

**Archaeological Monitoring at Priory Cottage
Half Moon Lane
Redgrave
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TM04777

Planning Application No: DC/17/05946

HER no: RGV 068

Oasis No.: 327780

Prepared for:

Frank Gillett

Prepared by:

Archaeoserv

(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

Great Heath 351 High Road

Trimley St Martin Suffolk IP11 0RS

NOVEMBER 2018

Contents

Summary	3
1. Site Geology Location and Description	4
2. Planning Background	5
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	6
4. Cartographic Information.....	7
5. Results.....	8
5.3 Plan and section	9
7. Interpretation and Discussion	11
8. Conclusion	11
9. Archive.....	11
10. Acknowledgements.....	11
Bibliography	12
Appendix I: Digital Images.....	13
WSI: Non-technical summary.....	19
1. Site Location and Description.....	20
2. Planning Background.....	21
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	22
4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring	24
5. Aims and objectives of the project.....	25
6. Methodology	25
7. Health, Safety and Environment	27
8. Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive.....	28
9. Monitoring arrangements.....	28
10. Archive preparation and deposition	28
11. Reporting procedures	28
12. Publication and dissemination	29
13. Other factors (including contingency)	29
14. Resources	29
15. Insurance statement.....	29
16. Copyright	29
Bibliography	30
Appendix 1: Consultant specialists.....	31

Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Priory Cottage Half Moon Lane Redgrave Suffolk, in response to a brief written by the Suffolk County Council - Archaeological Conservation Team (Hannah Cutler).

This work concerns the monitoring of the extension to the existing dwelling only and not the garage.

During the course of the monitoring, no archaeology was noted, nor any finds made.

1. Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Reference: TM04777

1.1 The bedrock geology is described as: Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation And Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, sheet 175, 1990)



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Block plan of site

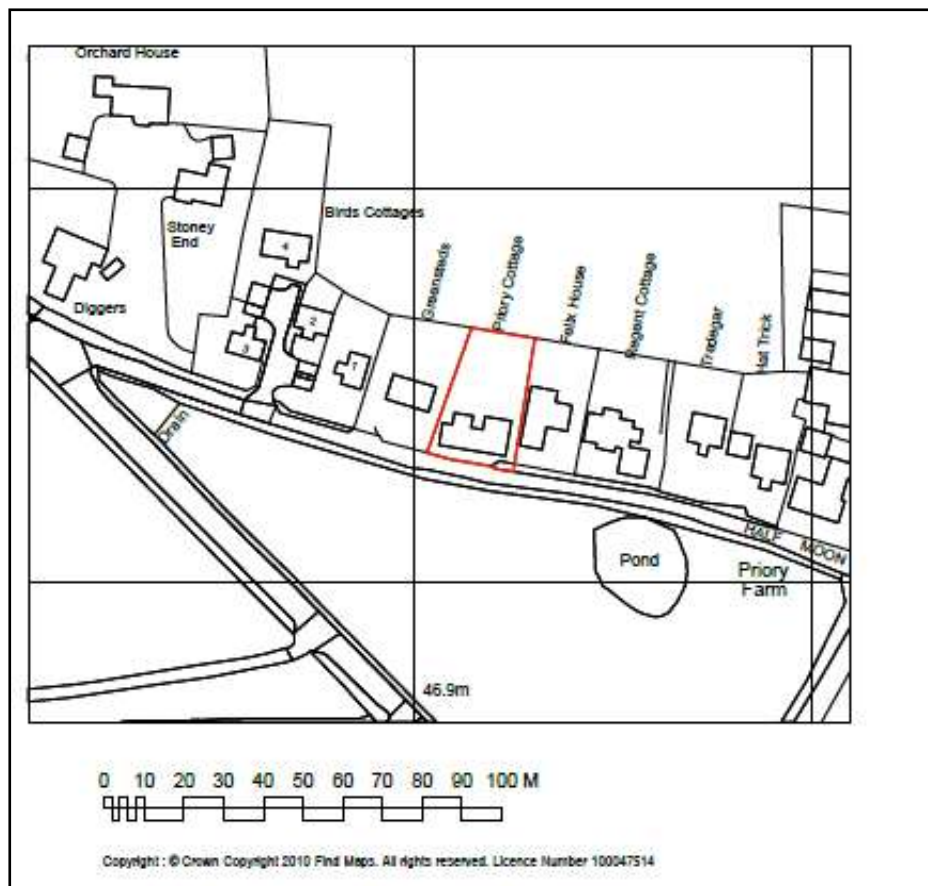
1.2 Redgrave is a village and a parish in Hartismere district, Suffolk. The village stands near the river Waveney at the boundary with Norfolk, 4¼ miles N W of Mellis railway station, and 7 miles W N W of Eye. The parish contains also the hamlet of Botesdale, and comprises 3, 353 acres.

