



**LAND TO THE EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE
BACTON, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

From the 29th September – 12th October 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Land East of Turkeyhall Lane and North of North Close, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR 605915/26747) on behalf of Cocksedge Building Contractors Ltd. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/18/00723, for the construction of 51 new homes, provision for public open space and associated infrastructure.

The site had a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods and a low potential for prehistoric finds and features. The evaluation successfully identified four phases of activity: geological, prehistoric, post-medieval and undated.

The first phase relates to a geological phase which was represented by two large palaeochannels bisecting the site from east to west within the central and southern portions of the site.

The second phase is marked by a single prehistoric pit dating to the early through mid-Iron Age, containing pottery and daub fragments, which may be indicative of nearby domestic activity, although the majority of this may have been lost by modern agricultural truncation.

The third phase comprises of two large field boundary ditches found within the southern and northern areas of the site. Coal found within the primary fills of these ditches places them firmly within the post-medieval/modern period and they likely form field boundary divisions lost during the modern period to field enlargement.

The final phase is undated, with a substantial sequence of ditches crossing the investigation area. Two may form a north to south trackway within the northern area of the site, the remainder forming (possibly medieval in origin) earlier field boundary systems later removed in field enlargement during the post-medieval period. Two pits, one of which contained cattle bone and a single post hole were also discovered, all undated due to a lack of archaeological material within their fills.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

From 29th September – 12th October 2020, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation at Land East of Turkeyhall Lane and North of North Close, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR 605915/26747) on behalf of Cocksedge Building Contractors Ltd. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/18/00723, for the construction of 51 new homes, provision for public open space and associated infrastructure.

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Stewart G, 2020) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% the area threatened by development. This was achieved by excavating 32 x 30.00m x 1.80m trenches. The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located to the north east of Turkeyhall Lane, directly north of North Close, south of Clay Lane and within the northern bounds of Bacton, Suffolk. The site was in use as two cultivated fields.

2.1 *Site Geology*

The bedrock geology was recorded as Crag Group - Sand. These sand, gravels, silts and clays were formed approximately 2.588 to 1.806 million years ago in the Pliocene Era (BSG, 2020).

The Superficial geology was recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (U) (BSG, 2020).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2019). The relevant local development framework is the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2-3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 and 3).

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity is limited within the search area. Enclosures containing roundhouses have been identified at the site of a Roman Villa c.920m west of the site as well as Iron Age coins (WYV 010). In addition, Iron Age metalwork finds were found c.780m southeast of the site (COT 032).

4.2 Roman

The most significant Roman record in the search area is that of a Roman Villa located c.920m west of the site (WYV 010). The site of the villa has been identified through geophysical survey and a dense concentration of finds including wall plaster and tiles. In addition, Roman finds have previously been identified by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the vicinity of the development site.

4.3 Saxon

No direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was returned in the HER search area, however, the modern settlement likely has its roots in this period. Bacton was located in the Saxon hundred of Hartismere and is recorded in Domesday (1086AD) as *Bachetuna*, the etymology being a portmanteau derived from Old English *Bacca* (person's name) and *tūn* (farmstead or settlement) (Mills, 2003).

4.4 Medieval

At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, the lordship of Bacton was held by Leofwin the noble of Bacton and forty free men. The over lordship was held by Harold and the forty



freemen. By 1086 the lordship had passed to a Norman named Walter the Deacon, however, the settlement still contained forty free man as well as eight villagers, thirteen smallholders and one slave. This population made Bacton a very large settlement for the time with an unusual number of free men.

A medieval artefact scatter (BAC 021), including fragments of lava quern and pottery sherds, was found in a drainage trench opposite the medieval Church of St Mary (BAC 014) c.560m west of the site. The church itself is Grade I listed and mainly dated 14th – 15th century. Old Manor Cottage, Grade II listed 13th century timber-framed aisled hall with later alterations, is located c.640m west of the site (BAC 030). Partial remains of a rectangular medieval moat have been identified c.770m southeast of the site (COT 008), and medieval metal artefacts have been found c.780m southeast of the site (COT 032).

