

**Archaeological Evaluation
on land off Priory Road
Palgrave
Suffolk**

Grid Reference: TM 116 782
Planning Application No: DC/17/03178/OUT
HER no: PAL 055
Oasis No.: 334920

Prepared for:
Andy Nicholls
(Lewis Nicholls Associates)

Prepared by:
Archaeoserv (Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)
Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA Great Heath 351 High Road
Trimley St Martin Suffolk

April 2019

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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 Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 23rd November 2018. This project was subsequently managed by Hannah Cutler (SCCA/CT).

Ten trenches were excavated to the extent of 22m by 1.80m width (each trench) to cover the area of the development.

During the evaluation, two shallow, undated linear ditches were found. No dating evidence was recovered from the two features. A large shallow pit was located but no finds were located within it; it may have been excavated for extraction purposes in modern times. No other archaeology was located during this evaluation. The remains of a large pond was seen, extending into three of the trenches on the northern extent of the site, containing tree remains and being of recent date.

1. Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Ref: TM 114781

1.1 The superficial geology of the site is: 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: 175; 1990).

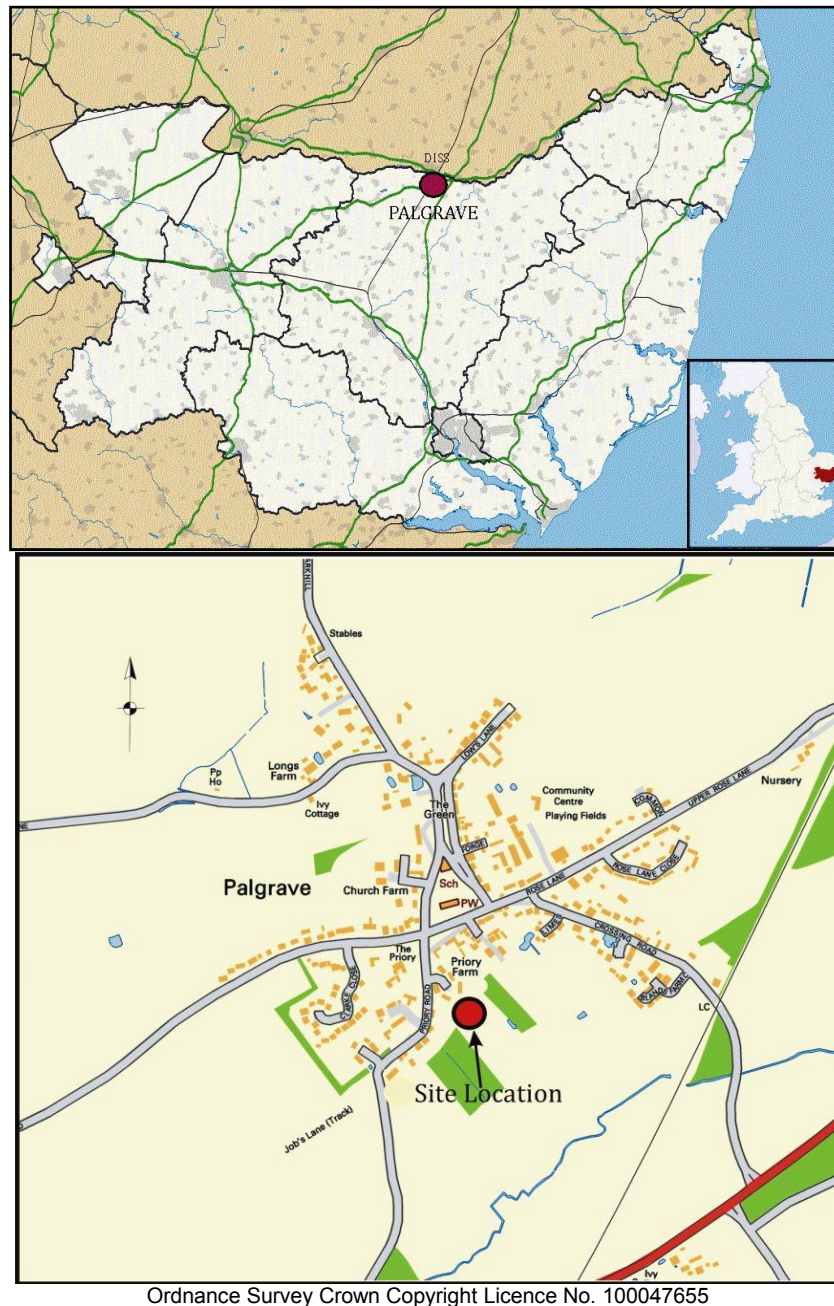


Figure 1. Palgrave location and site location

1.2 The site is located along Priory Road, on a south-facing valley side that leads towards the River Waveney. The village is close to the border with Norfolk and Suffolk with the market town of Diss, less than 500m to the north of Palgrave.

2. Planning Background

The planning application No. DC/17/03178/OUT, was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of 9 new dwellings, each with an attached garage on land off Priory Road Palgrave Suffolk (TM 116 782)

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 states "*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.*

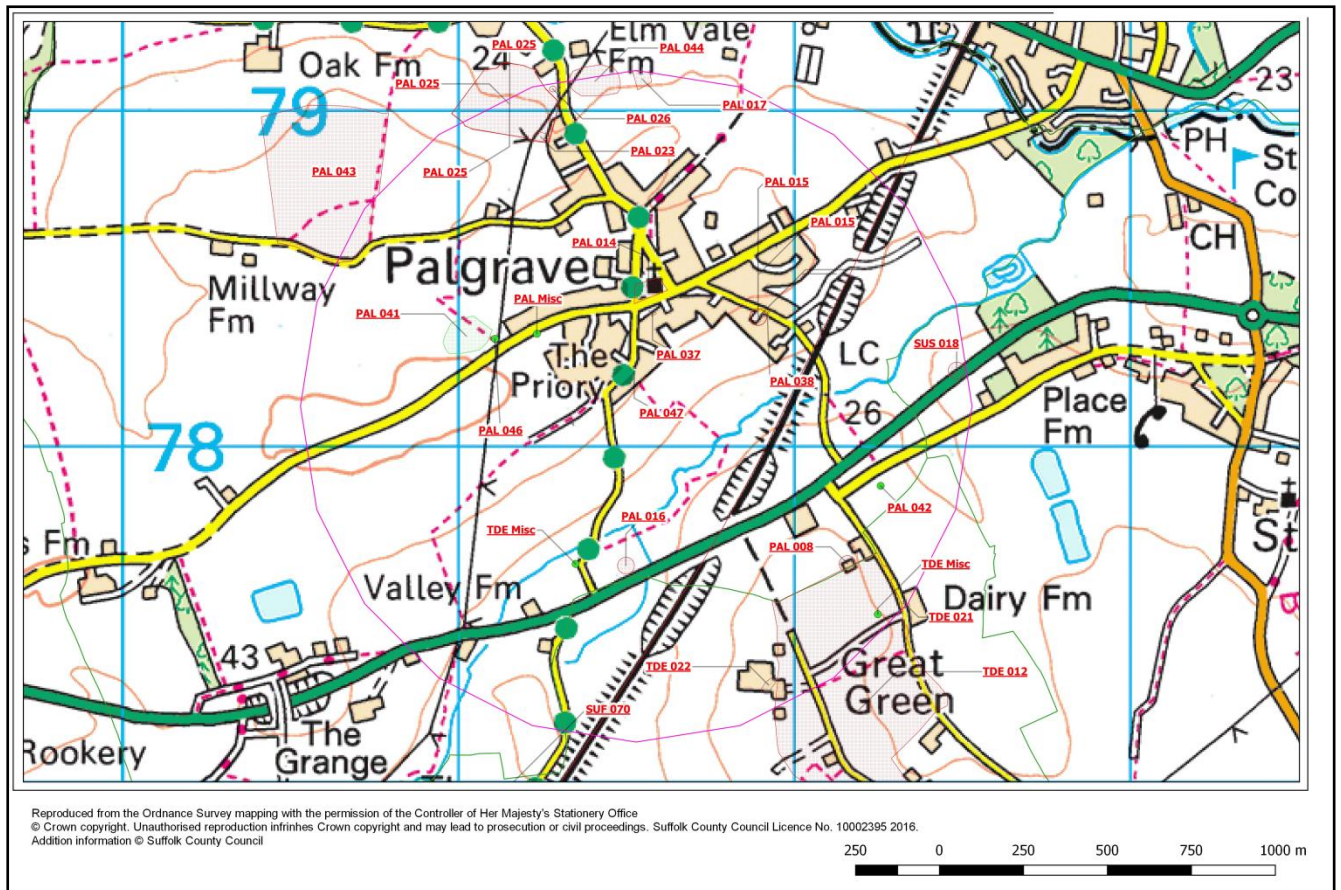
Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. 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 lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets.

