



---

# HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION






## HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:  
Mr Ian Baker  
Laurence Homes (Eastern) Ltd  
14 Ruskin Close  
Chilton Way  
Stowmarket  
Suffolk, IP14 1TY

By:  
Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)

**Britannia Archaeology Ltd**  
**Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse,**  
**Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk,**  
**IP33 3PH**  
**T: 01284 630057**  
[info@brit-arch.com](mailto:info@brit-arch.com)  
[www.britannia-archaeology.com](http://www.britannia-archaeology.com)  
Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

<b>Site Code</b>	OTY 047	<b>NGR</b>	TM 201 551
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	DC/17/0879/FUL	<b>OASIS</b>	britanni1-311155
<b>HER Inv. No.</b>	9211023		
<b>Approved By:</b>		<b>Date</b>	March 2018

## **DISCLAIMER**

***The material contained within this report was prepared for an individual client and solely for the benefit of that client and the contents should not be relied upon by any third party. The results and interpretation of the report cannot be considered an absolute representation of the archaeological or any other remains. Britannia Archaeology Ltd will not be held liable for any error of fact resulting in loss or damage, direct, indirect or consequential, through misuse of, or actions based on the material contained within by any third party.***



## CONTENTS

	<b>Abstract</b>	
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Planning Policies</b>	
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Archaeological Background</b>	
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Project Aims</b>	
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Project Objectives</b>	
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Fieldwork Methodology</b>	
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Description of Results</b>	
<b>9.0</b>	<b>Deposit Model</b>	
<b>10.0</b>	<b>Discussion &amp; Conclusion</b>	
<b>11.0</b>	<b>Acknowledgments</b>	

## Bibliography

<b>Appendix 1</b>	<b>Deposit Tables</b>	
<b>Appendix 2</b>	<b>OASIS Sheet</b>	
<b>Appendix 3</b>	<b>Approved Written Scheme of Investigation</b>	

<b>Figure 1</b>	<b>General Location Plan</b>	<b>1:2500</b>
<b>Figure 2</b>	<b>SHER Data: Monuments</b>	<b>1:10,000</b>
<b>Figure 3</b>	<b>SHER Data: Scheduled Monuments, Events, Listed Buildings</b>	<b>10:5000</b>
<b>Figure 4</b>	<b>Proposed Trench Locations</b>	<b>1:500</b>
<b>Figure 5</b>	<b>Site Sections &amp; Photos</b>	
<b>Figure 6</b>	<b>Site/Feature Section &amp; Photographs</b>	
<b>Figure 7</b>	<b>Trench Photographs</b>	



## **Abstract**

*On the 21<sup>st</sup> March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Ltd in advance of the construction of an above ground water attenuation storage area and associated landscaping at Hill View, Church Road, Otley, Suffolk (Planning ref. DC/17/0879/FUL, NGR TM 201 551) (Fig. 1). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Rolfe, J. dated 6<sup>th</sup> March 2017) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development which comprised one 25.00m x 1.80m trench and one 20.00 x 1.80 trench.*

*The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a moderate to high potential for medieval, and post-medieval activity. The presence of later Prehistoric and Roman finds close to the development site suggested a low to moderate potential for encountering features dated to these periods.*

*The archaeological evaluation encountered identified two phases of activity on the site. The first phase is represented by Ditch 1004 which is most likely a post-medieval field boundary and indicates the site's previous agricultural use during the post-medieval period. However without dating evidence it is not possible to confirm this.*

*The second phase relates to Demolition Layer 1003 in Trench 2 which represents the demolition of the modern warehouse to the east of the site, the material from which has been spread and compacted across the northern area of the site with pieces of CBM pressed into the natural in Trench 2.*

*The evaluation was successful in identifying a field boundary which is likely of post-medieval date but cannot be confirmed. It seems that the site was previously used as an agricultural field most likely during the post-medieval period, and then recently was used as a dump for debris from the demolition of the warehouse to the east which was spread across the northern area of the site.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

On the 21<sup>st</sup> March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Ltd for an in advance of the construction of an above ground water attenuation storage area and associated landscaping at Hill View, Church Road, Otley, Suffolk (Planning ref. DC/17/0879/FUL, NGR TM 201 551) (Fig. 1). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Rolfe, J. dated 6<sup>th</sup> March 2017) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development which comprised one 25.00m x 1.80m trench and one 20.00 x 1.80 trench.

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is located on the west side of the village of Otley, off Church Road. Otley is located c.8 miles north of Ipswich.

The bedrock geology is described as Newhaven Chalk Formation – Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, 2018).

The superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions, (BSG, 2018).

## **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The site has been granted planning permission subject to the archaeological conditions. The relevant local planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal District Plan (2013)*.

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)**

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1.5km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2 & 3).

### *Significant records*



The most significant record in the SHER search area is that of an early medieval Motte and Bailey known as 'The Mound' located c.550m south of the site and now a Scheduled Monument (OTY 002, 30527). The Bailey has been ploughed out but artefacts have been found in the likely area of it (the southeast area) which included pottery sherds, a spearhead, links of chains, coins, keys, and buckles. In 1973 the circular Motte was recorded as being 4m high with a flat summit and a 50m diameter with the ditch around it c.16m wide and 0.80m deep but spread by ploughing. Today the Motte still survives but is now covered by deciduous trees and scrub.

Closer to the site (c.175m southeast) is the medieval Church of St Mary the Virgin which was listed in the Domesday Book (OTY 022, 286517). A moated enclosure adjoining the churchyard has been noted, surrounded by a deep trench, and is where sherds of Roman and Medieval pottery have been found (OTY 007). In another field beside the church a Roman artefact scatter has also been found (OTY 010) and metal detecting in the area located Saxon finds including Thetford ware sherds, a strap end with silver inlay, buckles, a faceted pin head, a bronze seal ring, and a tubular dagger chape (OTY 020). Additionally a silver penny of Beornwulf of Mercia (AD 823-825) was also found near the church along with another middle Saxon silver coin and a bronze spearhead tip (OTY 023).

Further interesting finds were located c.160m west of the site. A scatter of Roman metalwork and pottery included a Denarius of Antonius Pius (155-6) and two Constantinian (330-7), brooch fragments (Aucissa brooch, head stud brooch, plate brooch, Colchester derivative brooch, Hod Hill brooch), and Samian pottery, and glass vessel fragments (OTY 024). Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds were also found in the same (OTY 016).

In the fields to the south of the site (c.140m) cropmarks of a possible sub-rectangular enclosure have been identified (OTY 021). Metal detecting in this area has located medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, a bronze buckle, two bronze strap end plates, and a silver penny of John.

