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# LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH HOUSE, THE STREET, KETTLEBASTON

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1240

June 2019

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## LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH HOUSE, THE STREET, KETTLEBASTON

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Prepared on behalf of:  
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<b>Event Code</b>	N/A	<b>HER Inv. No.</b>	9212233
<b>Approved By</b>			<b>Date</b> July 2018



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## *Abstract*

*On the 1st and 2nd of July 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Essex Prestige Homes, as a scheme of archaeological works in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council (Cutler, H. 9th March 2018). The brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development which comprised a single 15.00 x 1.80m of trench to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations.*

*Four archaeological features were encountered within the trial trench.*

*Ditch **1010** and **1008** were dated from at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards and likely form land division. Further study of the mapping for the site which shows that these ditches are not present on the Tithe map dated from 1845 and, therefore, must predate this. Pit **1012** was also dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and likely relates to waste disposal as was pit **1004**.*

*The evaluation at Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston revealed features dated from the post-medieval period which are associated with waste disposal and land division. The trial trenching has allowed an opportunity to add to the post-medieval record for the area, indicating the increase in land use due to the expansion of small settlements in this period.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

On the 1st and 2nd of July 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation ) on behalf of Hastoe Homes Ltd, as a scheme of archaeological works in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council (Cutler, H. 9th March 2018). The brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development which comprised a single 15.00 x 1.80m of trench to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations.



## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig.1)

The site is located 25km north west of Ipswich, near the centre of the village of Kettlebaston. The site itself is currently not in use. The east of the site is partially bound by The Street while a shared track lies to the north, the Church of St Mary lies to the west of the site with the churches grounds extending to the south.

### 2.1 *Site Geology*

The Bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. This sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas, (BGS 2019).

The superficial deposits at the site are described as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions, (BSG, 2019).





### **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development plan is the The Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031).



## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 - 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1.5km search centred on the site), Historic England 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).

There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider historic landscape. While there is Roman activity listed in the records returned by the SHER search the closest (KBA 006) is located 750m to the south of the site and refers to a roman artefact scatter consisting of pottery and metalwork.

The most significant record relating to the site lies directly adjacent to the west of the site. The Church of St Mary (KBA 004) is likely Norman in origin. The chancel contains a four-arched and pillared piscina and sedilia with moulded trefoil arches and fine heads at each end. These date from the 14th century and the form they take suggest an early 14th Century date. The nave is Norman and there is a Norman slit window (now blocked up) on the north side of the nave. The church was restored in 1879 and the chancel in 1902.

Approximately 250m west of the site is the remains of Kettlebaston Hall (KBA 001). The remains of an almost complete moat are present and it measures approximately 100m x 90m with a variable width. The current hall is 17th century in origin but sits on the site of a previous structure.

Hall Farm, located approximately 200m to the south west of the site is the location of several features including ditches and pits that were uncovered during a monitoring exercise dating the excavation of footing trenches. The dating evidence recovered placed the features origin in the 12th – 13th centuries.

Monitoring works (KBA 1010), located approximately 200m to the east of the site encountered five features that were sealed beneath modern deposits. Although the features were undated their form suggests that they may represent a level of medieval/post-medieval activity in the area.



Like all villages of this size the main period of building began in the mid post-medieval period, a fact which is reflected in the number of listed buildings in the village dating to the 18th century onwards.

Given the above there was a low potential for features and finds dating from the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods, and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Cutler, K. 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 an archaeological evaluation by means of trenching in advance of the construction of housing. The trenching covered 5% of the development area which consisted of a single 15.00m x 1.80m trench.

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

A 360° mechanical excavator was fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

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. 4 - 8)

A professional metal detectorist scanned the trench location prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. No finds were recovered.

### 8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 15.00m x 1.80m, orientated northeast to southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.86m at its southwestern end. The trench contained three pits, a ditch and a modern pet burial.

Pit **1004** (2.35m x 0.86m+ x 0.30m) was sub-circular in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a concaved base. The pit contained a single fill, **1005**, which was a compact, mid yellowish brown, silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints and frequent inclusions of small to medium sized chalk. The pit was located on the north-western edge of the trench and cut ditches **1010** & **1008** and pit **1012**. The fill contained seven fragments of post-medieval CBM, (Fawcett, 2019).

Pit **1006** (0.93m x 0.83m+ x 0.13m) was sub-circular in plan, with moderate sloping onto a flat base. The pit was located on the south-eastern side of the trench. The pit contained a single fill, **1007**, which was a compact, light yellowish brown, silty clay.

Ditch **1008** (0.80m x 0.30m+ x 0.14m) was linear in plan orientated north to south, had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was cut by pit **1004**, and contained a single fill, **1009**, which was a compact, dark yellowish brown, silty clay with moderate inclusions of small sized sub-angular flints. The fill also contained a single fragment of post medieval CBM, (Fawcett, 2019).

Ditch **1010** was visible in the trench for c.8.00m and was excavated in three slots (A, B & C) and was only 0.54m maximum width and a maximum of 0.12m deep. The ditch cut through colluvial layer **1002**. The ditch had two different fills along its length, slot A contained fill **1011**, which was a dark yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized chalk nodules. Both slots B (fill **1016**) and C (fill **1017**) contained a dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints, and occasional small chalk nodules.



Fill **1005** contained a single large fragment of a yellow ware pie dish dating to the early/mid 19th to early 20th century (Fawcett, 2019). Four sherds of pottery were recovered from the ditch identified as Glazed red earthenware dating from the 16th to 18th century. A single dish rim fragment was noted within this group, (Fawcett, 2019). Post medieval CBM fragments (including pieces of roof tile were also recovered from the ditch. Finally the Clay pipe recovered from the ditch is of the same date range as the fragments found in subsoil 1001; late 17th through early 18th centuries, again with a modal date of 1680-1710, however the two larger bore fragments recovered from both fill 1016 and fill 1017 from the same ditch in differing slots (**1010B** and **1010C**) have a similar date range to the former fragments, but a more likely modal date of 1650-1680, (McConnell, 2019).

Pit **1012** (3.45m x 1.11m+ x 0.63m) was sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concaved base, the pit was cut by ditch **1010** and pit **1004**. The pit contained primary, secondary and tertiary fills; primary fill, **1013**, was a mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints and frequent inclusions of small sized chalk nodules, a single small and abraded body sherd of glazed red earthenware was noted in fill 1013 B (3g), which is dated from the 16th to 18th century. The secondary fill, **1014**, was a mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints and small sized chalk nodules. This fill contained three sherds of (36g) of pottery. These are made up of a single body sherd of Iron glazed black ware (IGBW), dated from the mid/late 17th to 18th century, as well two fragments of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) whose date ranges from the 16th-18th century, (Fawcett, 2019). The tertiary fill, **1015**, was a mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints and small sized chalk nodules. The fill contained two further abraded body sherds of glazed red earthenware (15g) which were also dated from the 16th to 18th century, (Fawcett, 2019).





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

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the site. The only exception was the presence of a colluvial layer at the southwestern end of the trench in sample section 1.