This condition is in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2018.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

53.1 Archaeological Background

The Brief for this project, written by the SCCA/CT states: '*This application lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The development site is located on the edge of the historic settlement core of Palgrave and scatters of Saxon and medieval finds (PAL 047) have been recorded in its vicinity. As a result, there is a strong possibility that heritage assets of archaeological interest will be encountered at this location. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.*' (SCCA/CT Brief, 2018)



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**Figure 2. Monuments (finds) map
(SCC, Historic Environment Record)**

3.2 Monuments /Finds within 500m radius of Site

(HER ref: PAL 031) Lynch Pin (IA) Iron and bronze terminal of an unusual MSF30199 form of lynch-pin.

(HER ref: PAL 031) Three sherds of Ipswich Ware and one sherd of Thetford Ware
Three sherds of Ipswich Ware and one sherd of Thetford Ware.
MSF30200

(HER ref: PAL 031) Medieval artefact scatter Medieval artefact scatter see details
MSF30201

(HER ref: YAX 047) Find spot medieval coin
(Med) medieval coin
MSF27033

(Historic Environment Records, SCC)

3.3 Interventions within 500m radius of site

There have been six interventions including two building records within the search area of a 500m radius of the proposal. None of the interventions located any archaeology of note. For full details, see the Historic Environment records at SCC.

3.4 Historical Background

The name Palgrave may mean *pal graef* (Anglo Saxon), but its true origins are unknown (Birch, M., 2003)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to Palgrave as: '*St Edmunds held Palgrave before 1066; 4 carucates of land as a manor; always 11 villagers; 17 smallholders. Then 3 slaves, now 1. Two churches with 30 acres of land*' (Rumble, A., 1986).

Palgrave has no doubt been occupied since Saxon times with a number of artefacts found around the village (see section 3.2 of this report)..

In the medieval period, Palgrave was a prosperous place, ideally situated on the River Waveney, which flows to the north of the village and its close proximity to the market town of Diss would have enhanced its economy. Having two churches recorded is also testimony to the wealth of the village (Palgrave village web site).

In the Directory of Suffolk (1844), the author states: '*St John's, a neat mansion with pleasant grounds, one mile SSW of the village, is the seat of Miss Mary Harrison, and has long been the residency of this family, who have a vault and several memorials in the church. The lordship anciently belonged to Bury Abbey, and in the west part of the parish was a chapel of St John The Baptist, subordinate to the monastery, where five secular priests resided and said mass daily.*'

(White, W., 1844) .

