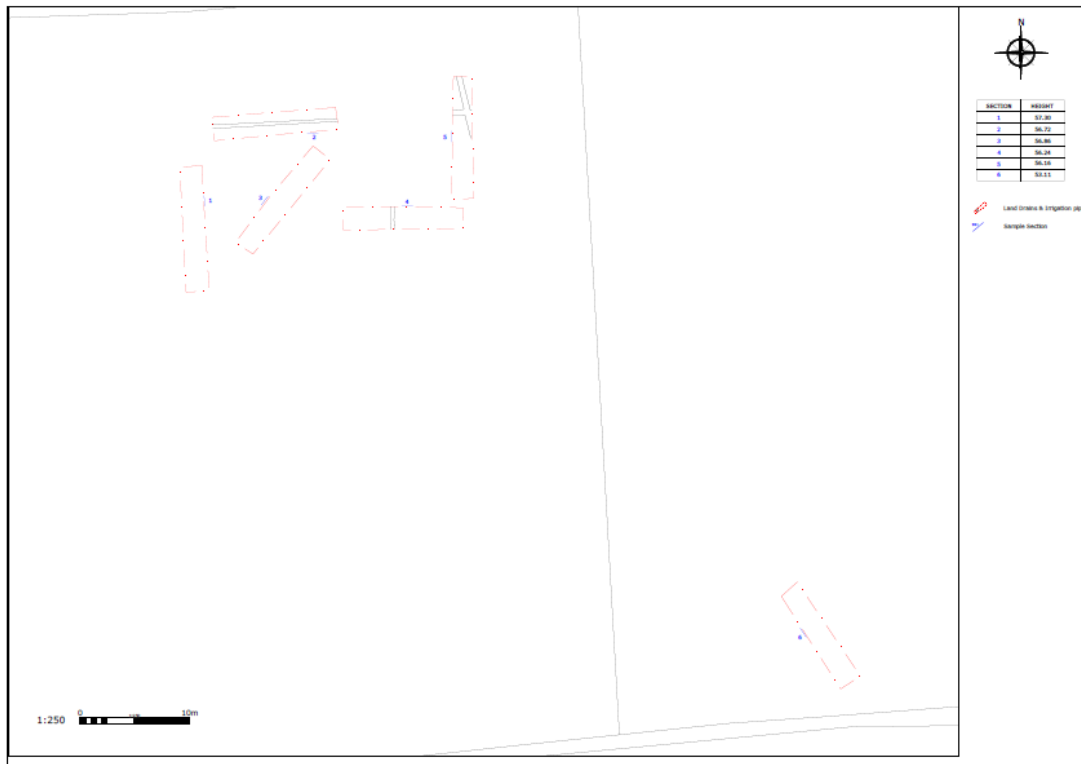
5.23 No archaeology or finds were noted throughout any of the six trenches that were opened. No finds were made during metal detecting of the trenches and spoil.