A post-medieval post mill was previously located c.100m northeast of the site but has now been demolished and redeveloped (OTY 017). Post-medieval finds of brick, tile, and pottery were found during a watching brief c.325m northeast of the site (OTY 043).

In the area of Wood Farm, which is located c.650m northwest of the site, is a rectangular medieval homestead moat with a modern building in the internal area (OTY 001). A large scatter of medieval pottery, oyster shells, and animal bone has been found in this area (OTY 012) as has a scatter of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking in the surrounding fields on the north area of the farm (OTY 031).

At the northern edge of the search area is Otley Hall a large medieval house built by the Gosnold family in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (OTY 005). A small square medieval moated site is located c.300 yards west of the house and is Scheduled Monument (OTY 004, 21321) and geophysical survey identified evidence of a similar moated site present on the site of Otley Hall and possibly associated with an earlier medieval farmstead. A watching brief found a



large area of fill (with no finds) that might have been moat backfill from this earlier structure (ESF 23548).

The final significant record in the search area is that of the remains of a Roman road located c.870m south of the site running roughly east to west (OTY 011). In 1967 sherds of Roman and Iron Age pottery were found in the road.

### *Remaining Records*

The remaining records are those of find spots located further from the site but which help to understand the wider historical context of the site.

The earliest record is a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead found c.1km southeast of the site (OTY 003). The other finds date to the Roman, Medieval, and Post-Medieval periods and include a silver groat of Henry VI (OTY 044), a medieval iron dagger (OTY MISC), a medieval prick spur, medieval sword fitting, and silver coins (OTY MISC), and a Roman artefact scatter of pottery and animal bone close to the Roman road (CLO 032).

In the southwest edge of the search area cropmarks of possible moated medieval structures (possibly farmhouses) have been recorded and scatters of medieval and post-medieval pottery have also been found in the same area (OTY 008, OTY 036, OTY 039, OTY 030).

Given the above, the site had a moderate to high potential for medieval, and post-medieval activity. The presence of later Prehistoric and Roman finds close to the development site suggests there is a low to moderate potential for encountering features dated to these periods.

## **5.0 PROJECT AIMS**

The SCCAS/CT brief stated that the evaluation should aim to (Rolfe, J, Section 4.2);

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, 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.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (SCCAS/CT).





## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required 45.00m of trenching in advance of the construction of an above surface water attenuation storage area and associated landscaping. The trenching was to cover 5% of the development area which consisted of **one** 25.00m x 1.80m trench and **one** 20.00 x 1.80 trench.

All work was carried out in accordance with *Standard And Guidance For Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014 CIfA) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, (Gurney, D. 2003. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4). Trenches were signed off by SCCAS/CT prior to backfilling.

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were taken.

## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 5 – 8)

### Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 25.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest to southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. It contained one ditch and several modern field drains.

Ditch **1004** (1.80m+ x 1.02m x 0.52m) was linear in plan with moderate-steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was excavated in a 1.00m slot and was on a north to south orientation. The ditch contained a single fill, **1005**, which consisted of mid grey-brown with orange flecks, compact, silty clay, with moderate small-medium stone inclusions and moderate small-large flint inclusions. Fragments of animal bone and one fragment of a Fe object were recovered. No dating evidence was obtained, but it seems likely that the feature is post-medieval and was an old field boundary.

Topsoil layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.30m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.48m with a thickness of 0.18m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.



## Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 20.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast to southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.12m at the northeast end. It contained no archaeological features but a demolition layer was present across the northeast end of the trench extending south over half of the trench. The layer contained modern demolition waste.

In Sample Section 2A at the southwest end of the trench, Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.23m. This layer overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

In Sample Section 2B at the northeast end of the trench, Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.31m. This layer overlay Demolition Layer **1003** present to a depth of 1.10m with a thickness of 0.79m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 - 8)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the site with the top of the stratigraphic sequence being topsoil. In the northern portion of the site the subsoil had been removed by modern demolition activity.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence across both trenches was Topsoil **1000** a dark black-brown, compact, silty clay with moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions. Fragments of modern CBM were found in this layer (not retained). The layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.31m in Sample Section 2B.

Below Topsoil 1000 in Trench 1 was Subsoil **1001**, which consisted of a mid yellow-brown, firm, silty clay, with frequent small-large flint inclusions. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.48m in Sample Section 1.

In Trench 2 beneath Topsoil Layer 1000 was Demolition Layer **1003** which consisted of mid grey-brown with yellow chalk patches, compact, silty clay with frequent modern CBM, rubble, and demolition waste. This layer contained modern demolition waste including large chunks of brick wall, concrete chunks, metal, glass, and pipes (not retained).

The base of the stratigraphic sequence across all trenches was Natural Geology **1002** which was a mid yellow, compact, clay with frequent chalk inclusions and patches of orange clay-gravel with occasional large flints.

## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a moderate to high potential for medieval, and post-medieval activity. The presence of later Prehistoric and Roman finds close to the development site suggested a low to moderate potential for encountering features dated to these periods.



The archaeological evaluation identified two phases of activity on the site. The first phase is represented by Ditch **1004** which is likely a post-medieval field boundary and indicates the site's previous agricultural use during this period.

The second phase relates to Demolition Layer **1003** in Trench 2 which represents the demolition of the modern warehouse to the east of the site, the material from which has been spread and compacted across the northern area of the site with pieces of CBM pressed into Natural Geology 1002 in Trench 2.

The evaluation was successful in identifying a field boundary which is likely of post-medieval date but cannot be confirmed. The site was previously used as an agricultural field, most likely during the post-medieval period, and then recently was used as a dump for demolition debris.

## **11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Ltd for commissioning and funding the works.

We would also like to thank James Rolfe of SCCAS/CT for his help and advice throughout.

The site was excavated by Martin Brook, and Louisa Cunningham of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Conduct*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

English Heritage & the Church of England. 2005. *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England'*

Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

McKinley & Roberts ' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Rolfe, J. 2018. *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Hill View, Church Road, Otley*

SCCAS Conservation Team, 2017. *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.