4. Cartographic Information

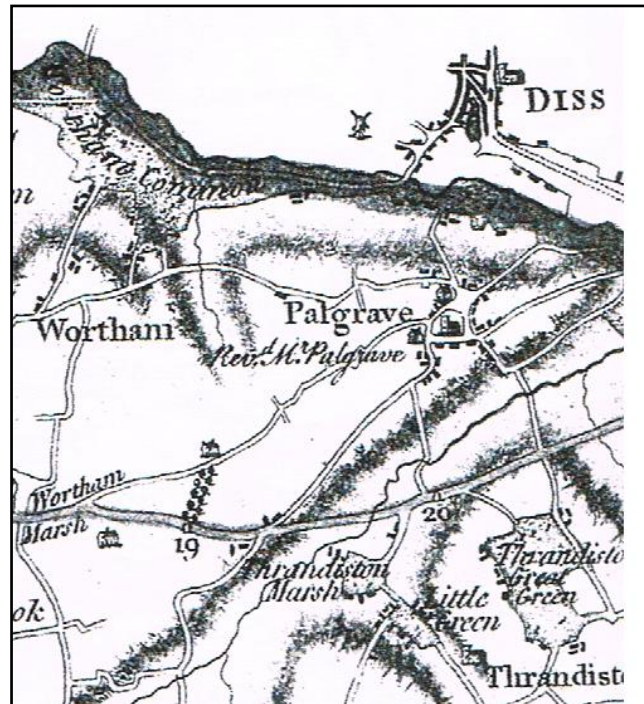


Figure 3. Hodkinson's map of 1783 of Palgrave

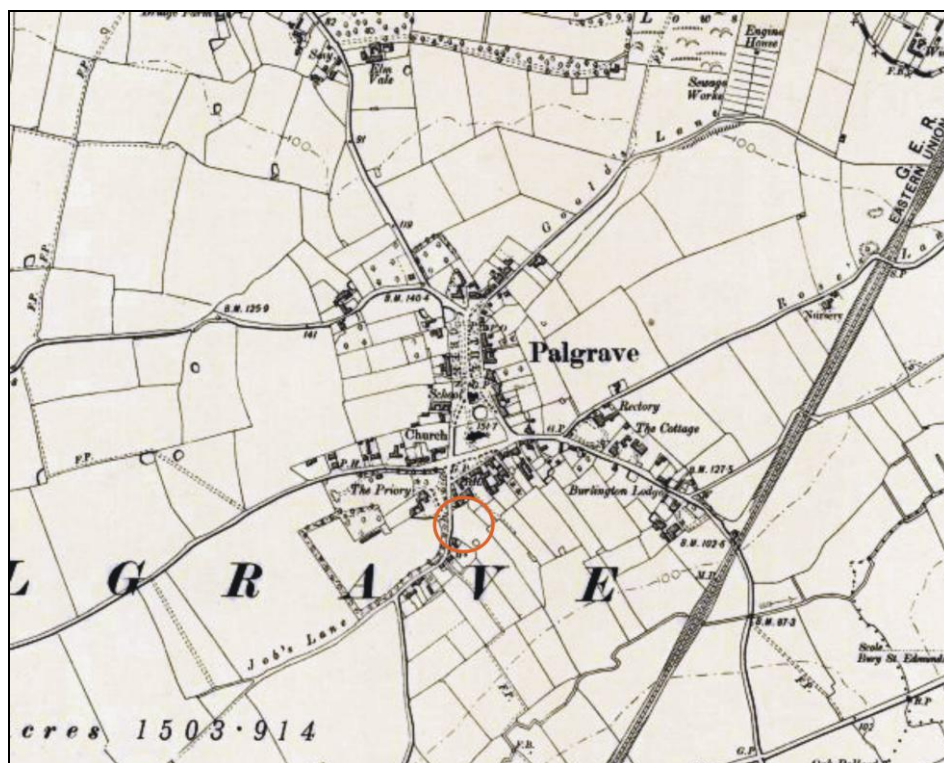


Figure 4. O.S. map of Palgrave (1st ed., 1885) showing site location
(maps.nls.uk/view/101576663)

. Results

5.1 Fieldwork

5.11 Ten trenches were excavated across the area of the development at 22m by 1.80m width for each trench.

5.12 The Trenches were 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

Ten trenches were cut across the development area measuring 22m long by 1.80m wide, (see fig. 5). Trenches 1 & 7 were planned to cover the driveway. Trenches 2 -6 and 8-10 were planned to target the new dwelling footprints.

Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 0.50m to expose the archaeological horizon below a top soil of 0.20m depth; a subsoil of 0.20m depth. A large black silt deposit was revealed which extended over 70% of the exposed trench. Subsequent test pitting revealed the feature to be a recent pond, back-filled with tree stumps. No further archaeological features were found.

Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 0.65m to expose the archaeological horizon; below a top soil of 0.30m depth; a sub soil of 0.32m depth; no archaeological finds were located. The pond deposit seen in Tr 1 extended into this trench.

Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of 0.55m to expose the archaeological horizon, below a top soil of 0.27m in depth, a sub soil of 0.28m in depth; no archaeology finds were located.

Trench 4 was excavated to a depth of 0.40m to expose the archaeological horizon, below a top soil, 0.17m in depth, a sub soil, 0.19m in depth; no archaeology finds were located. The pond deposit seen in Tr 1 extended into this trench.

Trench 5 was excavated to a depth of 0.49m to expose the archaeological horizon, below a top soil of 0.22m depth, a sub soil of 0.18m depth. A large feature extending from the southern end of the trench towards the middle was exposed. This was

interpreted as a quarry pit, presumably for the clay which abounds here, possibly modern. The quarry pit [2008], approximately 11m in length, width extent not known - extending beyond the trench limits, was investigated by machine, which revealed a clay, silt deposit, mid-brown in colour to a depth of 0.60m. The resulting spoil was investigated for finds, but no finds were made. Metal detecting of the deposit did not yield any finds either. No further features were seen in this trench.

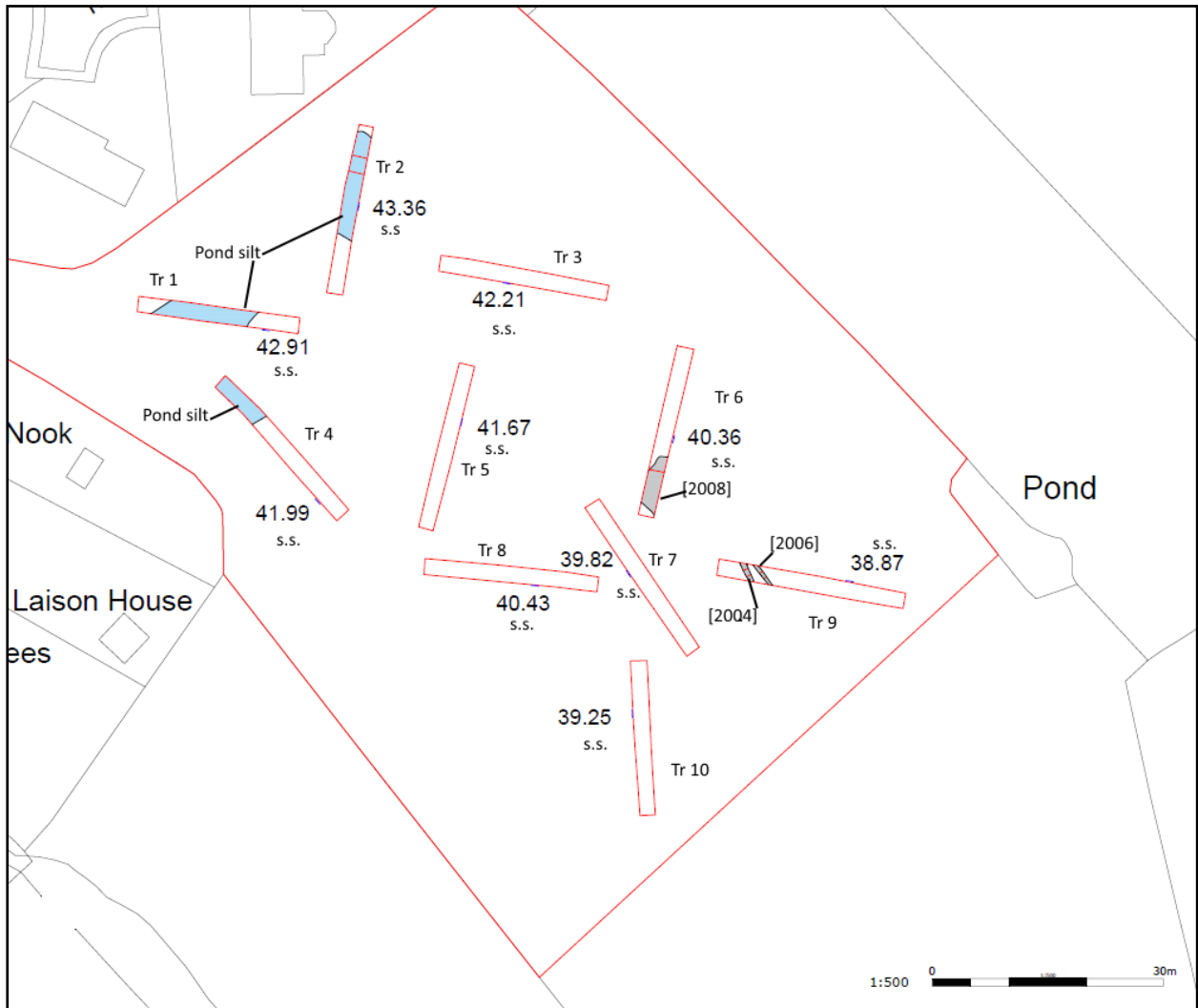


Figure 5. Post-excavation plan

Trench 6 was excavated to a depth of 0.50m to expose the archaeological horizon, below a top soil, 0.25m depth, a sub soil, 0.15m depth; no archaeology was located.

