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# LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1199

May 2018

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## LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:

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<b>Approved By</b>			<b>Date</b> May 2018

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## **Abstract**

*From the 23<sup>rd</sup> April to the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Burgess Homes Ltd in advance of the construction of housing at Land at Back Hills, Botesdale, Suffolk (Planning ref. 0460/17, NGR TM 051 763). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development. 30 trenches (12 x 15.00m trenches and 18 x 30.00m trenches) were considered suitable to achieve the required sample.*

*The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would a low to moderate potential for encountering prehistoric and Roman activity, and moderate to high potential for finds and features from the Saxon, Medieval, and Post-Medieval periods*

*Three archaeological phases were encountered at the site. The first phase relates to Saxon activity. Given the sites location and the lack of any other features or finds dating to this period it is likely that this is just an outlying discreet pit possibly for domestic waste disposal. The truncation most likely occurred when the area was turned over to more intensive agriculture and a period of deep ploughing ensued.*

*The second phase relates to the post medieval period in particular to the two ditches found in the south east of the site at the top of the hill that overlooks the northern extent of the area. Both these ditches bear all the hallmarks of being former boundary ditches used to demarcate the limit of medieval back plots that likely extend from the medieval village core directly to the south of the site.*

*The third and final phase at the site relates to late post medieval and modern use of the site for agriculture.*

*The evaluation successfully identified features from the Saxon and medieval period which are likely associated with the former medieval core of the village. Despite the potential for finds and features dating from the Prehistoric and Roman periods no archaeological features from these periods were encountered on the site.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

From the 23<sup>rd</sup> April to the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Burgess Homes Ltd in advance of the construction of housing at Land at Back Hills, Botesdale, Suffolk (Planning ref. 0460/17, NGR TM 051 763) (Fig. 1). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. dated 12th January 2017) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development. 30 trenches (12 x 15.00m trenches and 18 x 30.00m trenches) were considered suitable to achieve the required sample (Fig.4).

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is located on the north east side of the village of Botesdale, off Back Hills. Botesdale is located c.27km north east of Bury St Edmunds.

The bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas, (BGS 2018).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup - Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment previously dominated by rivers (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 *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)*.

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

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (500m 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 site is located on the edge of the area of the Medieval town of Bottisdale (BOT 028). This area begins c. 200m southwest of the site and continues southwest for over 1.5km. The market was probably in operation before 1227 Henry III granted a charter for a weekly market and yearly fair. Within this area sherds of medieval pottery (BOT 001, BOT 003, RKS 028), Roman coins (RKS 006), Roman lead spindle whorl (RKS 019), Roman pottery (RKS 022), and post medieval pottery and roadside pits (RKS 030). A Roman pottery kiln was also found in the area of the Medieval town c.600m southwest of the site in a black earth deposit with a large quantity of pottery (BOT 002).

The site is located adjacent to the west side of Redgrave Park (RGV 022) a deer park of c.200 acres which is visible on Saxton's map of 1575 and first documented in 1540 but may be earlier. Within Redgrave park, c.600m northeast of the site, is the site of Redgrave Hall, built in 1545, which was originally the site of a Hunting Lodge of the Abbots of Bury and has now been destroyed (RGV 014). Also within the park are the remains of two WW2 Prisoner of War camps both in use until 1948. One is known as camp 56, of which the water tower remains, located c.350m east of the site, and functioned as a work camp where prisoners worked as labourers on local farms (BOT 031). The second was known as camps 231 and is located c. 880m northeast of the site and now only some of the building footprints are visible (RGV 056).

A scatter of prehistoric and medieval artefacts were located during an evaluation c.110m southwest of the site (BOT 015). This scatter included worked and burnt flints, medieval pottery (coarseware and glazed), a silver coin, and a bronze medieval buckle. In the same area an evaluation found a post-medieval ditch, pit, and residual medieval pottery (BOT 030). Further to the southwest of the site (c.210m) a site referred to as "Back Hills" revealed evidence of multiple periods of activity (BOT 004). Neolithic flints, Roman pottery and an Fe object, 2 Saxon urns (1 complete, 1 broken), Medieval pottery, and Post Medieval pottery were found. An evaluation c.240m south of the site revealed pits and a ditch some of which contained Late Saxon pottery, as well as a substantial deposit of redeposited sands and gravel possibly associated with the AD 1204 town ditch (BOT 025). The site however seemed to have little occupation on it other than being used as urban gardens from possibly as early as the Middle Saxon period until late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

In a field c.600m northwest of the site metal detecting located Roman brooches (one Colchester derivative type, and one probable Rosette type), and fieldwalking found a scatter of Roman and Medieval pottery as well as Medieval metalwork (RGV 021). In the nearby area, c.700m north of the site, the upper part of an unpatinated flint arrowhead was found during fieldwalking which has been dated as Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (RGV 040).

### *Remaining Records*

Broom Hills, a large multi-period site located c.800m from the site was excavated by Basil Brown between 1964-1968 (RKN 004). Over 1000 Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints were found as well as a saddle quern and sherds of Neolithic grooved ware. Roman finds were rare and included mortaria and amphora fragments as well as a brooch fragment found later through metal detecting. A large quantity of Saxon pottery was found as well



as possible hearths and floor surfaces with impressions of timbers. A Saxon bracelet of twisted bronze wire, a bronze buckle handle, and a bronze strap end were also found. Basil Brown concluded that this was the site of a Saxon manor house imposed upon a Neolithic causewayed camp. However he suffered a stroke during the 1968 excavation phase and the site was abandoned. Later metal detecting found early Saxon brooches, lead weights, and a lead seal.

Close to the Broom Hills site, a bronze pocket sundial ring and tokens of Thomas Burton of Diss were found, as well as medieval and Roman pottery sherds (RKN 022).

On the southeast edge of the search area scatters of worked flints and medieval pottery have been found (BOT 017, BOT 018).

Given the above, the site had a low to moderate potential for encountering prehistoric and Roman activity, and moderate to high potential for finds and features from the Saxon, Medieval, and Post-Medieval periods.

## **5.0 PROJECT AIMS**

The SCCAS/CT brief stated that the evaluation should aim to (Abraham, R. Brief, 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 a 5% sample of the development area to be investigated via trial trenching in advance of development. Due to existing live services on the site it was decided that this was best achieved through the excavation of 30 trenches. It became





apparent when opening the trenches that due to the presence of current unmapped live services and an existing footpath that some trenches would have to be moved slightly or shortened. Where this occurred it is detailed in the trench description.

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 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 – 12)**

For full context descriptions of features please see Appendix 1.

### **Trench 1**

Trench 1 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.71m. It contained no archaeological features and a single natural feature, Tree Bole 1003. No finds were recovered from the trench.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.40m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.71m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 2**

Trench 2 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.36m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.40m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 3**

Trench 3 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The trench contained a single feature, Pit **1009**. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature. Given its shape and relative shallow depth it is likely that this feature relates to recent modern activity at the site.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.33m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.



#### Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m. It contained a single archaeological feature, **Ditch 1012** which was on a southwest to northeast alignment. The feature contained a single fill, **1013**. A single sherd of pottery recovered from the feature dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The pottery sherd (although small) displays little abrasion (Fawcett, 2018) suggesting that this ditch is its original place of deposition. Furthermore CBM recovered from the feature included single brick identified as a Drury type LB1/4 also dating from the mid-16th to early 18th century (Fawcett, 2018). The dating evidence from this feature suggests that this is a former back boundary ditch associated with plots of land that run north to south extending from the former core of the post medieval core of the village. Given the lack of a primary sealed deposit within this ditch and with the agreement of the SCCAS/CT monitoring archaeologist no environmental sample was taken.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.36m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

#### Trench 5

Trench 5 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. It contained a single archaeological feature, Ditch **1014**, which ran on an east to west alignment. The feature was very shallow and contained fragments of CBM. The CBM has been identified as abraded roof tile dating from the post-medieval period (Fawcett, 2018). This ditch similar to the one in Trench 4 likely forms part of a back boundary of former house plots based in the core of the village. Similar to the ditch present in Trench 4, No environmental sample was taken from the feature due to the lack of a sealed primary deposit and the shallow nature of the fill.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.35m. This layer overlay Subsoil Layer **1001** present to a depth of 0.58m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

#### Trench 6

Trench 6 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.68m. It contained a single archaeological feature, Ditch **1016**. The ditch ran on an east – west alignment but contained no finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.37m. This layer overlay Subsoil Layer **1001** present to a depth of 0.90m. This overlay Natural Geology **1001**.

#### Trench 7

Trench 7 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.00m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.37m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.90m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.



### **Trench 8**

Trench 8 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.02m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

At the southern end of the trench, Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.36m. This layer overlay Subsoil 1001 present to a depth of 0.43m. This layer overlay Colluvium **1010** present to a depth of 1.02m. This in turn overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

At the northern end Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.38m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 9**

Trench 9 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.02m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.38m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.86m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 10**

Trench 10 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.98m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.27m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.63m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 11**

Trench 11 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.02m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.25m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.63m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 12**

Trench 12 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.02m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.38m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.86m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.



### Trench 13

Trench 13 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.49m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 1.10m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### Trench 14

Trench 14 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.78m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.28m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.63m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### Trench 15

Trench 15 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.16m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.39m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 1.16m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### Trench 16

Trench 16 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.78m. The trench contained a single archaeological feature, Pit **1019**. The pit was sub circular in plan and contained a single fill which was heavily truncated (most likely through plough activity). The pit contained three sherds of pottery. The sherds display only slight abrasion and the fabric is typical of the early Saxon period (Fawcett, A. 2018). Due to the presence of the pit an additional 2.00 m<sup>2</sup> area was excavated on the south eastern side of the trench to locate any associated features if present, none were present.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.36m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.49m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### Trench 17

Trench 17 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.81m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.31m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.80m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.



### **Trench 18**

Trench 18 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.66m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.36m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.66m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 19**

Trench 19 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.67m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.37m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.67m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 20**

Trench 20 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.73m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.38m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.72m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 21**

Trench 21 measured 20.00m x 1.80m, (the trench was reduced in length from 30.00m due to the detection of a live service) orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.20m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.38m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 22**

Trench 22 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.24m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.44m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 23**

Trench 23 measured 22.00m x 1.80m, (the trench was reduced in length from 30.00m due to the re-positioning of the existing footpath) orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.37m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.



Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.21m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.36m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

#### **Trench 24**

Trench 24 measured 25.00m x 1.80m (Reduced from 30.00m due to the footpath), orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.28m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.36m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

#### **Trench 25**

Trench 25 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.18m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.40m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**

#### **Trench 26**

Trench 26 measured 20.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m. The orientation of this trench was changed to avoid a live service, additionally the trench was split into two (Forming trenches 26 & 27) to still sample the adjacent area. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.18m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.35m. This overlay Colluvium **1021** to a depth of 0.52m which in turn overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

#### **Trench 27**

Trench 27 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.61m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.18m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.40m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**

#### **Trench 28**

Trench 28 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.15m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.45m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**

#### **Trench 29**



Trench 29 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.18m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.49m. This overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

### **Trench 30**

Trench 30 measured 30.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.66m. It contained no archaeological features or finds.

Topsoil Layer **1000** was present to a depth of 0.20m. This layer overlay Subsoil **1001** present to a depth of 0.32m. This overlay Colluvium **1021** which was present to a depth of 0.64m. This layer in turn overlay Natural Geology **1002**.

## **9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 – 11)**

The deposit model was varied across the site. The topography of the site played a large part in this with areas of Colluvium noted in the more northerly trenches as you approach the boundary with Back Hills.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence across all trenches was Topsoil **1000** a dark brown black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.49m in sample section 13. This is unsurprising as Trench 13 is the most northerly trench at the base of the slope which runs north – south across the site.

In all trenches (with the exception of trenches 3, 4 and 8) beneath Topsoil **1001** was Subsoil **1001**, which comprised of medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sub-angular flint and quartzite inclusions. This layer is homogenous across the site and likely represents the former medieval plough soil that formed through decades of successive farming at the site. The site's location next to the former village core would have promoted this area for agriculture.

