

**Archaeological Evaluation
on land at Plough Farm
Thorpe Street
Hinderclay
Suffolk**

Grid reference: TM 021774

Planning Application No: DC/18/04444

HER no: HNY 058

Oasis No.: 346385

Prepared for:
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May 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 Hannah Cutler of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 4th of February 2019

A single trench, 15.00m long x 1.8m wide was excavated to cover the area of the development.

During the evaluation the only archaeology noted were the footing remains and part of the floor base for an early 19th century building that was known to exist on the site, recorded on 19th century Ordnance Survey map records. Further footings of a similar nature belonged to a further building that was not shown on the 1885 OS map, suggesting it was either demolished by the time of mapping or existed after the mapping. No other finds were encountered nor any finds were made from the up-cast spoil.

1. Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Ref: TM 021774

1.1 **Geological Superficial deposits:** Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.



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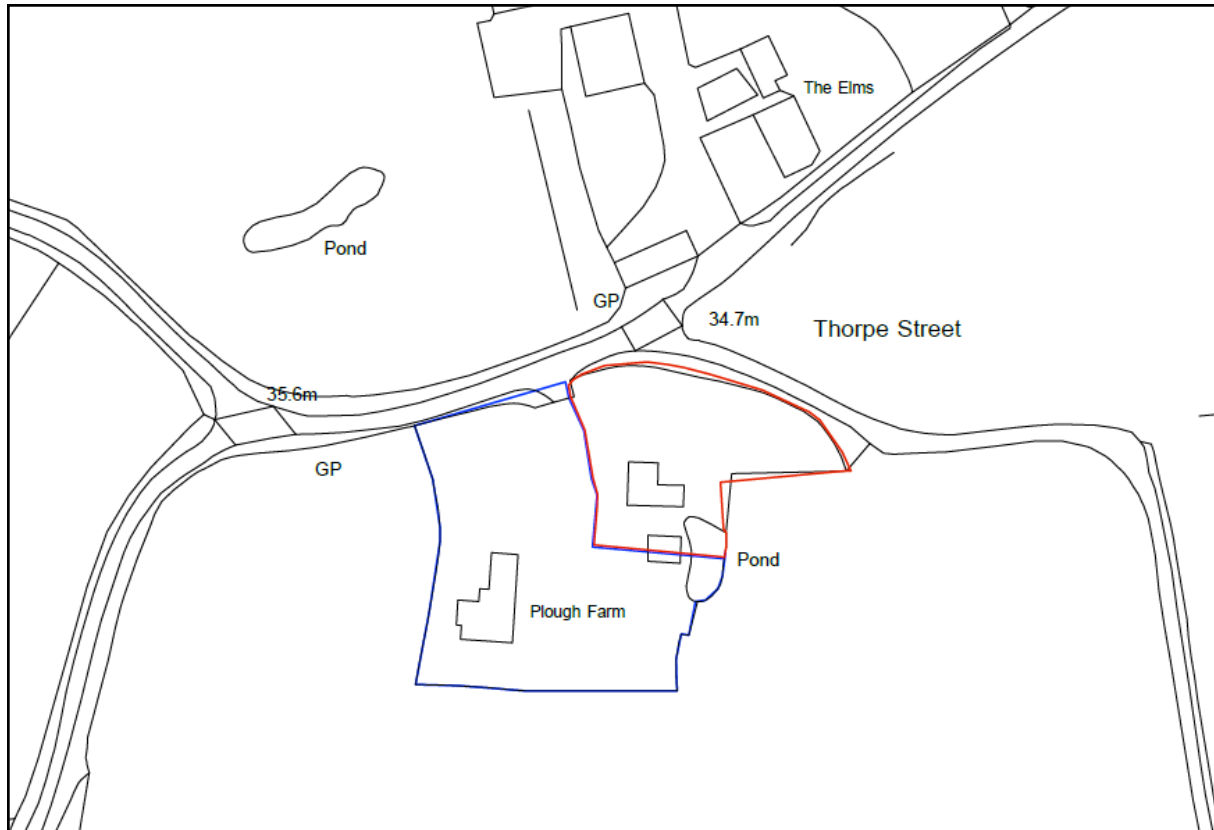
Figure 1. Hinderclay and Site location

1.2 The site is located at Thorpe Street, which is immediately north-west of the historic core of the village, Hinderclay Suffolk. The local topography consists of largely flat, open, arable farmland.

2. Planning Background

The planning application No. DC/18/04444 was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of a new cart store and stable at Plough Farm Hinderclay Suffolk .

(TM 021 774).