The top of the stratigraphic sequence for the trench was topsoil layer **1000**, a dark greyish brown, firm clayey silt with moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints and modern rubbish. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.27m in sample section 1. This layer is the current ground surface of the site.

Sealed by the aforementioned layer is sub-soil **1001**, a mid greyish brown, compact silty clay, with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints and CBM. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.55m in sample section 1. This layer appears to be a former agricultural ploughsoil, finds of CBM and pottery suggest that these may have been introduced by night soil.

The next layer, only present in sample section 1, was a colluvial layer, **1002**, a mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular and rounded flints and frequent inclusions of small to medium sized chalk nodules. This layer is present to a maximum depth of 0.77m. This layer was only present for c.5.00m in the southwestern end of the trench and has formed following the gradient of the site. Both ditch **1010** and pit **1012** were cut into the colluvial layer and colluvial layer 1002 was reduced by machine to see if any features were below, however none were present.

The base of the stratigraphic sequence across the trench was Natural Geology **1003** which was a light yellowish grey, compact, sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small to large sized rounded flints and small to medium sized chalk nodules.



## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background for the site suggested that there would be a low potential for features and finds dating from the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods, and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Four archaeological features were encountered within the trial trench.

Ditch **1010** and **1008** were dated from at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards and likely form land division. This is further reinforced through the mapping for the site which shows that these ditches are not present on the Tithe map dated from 1845 and, therefore, must predate this. Pit **1012** was also dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and likely relates to waste disposal as was pit **1004**.

Archaeological monitoring undertaken at Church Farm (Craven, 2004) located c.50m east of the trial trench, revealed a series of undated pits and ditches on north to south orientations, similar to those encountered within this evaluation

### *Conclusion*

The evaluation at Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston revealed features dated from the post-medieval period which are associated with waste disposal and land division. The trial trenching has allowed an opportunity to add to the post-medieval record for the area, indicating the increase in land use due to the expansion of small settlements in this period.



## **11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



## **12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Essex Prestige Homes for commissioning and funding the works.

We would also like to thank Dr Hannah Cutler of SCCAS/CT for her help and advice throughout.

The site was excavated by Matthew J. Baker and Matt Selfe of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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

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

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

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

Historic England National List for England

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

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



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES & CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

### Deposit Tables

#### Trench 1

##### Sample Section 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	SW-NE	74.28m	DP 5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SW end, NW side	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.27m	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate inclusions of sub-angular flints and modern rubbish.	
1001	0.27m-0.55m	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints and CBM.	
1002	0.55m-0.77m	Colluvium – Mid yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular and rounded flints, and frequent inclusions of small to medium chalk nodules.	
1003	0.77m+	Natural – Light mottled yellowish grey, compact, sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small to large sized rounded flints and small to medium sized chalk nodules.	

##### Sample Section 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
1	SW-NE	74.79m	DP 6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	NE end, NW side	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.13m	Topsoil – Dark grey brown, compact silty clay, with frequent modern CBM rubble	
1001	0.13m-0.49m	Subsoil – Mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints and CBM.	
1003	0.49m+	Natural – Light mottled yellowish grey, compact, sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small to large sized rounded flints and small to medium sized chalk nodules.	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date
1004	Pit (2.35m x 0.86m+ x 0.30m) Sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides with a concave base.	1005	Mid yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints and chalk	Post-medieval
1006	Pit (0.93m x 0.83m+ x 0.13m) Sub-circular in plan, moderate sloping sides with a concave base.	1007	Light orange brown, compact, silty clay.	Undated
1008	Ditch (0.80m x 0.30m+ x 0.14m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On an N-S orientation.	1009	Dark yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular flints.	Post-medieval



1010A	Ditch slot (1.00m+ x 0.53m+ x 0.09m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On an N-S orientation.	1011	Dark yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized chalk nodules.	Post-medieval
1010B	Ditch slot (1.88m+ x 0.23m+ x 0.12m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On an N-S orientation.	1016	Dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints, and occasional small chalk nodules.	Post-medieval
1010C	Ditch slot (1.00m+ x 0.53m+ x 0.09m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On an N-S orientation.	1017	Dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized sub-angular flints, and occasional small chalk nodules.	Post-medieval
1012	Pit (3.45m x 1.11m+ x 0.63m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base	1013	Mid yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular flints and frequent small chalk nodules.	Post-medieval
		1014	Mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay with frequent inclusions of small to medium sub-angular flints and small chalk nodules.	Post-medieval
		1015	Mid yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular flints and small chalk nodules.	Post-medieval





Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston  
Archaeological Evaluation

*Concordance of Finds*

SITE  
NAME: Land adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston, Suffolk  
SITE  
CODE: KBA 017  
P.  
NUMBER: P 1231

FILL/LAYER CONTEXT	FEATURE CONTEXT	TYPE	TRIAL TRENCH	SPOT DATE	POT No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g	OTHER
1001	NONE	Sub-soil	1	L19th-1918	2	6	2	182	Clay tobacco pipe 2@11g
1002	NONE	Colluvium	1	Post-medieval			3	208	
1005	1004	Pit	1	Post-medieval			7	123	
1009	1008	Ditch	1	Post-medieval			1	5	
1011	1010 A	Ditch	1	Post-medieval			4	125	
1013 B	1012 A	Pit	1	16th-18th	1	3	2	89	?Struck flint 1@5g
1014	1012 A	Pit	1	M/L17th-18th	3	36	1	114	
1014 B	1012 A	Pit	1	Post-medieval			9	444	
1015	1012 A	Pit	1	16th-18th	2	15	4	739	
1015 B	1012 A	Pit	1	Post-medieval			1	152	
1016	1010 B	Ditch	1	Post-medieval			3	205	Clay tobacco pipe 3@13g
1017	1010 C	Ditch	1	16th-18th	4	46	6	189	Clay tobacco pipe 1@6g
<b>Totals</b>					<b>12</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2575</b>	



## **APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The pottery and CBM from the land adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston, Suffolk (KBA 017): An assessment report**

*By Andy Fawcett – Britannia Archaeology Ltd*

#### **Introduction**

A total of twelve of sherds of pottery (105g) and forty-three fragments of CBM (2578g) were recovered from the trial trench at Church House, Kettlebaston. This report firstly sets out a methodology of work, and then describes both the pottery and CBM assemblages that were retrieved from the archaeological evaluation. The last two sections of the report contain an overall conclusion, and recommendations for any further work on the materials that might be required.

#### **Methodology**

The pottery and CBM have been recorded by fragment count and weight. The principle fabrics of these in each context have been rapidly scanned at x20 vision. Fabric codes have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon codes developed by Suffolk/Norfolk County Council Archaeological Services, which have been subsequently used within East Anglia as a whole.

Where present, pottery form types have been allocated plain form descriptions such as jar, dish and so on. Simple descriptions for CBM form types have also been utilised for instance brick or roof tile.

A full catalogue of the assemblages recovered from the site can be seen in Appendices 1-2, and a breakdown of fabric references and abrasion codes can be observed in Appendix 3.



## Pottery

A small quantity of pottery was recovered from the single trial trench, which was recorded in a total of five contexts, the sub-soil (1001), three fills of Pit 1012 (1013 B, 1014 and 1015) as well as a one ditch fill (1017).