Across the site various Colluvial deposits, representing unconsolidated sediments that have been deposited at the base of hillslope were found within the trenches. The Colluvial Layers are **1010** and **1021**, both layers are described as being comprised of a light grey brown, loose sandy clay with the occasional small stone inclusions.

The base of the stratigraphic sequence across all trenches was Natural Geology **1002** consisting of bright red orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions.



## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a low to moderate potential for encountering prehistoric and Roman activity, and moderate to high potential for finds and features from the Saxon, Medieval, and Post-Medieval periods.

Three archaeological phases were encountered at the site. The first phase relates to the early Saxon Pit (**1019**) located in trench 16. Saxon activity has been noted in the wider area (BOT 004) with the origins of the village most likely beginning in this period. The relatively small amount of pottery recovered and the clear truncation of the feature suggests that this feature was originally much larger. Given the feature's location and the lack of any other features or finds dating to this period, it is likely that this is just an outlying discreet pit, possibly for domestic waste disposal. The truncation most likely occurred when the area was turned over to more intensive agriculture and a period of deep ploughing ensued.

The second phase relates to the post-medieval period, in particular to the two ditches found in the south east of the site at the top of the hill that overlooks the northern extent of the area. Both these ditches (**1012** and **1014**) bear all the hallmarks of being former boundary ditches used to demarcate the limit of medieval back plots that likely extend from the medieval village core directly to the south of the site. It is interesting that the archaeology, with the exception of Pit **1019**, is wholly found in this part of the site. It is possible that these ditches, although dated as post-medieval, follow the line of earlier ditches and mark the former northern extent of the medieval village.

The third and final phase at the site relates to late post-medieval and modern use of the site for agriculture.

The evaluation successfully identified features from the Saxon and medieval period which are likely associated with the former medieval core of the village. Despite the potential for finds and features dating from the Prehistoric and Roman periods, no archaeological features from these periods were encountered on the site.

## 11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Simon Burgess of Burgess Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the work.

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

The site was excavated by Martin Brook, Dan McConnell and Daniel Hills of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.





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

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



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### Deposit Tables

#### TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	E-W	37.72	2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	E side S end	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.40m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.40m-0.71m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.71m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

#### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1003	Tree bole Tree bole in plan, steep sloping sides with a flat base. On NE-SW orientation.	1004	Primary fill. Loose sand with occasional small-medium stone inclusions.			
		1005	Secondary fill. Mid grey-yellow brown, loose sand with the occasional small stone inclusions.			
		1006	Tertiary fill. Mid grey-yellow brown, loose sand with no inclusions.			
		1007	Quaternary fill. Light yellow orange, clayey sand with no inclusions.			

#### TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NW-SE	38.80	4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SW side NW end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.36m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.36m-0.40m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.40m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	



### TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	E-W	38.78	7
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	S side E side	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.33m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1002	0.33m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1009	Pit (0.63m x 0.54m x 0.18m) Sub-circular in plan, steep sloping sides with a concave base.	1008	Dark grey-brown, loose silty sand with no inclusions.			

### TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	SE-NW	36.65	13
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	SW side SE end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.36m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1002	0.36m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1012	Ditch (1.0m x 1.20m x 0.32m) Linear in plan, moderate sloping sides with a rounded concave base. On a SW-NE orientation.	1013	Mid brown grey, with compact silty sand with frequent sub-angler flint.	C 16 <sup>th</sup> C (Possibly mid-later 16 <sup>th</sup> C)	Pot 7g (1), CBM 3892 (5)	



## TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	NE-SW	35.32	18
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	SE side SW end	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.35m-0.58	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.58+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1014	Ditch (1.0m x 2.48m x 0.17m) Linear in plan, moderate sloping sides with a rounded concave base. On an E-W orientation.	1015	Mid grey brown. Compact silty sand with occasional sub-angler flint inclusions.	Post-medieval	CBM 96g (3)	

## TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	SE-NW	35.23	19
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	SW side SE end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.37m	Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.37-0.68m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.68m +	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1016	Ditch (1m+ x 1.96m x 0.88m) Linear in plan, moderate sloping sided with a rounded concave base. On an NW-SE orientation.	1017	Mid grey brown. Compact silty sand with small stone and flint inclusions.			



## TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	NE-SE	33.72	22
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	SE side NE end	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.37m	Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.37m-0.90m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.90m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	SE - NW	35.12	13
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8A	SW Side SE end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.36m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.36 - 0.43m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1010	0.43 - 1.02m	Colluvium layer: Light grey brown, loose sandy clay with the occasional small stone inclusions	
1002	1.02m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	SE - NW	34.99	13
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8B	NE side NW end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.38m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1002	038+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 9

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
9	NW-SE	34.74	24
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
9	NE side SE end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.38m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.38m-0.86m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.86m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	



## TRENCH 10

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
10	E-W	33.63	26
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
10	S side E end	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.27m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.35m-0.63m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions..	
1002	0.63m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 11

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NW-SE	34.23	28
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
11	NE Side NW end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.25m-0.63m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1001	0.63m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 12

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	NE-SW	32.39	38
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
12	NE side NE end	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.42m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.42-0.78m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.72m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 13

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
13	NE-SW	32.36	30
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
13	SE side NE end	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.49m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.49m-1.10m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	1.10m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	



## TRENCH 14

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
14	NW-SE	32.18	33
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
14	SW side SE end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.28m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.28m-0.63m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.63m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 15

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
15	SE-NW	31.77	35
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
15	SW side SE end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.39m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.39m-1.16m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	1.16m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 16

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
16	NE-SW	32.51	49
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
16	SE side NE end	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-36m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.36m-0.49m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.49m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1019	Pit (1.36m x 0.19m x 0.20m) Sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides with a rounded concave base.	1020	Mid grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions.	Early Saxon	Pot 15g (3)	





## TRENCH 17

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
17	SE-NW	32.43	40
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
17	NE side SE end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.31m-0.80m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.80m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 18

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
18	N-S	34.24	42
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
18	E side S end	W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.36m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.36m-0.66m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.66m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 19

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
19	SW-NE	33.12	44
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
19	NW Side NE end	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.37m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.37m-0.67m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.67m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 20

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
20	SE-NW	34.11	46
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
20	NE side SE end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.38m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.3m8-0.72m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.72m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	



## TRENCH 21

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
21	SE-NW	33.36	51
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
21	SW side NW end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.20m-0.38	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.38+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 22

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
22	SW-NE	34.73	53
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
22	NW side NE end	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.24m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.24m-0.44m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.44+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 23

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
23	NE-SW	35.44	55
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
23	NE Side SE End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-21m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.21-0.36	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.36+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 24

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
24	SE-NW	38.00	57
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
24	NW side SW end	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.28m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	



1001	0.28m-0.36m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.
1002	0.36m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions

## TRENCH 25

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
25	W-E	37.60	59
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
25	NW Side SW End	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.18m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.18m-0.40m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.40m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 26

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
26	S-N	35.48	61
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
26	NW Side SW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.18m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.18m-0.35m	Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1021	0.35m-0.52m	Colluvium: Mid grey brown, loose clayish sand with occasional small stone inclusions	
1002	0.52m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 27

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
27	SE-NW	35.08	63
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
27	NW side NE end	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.16m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.16m-0.32m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1021	0.32m-0.59m	Colluvium: Mid grey brown, loose clayish sand with occasional small stone inclusions	
1002	0.59m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	



## TRENCH 28

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
28	E-W	34.85	65
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
28	NE side NW end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.15m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.15m-0.45m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.45m+	Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 29

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
29	S-N	33.78	67
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
29	NW Side SW End	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.18m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.18m-0.49m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1002	0.49m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	

## TRENCH 30

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
30	SE-NW	32.22	69
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
30	SE Side NE End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil: Dark Brown Black, loose silty sand with infrequent gravel inclusions.	
1001	0.20m-0.32m	Subsoil: Medium yellow-orange brown, friable sand with sun-angular flint and quartzite inclusions.	
1021	0.32m-0.64m	Colluvium: Mid grey brown, loose clayish sand with occasional small stone inclusions	
1002	0.64m+	Natural: Bright Red Orange, loose clayey sand with variable sub angular stone and gravel inclusions	



## APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID:** britanni1-311168

### Project details

Project name	Land at Back Hills, Botesdale, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would a low to moderate potential for encountering prehistoric and Roman activity, and moderate to high potential for finds and features from the Saxon, Medieval, and Post-Medieval periods Three archaeological phases were encountered at the site. The first phase relates to Saxon activity. Given the sites location and the lack of any other features or finds dating to this period it is likely that this is just an outlying discreet pit possibly for domestic waste disposal. The truncation most likely occurred when the area was turned over to more intensive agriculture and a period of deep ploughing ensued. The second phase relates to the post medieval period in particular to the two ditches found in the south east of the site at the top of the hill that overlooks the northern extent of the area. Both these ditches bear all the hallmarks of being former boundary ditches used to demarcate the limit of medieval back plots that likely extend from the medieval village core directly to the south of the site. The third and final phase at the site relates to late post medieval and modern use of the site for agriculture. The evaluation successfully identified features from the Saxon and medieval period which are likely associated with the former medieval core of the village. Despite the potential for finds and features dating from the Prehistoric and Roman periods no archaeological features from these periods were encountered on the site.
Project dates	Start: 23-04-2018 End: 03-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BOT039 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Medieval
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 BOTESDALE Land at Back Hills, Botesdale, Suffolk  
Postcode IP22 1DD  
Study area 0 Hectares  
Site coordinates TM 051 763 52.345866406893 1.011503115609 52 20 45 N 001 00 41 E Point  
Lat/Long Datum Unknown  
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)  
Project design originator Dan McConnell  
Project director/manager Martin Brook  
Project supervisor Martin Brook  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Burgess Homes Ltd

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Physical Archive ID BOT039  
Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Digital Archive ID BOT039  
Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Survey"  
"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"



Digital Media available  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Paper Archive ID BOT039  
Paper Contents "Ceramics"  
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### Appendix 3 Concordance of Finds & Specialist Reports

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS								
SITE NAME: Land at Back Hills, Botesdale, Suffolk								
SITE CODE: BOT 039								
P. NUMBER: 1228								
FEATURE CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	Type	Trial Trench	SPOT DATE	Pot No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g
1013	1012	Ditch	4	c 16th C (possibly mid- later 16th C)	1	7	5	3892
1015	1014	Ditch	5	Post-medieval			3	96
1020	1019	Pit	6	Early Saxon	3	15		
<b>Totals</b>					<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3988</b>





# **The pottery and ceramic building materials (CBM) from Land at Back Hills, Botesdale, Suffolk (BOT 039): An Assessment Report**

*Andy Fawcett*

## **Introduction**

A total of four sherds of pottery (22g) and eight fragments of CBM (3988g) were recovered from three different trenches (No's 4, 5, and 6) as a result of trial trenching at Back Hills, Botesdale. This report firstly describes a methodology of work and then goes on to discuss the pottery and CBM from each individual trench. This is then followed by a general overall conclusion and finally recommendations for any further work on the materials that might be required.

## **Methodology**

Both the pottery and CBM groups have been recorded by sherd count and weight. The principle fabrics in each context have been rapidly scanned at x20 vision. Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations, based upon those used by Suffolk County Council.

Where present, pottery form types have been allocated simple descriptions, for instance jug or cooking pot. Equally the CBM fragments have been plainly described, for example brick or roof tile. A full breakdown of the pottery and CBM fabric codes can be seen in Appendix 1.

## **Trench 4**

Ditch fill 1013 contained a single body sherd of pottery (7g) as well as four fragments of CBM (3885g). The pottery sherd (although small) displays little abrasion and is in a late medieval/early post-medieval transitional fabric (LMT) which is dated from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century; the sherd is oxidised and has a clear glaze with copper patches.