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 2. Hinderclay , Plough Farm, block plan

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 3, 4 and 5 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, revised 2019).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Background

The Brief for this project, written by the SCCA/CT states: ' This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, Near finds of multiple ages (HNY 011, 020, 015, 019, 022) and a possible reported Roman Settlement site (HNY 011). There is also a structure visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, now demolished. 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 exist. ' (Cutler, H.,SCCA/CT Brief, 2019).



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 3. The Historic Environment Records monuments map for 500m radius of Plough Farm, Hinderclay

3.2 Monuments /Finds within 500m radius of Site

There are quite a large number of finds within the 500m radius of the development site, these have been reduced to those within a 300m radius as being of more importance and are listed as follows with their respective HER reference numbers.

At 150m NW of the current development, a scatter of medieval finds were recorded (HNY 011);

at 150m N of the development site, a scatter of medieval finds including medieval green glazed pottery (HNY 015);

at 300m north of the site, a Bronze age blade end of a socketed axe was found (HNY 018);

at 200m NE of the site, a scatter of medieval finds were found with a metal detector (HNY 019);

at 250m NW of the site, a scatter of Neolithic worked flint including a scraper was found (HNY 020);

at 250m SE of the site, a scatter of medieval finds including coins from the reign of King John to Richard II including an enameled and gilded heraldic pendant were found whilst metal detecting (HNY 022);

on the site of Plough Farm a 16th c. Nuremberg Jetton was found (HNY 040);

at 250m NE of the site, a scatter of medieval pottery including one mid-Saxon sherd was found (HNY 044).

(Historic Environment Records, SCC)

3.3 Interventions within 500m radius of site

There have been two interventions within the search area of a 500m radius of the proposal.

At 250m NW of the proposal, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to assess the extent of surviving archaeology within the area of a proposed housing development. Two 1.5m wide trenches were excavated to a combined length of approximately 80m. This equates to approximately 1.6% of the total area to be developed. Pottery dated to the 16th century was identified. This located 16th century pottery. (Unpublished document: Sommers, M.. 1998. Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land off Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay) (HER ref: ESF25016)

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3.4 Historical Background

The name Hinderclay derives from the old Norse *Hildar Clea*, with an emphasis on notable clay soils. (Birch, M., 2003)

The Domesday Book of 1086, states for Hinderclay:

St Edmunds held Hinderclay before 1066 as a manor; 4 carucates of land.

Then 6 villagers, now 8; then 8 smallholders, now 12.

Then 6 ploughs in lordship, now 5; then 10 slaves, now 8; always 2 men's ploughs.

Meadow 8 acres; woodland, 60 pigs. Now 3 cobs, 8 cattle, 20 pigs, 60 sheep.
(Morris, J., 1986).

The Domesday Survey of 1086 shows Hinderclay to be a very small settlement at the end of the Saxon period. Hinderclay's past however appears to have been far more extensively populated in the later medieval period, from the 11th century onwards when viewing the finds evidence from the HER. Hinderclay must have increased in size quite notably by the 14th century, after which, a decline may have occurred due to the *Black Death* of 1349, more commonly known as *The Plague*.

The White's Directory gives Hinderclay as: '*formerly, the lordship and demesne of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, by gift of Earll Ulfketel. It afterwards passed to the Bacons and the Holts.*' (White, W., 1844).

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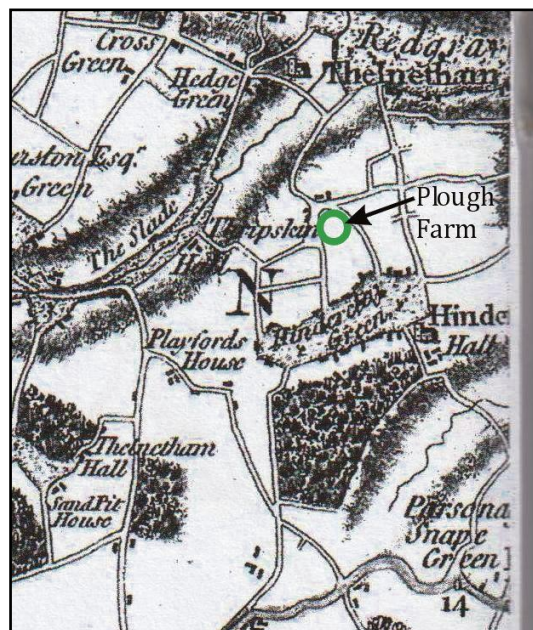


Figure 4. Map of Hinderclay (Hodskinsons map of Suffolk, 1783)