The sub-soil contained two slightly abraded and very small body sherds (5g), one of Transfer printed ware (TPW), the other a fragment of porcelain (PORC). The first of these is dated from the mid/late 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, whereas the second fabric has a date range that spans the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. This latter sherd however, exhibits the partial remains of a manufacturing mark which reads 'Royal Austria'. This dates the sherd from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to 1918, when the company ceased to exist at the end of World War 1, probably due to the demise of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Three contexts associated with Pit 1012 held pottery. Fill 1014 contained three sherds (36g) all of which displayed only slight abrasion. These are made up of a single body sherd of Iron glazed black ware (IGBW), dated from the mid/late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century, as well two fragments of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) whose date ranges from the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century. This latter fabric contains a single jar fragment which has a flattened and beaded rim.

A single small and abraded body sherd of GRE was noted in fill 1013 B (3g), which is dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Two further abraded body sherds of GRE (15g) were also recorded in context 1015 which are also dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Finally, Ditch fill 1017 contained four abraded sherds of GRE dated from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. A single dish rim fragment was noted within this group which has a bifid style rim.



## CBM

The CBM assemblage was retrieved from a total of twelve contexts which includes six pit fills (1005, 1013 B, 1014, 1014 B, 1015 and 1015 B), four ditch (1009, 1011, 1016 and 1017) as well as the sub-soil (1001) and a colluvium deposit (1002).

All of the CBM recovered from the site is dated to the post-medieval period, and with the exception of two fragments, none of the remaining pieces can be dated with any more accuracy than within this broad time range. As a whole the assemblage may be described as being fairly fragmentary in parts, with the majority suffering from varying levels of abrasion.

The assemblage is chiefly composed of roof tile, with a small number of brick pieces, as well as unidentifiable fragments; these are predominantly oxidised in ranges of orange to red. The only white fabric (Ws) within the assemblage, was noted in the sub-soil context 1001. This is a roof tile fragment dated from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of fragments however, are in fabric Msfe, with a very small quantity occurring in fabrics Ms and Msg.

The only possible measurement that could be undertaken on the roof tile was depth, and this ranged from 11 to 15mm, with the majority of pieces being recorded at a depth of between 11 and 13mm. A small number of partial peg holes were noted, for instance in Pit fill 1014. This same context held one piece that displayed a finger mark on the upper surface of the tile. Very few of the tile fragments exhibited mortar on their surfaces, examples of this were recorded in Ditch fill 1017 and Pit fill 1014 B. The only instance in which a tile fragment demonstrated that it had been re-used (by the presence of mortar over old breaks), was in Ditch fill 1016.

As was noted within the roof tile category the only dimensional measurement possible on the brick fragments was again depth. The small number available to record in this way had a range of 50 to 55mm. None of the bricks were frogged, and only a single example exhibited mortar on its surfaces, this was noted in Pit fill 1015.



## Conclusion

The assemblages of both pottery and roof tile provide evidence for post-medieval domestic waste, as well the remains of roofed structures, which at some point are likely to have been demolished rather than destroyed (none of the materials for example, exhibited signs of burning). There is only scant evidence of materials being re-used, which amounts to a single roof tile fragment. It is likely that this may have been incorporated into walling, it certainly does not provide any further insight into any subsequent phases of building activity on the site.

Although many of the contexts can only be dated generally to the post-medieval period, most of the pottery (with the exception of the sub-soil ceramic groups) is no later than the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the contents of Pit fill 1014, perhaps hint at activity on the site commencing somewhere around the mid/late 17<sup>th</sup> century. This date range compares favourably with the main phase of building within the village, attested by the number of buildings dated from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Suffolk HER).

## Recommendations for further work

The pottery assemblage has been recorded and described in full, no further work on the material will be required.

All of the CBM assemblage has been fully recorded and reported upon, therefore no further work on this group will be necessary.

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- 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
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- Fawcett, A. R., 2012a, 'The post-medieval CBM' in Craven, J. *An archaeological monitoring at Lavenham, Suffolk: An assessment report*. SCCAS Report LVM 059



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### **Appendix 3: Fabric and abrasion codes**

#### **Fabric**

##### **Pottery**

GRE	Glazed red earthenware
IGBW	Iron glazed black ware
TPW	Transfer printed ware
PORC	Porcelain

##### **CBM**

Ws	White medium sandy
Ms	Medium sandy
Msfe	Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions
Msg	Medium sandy with grog

##### **Abrasion**

Very = very abraded, Abr = abraded, Abr/sli = Variably abraded, Sli = slightly abraded,  
Gd = good



## **The Flint from the land adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston, Suffolk (KBA 017): An assessment report**

*By Dan McConnell – Britannia Archaeology Ltd*

### **Introduction**

The assemblage submitted for Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston, Suffolk comprised a single struck lithic. This report describes the assessment of the assemblage and appraises its chronological and technological traits if applicable.

The single struck flint recovered from the site was very lightly patinated. The flint is a smokey dark brown grey in colour, with a distinct thin cortex (light grey-white); this is suggestive of the predominant flint source being nodular flint from the tertiary geological deposits of local chalky tills and gravels.

### **Methodology**

The flint was quantified by weight and count and included in the concordance of finds table as part of the site report.

The flint was categorised in accordance with Andrefsky (2005) and Healy (1988); patination, colour and flake/implement type are recorded below. Cortex is categorised throughout the report after Andrefsky (2005), with primary flake referring to 100% dorsal cortex, secondary to 50-99% dorsal cortex and tertiary to 1-49% dorsal cortex. Non-corticated refers to flint without no dorsal cortex. Blades are defined as an elongated flake with a length at least twice that of its width. Measurements are taken as length x width x thickness.

### **Discussion**

Fill 1014 (Pit 1012A) produced a single piece of flint. The primary flake is corticated, smokey dark brown grey in colour and oblique in shape, remaining of the same width from its proximal to distal end (5g; 39x22x8mm). A small prepared striking platform is present, with a shallow bulb of force, a robust erailure flake and light compression rings on its ventral side suggestive of hard hammering. The distal end has a hinge termination and



the dorsal side has cortex present on the majority of its surface; the small amount missing is due to platform preparation. There is no sign of retouching for tool use. This flake is likely a primary flake and can be tentatively dated to the mid to late Neolithic.

## **Conclusion**

The singular piece of flint recovered Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston, Suffolk dates from the mid to late Neolithic period. This flake is residual in nature due to the post-medieval pottery also found within fill 1014 recovered from pit 1012A. No further work is recommended for the flint flake.

## **Bibliography**

- Andrefsky, W. 2005. *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (2<sup>nd</sup> Edit.)
- Healy, F. 1988. *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation During the Second Millennium BC*. EAA Report 39.





## **The Clay Tobacco Pipe from the land adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston, Suffolk (KBA 017): An assessment report**

*By Dan McConnell – Britannia Archaeology Ltd*

### **Introduction**

A total of six clay pipe stem fragments were recovered from the evaluation at Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston, Suffolk. Two fragments were retrieved from subsoil 1001, three from ditch 1010 slot B (fill 1016) and a single fragment from ditch 1010 slot C (fill 1017). Ditch 1010 was located within Trial Trench 1.