Trench 7 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m to expose the archaeological horizon, below a top soil, 0.22m depth, a sub soil, 0.17m depth; no archaeological finds were located.

Trench 8 was excavated to a depth of 0.39m to expose the archaeological horizon, below a top soil, 0.20m in depth, a sub soil, 0.16m in depth; no archaeological finds were located.

Trench 9 was excavated to a depth of 0.40m to expose the archaeological horizon; below a top soil, 0.15m in depth; sub soil 0.20m in depth. In this trench, a linear ditch, on a N-S alignment, was recorded [2004] with a fill of a light-greyish-mid-brown silt (2003); width 0.44m and depth, 0.30m, by length 1m, with no finds. Subsequently the feature was excavated 100%, to reveal no finds. A further linear trench on the same alignment (N-S) was located [2006] with a fill of a light to greyish-mid-brown silt (2005); width 0.52m and depth, 0.18m by length 1m, with no finds. Subsequently the feature was excavated 100% to reveal no finds; the two ditches were 0.80m apart and were masked by a layer of subsoil (2001), 0.15m depth, filling a depression, which the two ditches were located in (fig. 5). The two ditches were likely contemporary as they were on a parallel alignment with the same fills. Above both features, a silty layer (2007) filled a hollow within which both ditches were located.

Trench 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.39m to expose the archaeological horizon, below a top soil, 0.18m in depth, a sub soil, 0.14m in depth; no archaeology was located.

5.3 Contexts

Context No.		Description	Comments
(2000)	Layer	Top soil	n/a
(2001)	Layer	Sub soil	Mid-brown silt (old plough soil)
(2002)	Layer	Natural sandy clay	Natural sandy clay
(2003)	Fill	Of pit [1004]; 0.30m wide by 0.25m depth	Light grey mid-brown silt (no finds)
[2004]	Cut	Of pit, filled by (1003); 0.44m wide by 0.30m depth	Linear
(2005)	Fill	Of pit [1006]; 0.52m wide by 0.18m deep	Light grey - mid-brown silt (no finds)
[2006]	Cut	Of pit, filled by (1005); 0.90m wide by 0.30m deep	Linear
(2007)	Fill	Layer of silt over ditches in Tr 9	Masking layer over ditches; in a natural hollow?
[2008]	Cut	Of modern quarry pit; 5.5m wide; 0.55m depth,	Dark blackish-brown silt; no finds, fill
(2009)	Fill	Of modern quarry pit [2008]; 5.5m wide; 0.55m depth; blackish-brown silty clay	Modern?

5.4 Plans & Sections

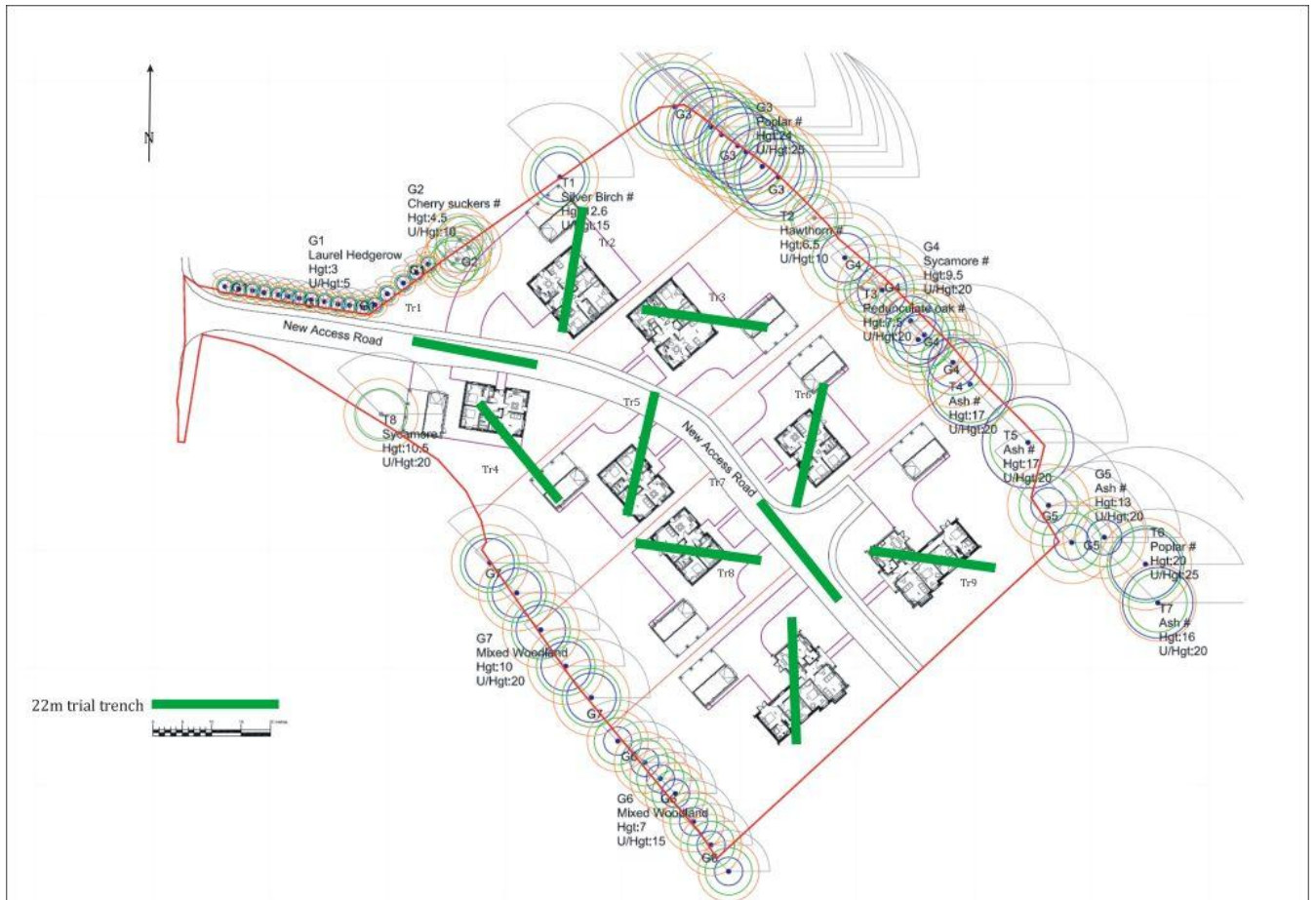
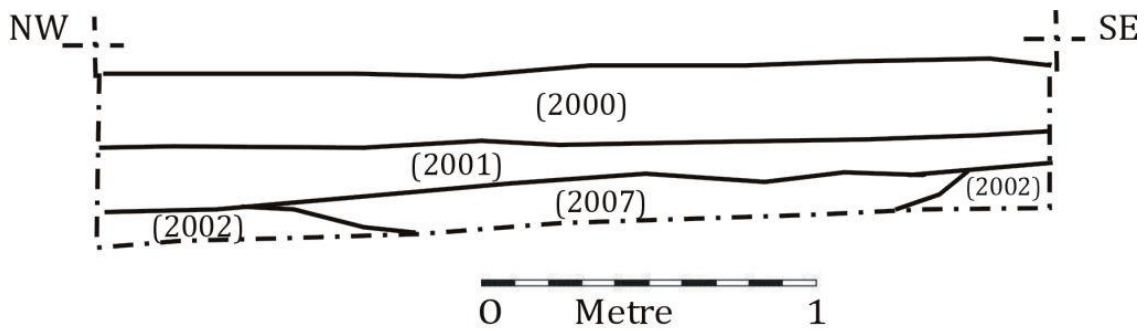