SCCAS, 2017. *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

### **Websites:**

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps)

English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)



English Heritage National List for England

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### Sample Section 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	NW-SE	52.11	DP 2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	Middle, SW side	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil– Dark black-brown, firm, silty clay with moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	
1001	0.30-0.48m	Subsoil – Mid yellow-brown, firm, silty clay with frequent small-large flint inclusion	
1002	0.48m+	Natural – Mid yellow, firm, clay with frequent chalk inclusions and patches of orange clay-gravel with occasional large flints	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1004	Ditch (1.80m+ x 1.02m x 0.52m) Linear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a N-S orientation.	1005	Mid grey-brown with orange flecks, firm, silty clay with moderate small-medium stone inclusions and moderate small-large flint inclusions.	P-med?	A.bone, Fe object

### Sample Section 2A

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
2	NE-SW	51.74	DP 5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2A	SW end, NW side	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.23m	Topsoil– Dark black-brown, firm, silty clay with moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	
1002	0.23m+	Natural – Mid yellow, firm, clay with frequent chalk inclusions and patches of orange clay-gravel with occasional large flints	

### Sample Section 2B

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
2	NE-SW	52.41	DP 6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2B	NE End, NW side	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil– Dark black-brown, firm, silty clay with moderate small-medium stone and flint inclusions	
1003	0.31-1.10m	Demolition layer – Mid grey-brown with yellow chalk patches, firm, silty clay, with frequent modern CBM, rubble, and rubbish	
1002	1.10m+	Natural – Mid yellow, firm, clay with frequent chalk inclusions and patches of orange clay-gravel with occasional large flints	



## APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: britanni1-311155

### Project details

Project name	Hill View, Church Road, Otley, Suffolk
Short description of the project	<p>On the 21st March 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of an above ground water attenuation storage area and associated landscaping at Hill View, Church Road, Otley, Suffolk. The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a moderate potential for medieval, and post-medieval activity. The presence of later Prehistoric and Roman finds close to the development site suggested a low to moderate potential for encountering features dated to these periods. The archaeological evaluation encountered identified two phases of activity on the site. The first phase is represented by Ditch 1004 which is most likely a post-medieval field boundary and indicates the site's previous agricultural use during the post-medieval period. However without dating evidence it is not possible to confirm this. The second phase relates to Demolition Layer 1003 in Trench 2 which represents the demolition of the modern warehouse to the east of the site, the material from which has been spread and compacted across the northern area of the site with pieces of CBM pressed into the natural in Trench 2. The evaluation was successful in identifying a field boundary which is likely of post-medieval date but cannot be confirmed. It seems that the site was previously used as an agricultural field most likely during the post-medieval period, and then recently was used as a dump for debris from the demolition of the warehouse to the east which was spread across the northern area of the site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 21-03-2018 End: 21-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1226 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/0879/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None



Significant Finds NONE None  
Significant Finds NONE None  
Methods & techniques ""Sample Trenches""  
Development type Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)  
Prompt Planning condition  
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England  
Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL OTLEY Hill View, Church Road  
Postcode IP6 9NP  
Study area 2060 Square metres  
Site coordinates TM 2010 5510 52.149707566568 1.217572608542 52 08 58 N 001 13 03 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 52m Max: 53m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator Matthew Adams  
Project director/manager Matthew Adams  
Project supervisor Louisa Cunningham  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Laurence Homes

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Digital Archive ID OTY 047  
Digital Contents "none"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER





Paper Archive ID OTY 047  
Paper Contents "none"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Hill View, Church Road, Otley Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cunningham, L.  
Other bibliographic details R1194  
Date 2018  
Issuer or publisher Britannia Archaeology Ltd  
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds  
Description A4 bound report with A3 pull-out figures  
URL [www.britannia-archaeology.com](http://www.britannia-archaeology.com)  
  
Entered by Martin Brook ([martin@brit-arch.com](mailto:martin@brit-arch.com))  
Entered on 9 April 2018

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:Historic England) for OASIS help and advice  
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012  
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



## **APPENDIX 3 APPROVED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Ltd for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of an above ground water attenuation storage area and associated landscaping at Hill View, Church Road, Otley, Suffolk (Planning ref. DC/17/0879/FUL, NGR TM 201 551) (Fig. 1). It presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations.

It has been prepared in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Rolfe, J. dated 6<sup>th</sup> March 2017) which requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development which will comprise of **one** 25.00m x 1.80m trench and **one** 20.00 x 1.80 trench.

This scope of this WSI does not cover any additional work required (excavation, monitoring, etc) following the results of this evaluation and for which a new brief will be issued if necessary.

### **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)**

The site is located on the west side of the village of Otley, off Church Road. Otley is located c.8 miles north of Ipswich.

The bedrock geology is described as Newhaven Chalk Formation – Chalk. This is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (BGS, 2018).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (U). (BSG, 2018).

### **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The site has been granted planning permission subject to the archaeological conditions. The relevant local planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal District Plan (2013)*.



### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)**

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

### **3.2 Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan (2013)**

The relevant section in the local plan states the following aims and objectives:

- 3.149 The importance of buildings and places is recognised as contributing to peoples' general quality of life. The district contains a rich historic legacy. Its historic market towns and villages together with their landscape settings, archaeology, individual buildings and groups of, and historic street patterns all add to the social and cultural history of the area.
- 3.150 In relation to the built environment, the designation of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parklands and the listing of buildings are all issues that can be addressed outside of the Local Plan process. The role of the Core Strategy in relation to these topics will be to provide general advice supporting their retention and enhancement whilst minimising any significant adverse impacts upon them. Section 12 of the NPPF supports this aim and will be applied rigorously. More generally, decisions on development proposals affecting heritage assets will



be informed as appropriate by Conservation Area Appraisals, information from the Historic

#### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)**

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1.25km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4).

##### *Significant records*

The most significant record in the SHER search area is that of an early medieval Motte and Bailey known as 'The Mound' located c.550m south of the site and now a Scheduled Monument (OTY 002, 30527). The Bailey has been ploughed out but artefacts have been found in the likely area of it (the southeast area) which included pottery sherds, a spearhead, links of chains, coins, keys, and buckles. In 1973 the circular Motte was recorded as being 4m high with a flat summit and a 50m diameter with the ditch around it c.16m wide and 0.80m deep but spread by ploughing. Today the Motte still survives but is now covered by deciduous trees and scrub.

Closer to the site (c.175m southeast) is the medieval Church of St Mary the Virgin which was listed in the Domesday Book (OTY 022, 286517). A moated enclosure adjoining the churchyard has been noted, surrounded by a deep trench, and is where sherds of Roman and Medieval pottery have been found (OTY 007). In another field beside the church a Roman artefact scatter has also been found (OTY 010) and metal detecting in the area located Saxon finds including Thetford ware sherds, a strap end with silver inlay, buckles, a faceted pin head, a bronze seal ring, and a tubular dagger chape (OTY 020). Additionally a silver penny of Beornwulf of Mercia (AD 823-825) was also found near the church along with another middle Saxon silver coin and a bronze spearhead tip (OTY 023).