### **Methodology**

The pipe stem fragments were analysed using the techniques recommended in *Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes* (Harrington, J.C., 1978) and *London Clay Tobacco Pipes* (Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A., 1969).

### **Results**

Topsoil 1001, covering Trench 1 produced two stem fragments.

The first stem fragment is broken medially from the pipe stem and has no attached flare or fine tapering associated with being adjacent to a bowl or mouthpiece. It is made from typical local non-glaze plain white/grey earthenware and is evenly fired throughout.

The second stem fragment is also broken medially from the pipe stem and has no attached flare or fine tapering associated with being adjacent to a bowl or mouthpiece. It is made from typical local non-glaze plain white/grey earthenware and shows signs of slight external oxidisation from a heat source at one end – likely from overfiring during production.

The stem fragments can be summarised in the table below:



Length (cm)	Diameter (cm)	Bore Diameter		Weight (g)
		Centimetres	Inches	
6.1	0.9	0.24	6/64	7
5.1	0.9	0.24	6/64	5

Fill 1016 of ditch 1010 slot B produced three pipe stem fragments.

The first stem fragment is broken medially from the pipe stem and has no attached flare or fine tapering associated with being adjacent to a bowl or mouthpiece. It is made from typical local non-glaze plain white/grey earthenware and shows signs of core oxidation on one end around the bore, and a small amount along the exterior of the fabric.

The second small stem fragment is also broken medially from the pipe stem and has no attached flare or fine tapering associated with being adjacent to a bowl or mouthpiece. It is made from typical local non-glaze plain white/grey earthenware and shows signs of slight external oxidation from a heat source at one end.

The third small stem fragment is again broken medially from the pipe stem and has no attached flare or fine tapering associated with being adjacent to a bowl or mouthpiece. It is made from typical local non-glaze plain white/grey earthenware and is evenly fired throughout.

The stem fragments can be summarised in the table below:

Length (cm)	Diameter (cm)	Bore Diameter		Weight (g)
		Centimetres	Inches	
6.8	1.0	0.28	7/64	8
3.1	0.8	0.24	6/64	3
2.8	0.95	0.24	6/64	2

Fill 1017 of ditch 1010 slot C produced a single pipe stem fragment.

The stem fragment is broken medially from the pipe stem and has no attached flare or fine tapering associated with being adjacent to a bowl or mouthpiece. It is made from



typical local non-glaze plain white/grey earthenware and is evenly fired throughout. In profile, the stem fragment is oval.

The stem fragment can be summarised in the table below:

Length (cm)	Diameter (cm)	Bore Diameter		Weight (g)
		Centimetres	Inches	
5.2	1.2x0.8	0.28	7/64	6

## Discussion

The stem fragments recovered from subsoil 1001 can be dated from the late 17<sup>th</sup> through early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, however the modal date is suggestive of a smaller date range of 1680-1710.

Two of the fragments found within fill 1016 (Ditch 1010B) are of the same date range as the fragments found in subsoil 1001; late 17<sup>th</sup> through early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, again with a modal date of 1680-1710, however the two larger bore fragments recovered from both fill 1016 and fill 1017 from the same ditch in differing slots (1010B and 1010C) have a similar date range to the former fragments, but a more likely modal date of 1650-1680.

The fragments recovered from subsoil 1001 are more than likely residual in nature. The fragments from ditch 1010 slots B and C would suggest that fills 1016 and 1017 were formed within a date range of 1650-1710.

Dating pipe stem by hole bore is not exhaustive, ideally pipe bowl fragments should be used to accurately date clay pipes. No further work is recommended.

## Bibliography

Atkinson, D. & Oswald, A., 1969. *London Clay Tobacco Pipes*. In *Journal of the Archaeological Association*. Third Series vol. XXXII.



Harrington, J.C., 1978. *Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes*. In Schuyler, R. (ed.). *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions*. Farmingdale, New York: Baywood, pp. 63-5.



## APPENDIX 3 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

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OASIS ID: **britannia1-319280**

### Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston
Short description of the project	On the 1st and 2nd of July 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Essex Prestige Homes, as a scheme of archaeological works in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council (Cutler, H. 9th March 2018). The brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development which comprised a single 15.00 x 1.80m of trench to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. Four archaeological features were encountered within the trial trench. Ditch 1010 and 1008 were dated from at least the 16th century onwards and likely form land division. Further study of the mapping for the site which shows that these ditches are are not present on the Tithe map dated from 1845 and, therefore, must predate this. Pit 1012 was also dated from the 16th century and likely relates to waste disposal as was pit 1004. The evaluation at Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston revealed features dated from the post-medieval period which are associated with waste disposal and land division. The trial trenching has allowed an opportunity to add to the post-medieval record for the area, indicating the increase in land use due to the expansion of small settlements in this period.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2019 End: 02-07-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KBA 017 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITCHICS Neolithic
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

1 of 3

17/07/2019, 14:44



OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

Country England  
Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH KETTLEBASTON Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston  
Postcode IP7 7QA  
Study area 568 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 966 502 52.114618590822 0.871695710523 52 06 52 N 000 52 18 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 Martin Brook  
Project director/manager Martin Brook  
Project supervisor Matt Baker  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Essex Prestige Homes

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Physical Archive ID KBA 017  
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Digital Archive ID KBA 017  
Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"  
Digital Media available "Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Paper Archive ID KBA 017  
Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Baker. M



OASIS FORM - Print view

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

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Entered on	17 July 2019

## OASIS:

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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 Hastoe Homes Ltd, as a scheme of archaeological works in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council (Cutler, H. 9th March 2018). The brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area under threat from development which will comprise 15.00 x 1.80m of trenching.

This WSI is specific for a trial trench evaluation Land Adjacent to Church House, The Street, Kettlebaston (NGR TL 966 502). 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.

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**

The site is located 25km north west of Ipswich, near the centre of the village of Kettlebaston. The site itself is currently not in use. The east of the site is partially bound by The Street while a shared track lies to the north, the Church of St Mary lies to the west of the site with the churches grounds extending to the south.

The Bedrock geology is described as Crag Group - Sand. This sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas, (BGS 2018).

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





### **3.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

The archaeological assessment was carried out in accordance with guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development plan is the *The Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031)*.

#### **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 Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft**

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

- Provide support and guidance to ensure that development which may affect historic assets and ensure new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (section 3.3.6).

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

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1.5km search centred on the site), Historic England 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).

There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the wider historic landscape. While there is Roman activity listed in the records returned by the SHER search the closest (KBA 006) is located 750m to the south of the site and refers to a roman artefact scatter consisting of pottery and metalwork.

The most significant record relating to the site lies directly adjacent to the west of the site. The Church of St Mary (KBA 004) is likely Norman in origin. The chancel contains a four-arched and pillared piscina and sedilia with moulded trefoil arches and fine heads at each end. These date from the 14<sup>th</sup> century and the form they take suggest an early 14<sup>th</sup> Century date. The nave is Norman and there is a Norman slit window (now blocked up) on the north side of the nave. The church was restored in 1879 and the chancel in 1902.