4.5 Post-medieval and Modern

Immediately adjacent to the west side of the site is the Grade II listed Turkey Hall, a timber-framed and plastered 2-cell end-chimney structure, built c. 1600-1630 (DSF5658). A watching brief c.880m west of the site revealed post-medieval pits and a scatter of pottery sherds (BAC 038). The majority of the remaining post-medieval records refer to 19th century farmsteads present within the 1km search radius of the site, the closest of which is Cotton Farm located c.550m southeast of the site (COT 048).

4.6 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site had a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods. There was a **low** potential for prehistoric finds and features.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Stewart, G. 2020) stated that the evaluation should aim to:

- 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 were undertaken in accordance with *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014*, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2019* (SCCAS).

All aspects of the trial trenching were undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were 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).

Study of the following occurred:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

The evaluation also carefully considered the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This was achieved by excavating 32 trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m across the site, with some trenching targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical report undertaken on the site in 2018 (Udyrysz, M. 2018).

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2020) as well as with CIfA and Historic England guidance documents.

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

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



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 4-16)

A summary of the features and layers encountered is summarised below. Full context descriptions can be found at Appendix 1.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northern area of the site and was roughly aligned northwest to southeast. No archaeological features were present. Metal detecting identified a lead seal (SF1, 5g) in topsoil **1000** and a single piece of animal bone (17g) was also found within topsoil **1000**.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was in the northern area of the site and was on a northeast to southwest alignment. It contained a single ditch and one modern land drain. A single piece of oyster shell (8g) was found in topsoil **1000**.

Ditch **1003** (1.80m+ x 0.70m x 0.08m) was located in the centre of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained a single fill, **1004**, of mid brown/orange, firm, silty clay which contained no finds. Ditch **1003** continued southwest into trench 12, numbered as ditch **1020**. Ditch **1003** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval, however no finds were recovered.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the northeast corner of the site and was aligned northeast to southwest and contained a single pit.

Pit **1005** (0.60m x 0.60m x 0.24m) was sub-circular in plan and located in the centre of the trench. It contained two fills; primary fill **1007** which was a mid-brown/grey, firm, silty clay; and secondary fill **1006** which was a mid-brown/orange, firm, silty clay. Primary fill **1007** contained 39 pieces of animal bone (128g).



8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located near the eastern site boundary on a northeast to southwest orientation. No archaeological features were present.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the north eastern area of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. No archaeological features were present.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the northern central area of the site, on a northeast to southwest orientation. No archaeological features were present.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located near the northern western boundary of the site on a northeast to southwest orientation. No archaeological features were present.

8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located in the northern central area of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained a single post-hole. Metal detecting identified a copper alloy buckle fragment (SF2, 5g) in topsoil **1000**. One sherd of late medieval/16th-18th century pottery (7g) was also found within the topsoil.

Post-hole **1008** (0.22m x 0.25m x 0.14m) was circular in plan and was located at the northwest end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1009**, which was comprised of a mid-grey/brown, firm, silty clay with mottled orange patches. No finds were recovered.

8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located towards the northern central area of the site on a northeast to southwest orientation. No archaeological features were present.



8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was located in the eastern area of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained a single ditch.

Ditch **1010A** (10.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.11m) was located near the southeast end of the trench and was linear in plan, on an east to west orientation. It contained single fill **1011** which was comprised of a mid-yellow/brown, firm, silty clay. No finds were present. The ditch continued west into trench 11. Ditch **1010A** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval, again no finds were recovered.

8.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was located in the eastern area of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained one modern land drain, a single ditch, and a single pit.