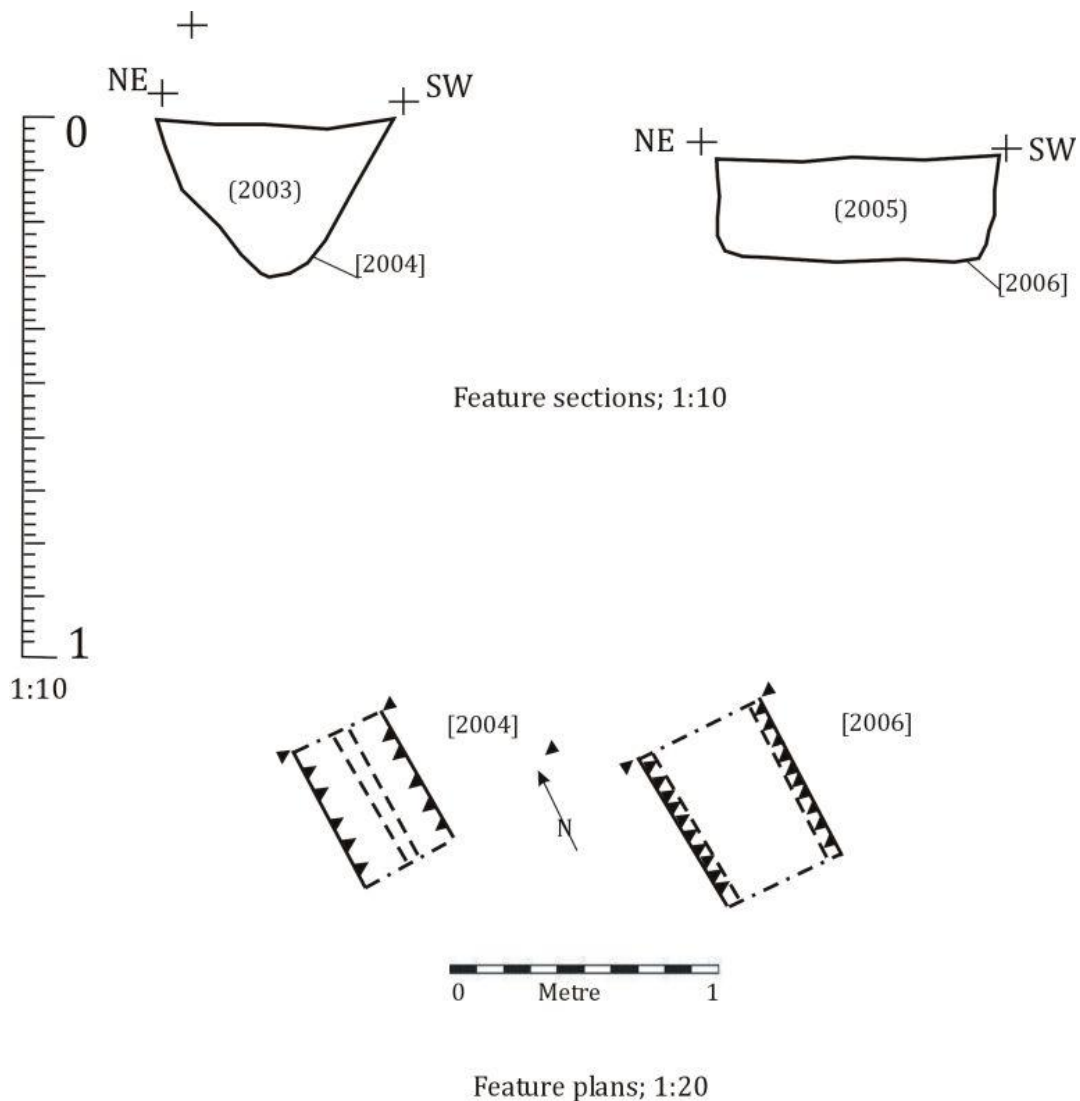
Figure 6. Pre-excitation trench plan

5.5 Feature plans and sections



Masking layer (2007) over ditches; scale, 1:20

Figure 7, Masking layer in Tr 9, over ditches [2004, 2006]



Feature sections; 1:10

Feature plans; 1:20

Figure 8. Plans and sections of ditches [2004; 2006]