The CBM assemblage is composed of an almost complete brick (2719g), as well three further brick fragments (1166g). An examination of the single brick has shown it to be in an orange fabric (which is heavily mortared on all surfaces) that contains medium quartz



sand alongside common iron ore (Msfe). It has a depth of 55mm, a length of 225mm and a width measuring 115mm, which matches up to Drury types LB1/4 (1993, 168) and is dated from around the mid 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The remaining brick fragments are all in a similar fabric, with the exception that sparse large flint fragments can also be observed within them. These pieces are all considerably abraded (none of their surfaces are intact) and can only be broadly dated to the post-medieval period.

Although the dating evidence from the ditch fill is not substantial, the combination of the pottery sherd and an almost complete example of brick, suggest a 16<sup>th</sup> century date, possibly from around AD1550 to 1600.

### **Trench 5**

A single ditch fill in Trench 5 (1015) contained three abraded to slightly abraded roof tile fragments (96g). All of these pieces are fully oxidised and contain medium quartz sand as well as common iron ore (Msfe). The fragments range in depth from 11-14mm and a single partial peg hole was noted on one of the pieces. This small collection of roof tile can only be broadly dated to the post-medieval period.

### **Trench 16**

A single pit fill within this trench (1020) contained three small hand-made body sherds of early Saxon pottery (15g). The sherds display only slight abrasion and in general have brown/grey surfaces with orange margins and a grey core. They contain abundant very ill-sorted quartz and occasional quartzite which often erupts on to the surface; some thin organic striations can also be observed on the surfaces. These sherds are united by the presence too of mica, and in particular sparse large gold mica flakes. The fabric (ESAXQ) is typical of the early Saxon period, and the inclusion suite suggests that it may possibly be a regional import.

### **Conclusion**

This report has demonstrated that activity (albeit represented by only a small number of ceramic fragments) dated to both the early Saxon and early post-medieval periods has



been detected at Back Hills, Botesdale. The presence of early Saxon pottery on the site fits well into the larger known picture of the area, with previous early Saxon land use being identified 210m south-west of the site (BOT 04), as well as 240m to south (BOT 025); more substantial early Saxon occupation was recorded 800m away at Broom Hills (RKN 04).

### **Recommendations for further work**

The pottery and CBM assemblages have both been fully identified and recorded therefore no further work on these materials will be required.

### **Bibliography**

Anderson, S., 2005, 'Building materials' in Duffy, J., *The Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 231); A Report on the archaeological investigation*, SCCAS Report No 2005/173  
Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials' in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*, EAA 58, Norwich Survey, 163-168

### **Appendix 1: Pottery and CBM fabric codes**

#### **Pottery**

LMT	Late medieval/early post-medieval transitional ware
ESAXQ	Early Saxon quartz based fabric (hand-made)

#### **CBM**

Msfe	Medium sanded fabric with ferrous inclusions
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## **Appendix 4                      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 Burgess Homes Ltd for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of housing at Land at Back Hills, Botesdale, Suffolk (Planning ref. 0460/17, NGR TM 051 763) (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) (Abraham, R. dated 12<sup>th</sup> January 2017) which requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development which will comprise of 13 50.00m x 1.80m trenches and 2 25.00m x 1.80m trenches.

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 north east side of the village of Botesdale, off Back Hills. Botesdale is located c.27km north east of Bury St Edmunds.

The bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas, (BGS 2018).

Superficial deposits at the site are described as Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup - Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment previously dominated by rivers (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 *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)*.



### **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 Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)**

The policies in the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan* that relate to archaeology and heritage are HB14 and HB15. This local plan is due to be replaced by a joint local plan with Babergh Council

Policy HB14 states that:

- Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or its setting will be refused.
- Having taken archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains in situ or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.

Policy HB15 states that:

The district planning authority will support planning applications which seek to develop the educational, recreational and tourist potential of archaeological sites and monuments in a



manner which provides for the proper interpretation, protection and management of the site.

#### **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 site is located on the edge of the area of the Medieval town of Bottisdale (BOT 028). This area begins c. 200m southwest of the site and continues southwest for over 1.5km. The market was probably in operation before 1227 Henry III granted a charter for a weekly market and yearly fair. Within this area sherds of medieval pottery (BOT 001, BOT 003, RKS 028), Roman coins (RKS 006), Roman lead spindle whorl (RKS 019), Roman pottery (RKS 022), and post medieval pottery and roadside pits (RKS 030). A Roman pottery kiln was also found in the area of the Medieval town c.600m southwest of the site in a black earth deposit with a large quantity of pottery (BOT 002).

The site is located adjacent to the west side of Redgrave Park (RGV 022) a deer park of c.200 acres which is visible on Saxton's map of 1575 and first documented in 1540 but may be earlier. Within Redgrave park, c.600m northeast of the site, is the site of Redgrave Hall, built in 1545, which was originally the site of a Hunting Lodge of the Abbots of Bury and has now been destroyed (RGV 014). Also within the park are the remains of two WW2 Prisoner of War camps both in use until 1948. One is known as camp 56, of which the water tower remains, located c.350m east of the site, and functioned as a work camp where prisoners worked as labourers on local farms (BOT 031). The second was known as camps 231 and is located c. 880m northeast of the site and now only some of the building footprints are visible (RGV 056).

A scatter of prehistoric and medieval artefacts were located during an evaluation c.110m southwest of the site (BOT 015). This scatter included worked and burnt flints, medieval pottery (coarseware and glazed), a silver coin, and a bronze medieval buckle. In the same area an evaluation found a post-medieval ditch, pit, and residual medieval pottery (BOT 030). Further to the southwest of the site (c.210m) a site referred to as "Back Hills" revealed evidence of multiple periods of activity (BOT 004). Neolithic flints, Roman pottery and an Fe object, 2 Saxon urns (1 complete, 1 broken), Medieval pottery, and Post Medieval pottery were found. An evaluation c.240m south of the site revealed pits and a ditch some of which contained Late Saxon pottery, as well as a substantial deposit of redeposited sands and gravel possibly associated with the AD 1204 town ditch (BOT 025). The site however seemed to have little occupation on it other than being used as urban gardens from possibly as early as the Middle Saxon period until late 19<sup>th</sup> century.



In a field c.600m northwest of the site metal detecting located Roman brooches (one Colchester derivative type, and one probable Rosette type), and fieldwalking found a scatter of Roman and Medieval pottery as well as Medieval metalwork (RGV 021). In the nearby area, c.700m north of the site, the upper part of an unpatinated flint arrowhead was found during fieldwalking which has been dated as Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (RGV 040).

### *Remaining Records*

Broom Hills, a large multi-period site located c.800m from the site was excavated by Basil Brown between 1964-1968 (RKN 004). Over 1000 Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints were found as well as a saddle quern and sherds of Neolithic grooved ware. Roman finds were rare and included mortaria and amphora fragments as well as a brooch fragment found later through metal detecting. A large quantity of Saxon pottery was found as well as possible hearths and floor surfaces with impressions of timbers. A Saxon bracelet of twisted bronze wire, a bronze buckle handle, and a bronze strap end were also found. Basil Brown concluded that this was the site of a Saxon manor house imposed upon a Neolithic causewayed camp. However he suffered a stroke during the 1968 excavation phase and the site was abandoned. Later metal detecting found early Saxon brooches, lead weights, and a lead seal.

Close to the Broom Hills site, a bronze pocket sundial ring and tokens of Thomas Burton of Diss were found, as well as medieval and Roman pottery sherds (RKN 022).

On the southeast edge of the search area scatters of worked flints and medieval pottery have been found (BOT 017, BOT 018).

Given the above, the site has a low to moderate potential for encountering prehistoric and Roman activity, and moderate to high potential for finds and features from the Saxon, Medieval, and Post-Medieval periods.

## **5.0 PROJECT AIMS**

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Abraham, R. Brief, 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 700.00m 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 comprise of 13 50.00m x 1.80m trenches and 2 25.00m x 1.80m trenches.

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 be 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 5 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.

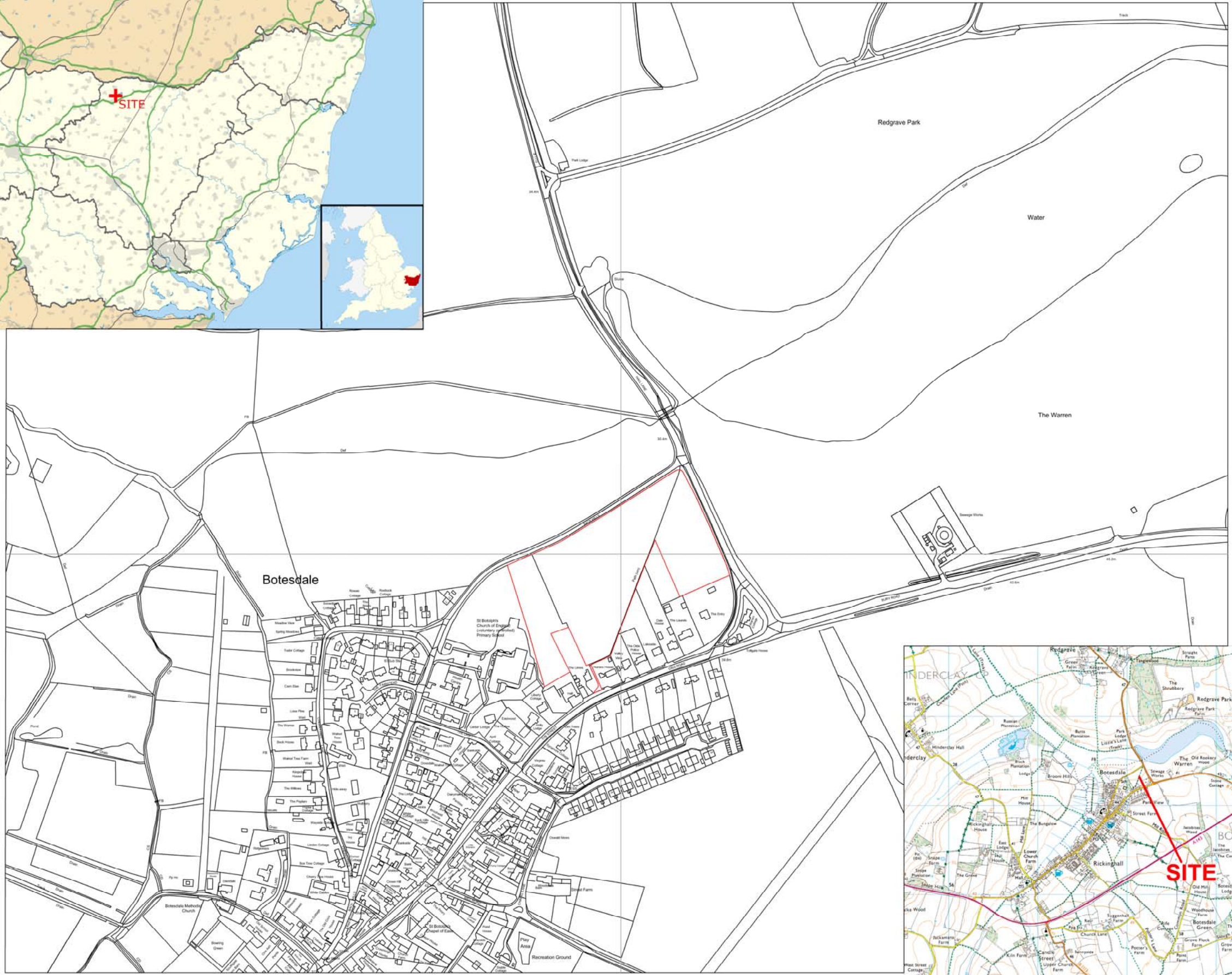
The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication 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.