Ditch **1010B** (1.80m+ x 0.68m x 0.26m) was located at the northwest end of the trench and was linear in plan, on an east to west orientation. It contained two fills. Primary fill **1015** was comprised of a dark brownish orange, firm, silty clay and contained three sherds of Early – Middle Iron Age pottery (5g). Secondary fill **1012** was comprised of a mid-brownish orange firm, silty clay and contained no finds. This ditch was a continuation of **1010A** from trench 10 and cut pit **1013**. Ditch **1010B** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no further finds were recovered.

Pit **1013** (0.70m x 0.80m x 0.13m) was sub-circular in plan and was located at the northwest end of the trench beside ditch 1010B. It contained a single fill **1014** which was comprised of mid brownish orange, firm, silty clay. A total of 21 sherds of pottery (104g) were found in the fill dated to the Early – Middle Iron Age. In addition, two pieces of daub (7g) were found. Environmental sampling taken from 1014 revealed a large amount of modern inclusions comprised of roots, rootlets and charcoal. Some snail shells were retrieved (*Trochulus Hispidus* and *Vertigo Pygmaea*) which hints that the surrounding landscape contemporary with the pit was that of an open damp one (Law, 2020). The pit was cut by ditch **1010B** on its south side. Pit **1013** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval.



8.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was located in the central area of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained two ditches and a pit.

Ditch **1016** (1.80m+ x 0.77m x 0.22m) was located near the southeast end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained single fill **1017** which comprised of a mid brown/orange, compact, silty clay. A single Fe nail was found in the fill (11g). Ditch **1016** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval, no further finds were recovered.

Ditch **1020** (1.80m+ x 0.68 x 0.19m) was located in the centre of the trench and was linear in plan, on a north to south orientation. It contained a single fill, **1021**, of light brown/orange, compact, silty clay which produced no finds. This ditch is likely a continuation of ditch **1003** in trench 2. Ditch **1020** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were recovered.

Pit **1018** (0.59m+ x 0.58m x 0.18m) was sub-circular in plan and located at the northwest end of the trench, just northwest of ditch 1020. It contained single fill **1019** which was comprised of a mid yellow/brown, compact, silty clay. No finds were present. The pit continued beyond the southwest edge of the trench.

8.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was located in the centre of the site, on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained a single pit and a ditch.

Pit **1022** (0.87m+ x 0.34m x 0.23m) was sub-circular in plan and located at the south west end of the trench. It contained a single fill, **1023**, of mid grey/brown, compact, silty clay. No finds were present.

Ditch **1025** (10.00m+ x 1.90m x 0.95m) was located in the centre of the trench and was linear in plan with steep sides, on a northwest-southeast orientation. It contained three fills. Primary fill **1026** comprised of a dark grey/brown, compact, silty clay with occasional coal and small brick fragments. Secondary fill **1027** comprised of a mid grey/brown, compact, silty clay. Tertiary fill **1028** comprised of a mid brown/grey, compact, silty clay. No finds were present in any of the fills bar the inclusions of late post-medieval/modern coal and



brick (not retained). This feature was wide and deep and continued into trench 14 where it occupied a large portion of the trench.

8.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 was located in the centre of the site, on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained one ditch and two modern land drains.

Ditch **1025** (10.00m+ x 1.90m+ x n/a) continued into trench 14 from trench 13, located to the southeast, on a northwest-southeast orientation. The feature occupied a large portion of the northwest end of the trench and continued beyond. The feature was left un-excavated in this trench due to the dating identified in it's continuation within trench 13, as agreed with the Local Authority Archaeologist during a site visit.

8.15 Trench 15

Trench 15 was located in the centre of the site, near the northwest boundary, on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained a paleochannel which formed the majority of the trench.

Paleochannel **1049** (20.55m x 1.80m x 0.37m) was present across the southeast and central portions of the trench overlaying the eroded natural sub-soil **1002** and was represented by fill **1024** comprised of a mottled mid grey/brown silty sand, with frequent sterile green/brown compact silty clay lenses. It contained frequent inclusions of sub-angular, angular and rounded stones, of varying sizes ranging from <0.01m through to <0.76m diameter. The paleochannel also appears in trenches 16 and 17 and is roughly on a northwest to southeast orientation.