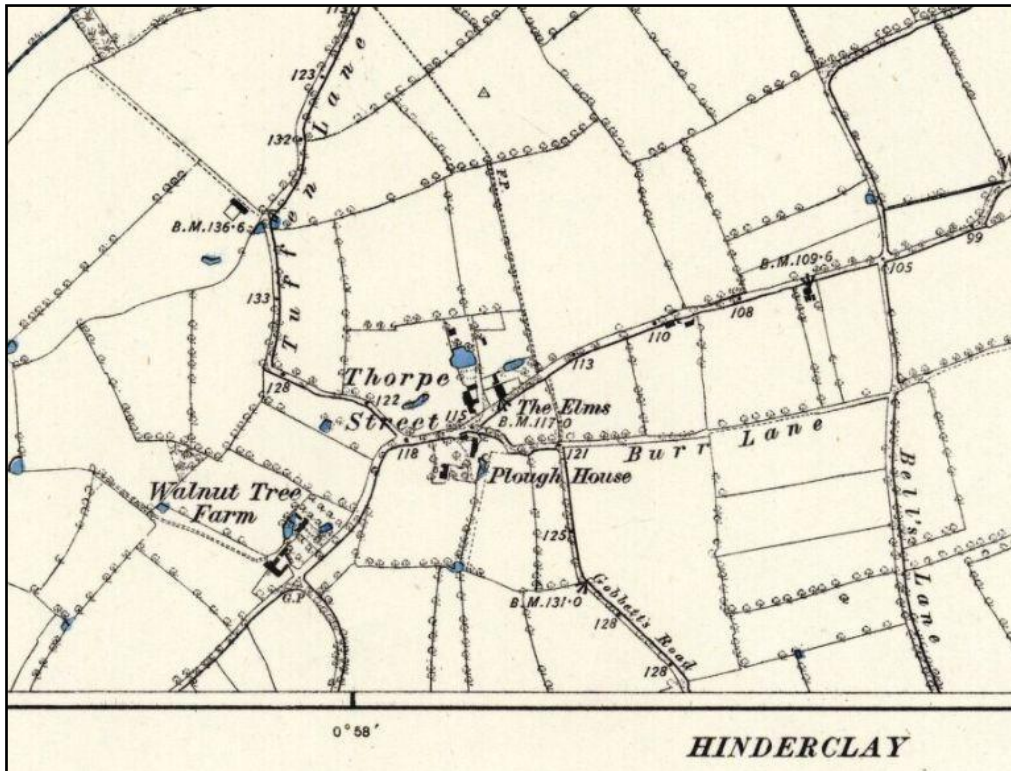


Figure 5. O.S. map of Hinderclay (1st ed., 1885) showing site location (shown as Plough House) (maps.nls.uk/view/101576663)

5. Results

5.1 Fieldwork

5.11 A single trench, 15m in length by 1.80m width was excavated across the area of the development.

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 The Evaluation Trench

5.21 A single trench, 15m in length by 1.80m width was excavated across the area of the development to a depth of 0.52m .

5.22 The single trench revealed the remains of a footings trench (1003) and part of the floor base with a chalk layer (1005) of a previous building seen on the 1885 O. S. map (fig. 5), that had stood on this site, on a north-south alignment. Further footing remains on an east-west alignment did not correspond with the known building and must have belonged to an earlier building (fig. 6), demolished by the time of the one shown on the 1885 map, or was later in date. A section of 1m in length by 0.20m depth was excavated through feature (1003), the wall footings, which revealed no finds except crushed building material; a small number of whole bricks (reds with no inclusions) were examined and showed shallow frog indentations, which dated the bricks from the early- mid nineteenth century. Feature (1003) extended through the majority of the trench (11.30m in length) in a linear fashion merging into a larger area of 1.20m in width, yielding the same material of early 19th century red brick. (see fig. 6).

5.23 A small tree bole with a mid-brown silt (fig. 6) was also examined (1004) and no finds were made; the base was most irregular, indicative of tree rooting, measuring 3m length, by 0.70m width by 0.40m depth.

5.3 Deposit model

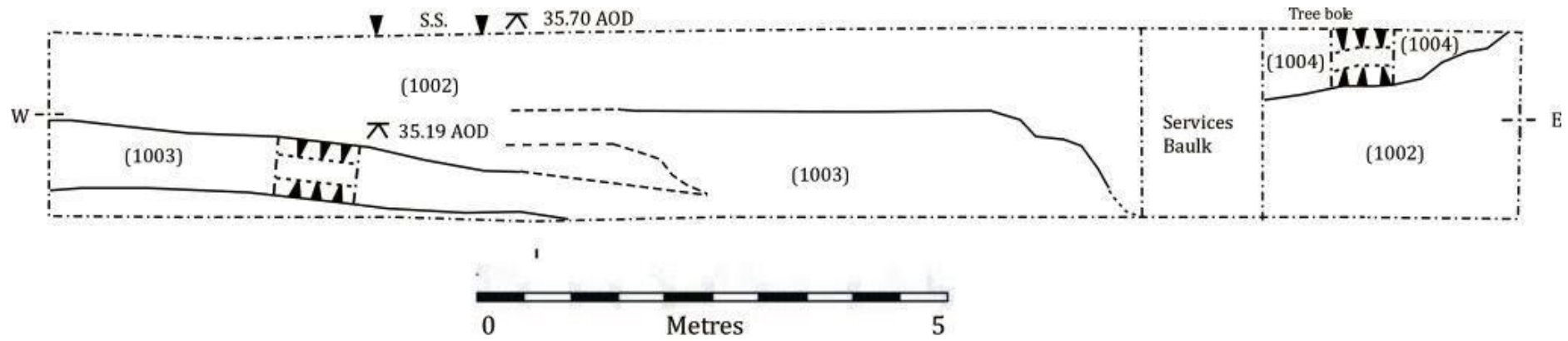
The top soil was (1000) recorded to a depth of 0.30m; a subsoil (1001) was recorded to a depth of 0.23m to reveal a mid-orangey- brown, silty clay ((1002), the natural..