Half Moon Lane in Redgrave is in a central village position and the lane probably dates back to medieval times. The site is located on Half Moon Lane Redgrave and fronts an original medieval green. The property is shown on its own in 1783 on Hodskinson's map (fig. 2) and the First series Ordnance Survey of 1842.

2. Planning Background

The planning application No. **DC/17/05946** was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council for the erection of a new extension and garage at Priory Cottage Half Moon Lane Redgrave Suffolk.

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 conditions state: *“No development shall take place within the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.*



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 2. Site location in Redgrave

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

This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or loss due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of loss and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (MSDC Decision Notice)

This condition is in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) .

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCA/CT brief states that: *`This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, near at the edge of the medieval green (RGV- 035), near medieval and prehistoric find spots (RGV 018, RGV 033). It is also at the rear of a listed 16th century building. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which may exist.'*(SCCA/CT Brief, 2018).

3.2 Archaeological Monuments and Finds

Forty four records for monuments and finds are held by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Records, within a 500m search radius of the site.

Of relevance to the current proposal and in closer proximity, one record : at 100m to the north of the current proposal, the Historic Environment record shows: *traces of prehistoric occupation, black earth and ditches seen in pipe line trench during 1954 by Basil Brown (HER 018).*

3.3 Archaeological Interventions

There are eighteen records for interventions within a 500m radius of the proposal, including a number of building records. Evaluations within the search area did not identify any archaeology of significance , only evidence for post-medieval activity was found: (Suffolk Historic Environment Records).

3.4 Historical Background

Prehistoric remains are noted in Pevsner; *'Bronze or Iron age SHERDS and occupation material and two huts were found under Beer lane, N. of the church.'* (Pevsner, 1974).

The origins of Redgrave could be *read graef* (Anglo Saxon) meaning a reedy pit (Birch, M., 2003), but as is often the case, the meaning of the name is obscure.

The Domesday Book of 1066 includes Redgrave and states: 'St Edmund's held Redgrave before 1066; 4 caracutes of land as a manor.' It goes on to say: *Always 10 villagers; 19 smallholders. Then 8 slaves, now 6.*' (Rumble, A., ed. 1986).

White's Directory and Gazeteer notes: ' It was [Redgrave] anciently the lordship of the Abbot of St Edmundsbury, to whom it was given by Ulfketel, Earl of East Anglia. It was granted by Henry VIII in the last year of his reign to Thomas Darey, from whom it passed to the Bacons.' (White, W., 1844).