8.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was located at the centre of the field on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained a paleochannel which formed the entire of the trench.

Paleochannel **1049** (30.00m x 1.80m x 0.34m) containing fill **1024** (comprised of a mottled mid grey/brown silty sand, with frequent sterile green/brown compact silty clay lenses containing frequent inclusions of sub-angular, angular and rounded stones, of varying sizes



ranging from <0.01m through to <0.76m diameter) was present across the entire trench continuing southeast from trench 15 and again overlaid the eroded natural sub-soil **1002**.

8.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 was located in the centre of the site, near the southeast boundary, on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained a single post-hole and a continuation of paleochannel **1049** present in trenches 16 and 15. Metal detecting identified a copper alloy Roman coin (SF3, 1g) and a copper alloy fitting (SF4, 23g) in topsoil **1000**.

Post-hole **1029** (0.46m x 0.35m x 0.21m) was located at the northern end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It contained two fills. Primary fill **1030** comprised of a dark brown/grey, soft, clayey silt. Secondary fill **1031** comprised of a light brown/grey, firm clayey silt. Neither fill contained finds.

Paleochannel **1049** (17.77m x 1.80m x 0.28m) containing fill **1024** (comprised of a mottled mid grey/brown silty sand, with frequent sterile green/brown compact silty clay lenses containing frequent inclusions of sub-angular, angular and rounded stones, of varying sizes ranging from <0.01m through to <0.76m diameter) was present in the northeast and central portions of the trench having continued southeast from trench 16.

8.18 Trench 18

Trench 18 was located in the centre of the site, near the southeast boundary, on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained no archaeological features.

8.19 Trench 19

Trench 19 was located in the centre of the site on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained a single ditch.

Ditch **1032** (1.80m+ x 1.65m x 0.09m) was located near the southwest end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained a single fill, **1033** a mid orange/brown, loose, silty/sandy clay which produced no finds. Ditch **1032** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were recovered.



8.20 Trench 20

Trench 20 was located just west of the centre of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained a single ditch.

Ditch **1034** (1.80m+ x 1.70m+ x 1.00m) was located at the southeast end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained two fills. Primary fill **1035** was comprised of a mid blue/grey, compact, silty clay with occasional small coal fragments. Secondary fill **1036** was comprised of a mid orange/brown, compact, silty clay. Both fills contained no finds.

8.21 Trench 21

Trench 21 was located west of the centre of the site along the northwest boundary on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained a gully and a ditch. Metal detecting identified a copper alloy belt fitting (SF5, 6g) in topsoil **1000**.

Gully **1039** (1.80m+ x 0.57m x 0.21m) was located at the southwest end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained single fill **1040** comprising a mid orange/brown, compact, silty clay. No finds were present. Gully **1039** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were recovered.

Ditch **1041** (1.80m+ x 1.16m x 0.37m) was located at the north-east end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained a single fill, **1042** a mid brown/orange, firm, clayey silt; no finds were recovered. Ditch **1041** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were recovered.

8.22 Trench 22

Trench 22 was located in the northwest corner of the site on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained a single gully.

Gully **1038** (10.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.22m) was located at the south end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a north to south orientation. It contained single fill **1037** which was comprised a light orange/brown, compact silty clay. The feature continues south into trench 30. Gully **1038** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were recovered.



8.23 Trench 23

Trench 23 was located in the western area of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. It contained two ditches.

Ditch **1043** (10.00m+ x 1.24m+ x n/a) was located at the southeast end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northwest-southeast orientation. The feature was only partially visible at the very end of the trench. It continues south into trenches 24 and 27. Ditch **1043** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were recovered.

Ditch **1045** (1.80m+ x 1.20m x 0.15m) was located at the northwest end of the trench, and was linear in plan, on a northeast to southwest orientation following the current hedge line along the northwest boundary. It contained two fills. Primary fill **1046** comprised of mid brown/grey, compact, chalky sand. Secondary fill **1047** comprised of a light blue/grey, firm, silty clay. Both fills contained no finds. Ditch **1045** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were recovered.