Further interesting finds were located c.160m west of the site. A scatter of Roman metalwork and pottery included a Denarius of Antonius Pius (155-6) and two Constantinian (330-7), brooch fragments (Aucissa brooch, head stud brooch, plate brooch, Colchester derivative brooch, Hod Hill brooch), and Samian pottery, and glass vessel fragments (OTY 024). Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds were also found in the same (OTY 016).

In the fields to the south of the site (c.140m) cropmarks of a possible sub-rectangular enclosure have been identified (OTY 021). Metal detecting in this area has located medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds, a bronze buckle, two bronze strap end plates, and a silver penny of John.

A post-medieval post mill was previously located c.100m northeast of the site but has now been demolished and redeveloped (OTY 017). Post-medieval finds of brick, tile, and pottery were found during a watching brief c.325m northeast of the site (OTY 043).



In the area of Wood Farm, which is located c.650m northwest of the site, is a rectangular medieval homestead moat with a modern building in the internal area (OTY 001). A large scatter of medieval pottery, oyster shells, and animal bone has been found in this area (OTY 012) as has a scatter of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking in the surrounding fields on the north area of the farm (OTY 031).

At the northern edge of the search area is Otley Hall a large medieval house built by the Gosnold family in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (OTY 005). A small square medieval moated site is located c.300 yards west of the house and is Scheduled Monument (OTY 004, 21321) and geophysical survey identified evidence of a similar moated site present on the site of Otley Hall and possibly associated with an earlier medieval farmstead. A watching brief found a large area of fill (with no finds) that might have been moat backfill from this earlier structure (ESF 23548).

The final significant record in the search area is that of the remains of a Roman road located c.870m south of the site running roughly east to west (OTY 011). In 1967 sherds of Roman and Iron Age pottery were found in the road.

#### *Remaining Records*

The remaining records are those of find spots located further from the site but which help to understand the wider historical context of the site.

The earliest record is a Late Bronze Age socketed axehead found c.1km southeast of the site (OTY 003). The other finds date to the Roman, Medieval, and Post-Medieval periods and include a silver groat of Henry VI (OTY 044), a medieval iron dagger (OTY MISC), a medieval prick spur, medieval sword fitting, and silver coins (OTY MISC), and a Roman artefact scatter of pottery and animal bone close to the Roman road (CLO 032).

In the southwest edge of the search area cropmarks of possible moated medieval structures (possibly farmhouses) have been recorded and scatters of medieval and post-medieval pottery have also been found in the same area (OTY 008, OTY 036, OTY 039, OTY 030).

Given the above, the site has a moderate to high potential for Medieval, and Post-Medieval activity. The presence of later Prehistoric and Roman finds close to the development site suggests there is a low to moderate potential for encountering features dated to these periods.

## **5.0 PROJECT AIMS**

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Rolfe, J, Section 4.2)



- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, 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.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with the Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 (SCCAS/CT).

## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires 45.00m of trenching in advance of the construction of an above surface water attenuation storage area and associated landscaping. The trenching is to cover 5% of the development area which will consist of **one** 25.00m x 1.80m trench and **one** 20.00 x 1.80 trench.

All work will be carried out in accordance with *Standard And Guidance For Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014 CIfA) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, (Gurney, D. 2003. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14).

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4). Trenches will be signed off by SCCAS/CT prior to backfilling.

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

### 7.1 Site Plans



A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

### *7.2 Mechanical Excavation*

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

### *7.3 Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

### *7.4 Metal Detector*

A professional metal detectorist (Steve Clarkson) will scan each trench prior to excavation, the resulting spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. Demonstrably modern finds will not be retained and the metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

### *7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences*



All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

#### 7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls and possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

#### 7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

#### 7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

#### 7.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

#### 7.10 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England'* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

#### 7.11 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

#### 7.12 *Photographic Record*





All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg). Where appropriate black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

### 7.13 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

### 7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014*. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by the University of Leicester Archaeology Service, (ULAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with CBC, Dr Boreham and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCASCT, Dr Mike Bamforth and Dr Mark Ruddy where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

### 7.15 *Artefact Recovery*

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench. Unstratified artefacts will be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps.

### 7.16 *Finds classed as Treasure*



It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

### *The Treasure Act*

*The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.*

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

## **8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS**

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015)* and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;



- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. Provision has been made for a summary publication within the annual Proceedings of the Suffolk Archaeology and History should the evaluation prove positive.

## **9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION**

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives in accordance with the *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2017).

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for



Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

## **10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA bases their H&S procedures on the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Health and Safety Field Manual, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

### *10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction*

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

## **11.0 RESOURCES**

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

## **12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK**

The evaluation fieldwork is scheduled to start in late March 2018 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT. Two members of staff will be on site to undertake the evaluation which is expected to take 2 days. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.



The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

### **13.0 MONITORING**

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. No trenches will be signed off without approval from SCCAS/CT.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Rolfe, J. 2018. *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Hill View, Church Road, Otley*

Brown, D.H. 2007. *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*; Archaeological Archives Forum.

Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Code of Conduct*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

English Heritage & the Church of England. 2005. *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England'*

Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*

Gurney, D. 2003. *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

McKinley & Roberts ' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Medlycott. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*; East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS Conservation Team, 2017. *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.

SCCAS, 2017. *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

### **Websites:**

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps)

English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)