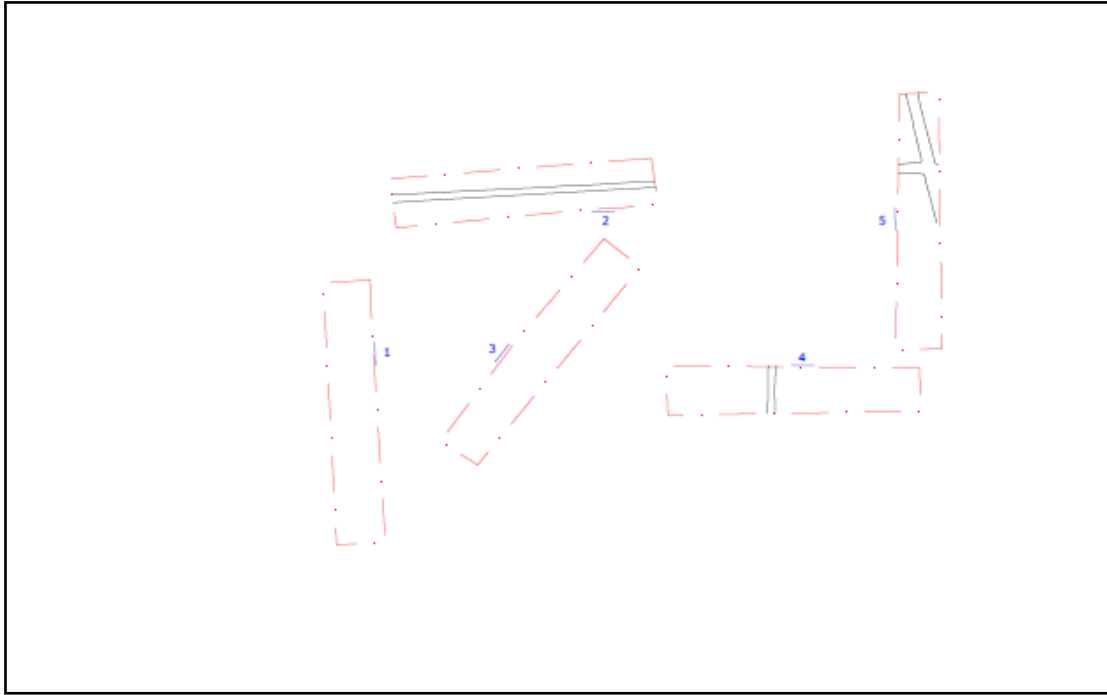
**Figure 7. Sample Sections**



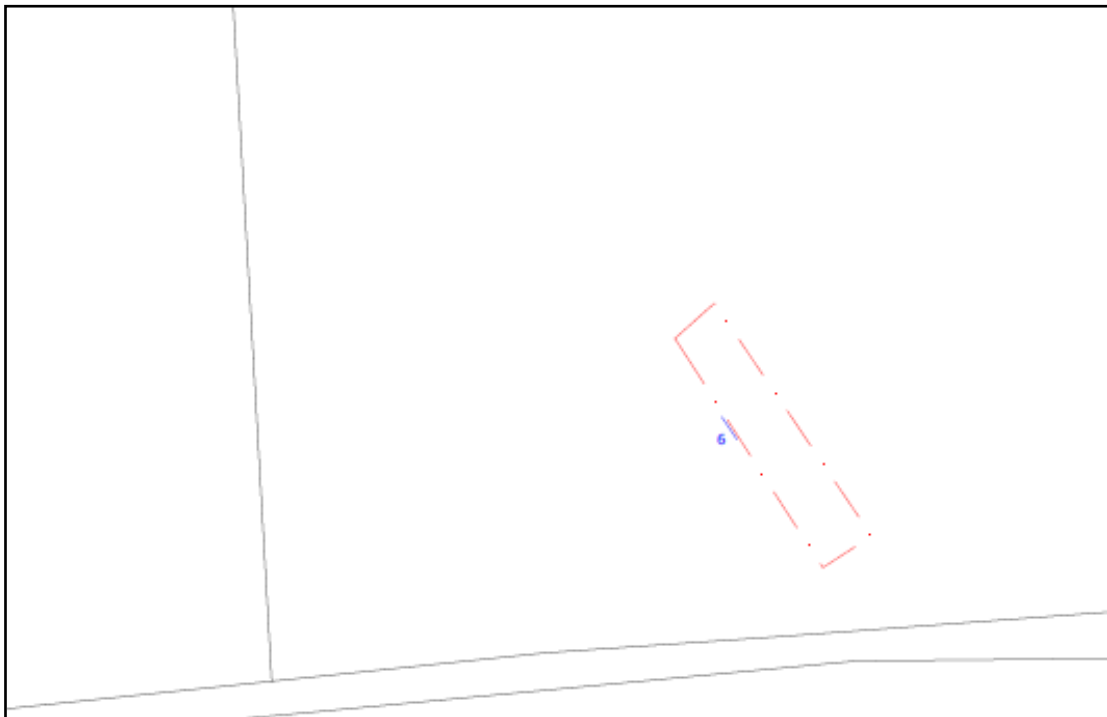
**Figure 8. Initial Trench Plan**



**Figure 9. Post-excavation trench plan**



*Figure 10. Post-excavation Trench Plan, Tr 1-5*



*Figure 11. Trench 6. on Bell-mouth driveway on Kersey Rd*

## **6. Interpretation and Discussion**

6.1 This evaluation was designed to locate any archaeological features within the development area. Previous Geophysics (Britannia Archaeology) located few possible features, those that may be of archaeological significance were well outside of the development area and were not evaluated.

6.2 A Desk-Top survey (Archaeoserv) highlighted possible extra mural activity from the castle located close by, to the south of the development; the *Manorial Banks'* earthworks of a probable medieval date which lay across the road from the development site were also discussed. The report highlighted the potential for further evidence of medieval activity in view of the proximity of the monuments discussed and may have extended into the development area. No evidence for this was found during the evaluation.

## **7. Conclusion**

The evaluation was successful in demonstrating that no archaeology was present within the development and therefore 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 Mr S. Stroud 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. Dr Abby Antrobus of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

The author would like to thank Mr Matt Baker of *Britannia Archaeology* for his assistance with the site-work.