8.24 Trench 24

Trench 24 was located to the west of the site, on a north-east to south-west orientation. It contained a single ditch.

Ditch **1043** (10.00m+ x 1.24m x 0.38m) was located close at the southwest end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northwest to south east orientation. It contained a single fill, **1044**, comprised of mid grey/brown, compact, silty clay. Eight pieces of animal bone (44g) were retrieved from the fill. The feature is a continues north to trench 23 and south to trench 27. Ditch **1043** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no further finds were recovered.

8.25 Trench 25

Trench 25 was located in the southwest area of the site on a northwest to a southeast orientation. It contained a paleochannel.

Paleochannel **1050** (2.52m+ x 1.80m x 0.25m) was present at the southeast end of the trench on a northwest to southeast orientation, continuing in both directions beyond the trench. It contained fill **1048**, comprised a light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent



red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles (<0.10m diameter). This palaeochannel continues through trenches 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

8.26 Trench 26

Trench 26 was located in the southwest area of the site, near the south boundary, on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained a paleochannel.

Paleochannel **1050** (2.39m+ x 1.80m x 0.28m) present at the north eastern end of the trench, continued southeast from trench 25 into this trench. It contained fill **1048**, comprised a light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles (<0.10m diameter).

8.27 Trench 27

Trench 27 was located in the southwest corner of the site on a northeast to southwest orientation. It contained a single ditch and a paleochannel.

Ditch **1043** (10.00m+ x 1.24m+ x n/a) was located at the northeast end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a northwest to southeast orientation. The feature continued north into trenches 24 and 23, and south beyond the limit of excavation. Ditch **1044** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were recovered.

Paleochannel **1050** (1.72m+ x 1.80m x 0.30m) was present at the north eastern end of the trench, running in from trench 25. It contained fill **1048**, comprised a light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles (<0.10m diameter). Three fragments of Roman sandy grey ware (13g) were recovered from the interface of fill **1048** with sub-soil **1001**. Although this pottery has been attributed to 1048, it cannot be ruled out that their origins are from sub-soil **1001**.

8.28 Trench 28

Trench 28 was located in the western area of the site on a northwest to a southeast orientation. It contained a paleochannel.



Paleochannel **1050** (6.33m+ x 1.80m x 0.29m) was present at the northwest end of the trench having continued northwest from trench 27. It contained fill **1048**, comprised a light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles (<0.10m diameter). The paleochannel continued northwest beyond the limits of the trench.

8.29 Trench 29

Trench 29 was located in the western corner of the site on a northeast to southwest orientation. The trench contained a paleochannel.

Paleochannel **1050** (5.55m+ x 1.80m x 0.33m) was located just southwest of the centre of the trench and was a continuation from trench 28, to the southeast, and continued northwest beyond the limits of the trench. It contained fill **1048**, comprised a light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles (<0.10m diameter).

8.30 Trench 30

Trench 30 was located in the western corner of the site on an east to west orientation. It contained a single gully and a paleochannel.

Gully **1038** (10.00m+ x 0.50m x n/a) was located at the east end of the trench and was linear in plan, on a north to south orientation. The feature was a continuation from 1038A in trench 22. Gully **1038** was 100% excavated for finds retrieval however finds were recovered.

Paleochannel **1050** (7.27m+ x 1.80m x 0.27m) was located at the west end of the trench and continued from the southeast in trench 29. The paleochannel continued northwest beyond the limit of the trench and the site. It contained fill **1048**, comprised a light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles (<0.10m diameter).



8.31 Trench 31

Trench 31 was located along the southwest boundary of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. No archaeological features were present.

8.32 Trench 32

Trench 32 was located in the southwest corner of the site on a north to south orientation. It contained two modern land drains. No archaeological features were present.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 4-16)

The deposit model was not consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was topsoil layer **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.40m in sample section 17. It comprised of a dark grey/brown, soft, silty clay.