Approximately 250m west of the site is the remains of Kettlebaston Hall (KBA 001). The remains of an almost complete moat are present and it measures approximately 100m x 90m with a variable width. The current hall is 17<sup>th</sup> century in origin but sits on the site of a previous structure.

Hall Farm, located approximately 200m to the south west of the site is the location of several features including ditches and pits that were uncovered during a monitoring



exercise dating the excavation of footing trenches. The dating evidence recovered placed the features origin in the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Monitoring works (KBA 1010), located approximately 200m to the east of the site encountered five features that were sealed beneath modern deposits. Although the features were undated their form suggests that they may represent a level of medieval/post-medieval activity in the area.

Like all villages of this size the main period of building began in the mid post-medieval period, a fact which is reflected in the number of listed buildings in the village dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Given the above there is a **low** potential for features and finds dating from the prehistoric, Roma and Saxon periods, and a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the evaluation should aim to (Cutler, K. 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 an archaeological evaluation by means of trenching in advance of the construction of housing. The trenching is to cover 5% of the development area which will consist of a single 15.00m trench..

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

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

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

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

### 7.1 Site Plans

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



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

### *7.2 Mechanical Excavation*

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

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

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

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

### *7.3 Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will 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 exception to this relates to layers and remains associated with World War 1 and World War 2 military installations/structures. These will be distinguished and excavated in phase as per normal procedure. 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 Zoe Outram 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 July 2018 pending approval of this written scheme of investigation by SCCAS/CT. Two members of staff will be on site to undertake the evaluation which is expected to take 2 - 3 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.



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**Websites:**

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

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

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

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

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

Historic England National List for England

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

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



## **APPENDIX 1            STAFF**

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

### **Assistant Supervisor            Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)**

*Qualifications:*            *University College of London, MSc Skeletal and Dental Bioarchaeology (2013-2014)*  
*University of Glasgow, MA (Hons) Archaeology (2008-2012)*

*Experience:* Louisa joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as an Assistant Supervisor and has 2 years' commercial archaeological experience. As an undergraduate she was involved in the Strathearn and Environs Research Project (SERF) in Perth, Scotland and participated in the excavation of several hillforts. In 2015 she began working in East Anglia and has since worked on numerous rural and urban sites throughout the area developing her excavation skills, including 2 urban cemeteries. Louisa's research interests focus on human osteology and burial archaeology, particularly from the medieval period.

### **Specialist    Andy Fawcett MA, BA (Joint Hons)**

*Qualifications:*            *University of Leicester, MA Post-Excavation (1996-1997)*  
*University of Leicester, BA (Joint Hons) Archaeology and Ancient History (1993-1996)*

*Experience:* Andy joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as a Specialist and has twenty years commercial archaeological experience. Since 1997 Andy has worked for three commercial units and extensively as a free-lance specialist in the field of late Iron Age/Roman ceramics and ceramic building materials. In this time he has produced a large number of evaluation, assessment and publication reports (principally from around the midlands and south-east areas of England) as well undertaking several outreach and teaching roles. Andy's particular area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.





**Project Officer**                      **Matthew Baker MA, BA (Hons)**

*Qualifications:*                      *Cardiff University, MA Archaeology (2011–2013)*  
*Cardiff University, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2008–2011)*

*Experience:* Matthew joined Britannia Archaeology in 2016 as a Project Officer and has four years' commercial archaeological experience. Matthew has been involved with numerous projects across the United Kingdom, including conducting geophysical surveys for the Exmoor Mire Project, and the Damerham Archaeological Project. Since 2013 Matthew has been working in East Anglia where he has developed his skills in both Archaeological excavation and geophysics, undertaking numerous small to large scale projects; including monitoring, trial trenching, full excavation and gradiometer surveys across East Anglia and beyond. Matthews's research interests involve metal production technology with a focus on the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age transition.

**Director**                                **Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)**

*Qualifications:*                      *University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)*

*Experience:* Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has nineteen years' commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980s onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.



**Director**                      **Martin Brook BA (Hons) PCIfA**

*Qualifications:*              University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

*Experience:*      Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has ten years' commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

**Director**                      **Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA**

*Qualifications:*              University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997- 2000)

*Experience:*      Matt is a Director of Britannia Archaeology and has ten years' commercial archaeology experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the midlands from the mid 1990s onwards and in the North East of England as an undergraduate. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor, GIS and AutoCAD operator. Matt was an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on transitional periods and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and the late Aegean Bronze Age in Crete.



## APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

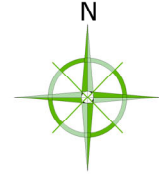
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Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) Dr Steph Leach (Independent)
Environmental:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent)
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent)



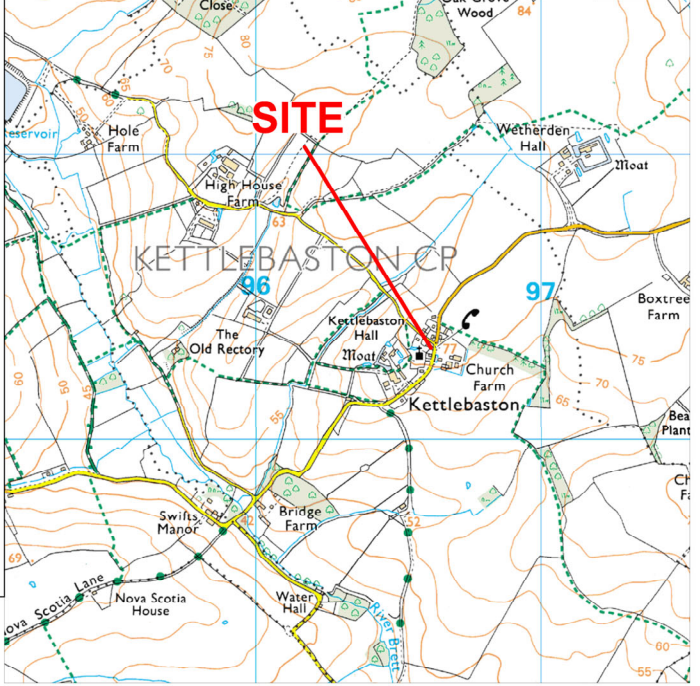
Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Matt Adams (BA)
CAD:	Dan McConnell & Mr Matt Adams (BA)
Metal Detectorist:	Steve Clarkson (Independent)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)