## **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

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

## Appendix I: Digital Images



*Plate 1. Tr 1. from the north-east*



*Plate 2. Tr 1; SS.1. from the west*



*Plate 3. Tr 3. from the north-east*



*Plate 4. Tr 3; SS. 3, from the south-east*





*Plate 5. Tr 2. from the east*



*Plate 6. Tr 2, SS. 2, from the north*



*Plate 7. Tr 5, from the south*



*Plate 8. Tr 5.; SS. 5, from the south-east*



*Plate 9. Tr 4., from the south*



*Plate 10. Tr 4, SS. 4, from the north*



*Plate 11. Tr6, from the south in driveway*



*Plate 12. Tr6, SS.6, from the north-east*

**Specification for a Trenched Evaluation:  
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## Contents

### Non Technical Summary

1. Site Location and Geology.....	1
2. Planning Background.....	2
3. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
4. Methodology of Evaluation.....	4
5. Cartographic Information.....	9
6. Overall Aims and Objectives.....	10
7. Health & Safety.....	11
8. Monitoring.....	11
9. Archiving.....	11
10. Reporting.....	11
11. Publication.....	12
12. Other Factors.....	12
13. Resources.....	12
14. Insurance.....	13
15. Copyright.....	13
16. Ownership.....	13

### Bibliography

### Consultant - Specialists



*Frontispiece: Google Earth image of site location, chapel site to the south and castle site further to the south-east*

## Summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for a trenched evaluation on Land adjacent to Lodge Farm Kersey Road Lindsey Suffolk IP7 6QA. This condition has been requested following a desk-top survey and geophysics, carried out in 2016 and as part of the planning process by the SCCA/CT to establish the archaeological potential of the site in relation to the known Scheduled Ancient monuments , which lie immediately south and south-east of the proposal, to erect an Eco house along with any ancillary ground-works pertaining to the house on land adjacent to the proposal. The brief 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.'* (SCCA/CT Brief, Dr Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 4th of August 2017.)

This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for an evaluation 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 WSI 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.



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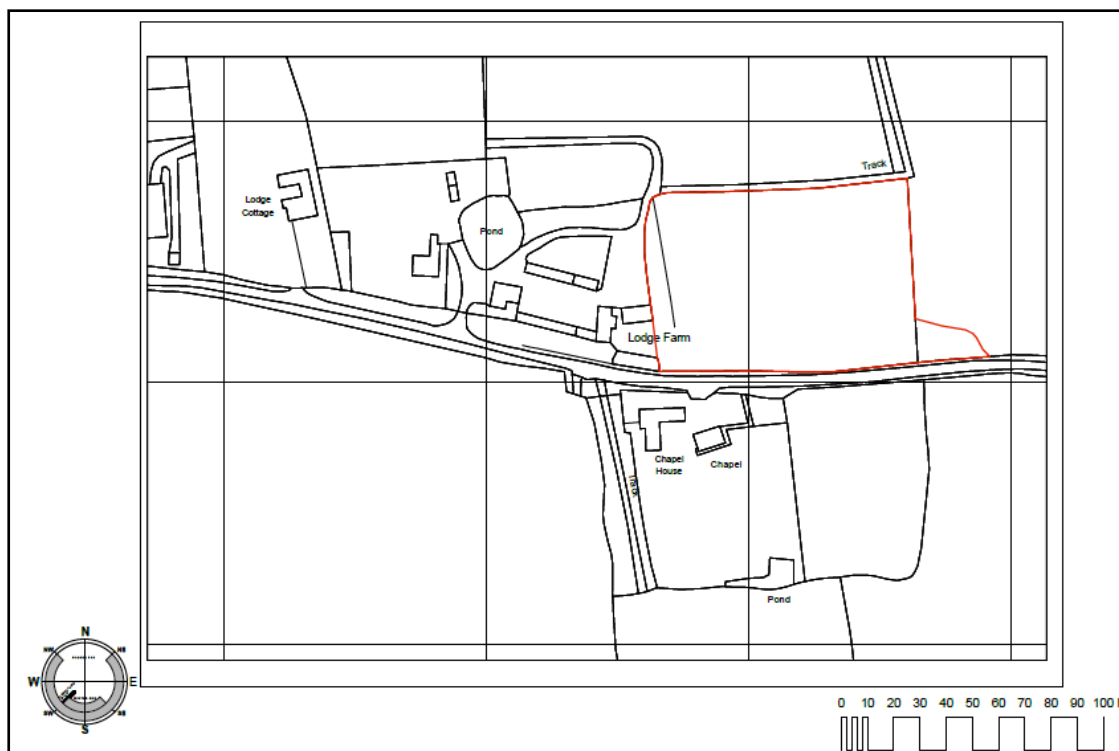
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1.2 The site lies in the village of Lindsey in Suffolk, 5 miles north-west of the market town of Hadleigh

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As part of the planning process the SCCA/CT considered that a scheme of evaluation by way of linear trenching work should take place based on the results of the Desk-Based-Assessment and Geophysical results which were carried out in 2016.