5.4 Context descriptions

Context No.	Description & depth (width)	Comments
(1000)	Top soil; 0.30m deep	Dark brown garden soil
(1001)	Sub soil; 0.20m deep	Mid brown silty clay
(1002)	Natural	Mid-orangey brown, sandy clay
(1003)	Footing from a demolished building containing a Mid-brown, silty clay. (excavated 1.0 m length by 0.20m depth by 0.25m width)	Contained CBM; specifically diagnostic, red brick with shallow frog indentations - c. early 19th century.
(1004)	Tree bole; containing mid-brown silty clay; 3.00m length by 0.70m width by 0.40m depth.	No finds
(1005)	Chalk layer; 0.05m deep by c. 1m length	Crushed chalk floor of previous building

Table 1.

5.5 Plans



6. Trench plan; post-excavation, scale: 1:50



Figure 7. Trench Location

5.6 Sections

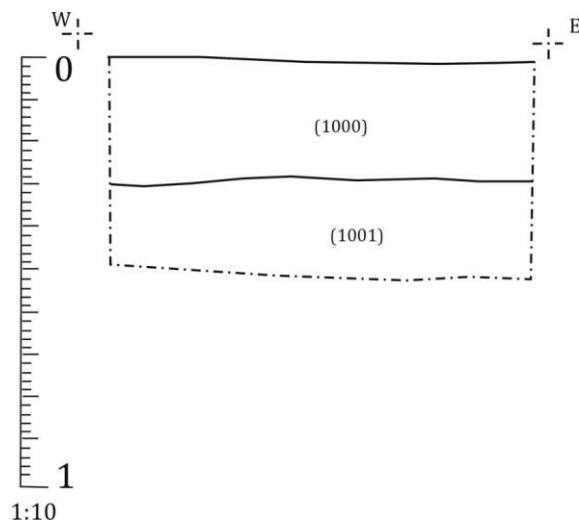


Figure 8. Sample section; scale, 1:10

6. Interpretation and Discussion

6.1 This evaluation was designed to locate any archaeological features within the development area.

Remains of an early 19th century building, possibly the one shown on the O.S. map of 1885 (fig.5) in part, and a probable further building not shown on the O.S. map of a similar date (early 19th c.).

No other features were recorded within the trial trench.

No finds were made from metal detection of the up-cast soils.

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 .

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 Samantha and David 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 Hannah Cutler of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

Bibliography

Birch, M, 2003, ORIGINS OF SUFFOLK PLACE NAMES, Castell Publications

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

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Plymouth Devon

Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excavation, from the west



Plate 2. Pre-excavation of trench



Plate 3. Trench at eastern end showing spread (1003) of material from building (floor)



Plate 4. Trench 3, Tree bole pre-excitation at western end of trench, adjacent to the services baulk



Plate 5. Section through wall footings (1003) of possible separate building



Plate 6. Chalk layer (1004) in section; remains of floor of building



***Plate 7. Trench, post-excavtion, from the west
(service baulk at top of image)***



Plate 8. Sample section of the trench

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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 a single new cart store and stable at Plough Farm Hinderclay Suffolk. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Hannah Cutler of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 4th of February 2019.

This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance and 'Standards for. Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) '*Field Archaeology in the East of England*,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008; and Medlycott, M., 2011.