Beneath topsoil **1000** in trenches 1, 2, 5, 15, 16,17 and 19-32, was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.69m in sample section 15. This layer was comprised of a mid-orange/brown, firm, silty clay. It appeared mostly in the southern part of the site, with some representation in the northern end in sample sections 1, 2 and 5. This layer likely represents a former post medieval agricultural plough soil.

Beneath subsoil **1001** in the entire of trench 16, the southern portion of trench 15 and the northern portion of trench 17 was paleochannel **1049** that contained fill **1024** which was present to a maximum depth of 0.67m+ in sample section 16. It comprised of mottled mid grey/brown silty clay, with frequent sterile green/brown compact silty sand lenses. It contained frequent inclusions of sub-angular, angular and rounded stones, of varying sizes ranging from <0.01m through to <0.76m diameter. Paleochannel **1049** was a reasonably broad erosion channel bisecting the site south west to north east centrally. This geomorphic feature likely formed by erosion of the natural sub-soil 1002 due to riverine activity, filling with younger unconsolidated lensed silty sand deposits.

Beneath subsoil **1001** in the middle of trench 29 was palaeochannel **1050** which was present to a maximum depth of 0.88m in sample section 29B. It contained fill **1048** which comprised a light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles (<0.10m diameter). This paleochannel was present in trenches 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 on a northwest to southeast orientation bisecting the southern portion of the site. This palaeochannel likely represents a rivulet running either to or from the larger palaeochannel (**1049**) to its north. These two channels likely meet somewhere south east outside the sites bounds.



At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was natural geology **1002** which was comprised of a light grey/yellow, firm sandy clay with soft orange sandy silt lenses, and inclusions of manganese and chalk.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site provided enough information to create four distinct archaeological phases; geomorphic, prehistoric, post-medieval and undated.

The first phase relates to geomorphological processes in the presence of the two palaeochannels bisecting the site medially and in the southern portion of the site. Although no date can be attributed to these processes that formed the two palaeochannels, they pre-date any of the other archaeological activity within the site bounds.

The primary and largest palaeochannel on the site, central channel **1049** running south east to north west was present in the southern part of trial trench 15, the entire of trial trench 16 and the northern portion of trial trench 17. This contained fill **1024**, a mottled mid grey/brown silty clay, with frequent sterile green/brown compact silty sand lenses. It contained frequent inclusions of sub-angular, angular and rounded stones, of varying sizes ranging from <0.01m through to <0.76m diameter. By far the more robust channel of the two, this geomorphologically formed channel likely represents the acute erosion of the natural sub-soils due to alluvial action, with later homogenous younger silts filling the channel as the original river aggrades. This aggradation may have occurred as a result of avulsion or migration of the original channel occupying the site. The smaller of the two palaeochannels located within the sites southern area, palaeochannel **1050**, may also have formed in a similar way to channel **1049**. This channel runs through trenches 25 through 30 on a similar alignment to channel **1049**. Although silt **1048** formed in this channel differ to that of channel **1049** (a light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles <0.10m diameter), this may be indicative of a differing nature to that of channel **1049**; **1050** may be a rivulet that was either fed by, or fed into channel **1049** as in plan the two may meet outside of the sites eastern boundary. Both channels can be somewhat seen on the results of the geophysical survey undertaken in 2018 (Fig. 5). A small amount of Roman gritty grey ware was recovered from the interface of fill **1048** and the post-medieval sub soil **1001** within trial trench 27 (Fawcett, this report); although attributed to **1048**, this pottery may have its origins within sub-soil **1001** and has collected at the interface of these two layers due to silt slumping within **1050**.