# Kettlebaston

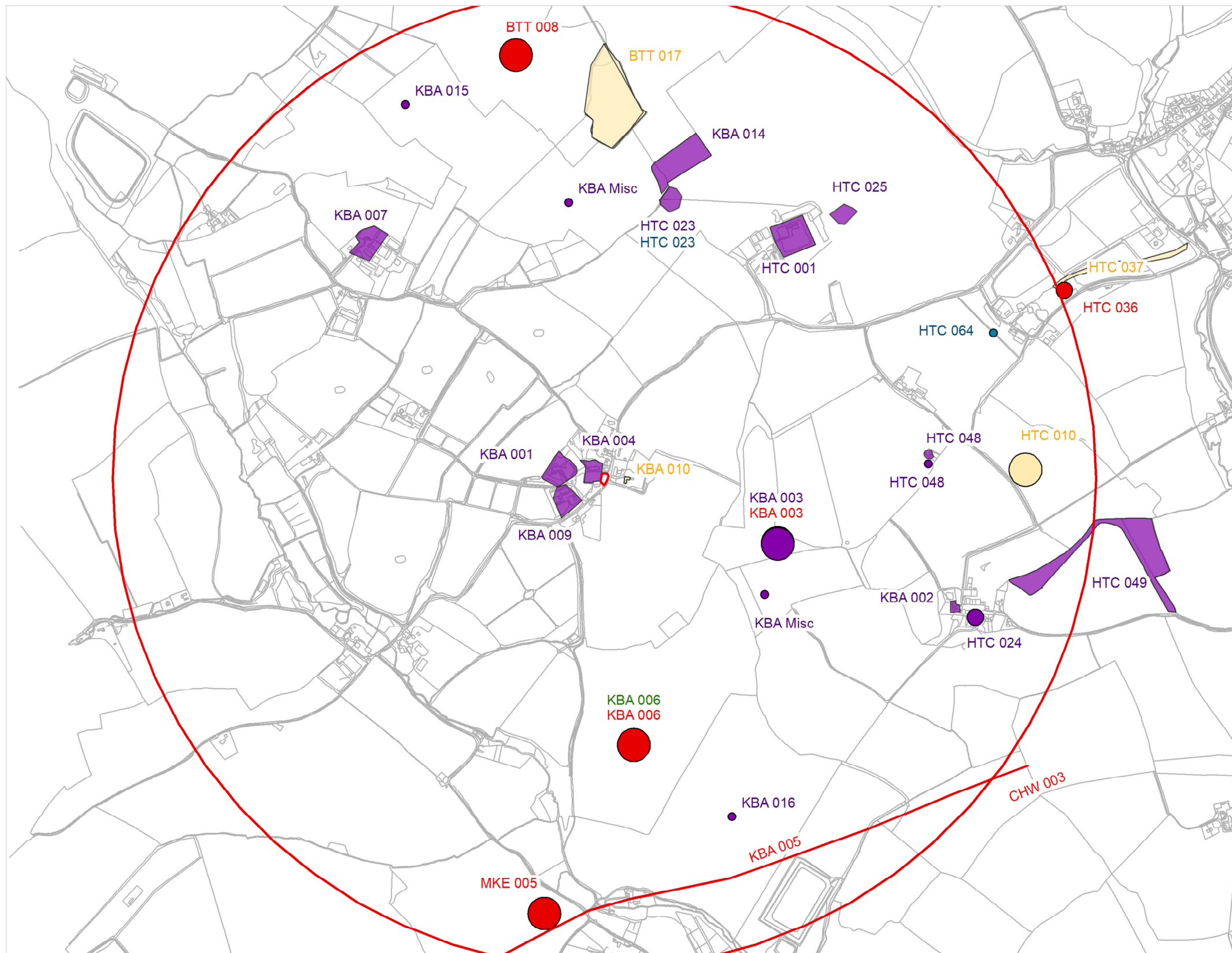


Site Boundary



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DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	KLH ARCHITECTS		
<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 <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2019</small>			
DATE:	JULY 2019	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	1
APPROVED:	MB		

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- 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: 596607 250257) (REF: R1240)

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH HOUSE, THE STREET, KETTLEBASTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT: KLH ARCHITECTS

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FIGURE: 2

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

WGR: 596607 250257 REF: R1240

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH HOUSE, THE STREET, KETTLEBASTON, SUFFOLK

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AUTHOR:	MCA	FIGURE:	3		
APPROVED:	MB				



-  Excavated Feature
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary

**WGR:** 596607 250257 **REF:** R1240

**PROJECT:**  
LAND ADJACENT TO CHURCH HOUSE, THE STREET, KETTLEBASTON, SUFFOLK

**DESCRIPTION:**  
TRENCH LOCATION PLAN & FEATURES

**CLIENT:**  
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**AUTHOR:** DPM **FIGURE:** 4

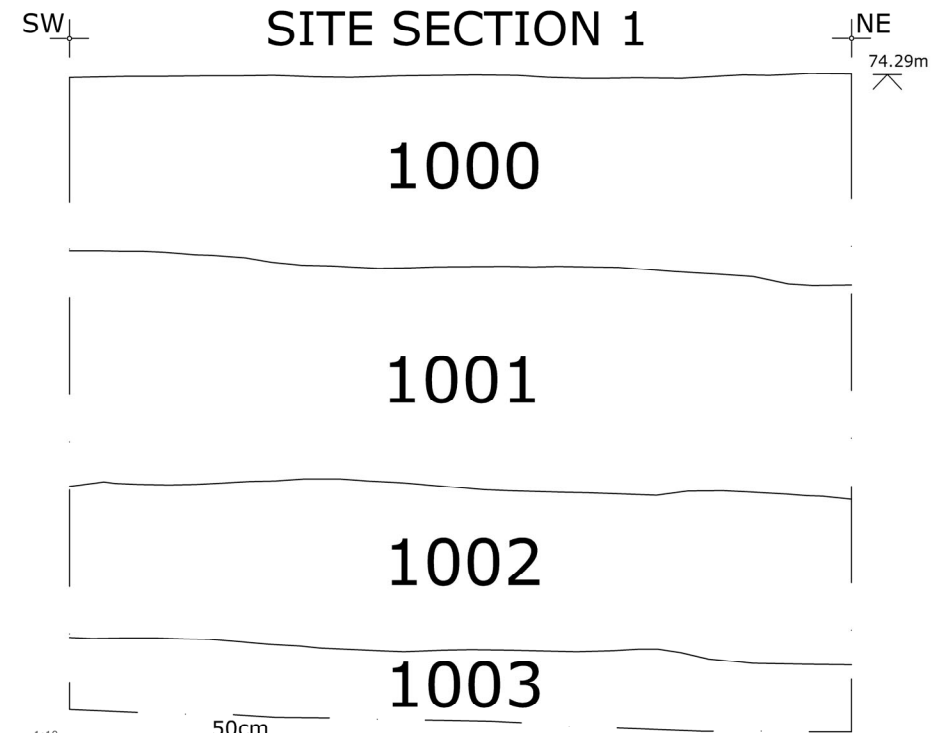
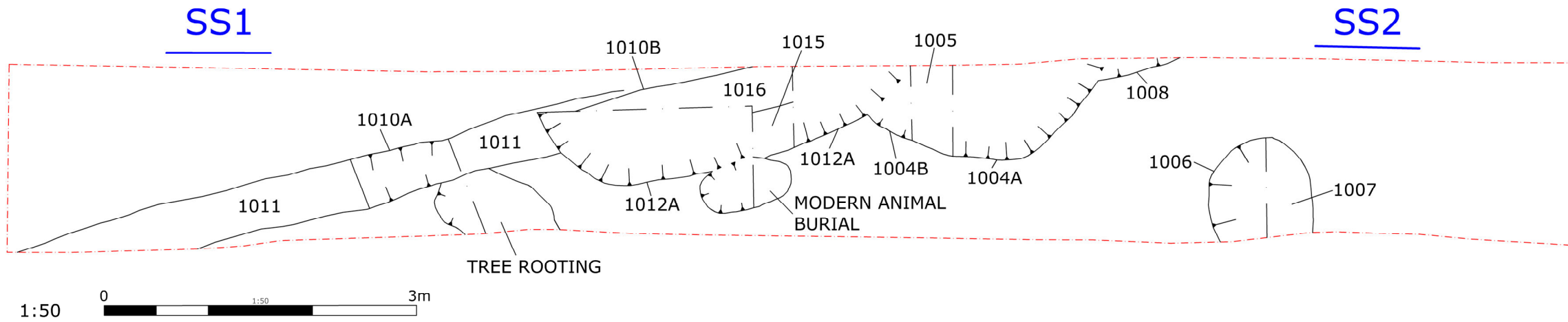
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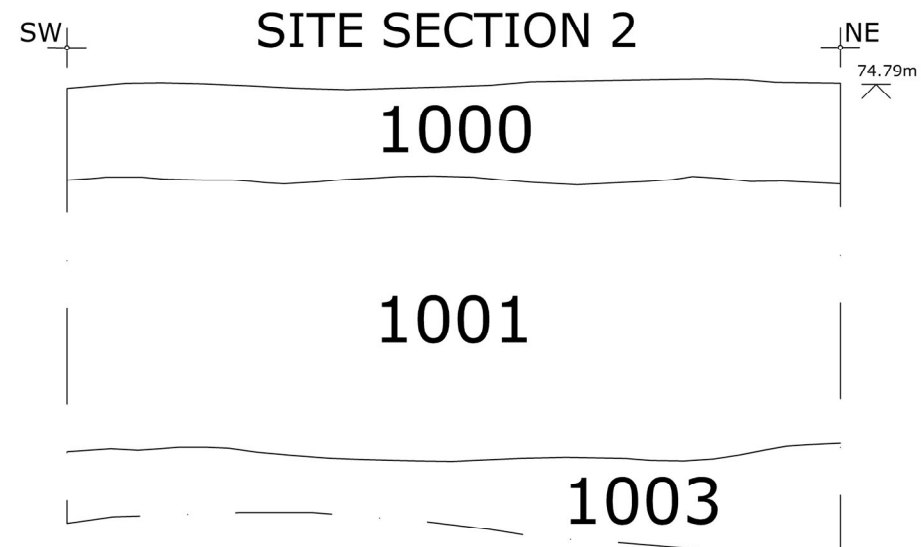
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# TRIAL TRENCH 1