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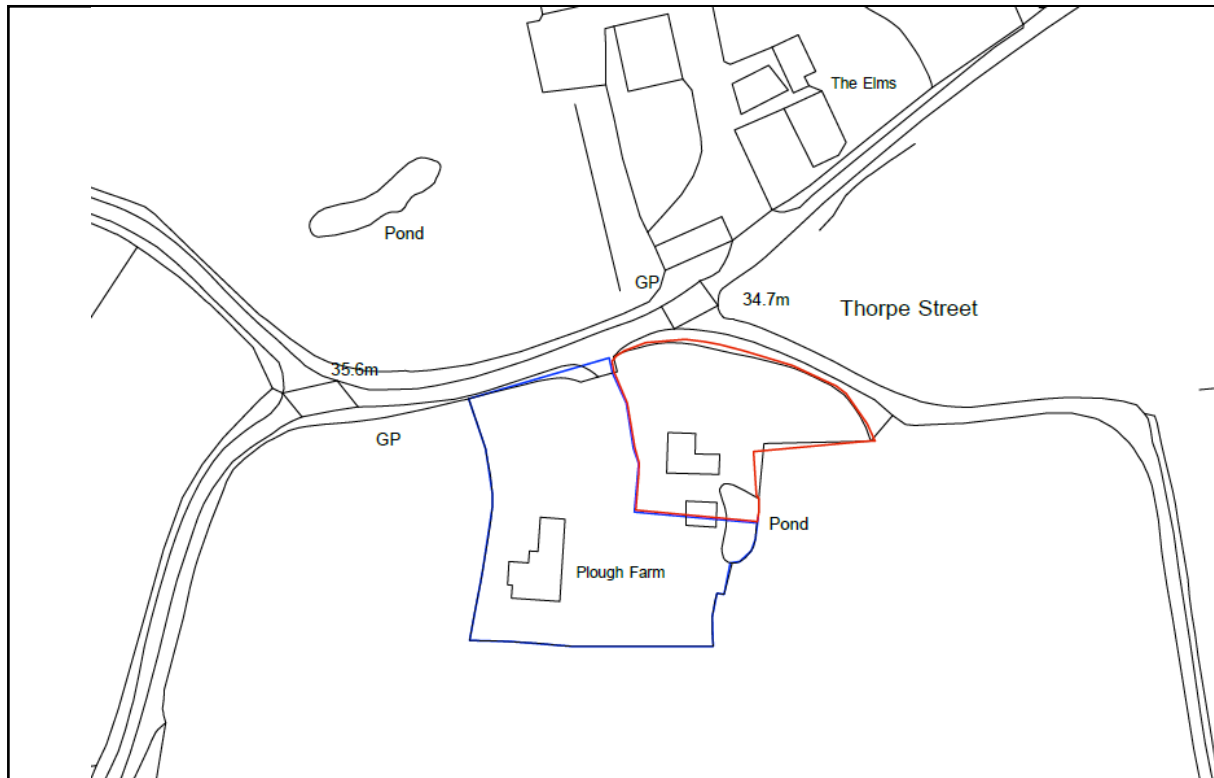


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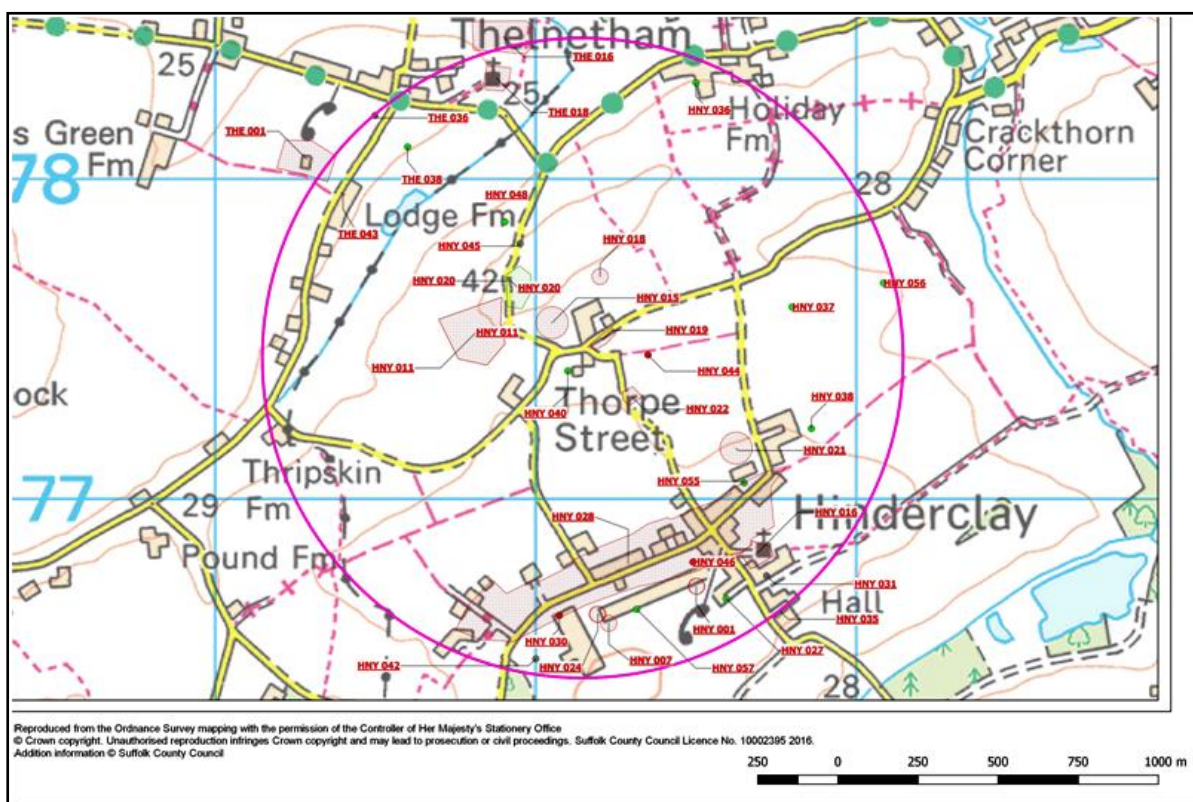
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Figure 3. The Historic Environment Records monuments map for 500m radius of Plough Farm, Hinderclay