5.6 Sample sections

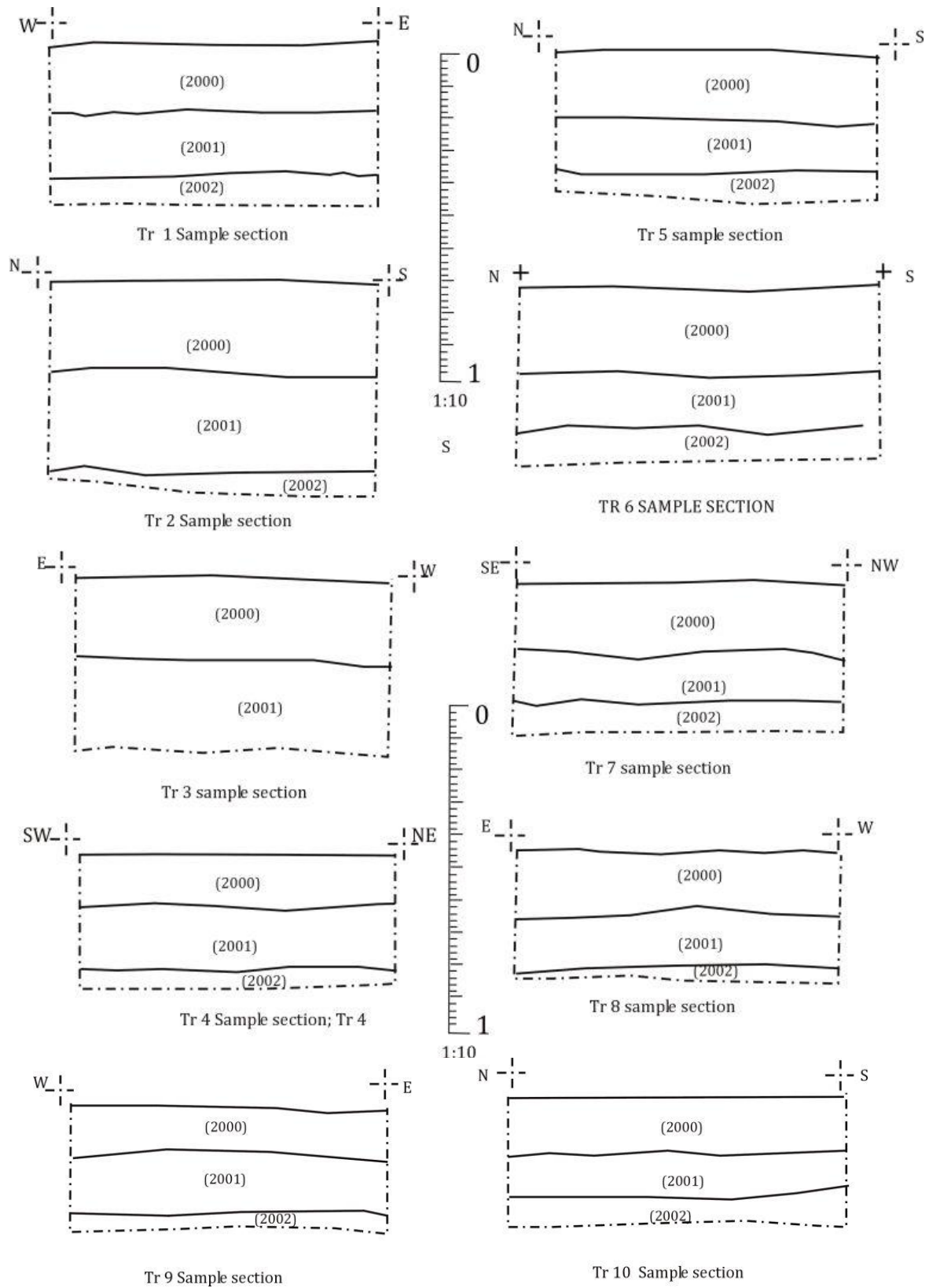


Figure 9. Sample sections, scale,1:10



Figure 10. post excavation trench plan

6. Interpretation and Discussion

6.1 This evaluation was designed to locate any archaeological features within the development area. Two small, shallow pits were located in Trench 1 (figs. 7 & 8). No finds were made within each of the fills of the two pits. After excavation at 100% of both the ditch fills, no finds were found and therefore the two ditches remain undated. The remainder of the trenches contained no archaeology except for a probably modern extraction pit in trench 6 and a large redundant pond extending into trenches 1, 2 and 4.

7. Conclusion

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

The two ditches however remain undated and may have prehistoric origins. Any future intrusive work on this site may reveal the origins or date of the ditches and therefore any opportunity to throw further light on these features should be considered.

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 Andy Nicholls 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. Rachael Abraham of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

Bibliography

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

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Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Trench 1 from the south



Plate 2. Trench 1, sample section



Plate 3. Trench 2, from the west



Plate 4. trench 2, sample section



Plate 5. Trench 3, from the south



Plate 6. Trench 3, sample section



Plate 7. Trench 4, from the east



Plate 8. Trench 4, Sample section



Plate 9. Trench 5, from the east



Plate 10. Trench 5, sample section (not Tr 2, as shown)



Plate 11. Pit [1006] in Tr 1.



Plate 12. Pit [1004] in Tr 1



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March 2019

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Non-technical summary

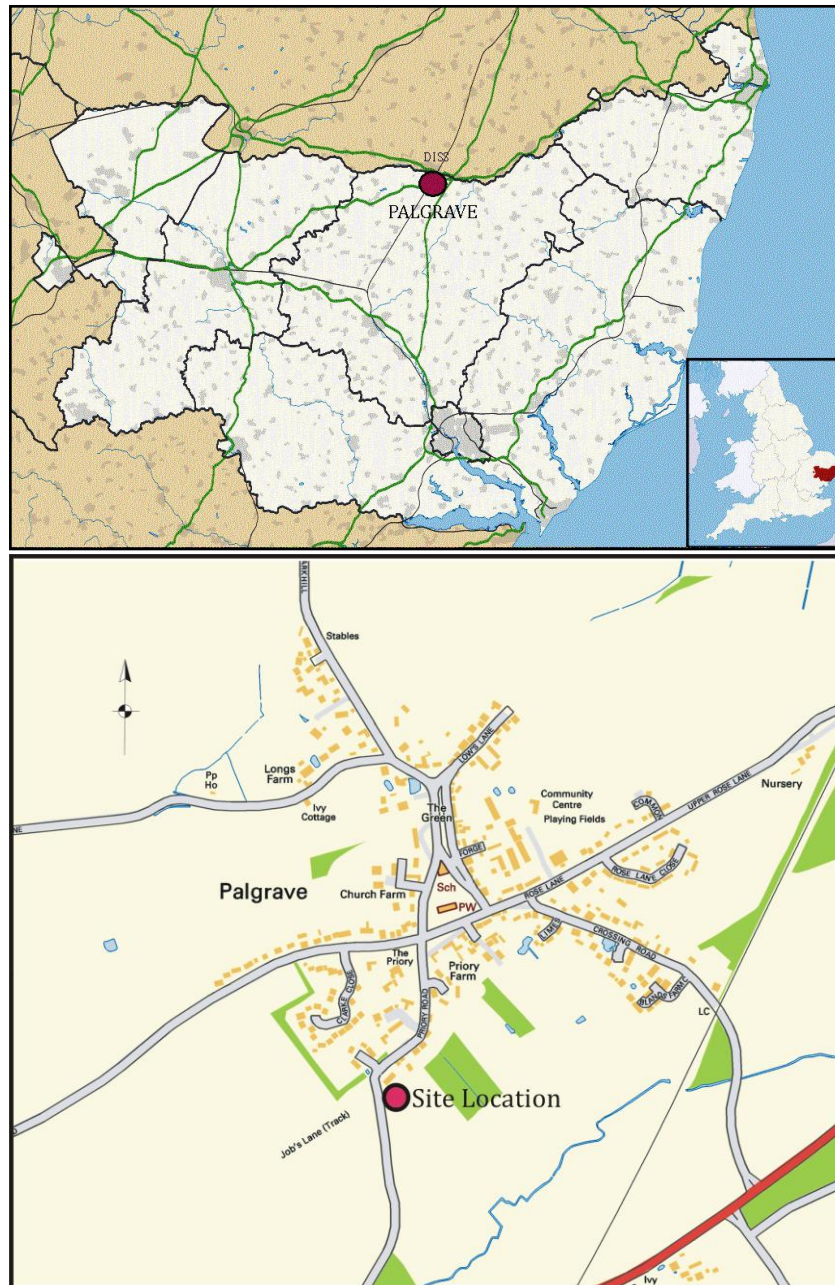
This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching in advance of the erection of eight new dwellings with eight detached garages on land to off Priory Road Palgrave Suffolk. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 23rd of November 2018.

This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017, 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

Grid Ref: TM 114781

1.1 The superficial geology of the site is: 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: 175; 1990).



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Figure 1. Palgrave and Site location

1.2 The site is located along Priory Road on a valley side that leads towards the River Waveney, between Suffolk and Norfolk. the market town of Diss is less than 500m to the north of Palgrave.