English Heritage National List for England

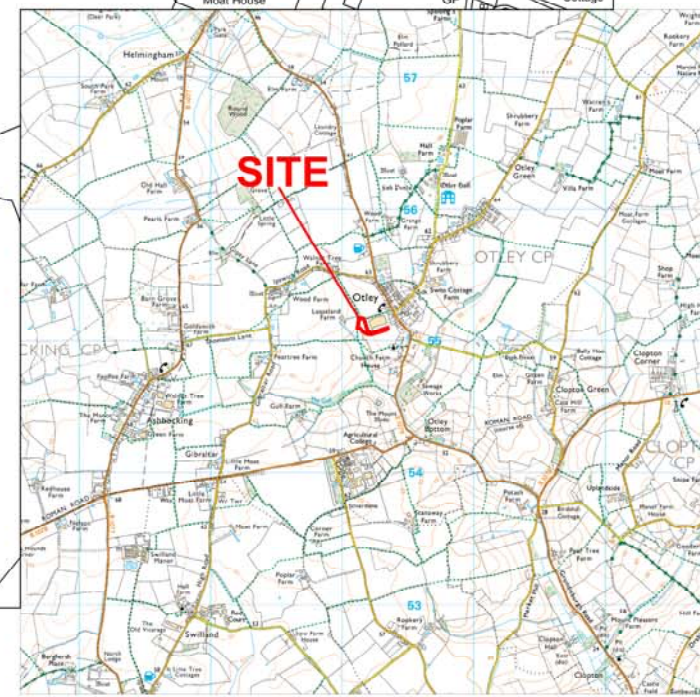
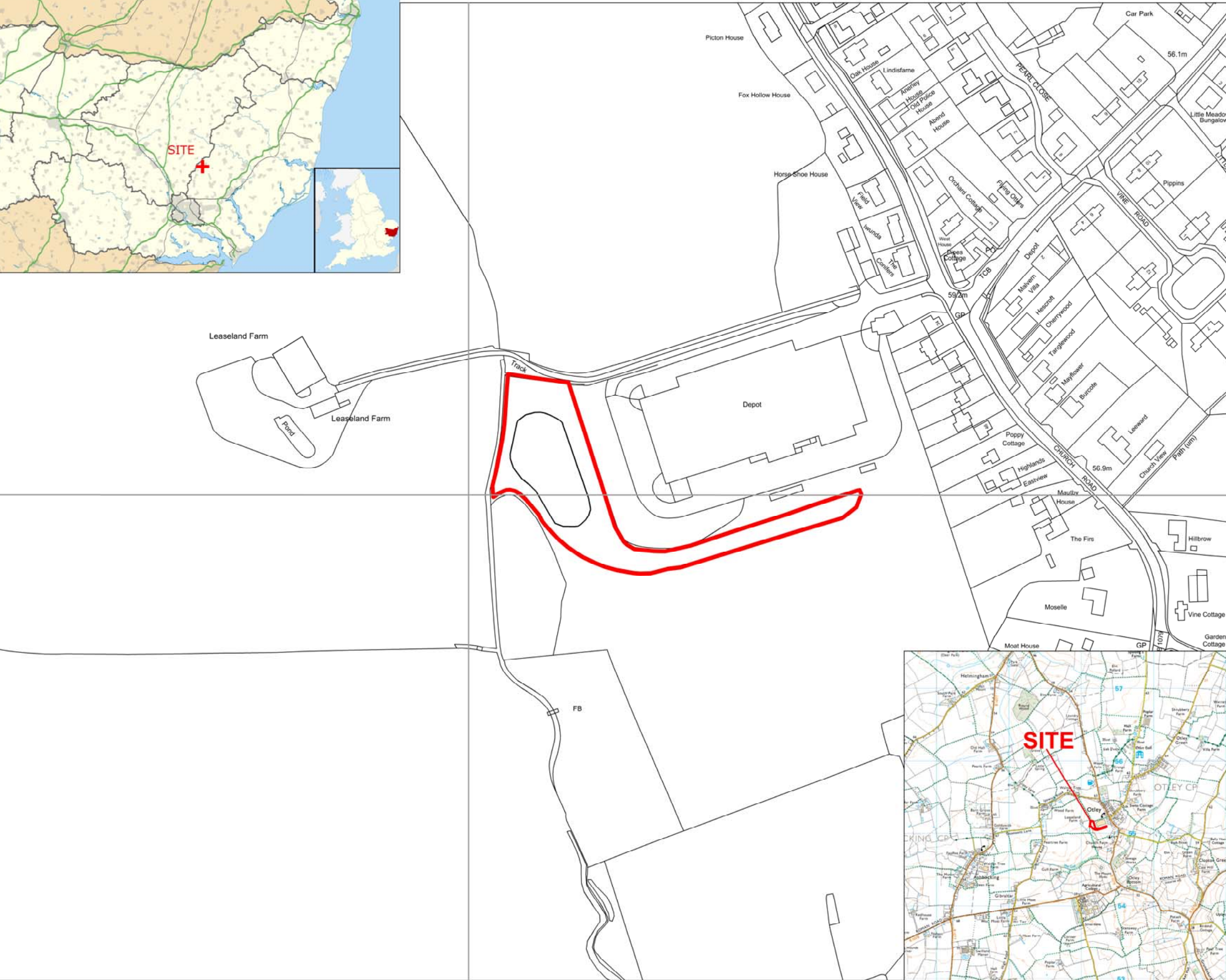
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