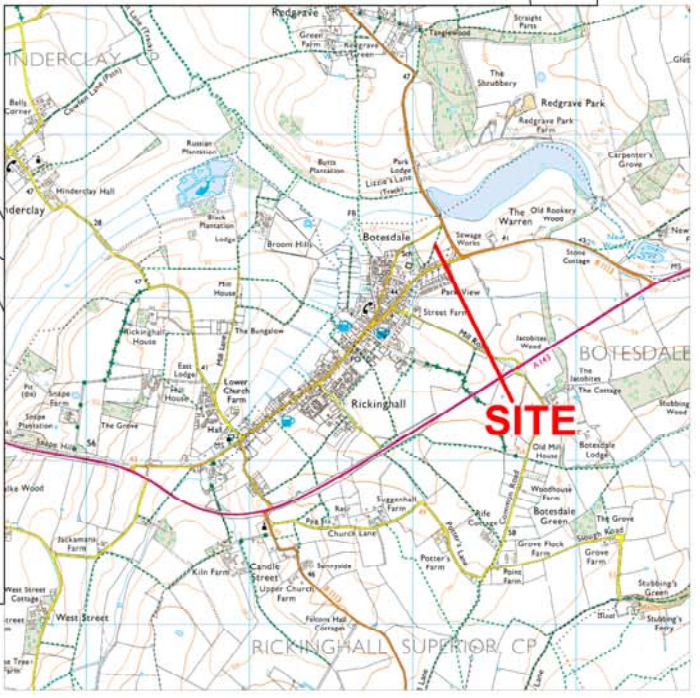




 Site Boundary

276318

Botesdale



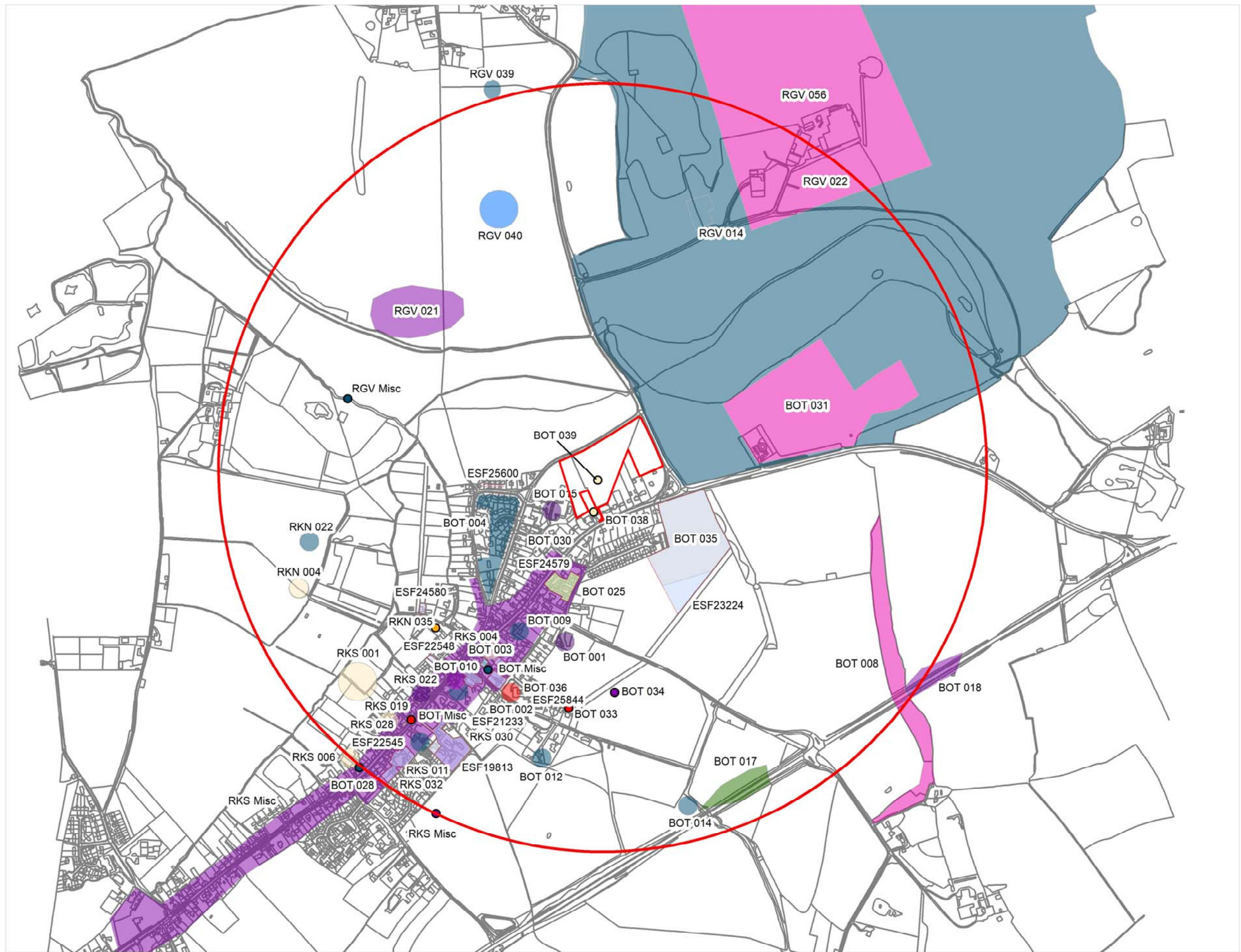
605100

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County Map: CC licensed image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0

NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<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:	MAY 2018	FLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	1		
APPROVED:	MB				





- 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

WGR: 605100 276318 REF: R1199

PROJECT: LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: MONUMENTS & EVENTS

CLIENT: BURGESS HOMES LTD

**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  
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DATE: MAY 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM  
APPROVED: MB




FIGURE: 2

1:10000 0 500m

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-  HER Search Area
-  Grade I
-  Grade II\*
-  Grade II
-  Site Boundary

1:2000 0 100m

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OSGR: 605100 276318	REF: R1199
PROJECT: LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: LISTED BUILDINGS	
CLIENT: BURGESS HOMES LTD	
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>	
	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH
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DATE: MAY 2018	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 3	
APPROVED: MB		





N

- Excavated Feature
- Sample Section
- Service Cable Exclusion Area
- Retained Woodland
- Trench
- Site Boundary

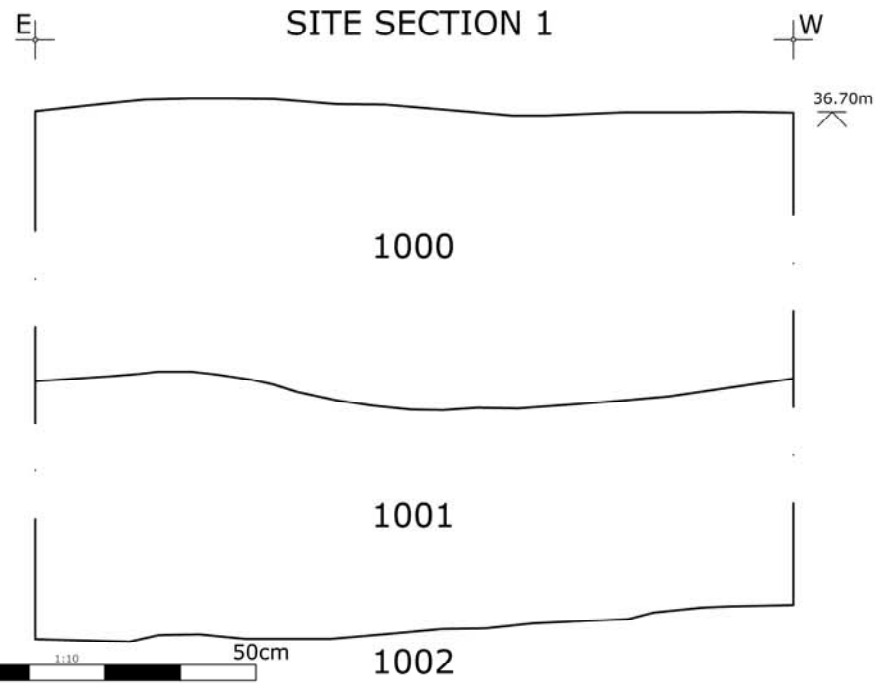
NGR: 605100 276318	REF: R1199
PROJECT: LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED TRENCH PLAN	
CLIENT: BURGESS HOMES LTD	
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>	
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DATE: MAY 2018	FLUT: A3	VERSION: 4
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 4	
APPROVED: MB		

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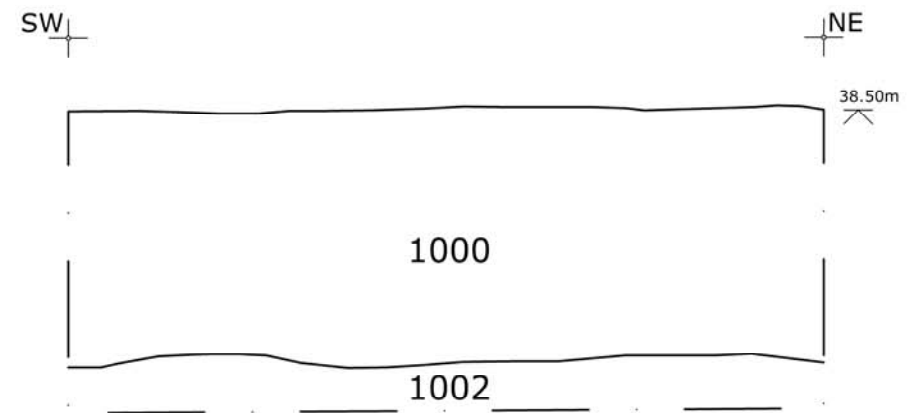