The second phase on site can be attributed to the early through mid-Iron Age. Pit **1013** within trial trench 11 (truncated by ditch **1010B**). This pit contained pottery fragments



dating to the EIA-MIA period alongside small daub fragments (Fawcett, this report). Prehistoric evidence is sparse within the search area of the site, with contemporary evidence formed of a settlement 1km away and some metal work discovered 780m south east of the site. The pit likely represents some limited form of domestic activity either within, or close to, the current sites bounds although the environmental sampling produced negligible results due to modern root disturbance (Law, this report). Post-medieval and modern plough activity may have resulted in similar features in the vicinity being lost due to truncation, although no evidence for this was recovered from within the modern topsoil (**1000**) or post-medieval sub-soil (**1001**). Further EIA – MIA pottery fragments were found within ditch **1010B**, however these are likely residual within the ditch fill as they were only present at the juncture where ditch **1010B** truncates pit **1013** within trial trench 11.

The third phase relates to the post-medieval period. The reasonably substantial field boundary ditch **1025** investigated within trial trench 13 and seen to continue running through trial trench 14 on a north west – south east alignment can be placed firmly within this period due to the coal fragments found within its primary fill (**1026**). Similar in profile is ditch **1034** in trial trench 20. Ditch **1034** runs on a north – south alignment and its primary fill (**1035**) also contained fragments of coal. Both these ditches likely represent field boundary ditches lost during field enlargement during the later post-medieval period. Ditch **1025** can be seen on the 2018 geophysical survey, however **1034** cannot. These ditches do not appear on the 1839 Tithe Map of the area (see Fig. 18) or later Ordnance Survey maps, with the current field configuration staying the same since 1839, but the presence of coal in the primary fills suggest a date after the late 16th century. The current field system within the site would be unusually large for a medieval field system (see below) and likely owes its origins to the commencement of the Parliamentary enclosures of the 18th century. During this and the early 19th century, the original field boundary plots may have been lost, with ditches **1025** and **1034** being infilled during this period.

Topsoil **1000** and sub-soil **1001** also date to this phase, with contemporary pottery (Fawcett, this report) found within **1000**, alongside earlier residual finds such as pottery and metal work. Of particular interest are some of the small finds recovered from topsoil **1000**; a radiate type copper alloy Roman coin (SF3) dating to AD 270-273 and a copper alloy possible mount (SF4) were both discovered during metal detecting from **1000** over trial trench 17, a copper alloy possible belt fitting (SF5) dating to the medieval period was recovered from **1000** within trial trench 21. The remaining objects; a copper alloy belt buckle (SF2) and a lead seal (SF1) all date to the post-medieval period (Sillwood, this



report). It is evident that activity during the Roman and medieval period has occurred within the sites environs, however these metal work finds may relate to either loss during their contemporary periods, or more likely due to night soiling during the post-medieval period within the sites bounds.

The fourth and final phase of the site is undated. Several features fall into this phase, in particular the nine undated ditches/gullies found across the site. All these ditches/gullies were 100% excavated in order to retrieve datable finds; the only ditch that produced archaeological material was ditch **1016** within trial trench 12, however this was an undatable (but demonstrably not modern) Fe nail. The form of these ditches/gullies were all reasonably similar in profile. Of note, ditch **1003** (TT2) likely is the same as ditch **1016** (TT12), with ditch **1020** (TT12) appearing to run parallel to ditch **1003**. Ditches **1003/1016** and **1020** also seem to align with the extant field boundary ditch directly to the south west of TT12; this may be indicative of the features forming the outer ditches of a trackway between field systems lost during post-medieval field expansion.

Ditch **1010A** (TT10) and **1010B** (TT11) ran on a south west through north east alignment and form the same ditch. Although prehistoric pottery was found within the fill (**1015**) of **1010B**, this is likely residual in nature (see above). Although on a non-typical alignment for the ditches found elsewhere on the site, ditch **1010** does run perpendicular to long ditch **1043** found to the south west within the sites bounds and may mark an earlier field system alignment.

Ditches **1032** (TT19), **1039** (TT21) and **1041** (TT21) all run parallel to each other and perpendicular to the extant field boundary directly to the west of trial trench 21. These may form minor field divisions prior to field expansion in the post-medieval period.