 Site Boundary

255100

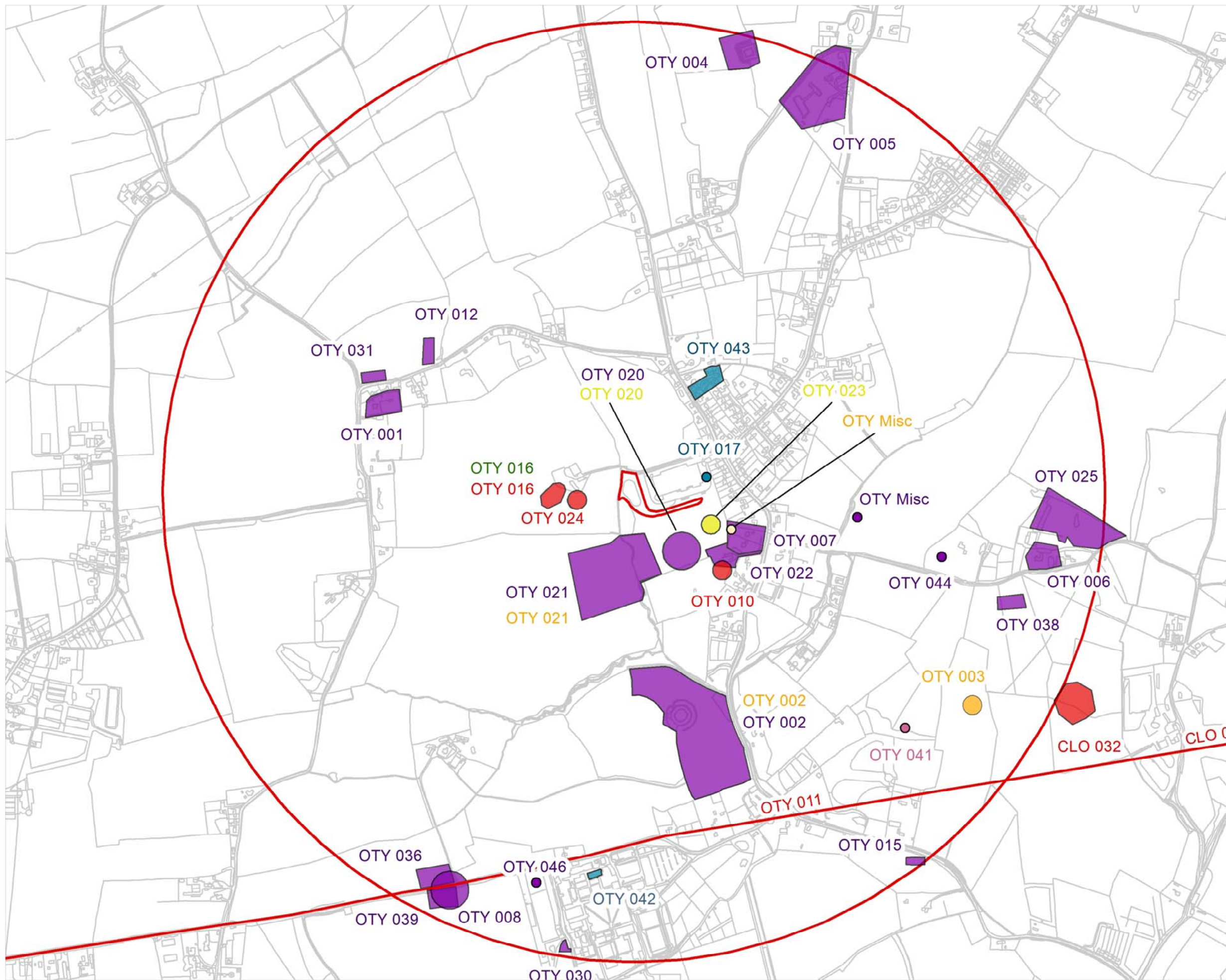
620100











Reproduced on plans supplied by Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.  
© CROWN COPYRIGHT 2018.

NGR:	620150 255120	REF:	R1194
PROJECT:	HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:			
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> 			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	MAR 2018	FLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MCA	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	1





-  HER Search Area
-  Undated Record
-  Multiperiod Record
-  Modern Record
-  Post-medieval Record
-  Medieval Record
-  Anglo Saxon Record
-  Roman Record
-  Iron Age Record
-  Bronze Age Record
-  Neolithic Record
-  Mesolithic Record
-  Palaeolithic Record
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 620150 255120 REF: R1194

PROJECT: HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: MONUMENT RECORDS



**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

UNIT 2  
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE  
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH  
BURY ST EDMUNDS  
SUFFOLK  
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057  
E: info@brit-arch.com  
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com  
© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018

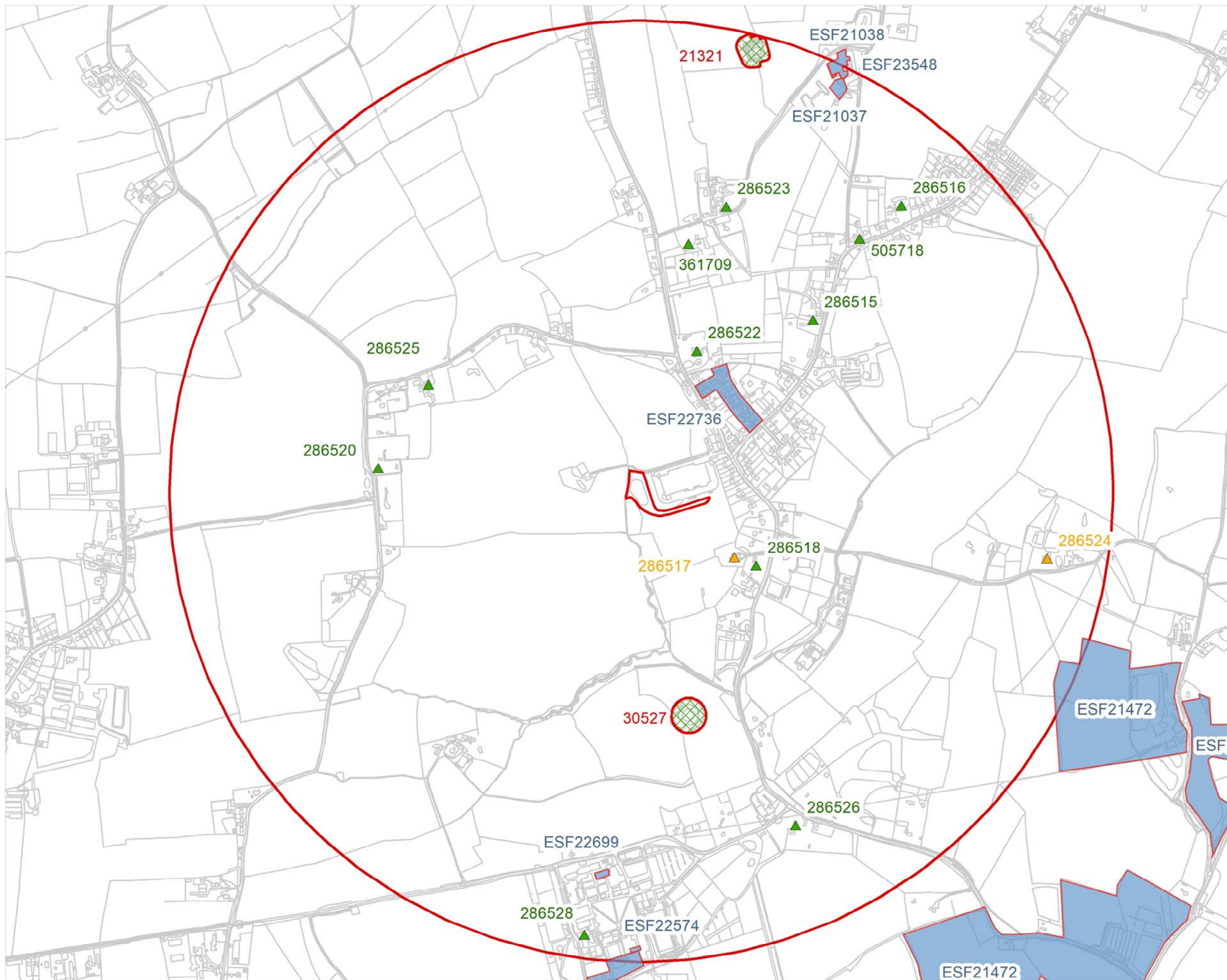
DATE: MAR 2018 FLOT: A3 VERSION: 1








AUTHOR: MCA APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2

Reproduced on plans supplied by SHER & reproduced on the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.  
© CROWN COPYRIGHT 2018.