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There are quite a large number of finds within the 500m radius of the development site, these have been reduced to those within a 300m radius as being of more importance and are listed as follows with their respective HER reference numbers.

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at 150m N of the development site, a scatter of medieval finds including medieval green glazed pottery (HNY 015);

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at 200m NE of the site, a scatter of medieval finds were found with a metal detector (HNY 019);

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at 250m SE of the site, a scatter of medieval finds including coins from the reign of King John to Richard II including an enameled and gilded heraldic pendant were found whilst metal detecting (HNY 022);

on the site of Plough Farm a 16th c. Nuremberg Jetton was found (HNY 040);

at 250m NE of the site, a scatter of medieval pottery including one mid-Saxon sherd was found (HNY 044).

(Historic Environment Records, SCC)

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There have been two interventions within the search area of a 500m radius of the proposal.

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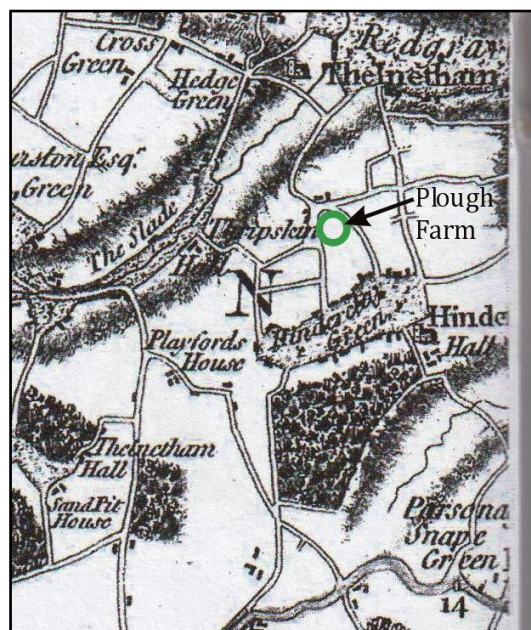


Figure 4. Map of Hinderclay (Hodskinsons map of Suffolk, 1783)