4. Cartographic Information

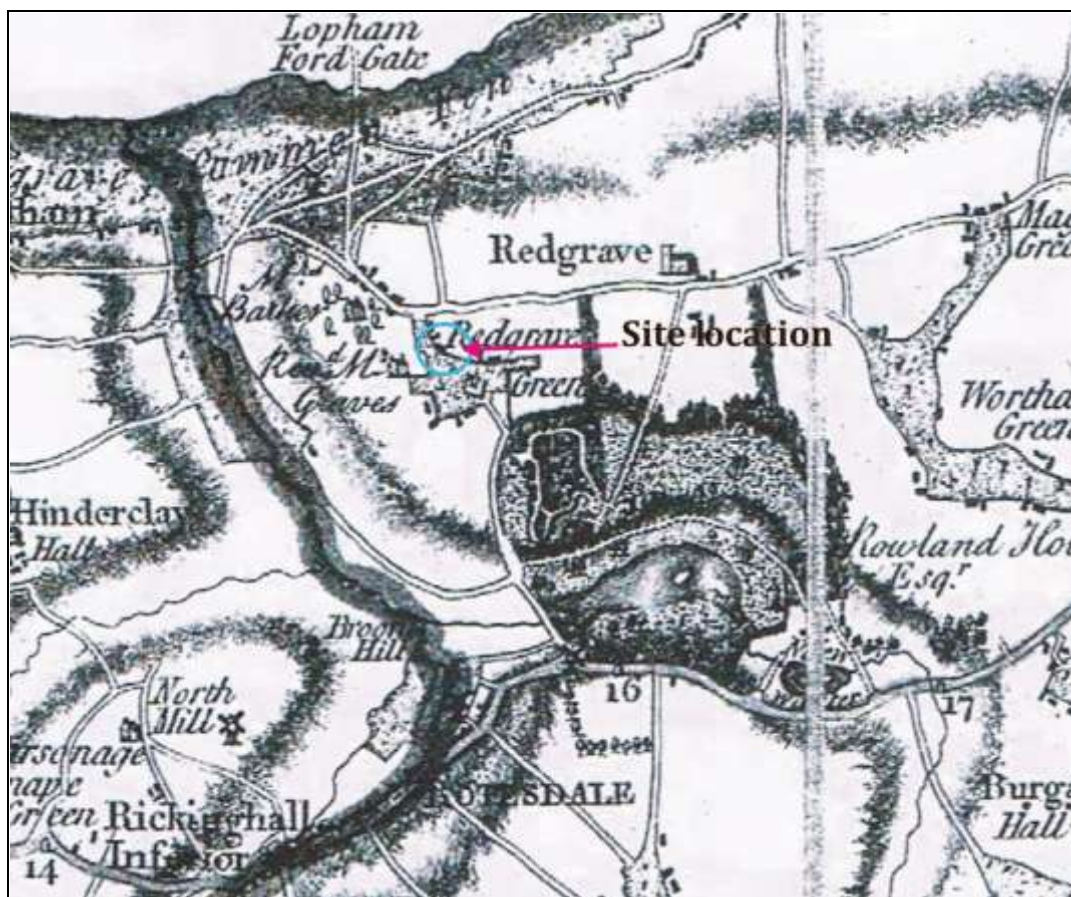


Figure 2. Hodkinson's map of Redgrave, 1783

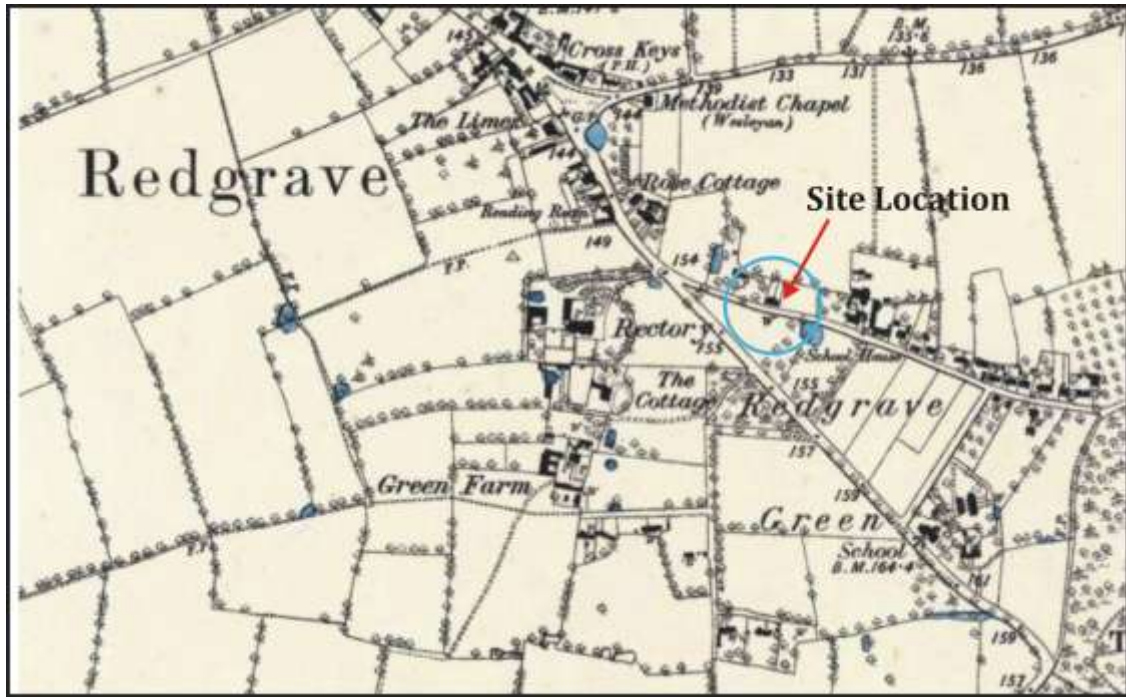


Figure 3. The First series Ordnance Survey (6 inch) map of Redgrave (1880)