2. Planning Background

The planning application No. DC/17/03178/OUT, was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of 8 new dwellings, each with an attached garage on land off Priory Road Palgrave Suffolk (TM 116 782)

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 states *“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.*

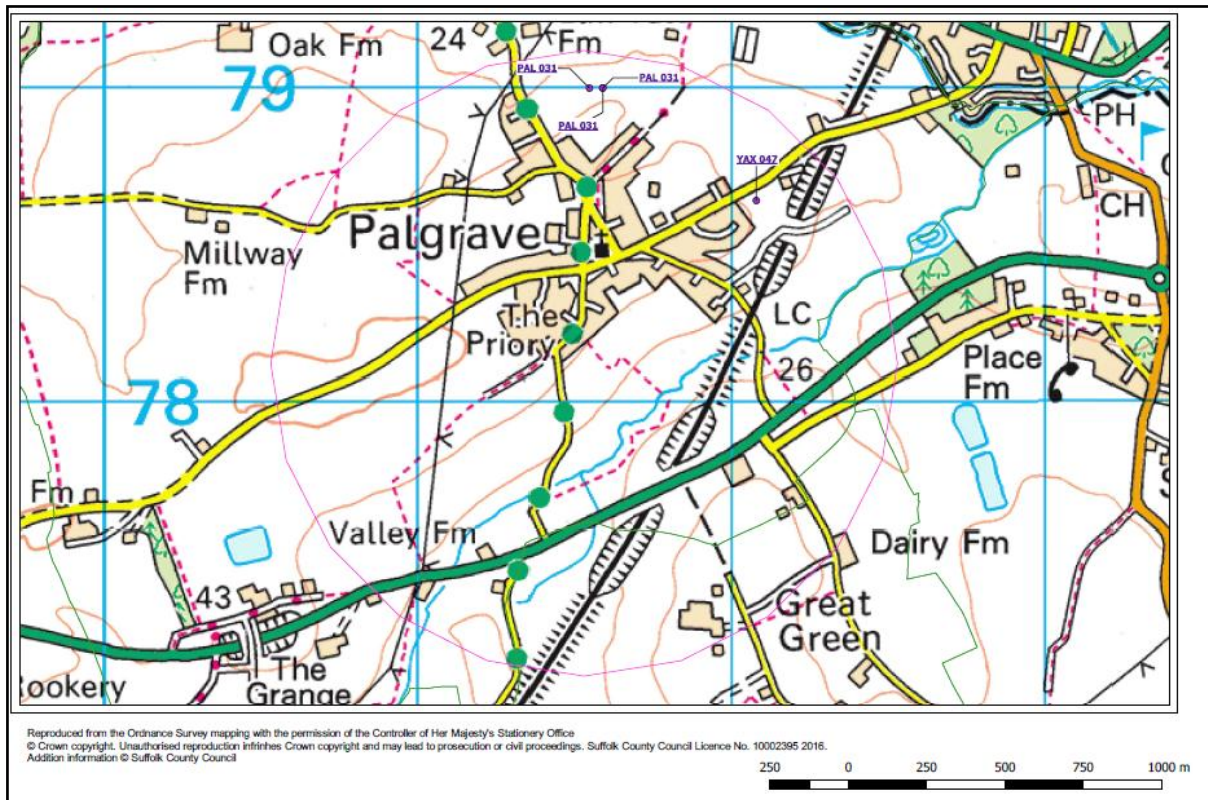
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3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Background

The Brief for this project, written by the SCCA/CT states: *'This application lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. The development site is located on the edge of the historic settlement core of Palgrave and scatters of Saxon and medieval finds (PAL 047) have been recorded in its vicinity. As a result, there is a strong possibility that heritage assets of archaeological interest will be encountered at this location. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.'* (SCCA/CT Brief, 2018)



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**Figure 2. Monuments (finds) map
(SCC, Historic Environment Record)**

3.2 Monuments /Finds within 500m radius of Site

(HER ref: PAL 031) Linch Pin (IA) Iron and bronze terminal of an unusual MSF30199 form of lynch-pin.

(HER ref: PAL 031) Three sherds of Ipswich Ware and one sherd of Thetford Ware
Three sherds of Ipswich Ware and one sherd of Thetford Ware.
MSF30200

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(HER ref: YAX 047) Find spot medieval coin
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(Historic Environment Records, SCC)

3.3 Interventions within 500m radius of site

There have been six interventions including two building records within the search area of a 500m radius of the proposal. None of the interventions located any archaeology of note. For full details, see the Historic Environment records at SCC.

3.4 Historical Background

The name Palgrave may mean *pal graef* (Anglo Saxon), but its true origins are unknown (Birch, M., 2003)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to Palgrave as: ' *St Edmunds held Palgrave before 1066; 4 carucates of land as a manor; always 11 villagers; 17 smallholders. Then 3 slaves, now 1. Two churches with 30 acres of land* ' (Rumble, A., 1986).

Palgrave has no doubt been occupied since Saxon times with a number of artefacts found around the village.

In the medieval period, Palgrave was a prosperous place, ideally situated on the River Waveney, which flows to the north of the village and its close proximity to the market town of Diss would have enhanced its economy. Having two churches recorded is also testimony to the wealth of the village.

The fertile boulder clay of this part of Suffolk has determined Palgrave's reliance on agriculture for its economy. Before the Black Death of 1349, every available piece of land was cultivated for food but, with the drastic reduction in the population in that year, tenants started to enclose their fields for dairy herds. Spinning and weaving of wool, hemp and linen have occupied local people through the ages together with thatching, brewing, smithing etc.

4. Cartographic Information

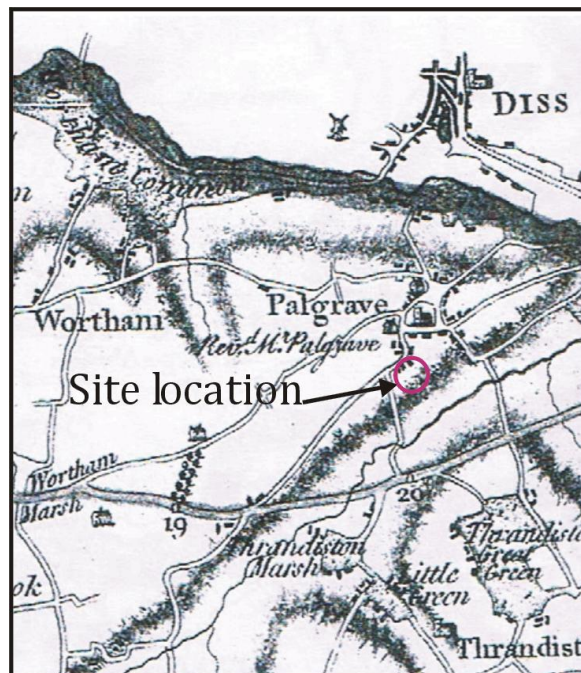


Figure 3. Hodkinson's map of 1783 of Palgrave



Figure 4. O.S. map of Palgrave (1st ed., 1885) showing site location
(maps.nls.uk/view/101576663)

5. Methodology of Evaluation

5.1 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.