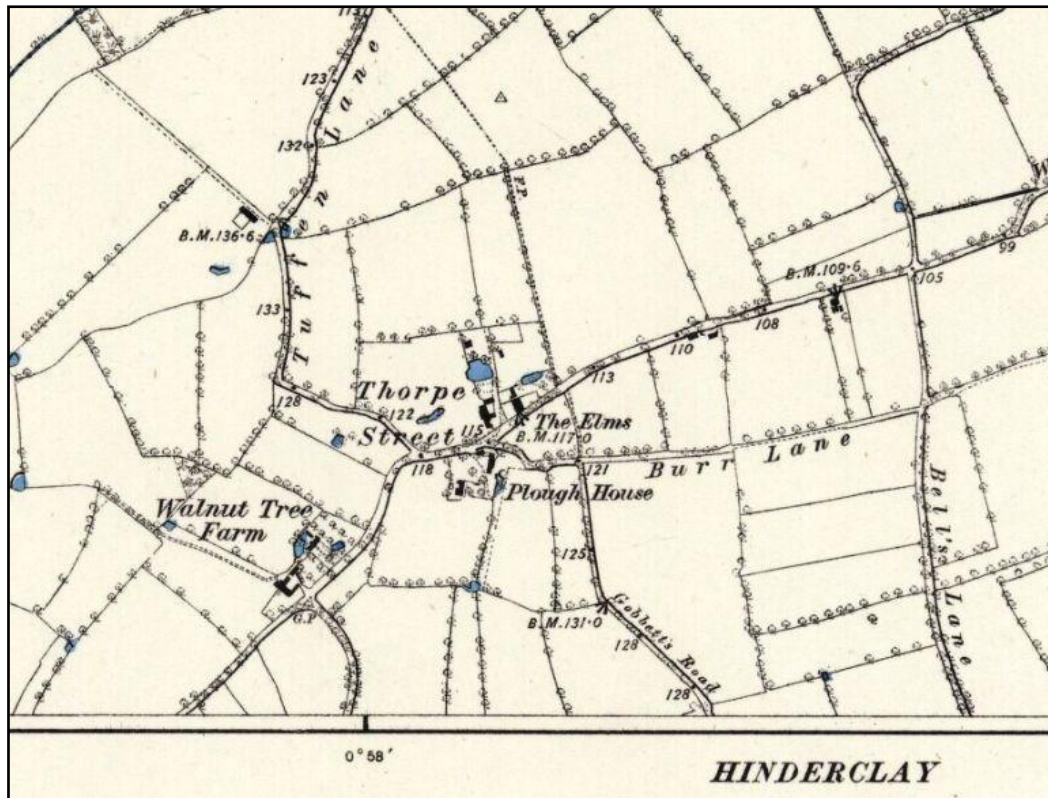


Figure 5. O.S. map of Hinderclay (1st ed., 1885) showing site location (shown as Plough House) (maps.nls.uk/view/101576663)

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 developers, 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 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.