5. Results

5.1 Fieldwork

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

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

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

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

The continuous archaeological monitoring was carried out using standard practices in archaeology to CfA standards. The work also considered the eastern counties research 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 Monitoring of the Trench

A single footings trench was excavated at 0.60m width by 1.0m depth. Apart from some building debris within the lower top soil layer, no archaeology was noted, nor any finds made from metal detecting.

5.3 Contexts (Table 1.)

Contexts	Cut/fill/layer	Description	Comments
1000	Layer	Top soil	n/a
1001	Layer	Sub soil	n/a
1002	Layer	Natural	n/a

5.3 Plan and section

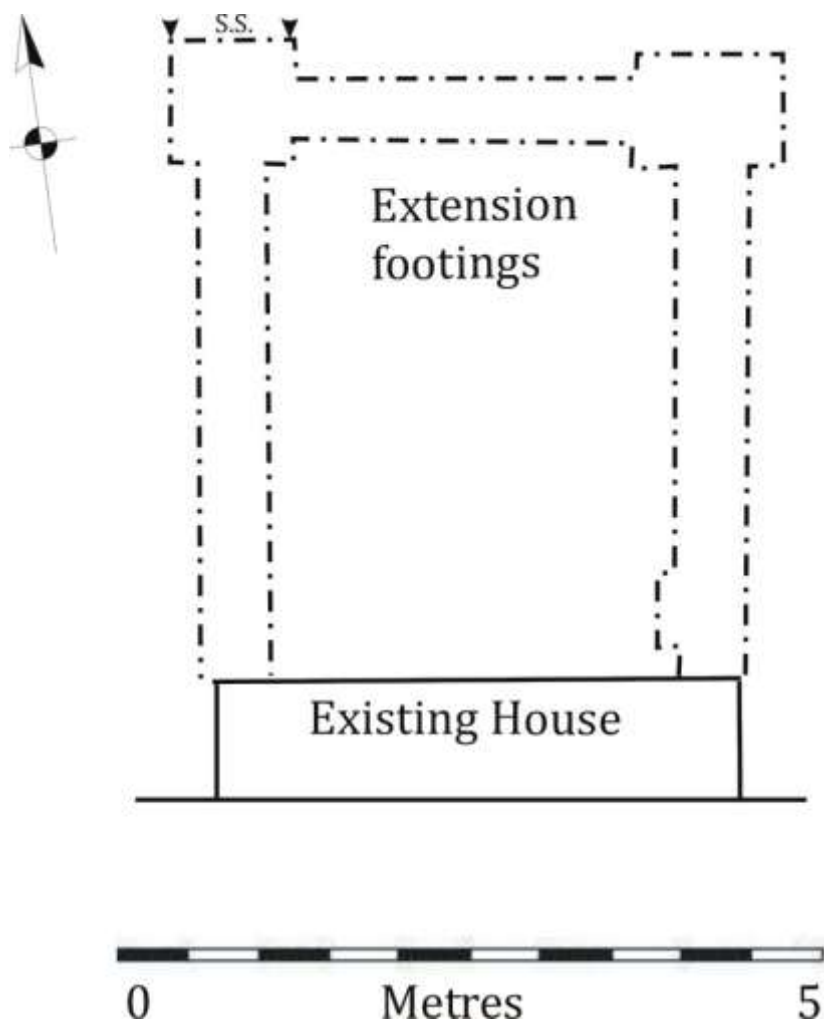


Figure 4. Plan of footings trench



Figure 5. Overall plan of house with footings trench

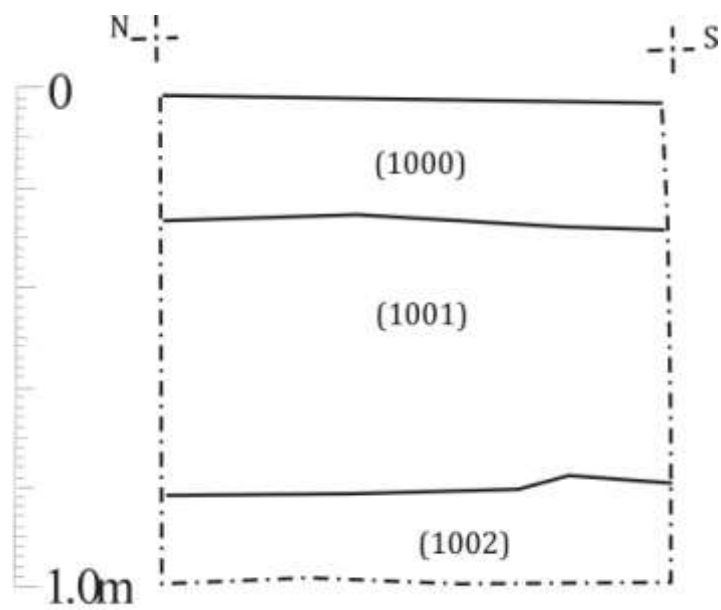


Figure 6. Sample section

7. Interpretation and Discussion

The monitoring of the footings trench produced no archaeology except a building debris spread in the lower section of the top soil. No finds were made from the metal detecting either.

8. Conclusion

As a result of the monitoring, it is unlikely that the garage footings, further away from the house) will produce any archaeology either.

The results of the archaeological monitoring were successful in showing that no archaeology will be compromised by the development.

9. Archive

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the county store of Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

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>.

10. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Frank Gillett who funded the project and commissioned this work.