SITE SECTION 1



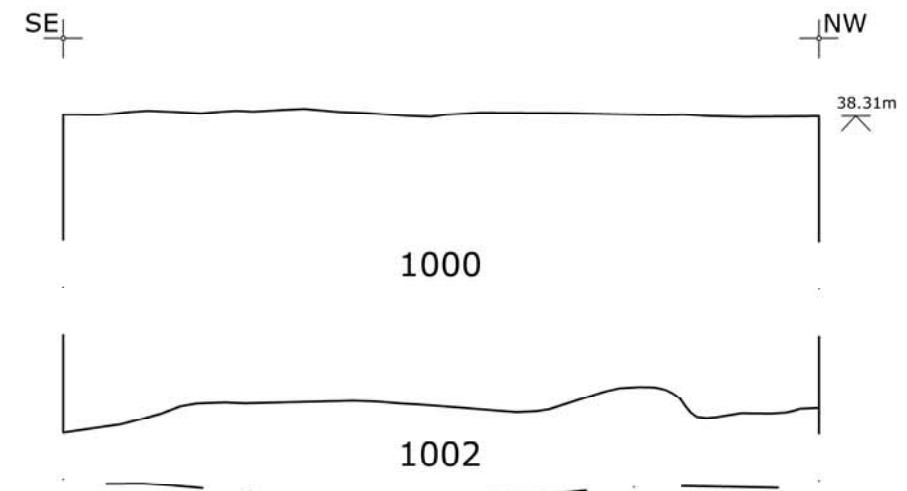
DP2 - SS1 - VIEW S

SITE SECTION 3



DP7 - SS3 - VIEW NW

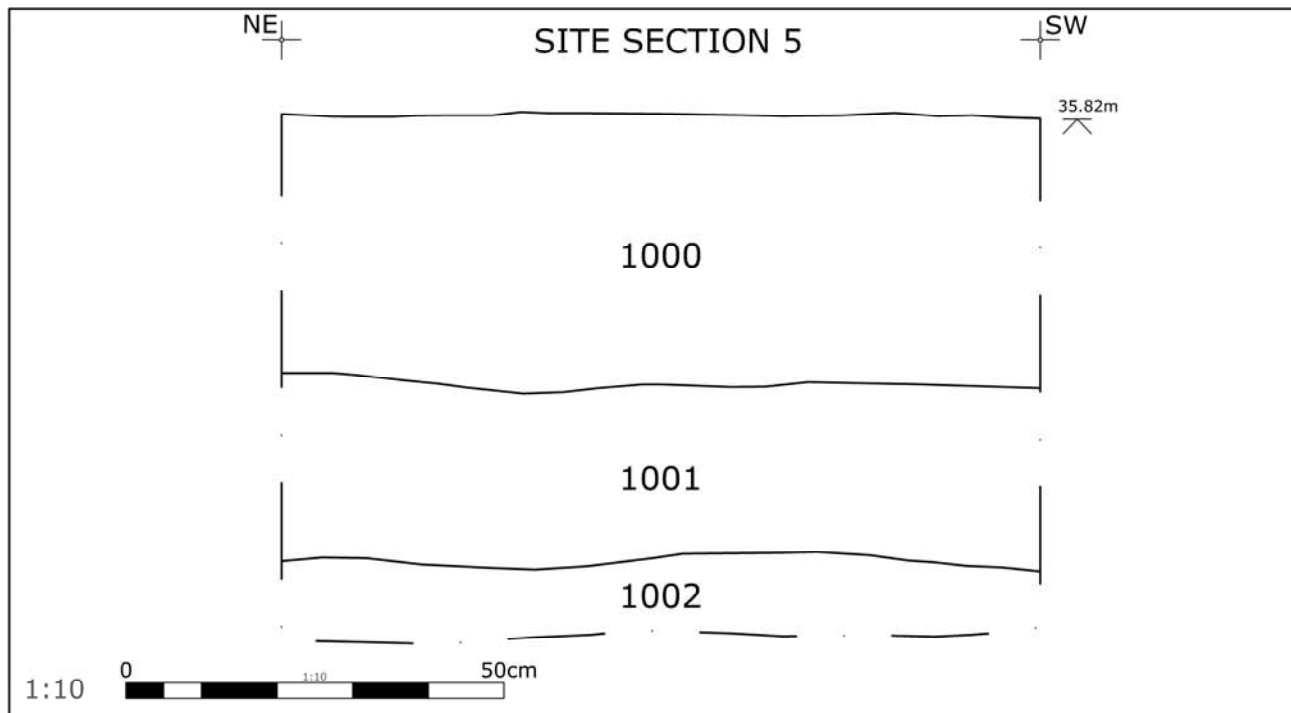
SITE SECTION 4



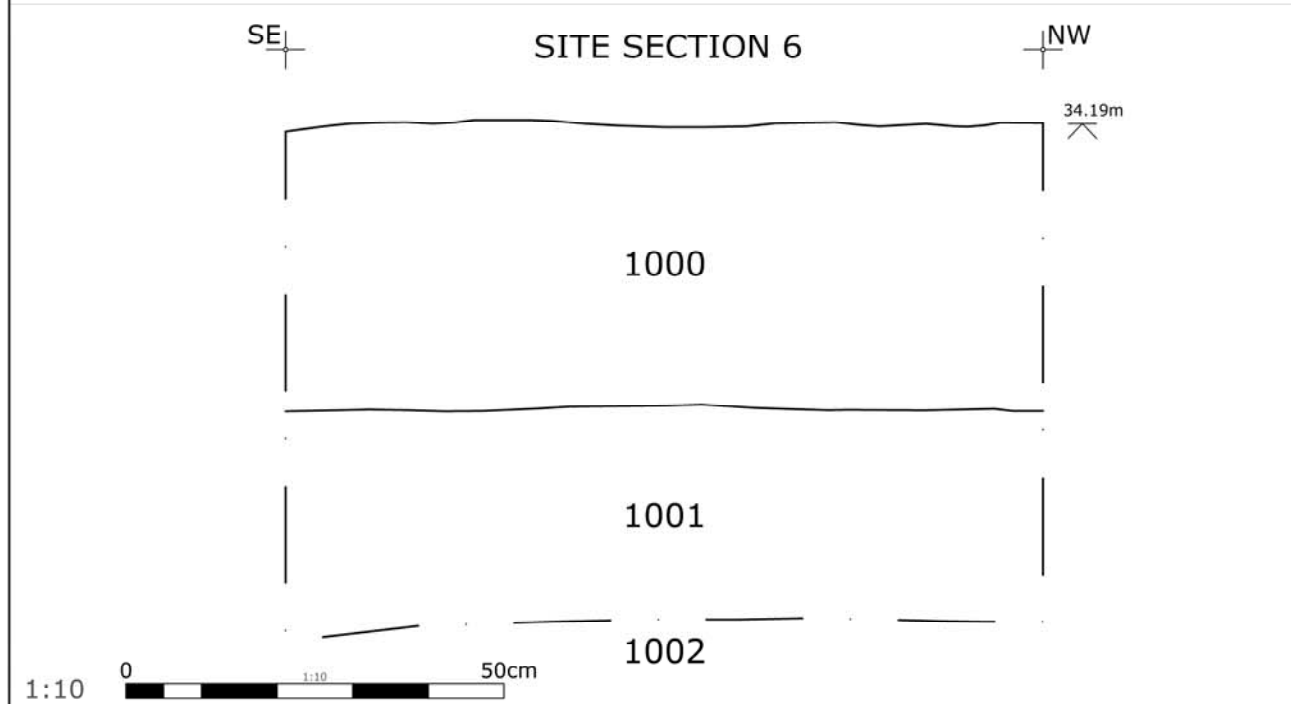
DP13 - SS4 - VIEW SW

NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<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:	MAY 2018	FLUT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	5
APPROVED:	MB		

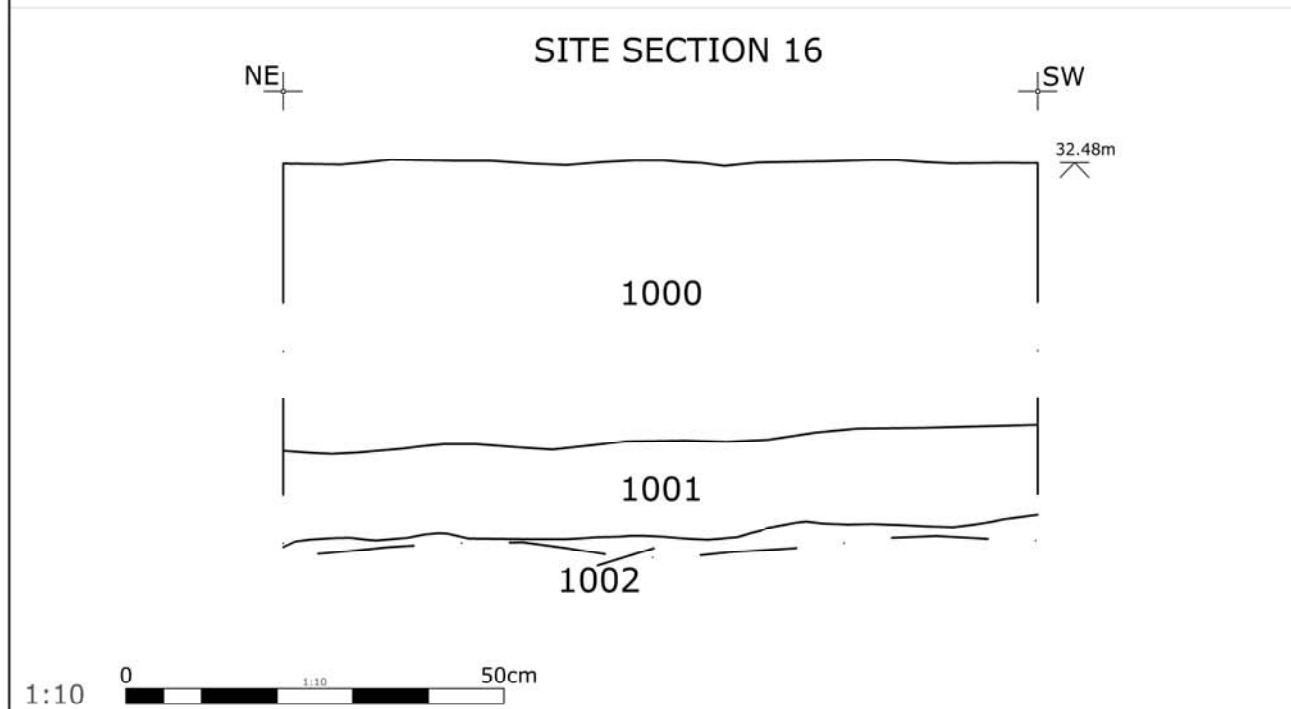




DP18 - SS5 - VIEW SE



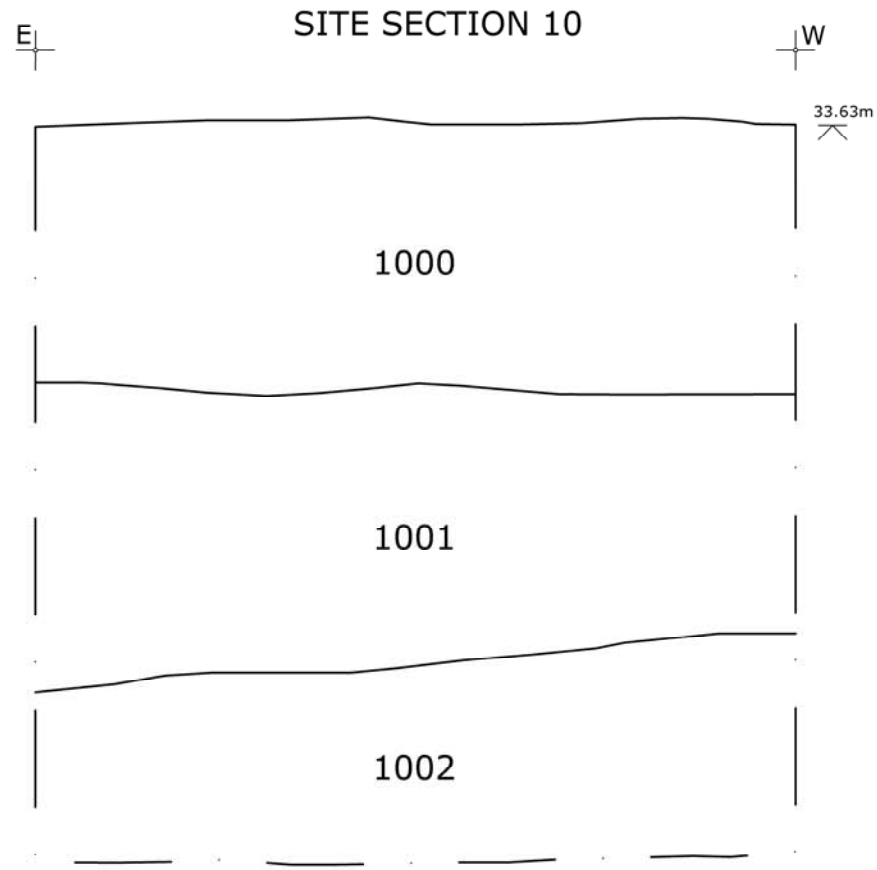
DP19 - SS6 - VIEW SW



DP49 - SS16 - VIEW SE

NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<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:	MAY 2018	FLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	6