1:10000 0 1:10000 500m



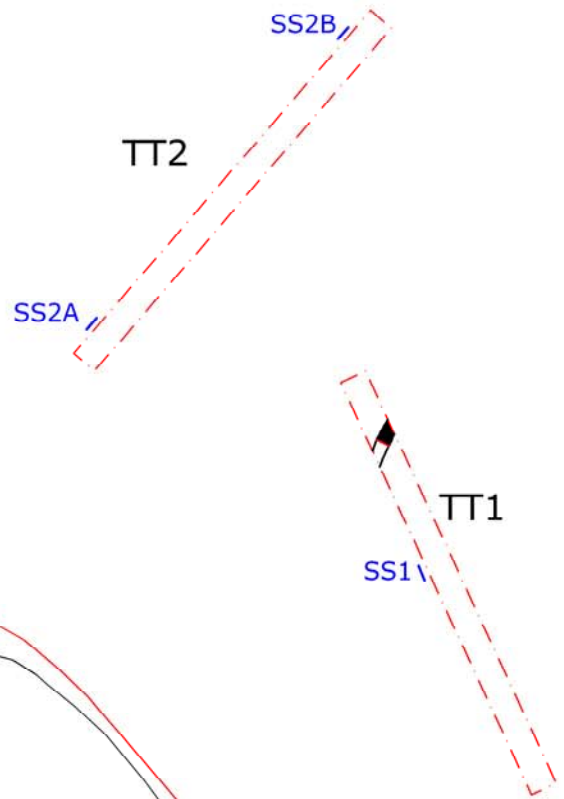
-  HER Search Area
-  Grade I
-  Grade II\*
-  Grade II
-  Archaeological Event
-  Conservation Area
-  Site Boundary




NGR:	620150 255120	REF:	R1194
PROJECT:	HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SHER DATA: SCHEDULED MONUMENTS, EVENTS & LISTED BUILDINGS		
CLIENT:			
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	MAR 2018	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	3
APPROVED:	MB		

Reproduced on plans supplied by SHER & reproduced on the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.  
© CROWN COPYRIGHT 2018.



Track



-  Sample Section
-  Excavated Feature
-  Trial Trench
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 620150 255120 REF: R1194

PROJECT: HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED TRENCH LOCATION



**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



UNIT 2  
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE  
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH  
BURY ST EDMUNDS  
SUFFOLK  
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057  
E: info@brit-arch.com  
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018

DATE: MAR 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

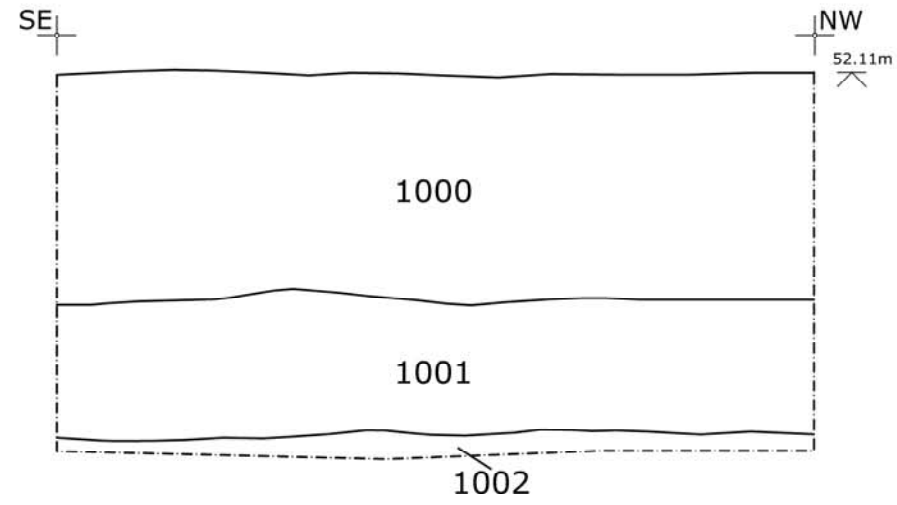
AUTHOR: DPM  
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 4



Reproduced on plans supplied by Ordnance Survey with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number: 100052663.  
© CROWN COPYRIGHT 2018.