This report for archaeological monitoring 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; 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., (ed.), 1986, Domesday Book (Suffolk), Phillimore

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. Pre-excavation from the north-east



Plate 2. Footings trench, general view



Plate 3. Sample section



Plate 4. Footings trench, general veiw



Plate 5. Footings trench, general veiw



Plate 6. Footings trench, general veiw



Plate 7. Footings trench section showing cbm spread at base of topsoil

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**Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
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SEPTEMBER 2018

Contents

Non-technical summary	19
1. Site Location and Description.....	20
2. Planning Background.....	5
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	6
4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring	24
5. Aims and objectives of the project.....	25
6. Methodology	25
7. Health, Safety and Environment	27
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9. Monitoring arrangements.....	28
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Non-technical summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring in advance of a new extension and garage to Priory Cottage Half Moon Lane Redgrave, Suffolk. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by the Suffolk County Council - Conservation Team (Hannah Cutler).

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, Gurney, D., 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.)

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Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 1. Plan of development

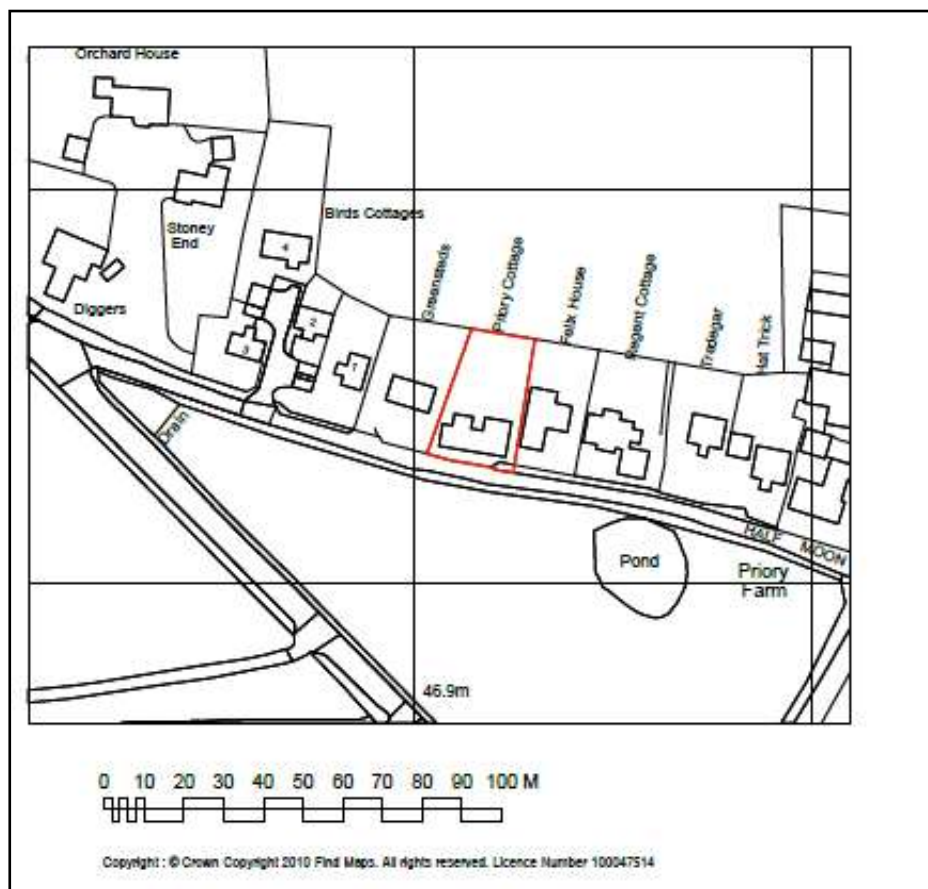
1.2 Redgrave is a village and a parish in Hartismere district, Suffolk. The village stands near the river Waveney at the boundary with Norfolk, 4¼ miles N W of Mellis railway station, and 7 miles W N W of Eye. The parish contains also the hamlet of Botesdale, and comprises 3, 353 acres.