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The SCCA/CT brief states that. *'The proposed development site lies in a highly sensitive location in archaeological and historic landscape terms, to the north of Lindsey Castle and the early medieval St James Chapel, both of which are Scheduled monuments (SF49, SF 19, also a Grade I listed building). A further area of earthworks are also Scheduled, relating to occupation within earthworks identified as manorial banks (SF 132).*

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## **4. Methodology of Evaluation**

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

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 S Stroud), 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 characterised and quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological find of significance will be decided by the SCCA/CT who will then produce a further brief based on the results of the evaluation.

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 ARCHAEOSEV 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 Six linear trenches, 10.00m long x 1.8m wide, will be excavated to cover the area of the new development to include the footprints of the eco-house, terracing and bell opening/driveway as per the trench design (fig. 3). The trenches will be positioned to allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors.



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**Figure 3. Trench plan**

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.

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

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 In all matters relating to sampling, the following guide to sampling archaeological deposits: "*Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*", English Heritage/Historic England (Campbell, G; Moffett, L; and Straker, V., 2011) will be consulted and adhered to. A copy is held for viewing by the SCCA/CT.

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 (including: before trenches are cut; trench bases and spoil heaps).

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). Any finds deemed treasure will be reported to the FLO who will refer it to the coroner within 14 days.

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

4.24 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)*

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

4.26 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 (from Britannia Archaeology), 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.

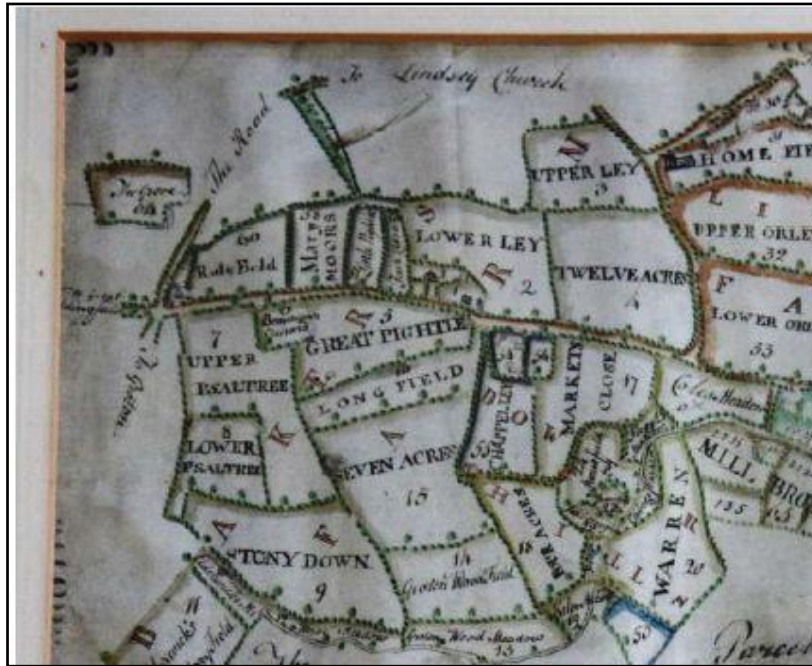
4.28 A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to work starting, as well as after completion of the work using black and white photographs, colour transparencies and high resolution digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other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

4.29 Finds will be conserved where required.

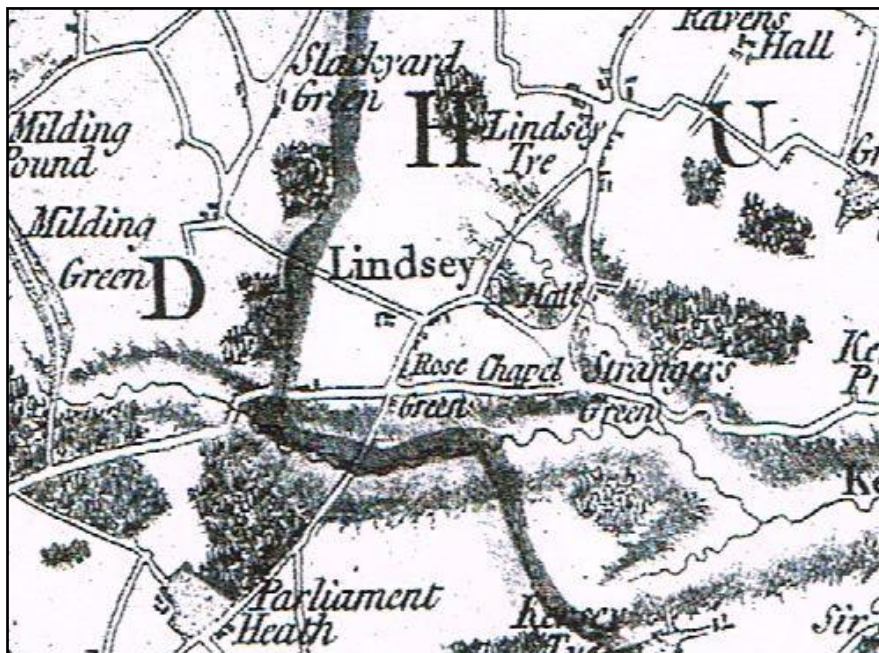
4.30 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.