SITE SECTION 1

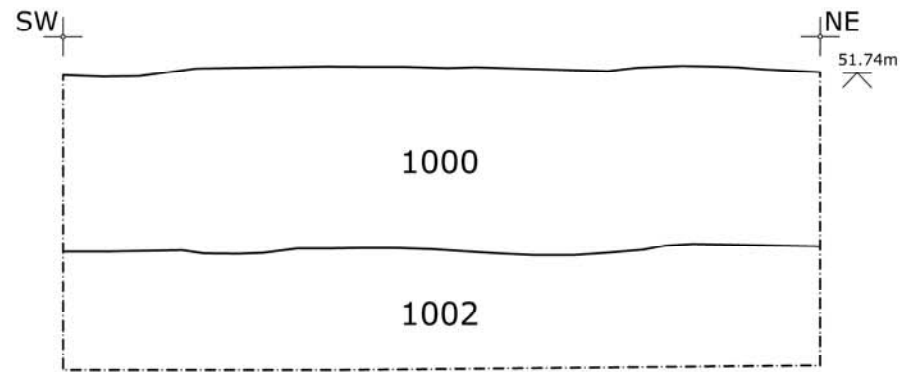


1:10 0 50cm



DP2 - SS1 - VIEW SE

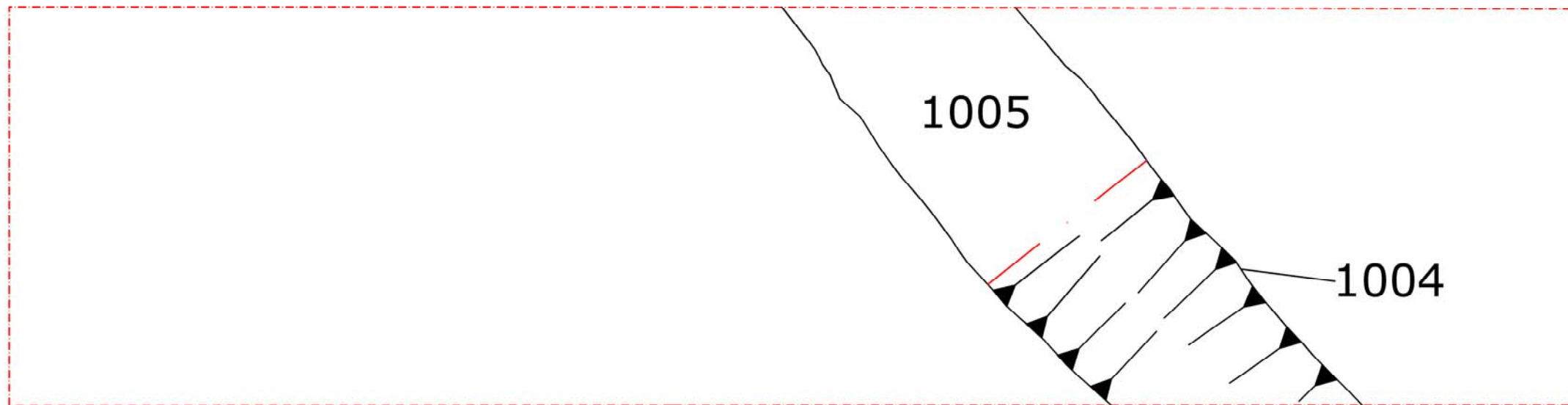
SITE SECTION 2A



1:10 0 50cm



DP4 - SS2A - VIEW NW

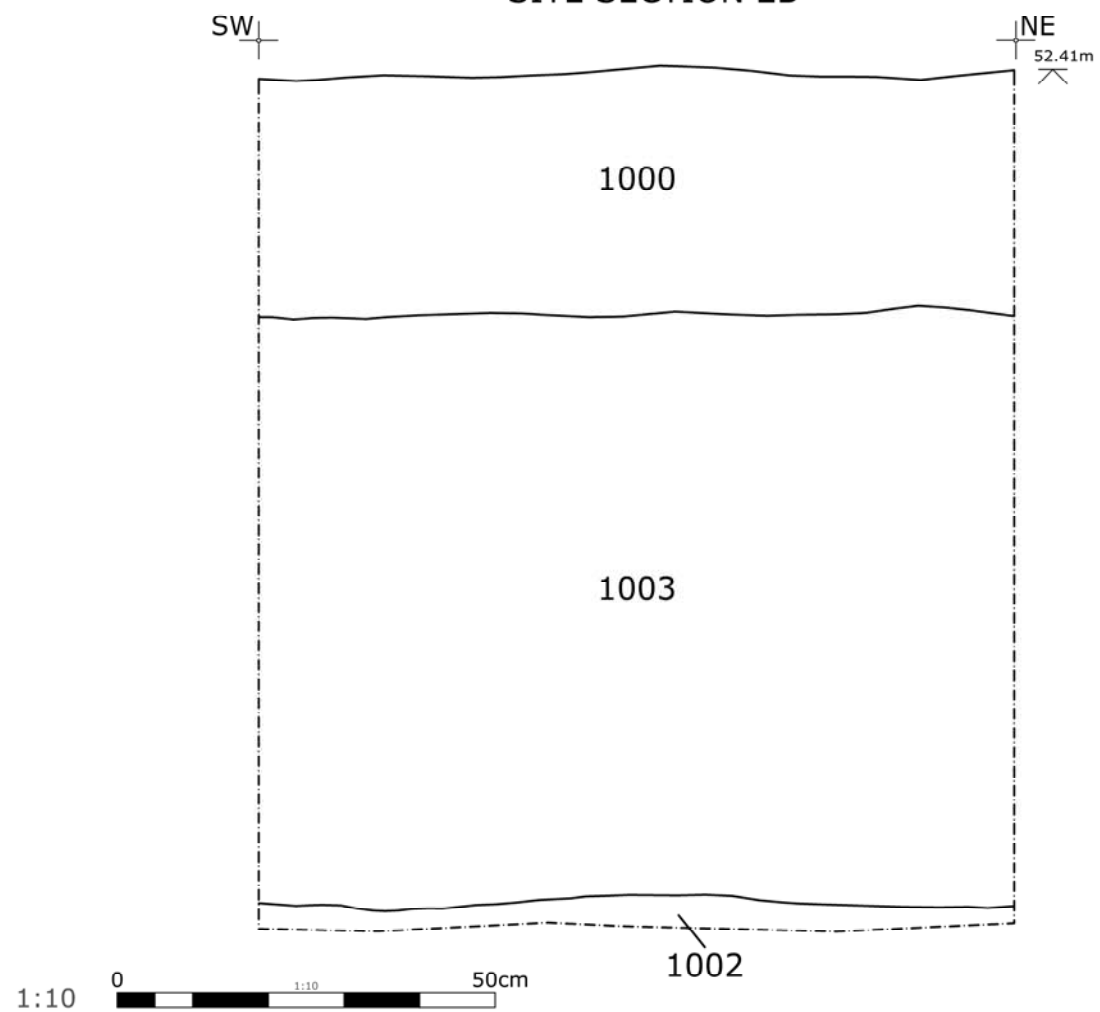


1:25 0 1m

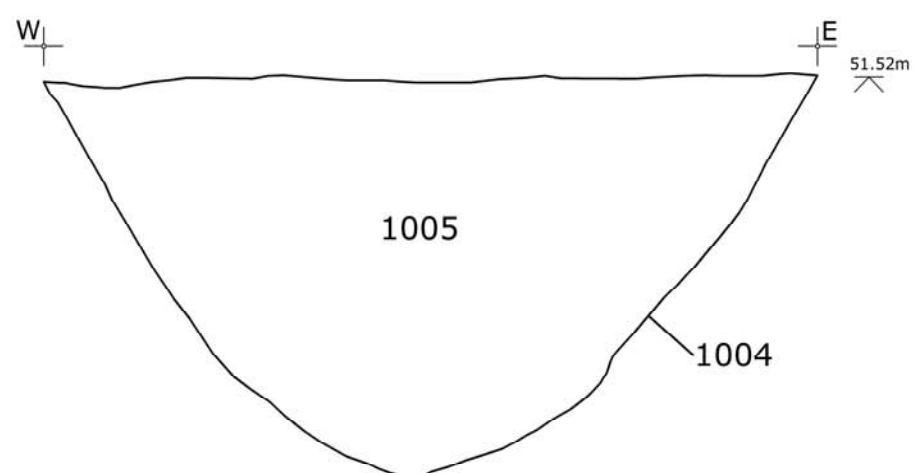
NGR:	620150 255120	REF:	R1194
PROJECT:	HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b> 			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	MAR 2018	FLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	2
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	5



### SITE SECTION 2B



DP6 - SS2B - VIEW NW



DP1 - 1004 - VIEW N

NGR: 620150 255120 REF: R1194

PROJECT: HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE/FEATURE SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: LH HOMES

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



UNIT 2  
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE  
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH  
BURY ST EDMUNDS  
SUFFOLK  
IP33 3PH

T: 01284 630057

E: info@brit-arch.com

W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018

DATE: MAR 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 6

APPROVED: MB



DP3 - TT1 - VIEW SW



DP4 - TT2 - VIEW SE

NGR:	620150 255120	REF:	R1194
PROJECT:	HILL VIEW, CHURCH ROAD, OTLEY, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:			
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH		
T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018			
DATE:	MAR 2018	FLUT:	A3
VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	7
APPROVED:	MB		