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3.4 Maps



Figure 2. Hodskinson's map of Redgrave, 1783

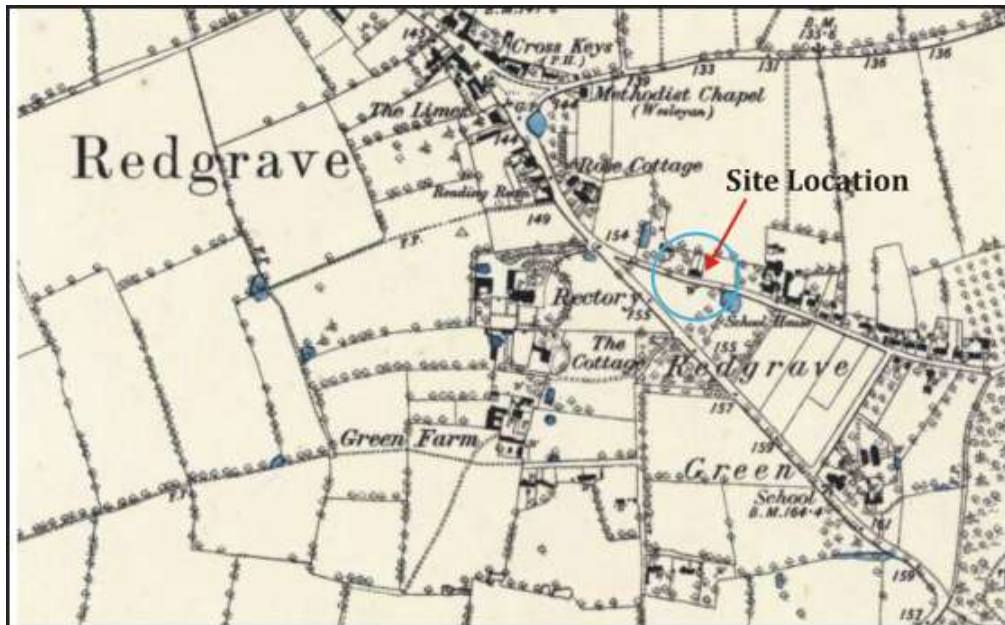


Figure 3. The First series Ordnance Survey (6 inch) map of Redgrave

4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 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.

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

4.3 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 monitoring 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 archaeological monitoring and will be subject to an additional specification.

4.4 The archaeological monitoring 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. This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP 2). The archaeological monitoring 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 archaeological work required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCCA/ACT to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the monitoring stage. The developer or ARCHAEOSEV will give SCCA/CT a minimum 5 working days notice of the commencement of any archaeological work, to enable the work to be monitored by the SCCA/CT.

5. Aims and objectives of the project

5.1 To provide as much information as possible about the site, being within the vicinity on known archaeological finds and features as highlighted within the project brief (SCCA/CT) which, if encountered will be interpreted to address relevant research questions laid down within the *Regional Research frameworks*. (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.) and Melycott, M., 2011.

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

5.3 To comply with the SCCA/CT' request for an archaeological monitoring as part of the planning process.

5.4 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.

5.5 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.