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DP7 - SS2 - VIEW NW

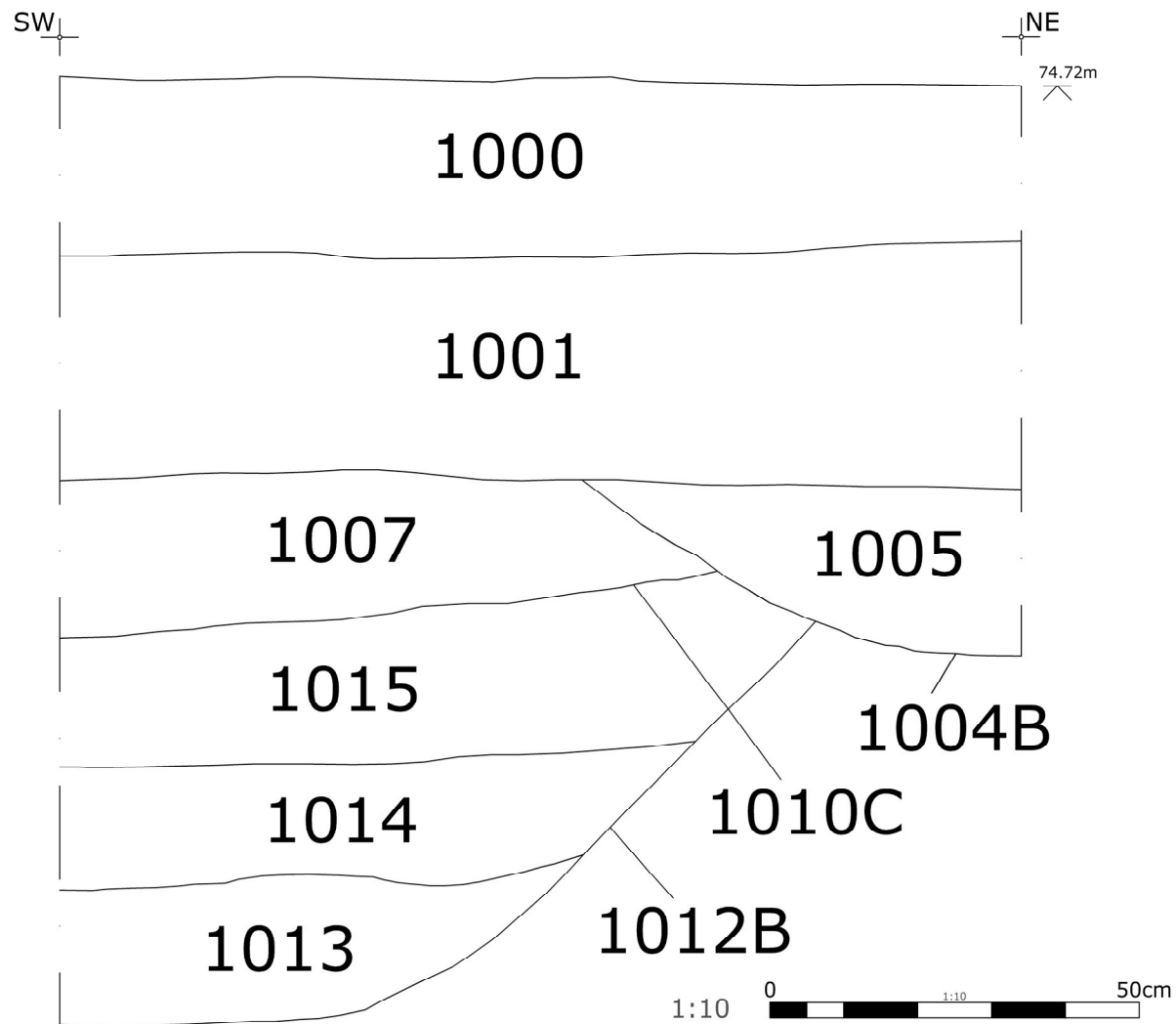
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DP8 - DITCH 1010, PIT 1012A - VIEW NE