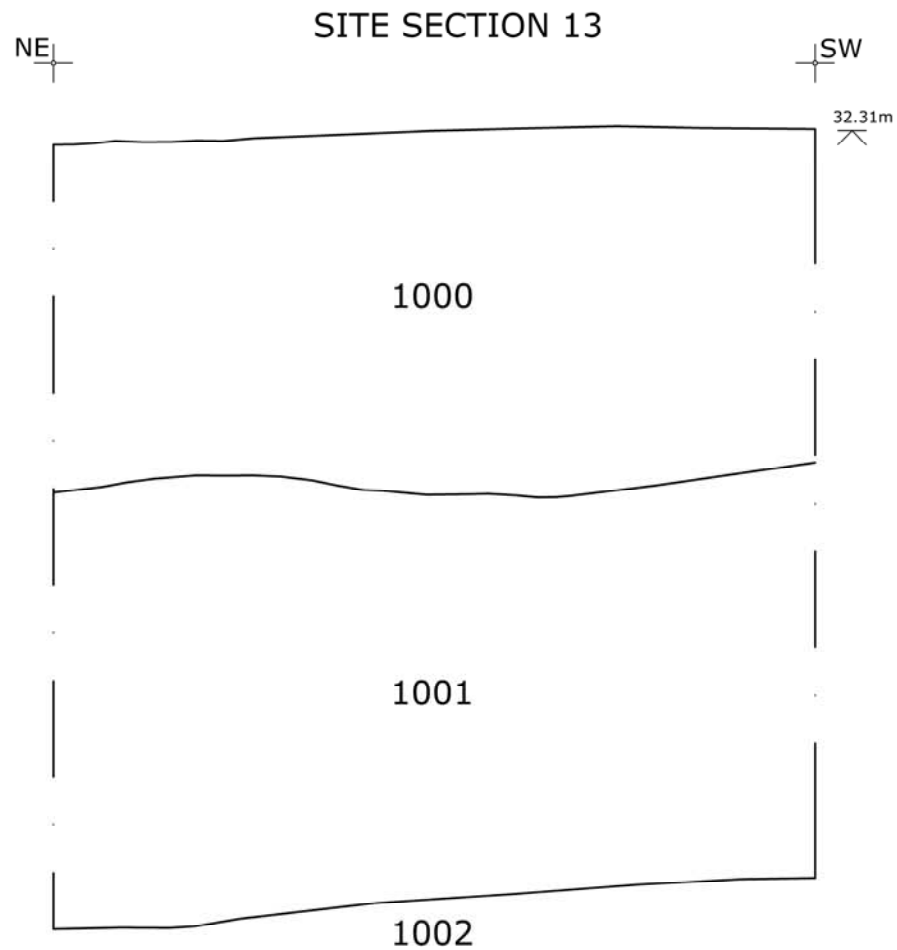




1:10 0 50cm



DP26 - SS10 - VIEW S



1:10 0 50cm

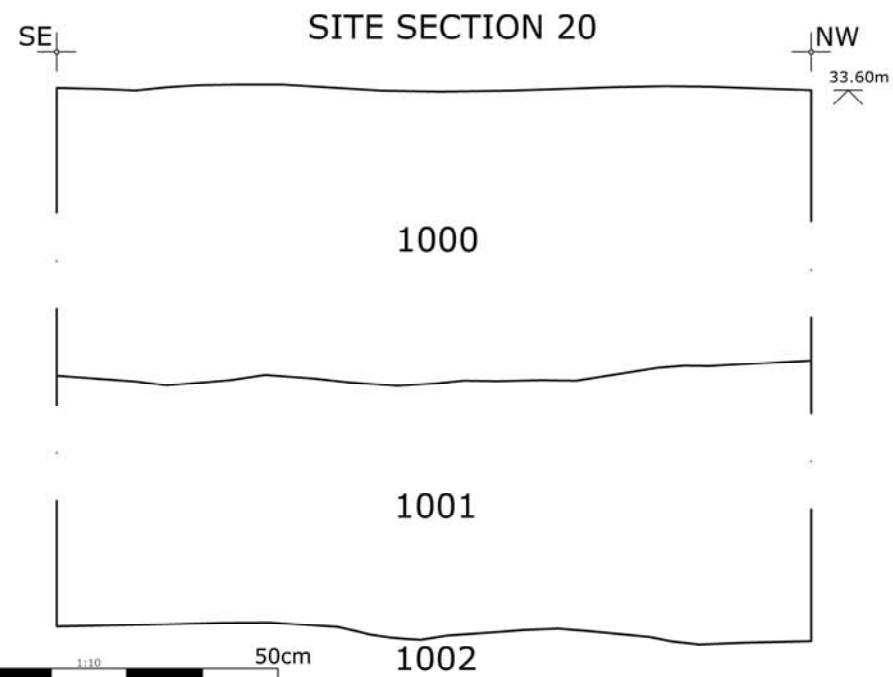


DP30 - SS13 - VIEW SE

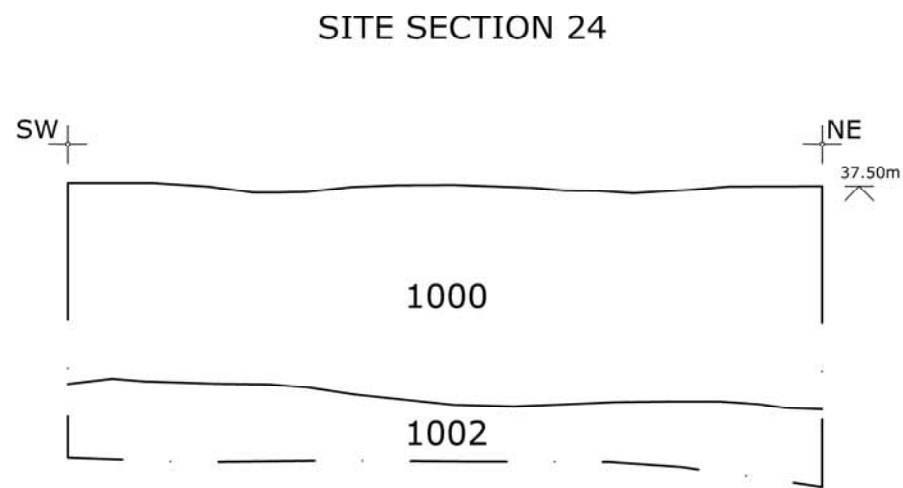
(NGR):	605100 276318	(REF):	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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DATE:	MAY 2018	PLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	7		
APPROVED:	MB				

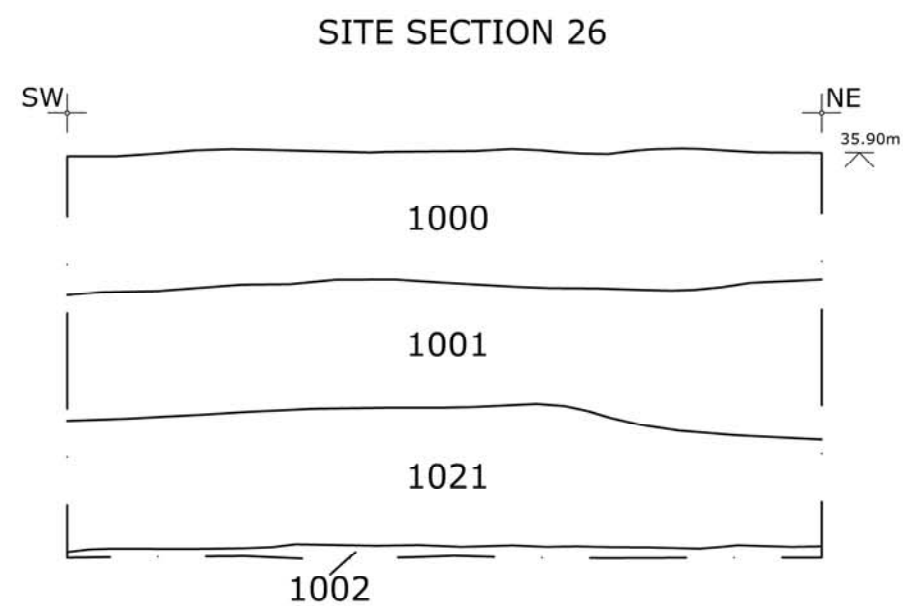




DP46 - SS20 - VIEW SW



DP57 - SS24 - VIEW NW

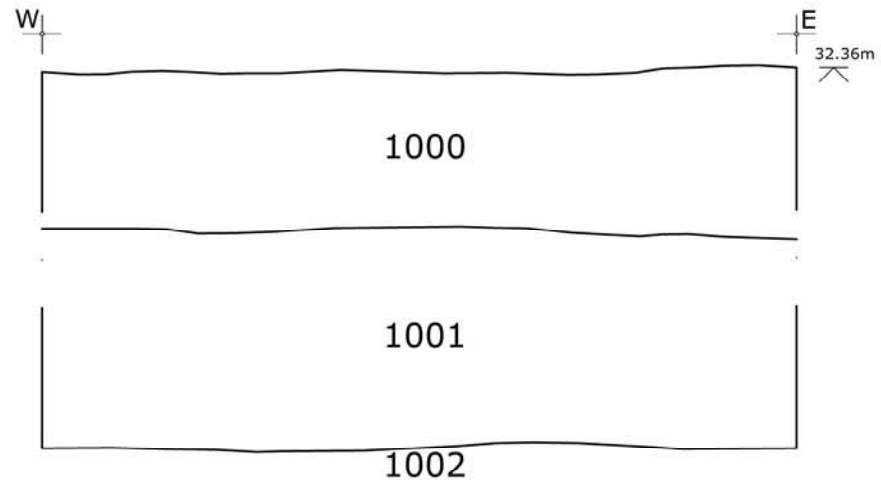


DP61 - SS26 - VIEW NW

NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
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DATE:	MAY 2018	FLOT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	8
APPROVED:	MB		



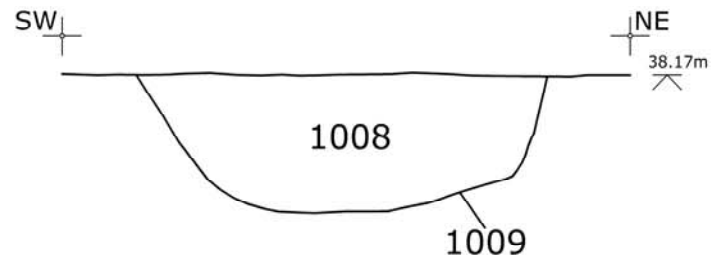
SITE SECTION 29



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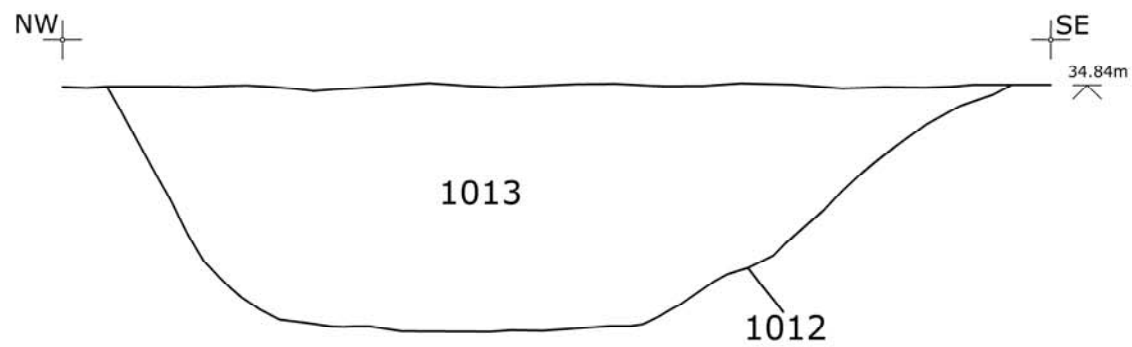
DP67 - SS29 - VIEW N