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

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

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

6. Methodology

6.1 The archaeological monitoring/recording will consist of monitoring the footings for the new builds and any groundworks that might disturb concealed archaeological deposits. Any features located during the groundworks will require an allowance of time in order to excavate by hand and record fully as specified in this section.

6.2 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

6.3 For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min) will be excavated across their width. or as is practicable within the foundation trenches.

6.4 For discrete features such as pits, 50% of their fill will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested) or as is practicable within the foundation trenches.

6.5 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.

6.6 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 seen 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.

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

6.8 All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

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

6.10 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, 20 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.

6.11 If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

6.12 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 SCC. Advice will also be sought from Zoe Outram, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

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

6.14 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with by the SCCA/CT during the course of the monitoring).

6.15 The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the SCCA/CT.

6.16 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. Should human remains be encountered on the site, it is the intention of this project, being monitoring only, to advise of the existence of articulated and non-articulated remains. The client and the SCCA/CT will be advised and work to exhume will not take place at this stage of the archaeological work

6.17 All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MOLA) standards.

6.18 The person days allocated (3) to this project are based on an estimated time-scale operating under normal conditions, allowing for clement weather for the duration of the project

6.19 All work will be carried out respecting statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation throughout the evaluation.

6.20 A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to works commencing using high definition digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

6.21 Finds will be conserved where required.

6.22 All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

6.23 An accession number will be obtained from the Suffolk HER for allocation to the archive

6.24 *Special Considerations and Research Questions*

Research aims for this project will be to identify further evidence of possible medieval remains relating to the origins of Redgrave that may exist along the *green* frontage.

6.25 The research agenda will reflect the aims of: Medlycott, M (ed.) (2011) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**.

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 as mentioned above.

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

8. Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive

All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage at the St Edmundsbury Museum and Archaeology Service and or the Suffolk Archaeological Service store and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to them 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 SCCA/CT. 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.

9.3 Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

10. Archive preparation and deposition

The archive will be presented to the SCCA/CT to the standards as laid out in their brief. A physical and digital archive will be prepared and presented to the SCCA/CT archive at Hollow Road Bury St Edmunds

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 the project officer/manager at SCCA/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. 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 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.

11.4 One hard copy will be sent to the client.

11.5 One hardcopy will be sent to SCCA/CT Historic Environment Records Office

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

12. Publication and dissemination

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the specification written by the officer in charge at SCCA/CT

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 monitoring such as preserved wood, identified as a potential find for this site.

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

14.1 The monitoring will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA, with extensive experience managing projects on a consultancy basis and with a number of contracting units.

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

15. Insurance statement

ARCHAEOSERV (D P Archaeological Services) is protected with a public and professional indemnity of £1,000,000 from Towergate Insurance

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.

Bibliography

Birch, M, 2003., Origins of Suffolk Place Names, Castell Publishing, Mendlesham Suffolk

British Geological Society 1991 *East Anglia, Quaternary*

**1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning.*
London: HMSO**

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National Planning Policy Framework 2012

**Pevsner, N, P., 1974, *The Buildings of England (Suffolk)*, YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW HAVEN AND LONDON**

Rumble, A., (ed.) 1986, *The Domesday Book (Suffolk, Part One)*, PHILLIMORE

White, W, 1844, (1970 ed.) *History Gazeteer And Directory of SUFFOLK*, David & Charles publishers South Devon House Railway Station Newton Abbot Devon

Appendix 1: Consultant specialists

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

Atkins, Rob	Bricks and ceramic building materials
Curl, Julie	Animal Bones
Barnett, Dr. Sarah	Luminescence Dating
Bates Sarah	Lithics
Anderson Sue evidence; Osteologist	Anglo Saxon Pottery & environmental
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils (Geoarchaeo specialist)
Fawcett, Andy	(Britannia Archaeology) Bronze Age Pottery Iron Age pottery Roman pottery
Cowgill, Jane	Slag /metal working residues
Crummy, Nina	Roman Metalwork
Doig, T	Drainpipes, underground structures, social history
Curl July	Human bones
Richenda Goffin	Medieval ceramics
West Anna	Environmental
French, Dr. C.A.I	Soil micromorphology
Payne Dennis	Coins
Holly, Duncan	Medieval artefacts including glass
Outram, Zoe	Environmental evidence
I. Ioannis	(Suffolk Archaeology) Prehistoric & Roman Ceramics