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 architect (Lewis Nicholls Associates), 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 are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

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

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 ARCHAEOSERV 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

5.7 Ten linear trenches, 22.00m long x 1.8m wide, will be excavated to cover the area of the new development to include the footprints of the houses (8) with the garages (8) on the planned configuration. 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.

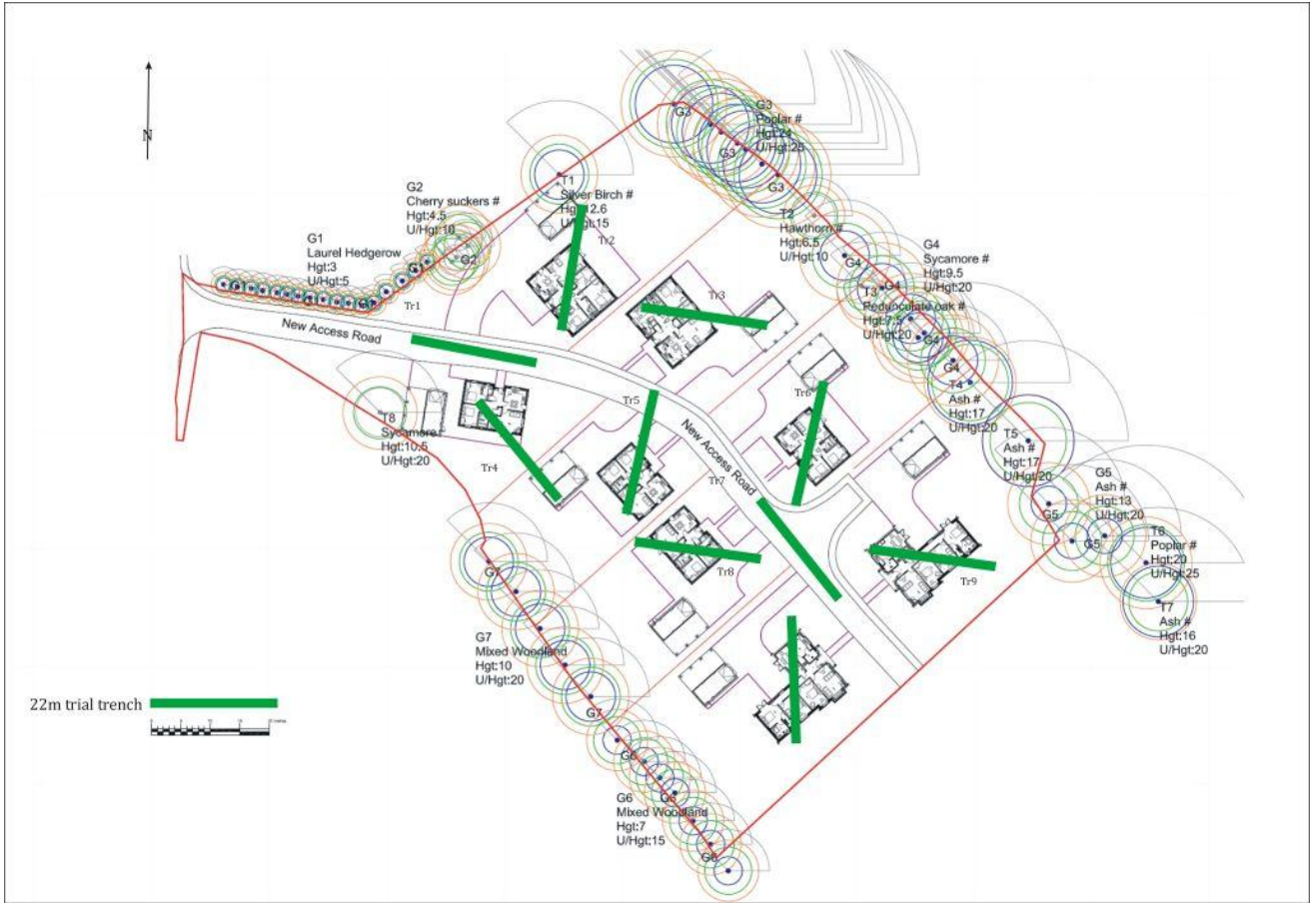
5.9 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil will be examined for any archaeological material.

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

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).



**Figure 5. Trench plan
(scale bar 20m)**

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 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.

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

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

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, but only with prior consent from the SCCA/CT. 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 (ClfA) 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.

5.30 All relevant finds will be 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 locating Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval archaeological finds and successive period evidence relating to the origins of Palgrave. Specific research questions will centre upon and to consolidate the knowledge from the finds made in the vicinity of Saxon and medieval origins. An objective account and interpretation of any potential finds will be made in conjunction with the known data to allow for a more informed interpretation of the overall evidence. Questions arising from information gained will seek to highlight research questions within the scope of the East Anglian Research Agenda: *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24. (Medlycott. 2011).

7. Environment and Health & Safety

7.1 A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project, a copy of the risk assessment will be given to and signed by the developer or site owner.

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. Back Filling & Reinstatement

Backfilling of trenches will only be allowed once approval is given by the SCCA/CT, and is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

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, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, to the standards as laid out in their specification/brief. This will respect the SCCAS Conservation Team Archive guidelines, (Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, 2018) with 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 Rachael Abraham (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 (Medycott, M., 2011).

12.3 An opinion may be given within the report for further evaluation or excavation work based upon the findings. The SCCA/CT will be informed of any recommendations who will agree or otherwise to any mitigation strategy. This will be written to include the methodologies on how best to 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 draft copy will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation team for comment - approval.

On approval of the draft copy, one hard copy and a CD will be sent to the SCCA/C

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.

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

13. Publication and Dissemination

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

14. Other factors (including contingency)

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

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

14.3 Contingency costs will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Archaeoserv or their agents.

14.4 Contingency costs 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

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	UN/010052	UN/010052	HUPI9129989/1372

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 `Treasure Act 1996` and investigations of the Coroner in accordance within that act.

Bibliography

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Domesday Book, 1986, A. Rumble (ed.), Phillimore

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

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

Appendix 1: Consultant specialists

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

Bricks	Atkins, R., Mola Northampton
Lithics	Sarah Bates (independent)
Post-Medieval ceramics	Sue Anderson (Spoilheap Archaeology)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Environmental:	Anna West (Suffolk Archaeology)
Pollen and Seeds: Cambridge)	Dr Steve Boreham (University of
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David)
Waterlogged wood	Richard Darrah
Pre-historic , Roman pottery (Britannia Archaeology)	Andy Fawcett
Medieval ceramics Archaeology)	Richenda Goffin (Suffolk -
Soil Micromorphology: Cambridge)	Dr Steve Boreham (University of -
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds: (coins, metalwork: AE; AR or AV)	Ruth Beveridge (Suffolk Archaeology)
Prehistoric Pottery	Ruth Beveridge (Suffolk Archaeology)
Illustration:	Dennis Payne (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Co