1:10 0 50cm



DP6 - PIT 1009 - VIEW NW



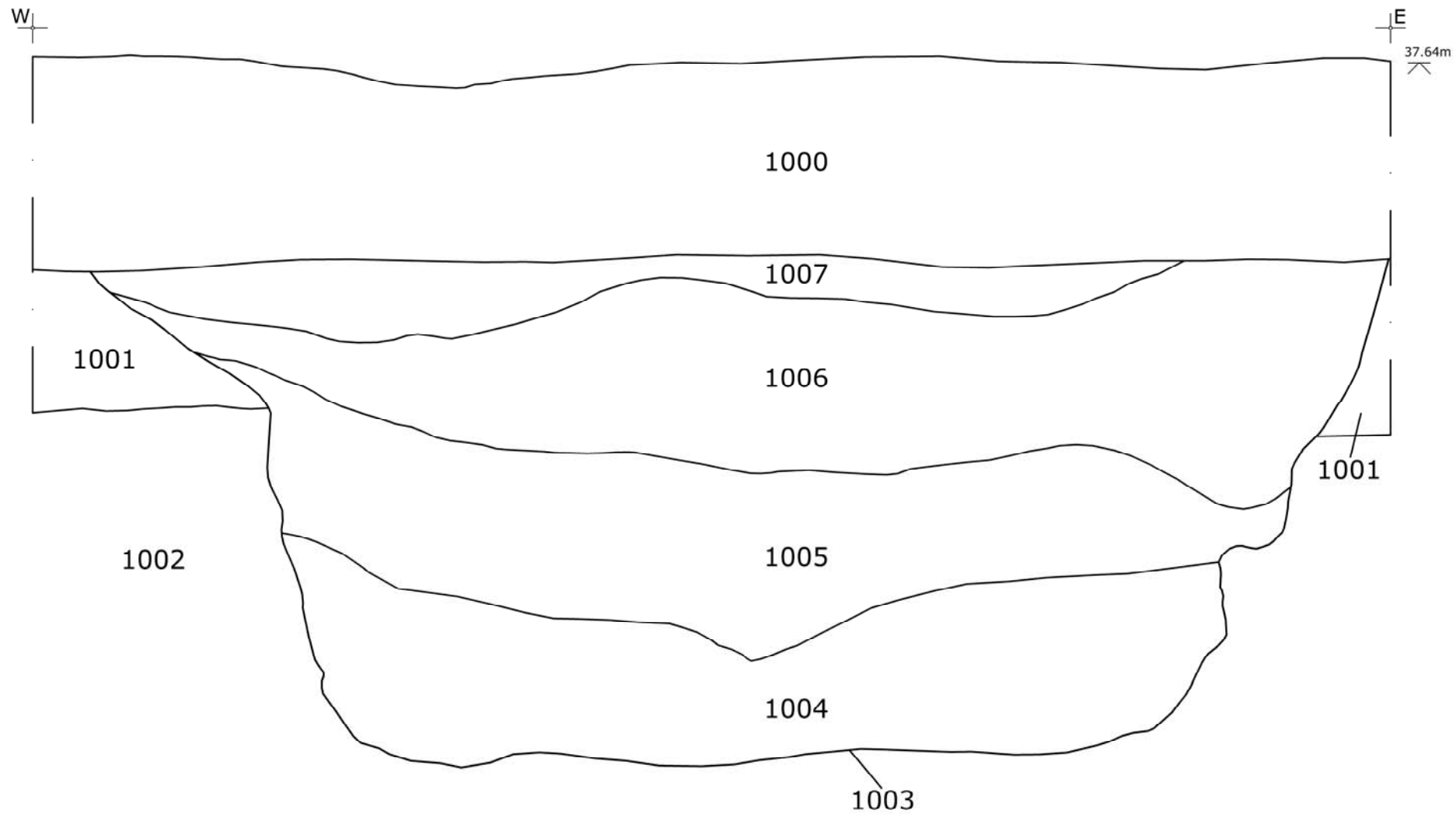
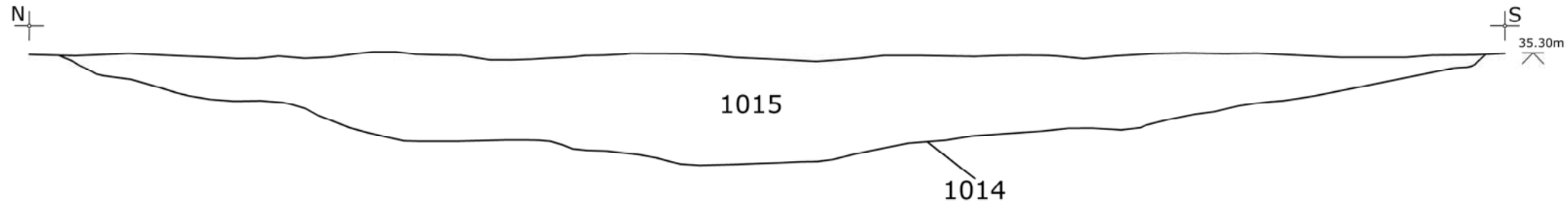
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DP14 - DITCH 1012 - VIEW NE

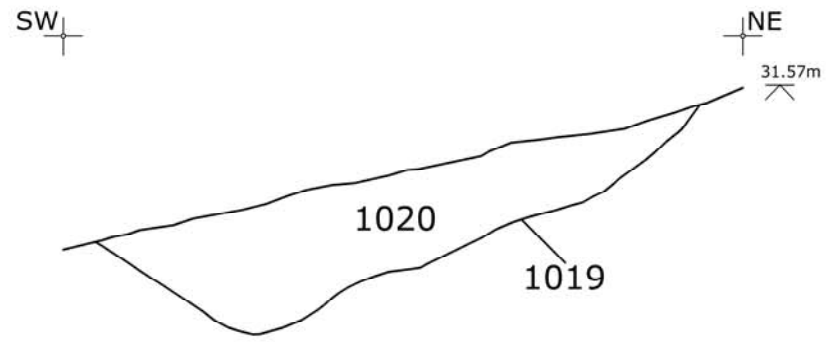
NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE/FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
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DATE:	MAY 2018	FLOT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	9
APPROVED:	MB		





NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	FEATURE SECTIONS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
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DATE:	MAY 2018	FLUT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	10		
APPROVED:	MB				