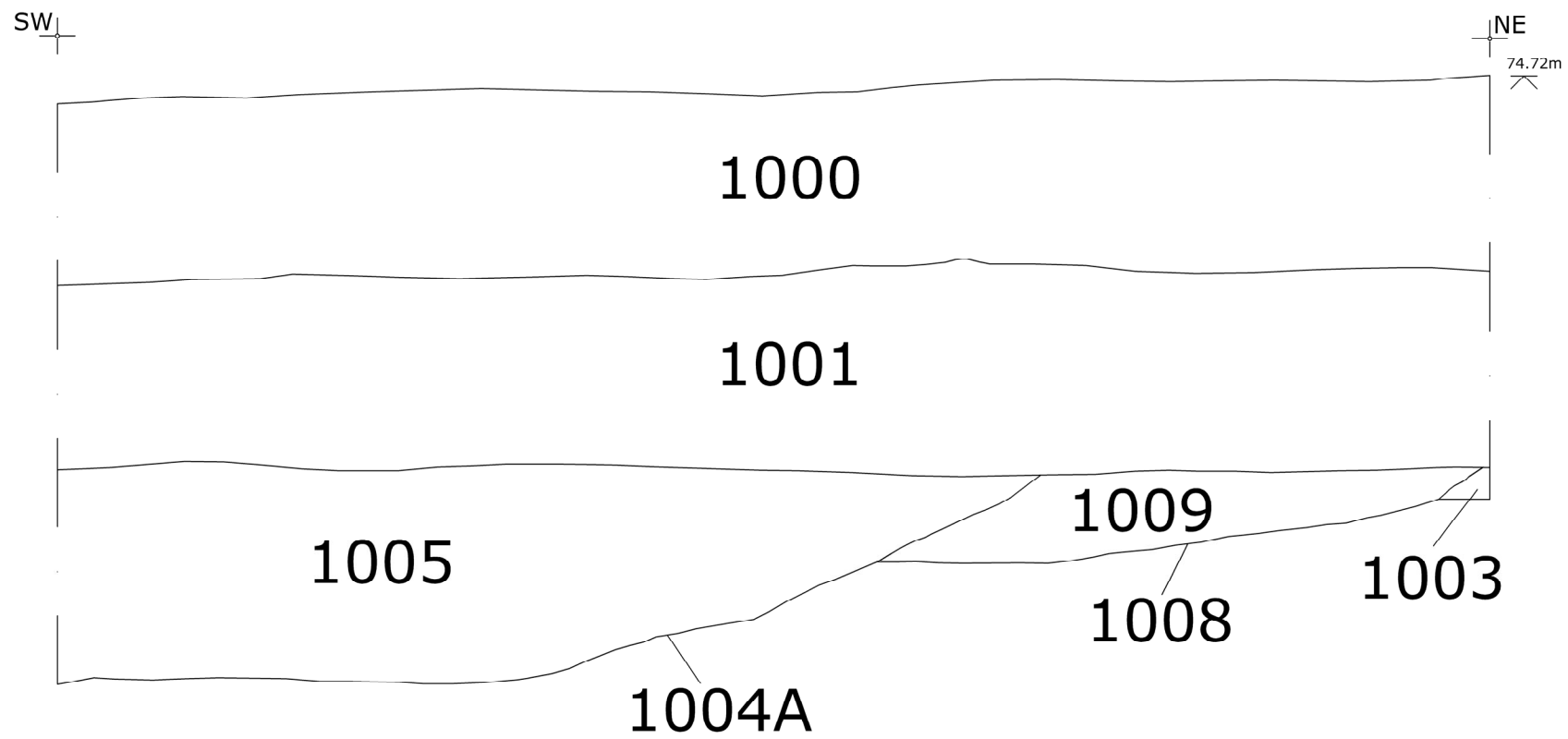
DP8 - DITCH 1010, PIT 1012A - VIEW NW



DP10 - PITS 1012B & 1004B - VIEW NW

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CLIENT: KLH ARCHITECTS	
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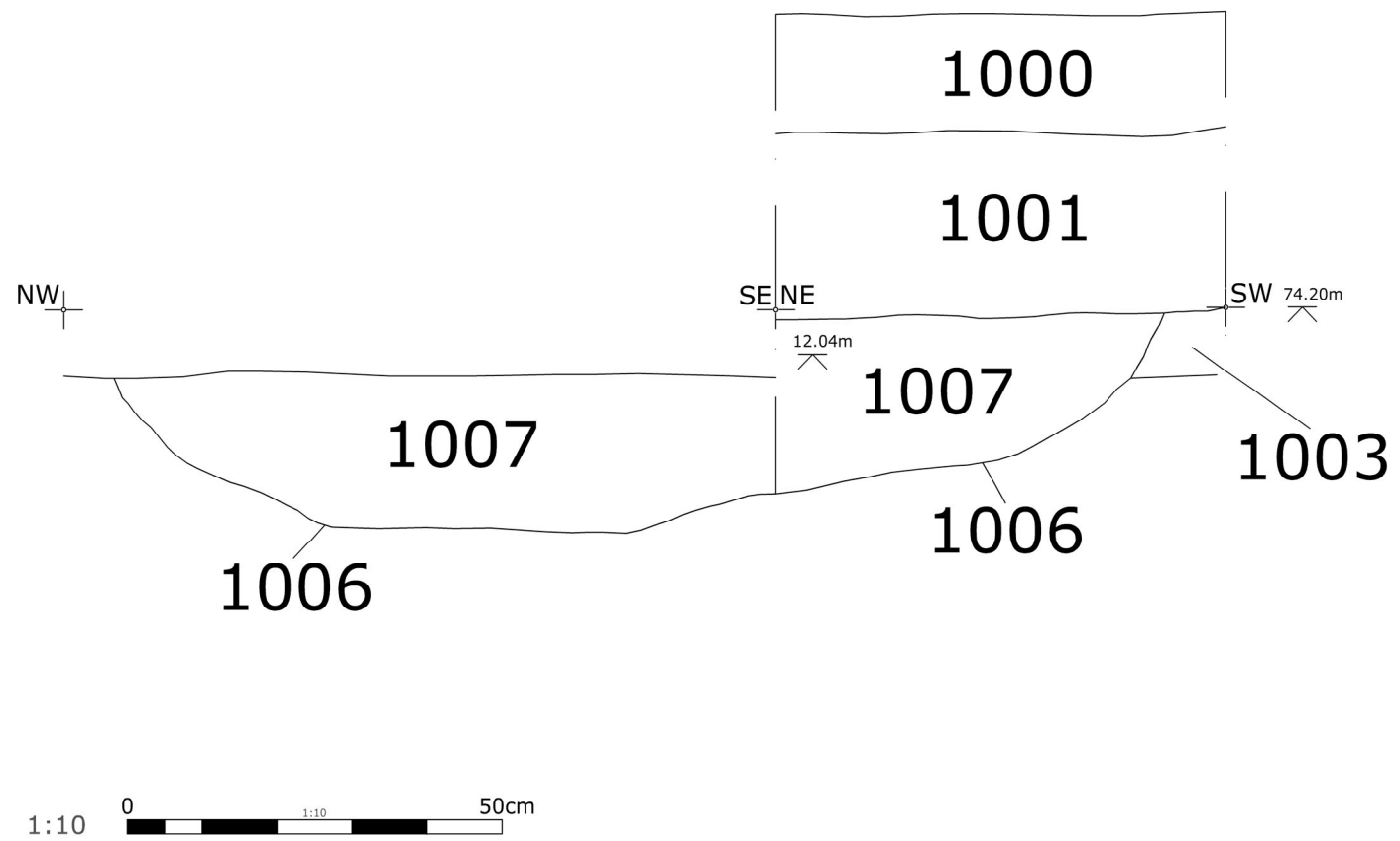
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 7	
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DP2 - PIT 1006 - VIEW SW



DP11 - TT1 POST-EX - VIEW SW

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