## 5. Cartographic Information



*Figure 4. An early Tithe map of Lindsey by John Storer (1760)  
(courtesy of Lodge Farm, owners)*



*Figure 5. Hodkinson's map of Lindsey (1783), chapel at centre*



*Figure 6. The First (revised) edition Ordnance Survey of Lindsey (1902)  
(shows close proximity of site to the chapel and castle)*

## **6. Overall 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 of the area by way of trial trenching 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 early medieval and successive period deposits relating to the origins the site including earlier structures and or features that may exist in this topographical favourable 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.

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

## **8. Monitoring arrangements**

8.1 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).

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

8.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

## **9. 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, 2016`` for the county store, being the intended depository.

## **10. Reporting Procedures**

10.1 The report for the evaluation 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.

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

10.2A A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence 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).

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

10.4 One copy of each report will be sent to the client.

One draft copy will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation team for comment - approval.

In addition an online version of the report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

A CD Rom will be submitted of the report including word and pdf format versions along with the digital image archive.

10.5 If positive results are yielded a summary will be produced for the PSIAH annual round up.

## **11. 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.

## **12. Other factors (including contingency)**

12.1 Contingency costs will be made for operational delays including weather.

12.2 Contingency costs will be expected of the client (Mr S Stroud) for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the evaluation.

12.3 Contingency costs will be expected of the client (Mr S Stroud) for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Archaeoserv or their agents.

## **13. Resources**

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

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

## **14. Insurance Statement**

Public and professional indemnity (£1,000,000 for each) is in place with Towergate Insurance.

## **15. 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.

## **16. Ownership**

16.1 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.

16.2 All material deemed Treasure Trove will be subject to the `Treasure Act 1996` and investigations of the Coroner in accordance within that act.

## OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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### Printable version

**OASIS ID: dennispa1-261731**

#### Project details

Project name Specification for Geophysical Survey and Desk-Based- assessment: Land adjacent to Lodge Farm Kersey Road Lindsey Suffolk

Short description of the project Six trenches failed to locate any archaeology

Project dates Start: 05-09-2016 End: 28-11-2017

Previous/future work No / No

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland

Monument type NA None

Significant Finds NA None

Methods techniques & "Sample Trenches"

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH LINDSEY Specification for Geophysical Survey and Desk-Based- assessment AND TRIAL TRENCHING: Land adjacent to Lodge Farm Kersey Road Lindsey Suffolk IP7 6QA

Postcode IP7 6QA

Study area 2000 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 978 444 52.062104064854 0.885835081002 52 03 43 N 000 53 09 E Point

Lat/Long Datum            Position derived from charts

Height OD / Depth        Min: 25.75m Max: 27.87m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation    ARCHAEOSERV

Project brief originator   Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project                    design    ABBEY ANTROBUS  
originator

Project                                       DENNIS PAYNE  
director/manager

Project supervisor        DENNIS PAYNE

Type                      of Developer  
sponsor/funding body

Name                      of s stroud  
sponsor/funding body

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### Project archives

Physical                Archive    No  
Exists?

Digital                 Archive    St Edmundsbury Museum  
recipient

Digital Contents        "other"

Paper                    Archive    St Edmundsbury Museum  
recipient

Paper Contents         "none"

Paper                    Media    "Report"  
available

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### Project bibliography

1

Publication type        Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title                     Evaluation on Land adjacent to Lodge Farm

Author(s)/Editor(s)    payne. d

Other                    bibliographic    na  
details

Date                     2017

Issuer or publisher     archaeoserv

Place of issue or        felixstowe  
publication

Description            A4 CARDED AND BOUND

URL                    NA

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Entered on            29 November 2017

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## **OASIS:**

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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