1:10 0 50cm



DP36 - PIT 1019 - VIEW NW



DP17 - DITCH 1014 - VIEW E

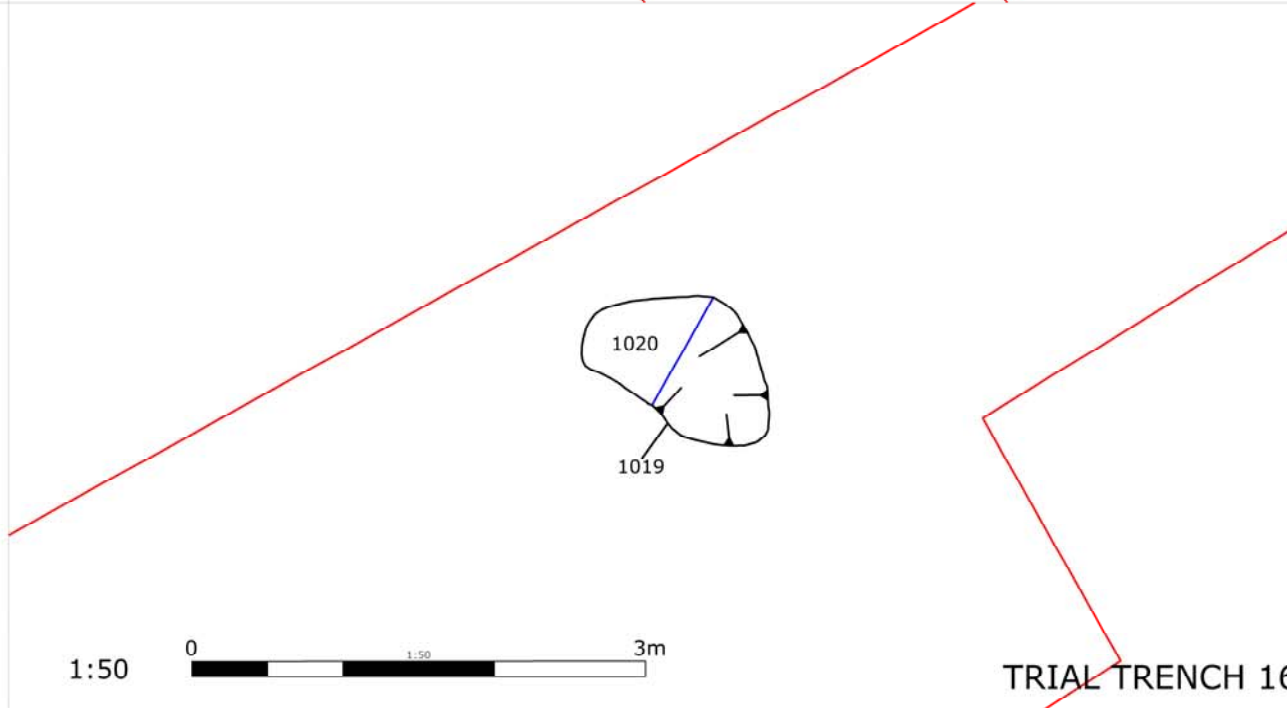
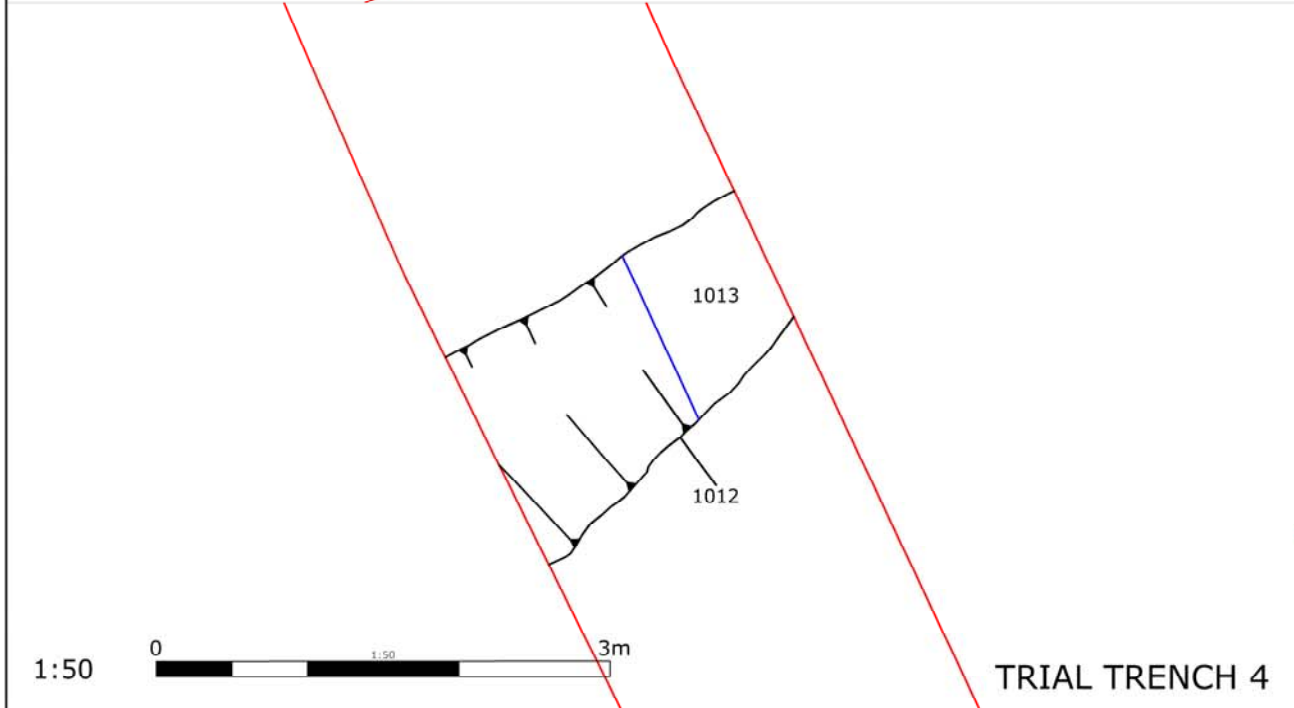
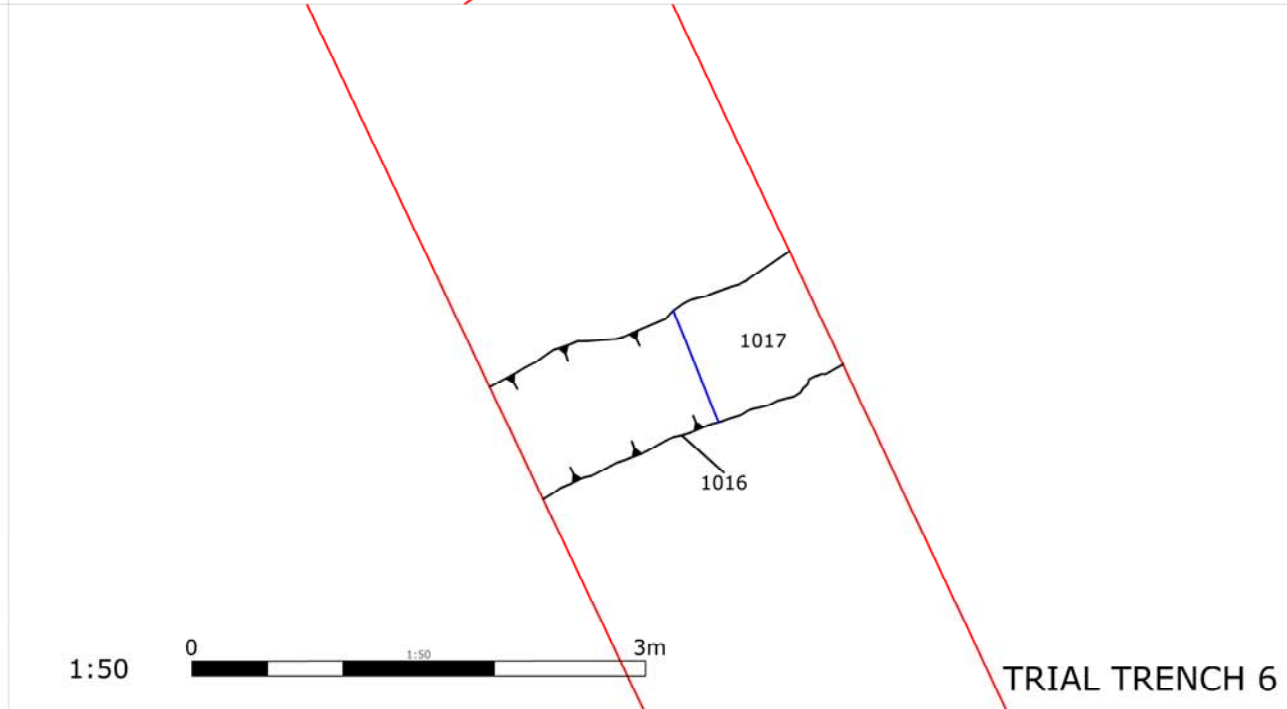
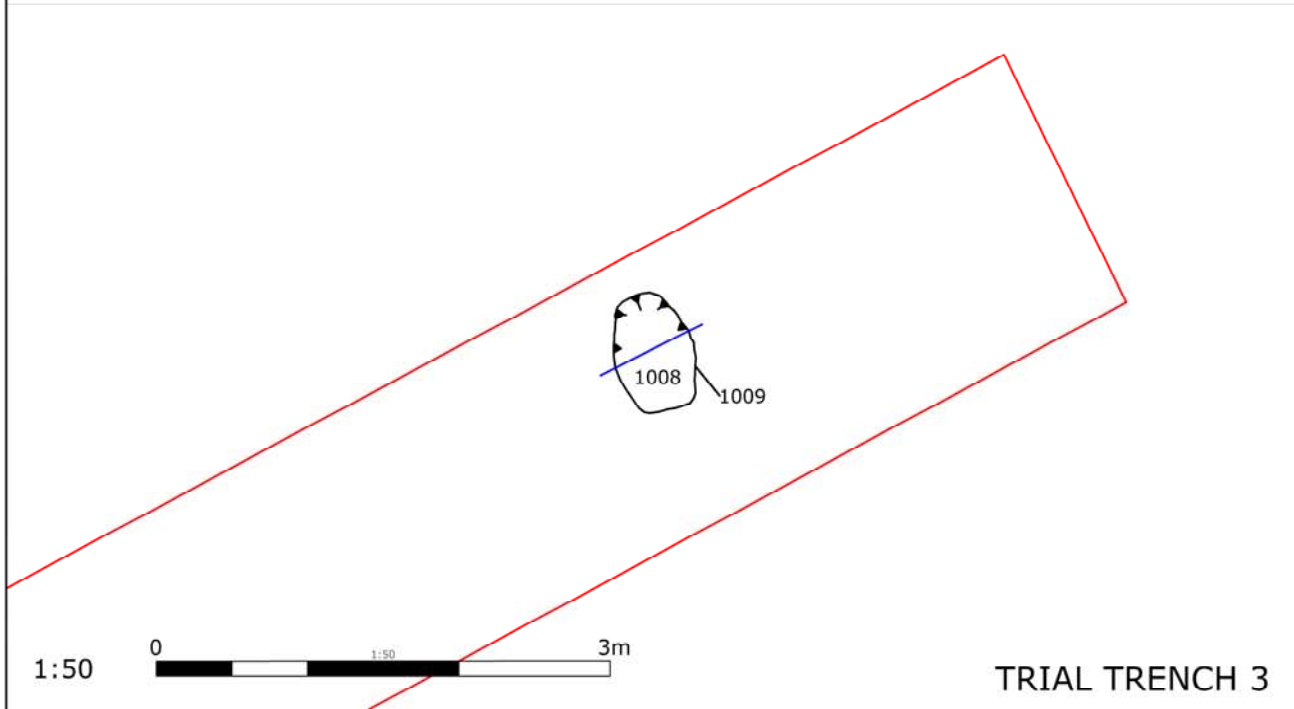
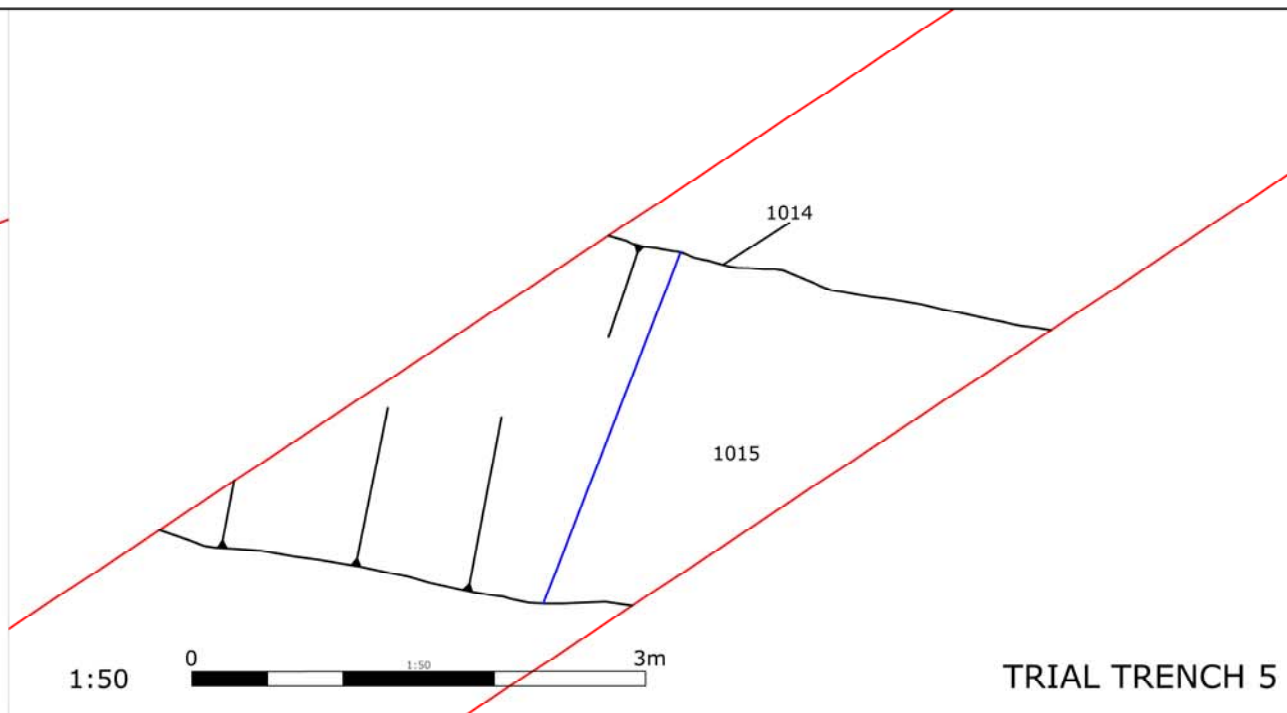
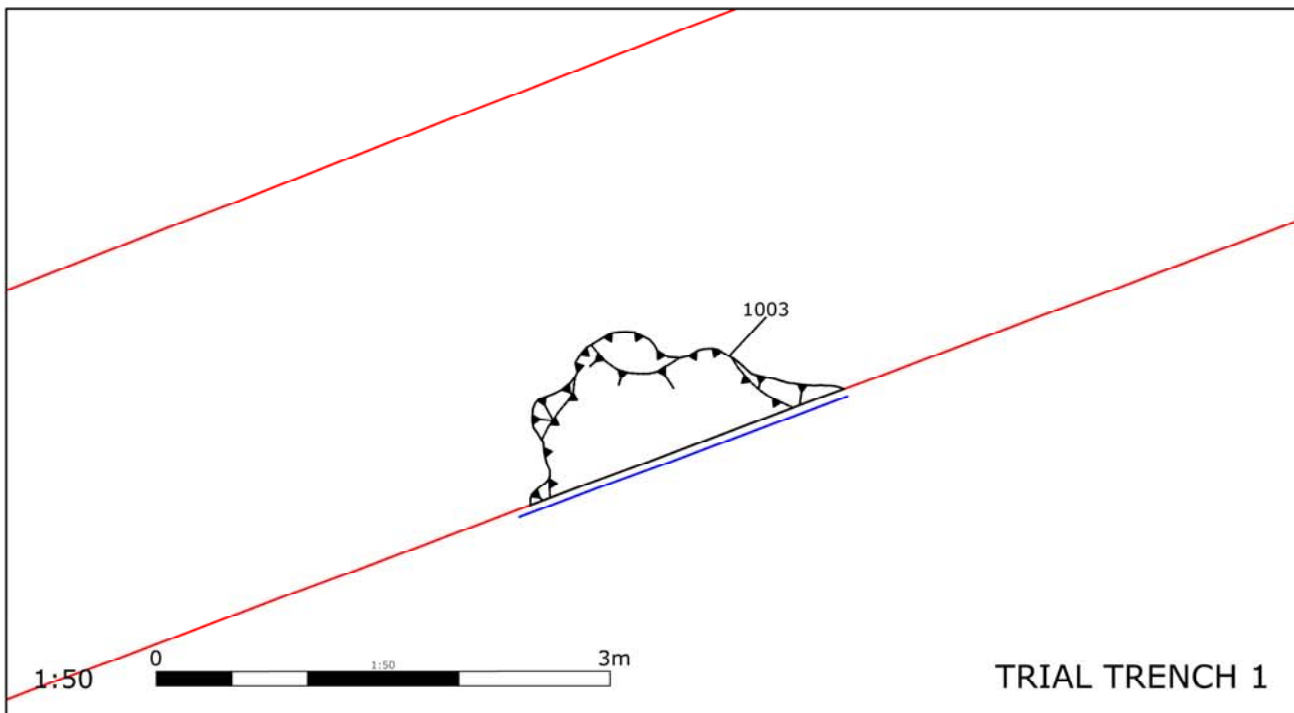



DP1 - TREE BOLE 1003 - VIEW N



NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	FEATURE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
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DATE:	MAY 2018	FLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	11		
APPROVED:	MB				







-  Feature Section
-  Excavated Feature
-  Trench

NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	FEATURE PLANS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<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			
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		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	12
APPROVED:	MB		





DP3 - TT1- VIEW E



DP8 - TT3- VIEW E



DP15 - TT4- VIEW NW



DP16 - TT5- VIEW SW



DP21 - TT6- VIEW N



DP27 - TT10- VIEW SW



DP31 - TT13- VIEW SW



DP48 - TT16- VIEW NE

NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<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:	MAY 2018	FLOT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	13
APPROVED:	MB		





DP46 - TT20- VIEW SE



DP57 - TT24 - VIEW W



DP61 - TT26- VIEW W



DP67 - TT29- VIEW W

NGR:	605100 276318	REF:	R1199
PROJECT:	LAND AT BACK HILLS, BOTESDALE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	14
APPROVED:	MB		