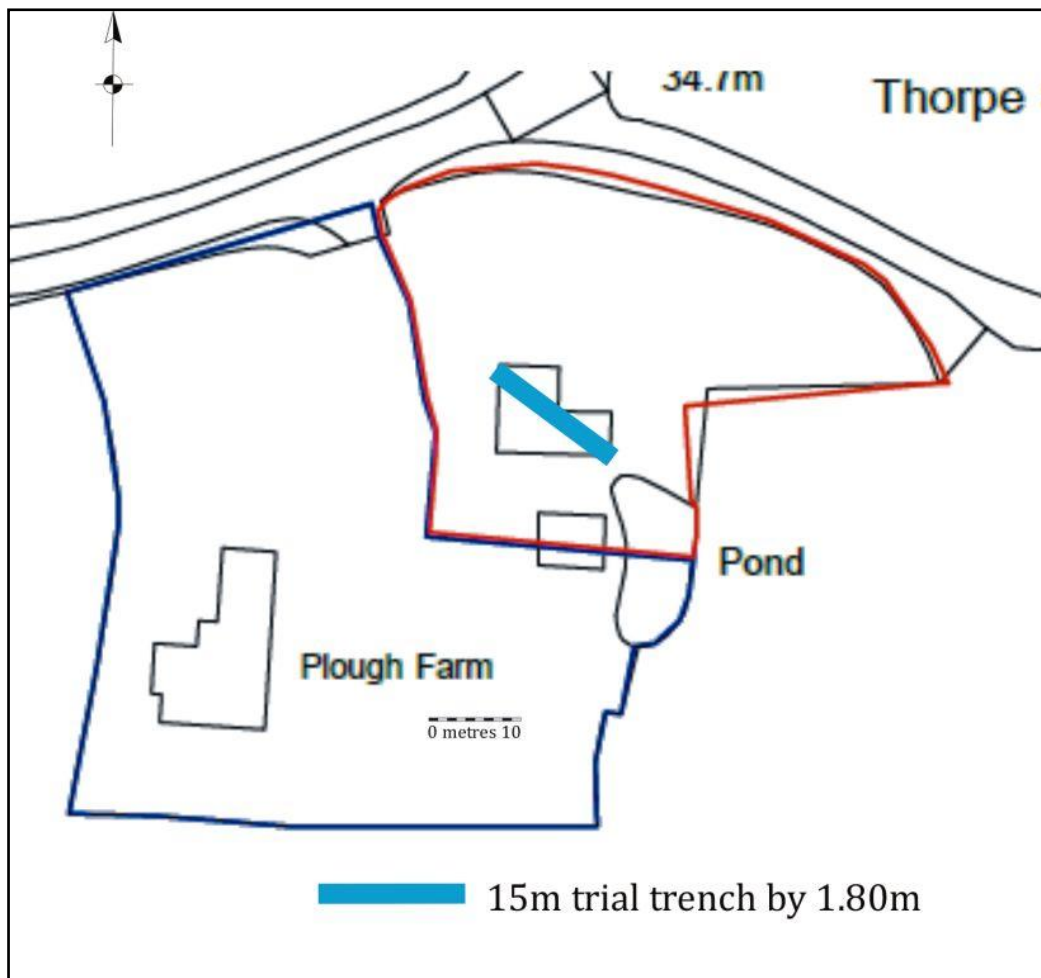


Figure 6. Trench location plan

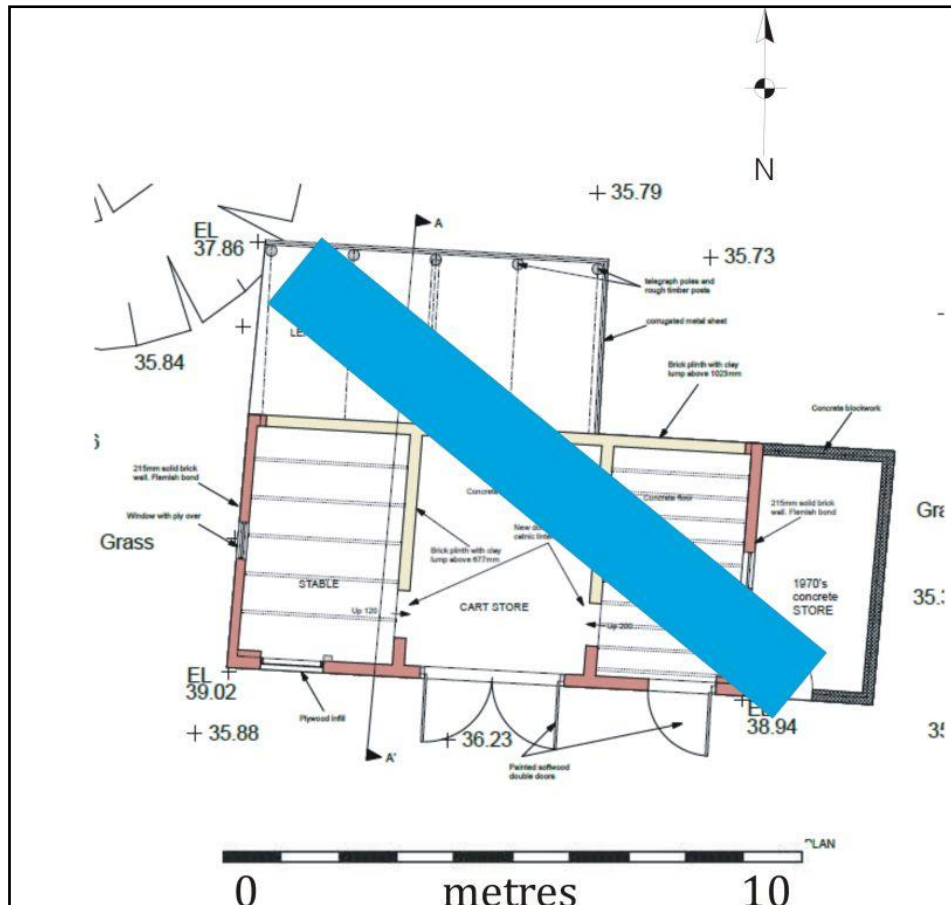


Figure 7. Trench plan (enlarged)

The Evaluation Trench

5.7 One linear trench, 15.00m long x 1.8m wide, will be excavated to cover the area of the new development on the above configuration. The trench will be positioned to target the building footprint, as per the trench design, (figs 6 & 7) 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).

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. 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 Hinderclay. 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 highlighted in the Historic Environment Records earlier in this document. 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. (Medycott. 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 Hannah Cutler (SCCAS/CT) for approval.

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

12.2A A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000) and (Medlycott, M., 2011).

12.3 An opinion may be given within the report for further evaluation or excavation work based upon the findings. 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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British Geological Society, sheet 175, 1990

DCLG, 2018 (revised). National Planning Policy Framework.

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

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 Cowgill (Independent)

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OASIS ID: dennispa1-346385

Project details

Project name	EVALUATION AT PLOUGH FARM HINDERCLAY SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	A single 15m trench revealed the remains of an early 19th century building as recorded on the O.S. map of 1887. A further probable building of similar date was also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2019 End: 08-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HNY 058 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NA Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NA None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
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 MID SUFFOLK HINDERCLAY PLOUGH FARM HINDERCLAY
Postcode	IP22 1HU
Study area	1400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 021 774 52.356862826476 0.968180477779 52 21 24 N 000 58 05 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32m Max: 33m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ARCHAEOSEV
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	HANNAH CUTLER

Project director/manager DENNIS PAYNE
Project supervisor DENNIS PAYNE
Type of sponsor/funding Developer
body
Name of DAVID HODKINSON
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents "none"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title EVALUATION AT PLOUGH FARM HINDERCLAY SUFFOLK
Author(s)/Editor(s) PAYNE. D
Other bibliographic NA
details
Date 2019
Issuer or publisher ARCHAEOSEV
Place of issue or FELIXSTOWE
publication
Description A4 CARDED AND BOUND
URL NA

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Entered on 8 May 2019

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