Ditch **1038** ran through trial trench 22 and 30 on a north – south alignment. Of uncertain function, this ditch may be related (although not quite parallel) to ditch **1043** to its north east.

The longest ditch within the southern portion of the site, ditch **1043** ran through trial trenches 23, 24 and 27 on a north west – south east alignment. This again is likely an earlier field boundary ditch and may relate to both ditches **1038** and **1010**. Animal bone comprised of cattle, sheep/goat and other mammal (Curl, this report) was recovered from the fill (1044) of ditch **1043** within trial trench 24.



Ditch **1045** was found within trial trench 23 and runs on (and into) the extant field boundary ditch directly to its north. This is likely again a field boundary lost during post-medieval field expansion.

Similar to ditches **1025** and **1034**, these small ditches may have marked the boundary of small, irregular field systems typical of the medieval period (Historic England, 2018). As with ditches **1025** and **1034**, these small ditches do not appear on the 1839 Tithe map of the area (or later OS maps) and their absence from the 1839 map may be the result of the 'modernisation' of farming in the 18th century with the rise of the Parliamentary enclosure. Although datable evidence was not forthcoming within the fills, this theory can be substantiated by observing the remnant field system shapes found on the 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 19). Field 369 in the northern portion of the Tithe map has a small dog-leg midway that aligns exactly with undated ditch **1003** (TT2)/**1016** (TT12) as does the remnant boundary discussed above in TT 23 (**1045**) and ditch **1020** (TT12) with the north western boundary for fields 366 and 367 on the Tithe map (see Fig. 19).

Three discreet features also can be attributed to this phase. Pit **1005** within trial trench 3 contained cattle and various fragmented mammal bones (Curl, this report), however after 100% excavation the pit yielded no datable evidence and likely represents the waste disposal of a meal. The two remaining discreet features; post hole **1008** (TT8) and pit **1018** (TT12) provided no archaeological finds and may have been misinterpreted as archaeological in origin. Due to the sterility of the fills and profiles, these may have been geological in origin and in fact solution hollowing.

Although the site had a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods and low potential for the pre-historic period, little relating to the Roman and medieval periods was discovered, or could be attributed definitively.

A small early – mid Iron Age pit (**1013**) hints at contemporary domestic activity in the vicinity, although further activity may have been lost to modern agricultural practices. A single Roman coin and pottery fragments were found within topsoil **1000** and sub-soil **1001**, but these are likely residual in nature. Of more note are the many undated ditches and gullies (**1003**, **1010**, **1016**, **1020**, **1032**, **1038**, **1039**, **1041**, **1043** and **1045**); these may represent smaller pre-Parliamentary medieval/post-medieval field boundary ditches,



lost when field enlargement occurs during the post-medieval period. Of a similar origin are the larger field boundary ditches (**1025** and **1034**) that date to the post-medieval period and similarly may have been lost during field enlargement during the later post-medieval/modern period.

The presence of the silt/clay filled palaeochannels bisecting the site may have rendered the area waterlogged and unsuitable for domestic use, explaining the paucity of archaeological material found on the site.



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).

A summary report will be authored for inclusion within the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* to be submitted by the end of the calendrical year.



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APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW-SE	57.13	1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	N end, W side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.25-0.32m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.32+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NW-SE	57.76	3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	W end, N side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.20-0.32m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.32+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.70m x 0.08m) Linear in plan, with a concave base and moderately sloping sides. NW-SE orientated	1004	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, firm, silty clay. Occasional small, angular stones, moderately sorted.	-	-

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NE-SW	58.62	3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	NE end, S side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.32m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.32+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1005	Pit. (0.60m x 0.60m x 0.24m) Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base.	1006	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish orange, firm, silty clay.	-	-
		1007	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, firm silty clay.		A. bone x 39@128g

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	NE - SW	58.10	9
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	NE end, S side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 - 0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.30+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	NW-SE	57.60	11
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	NW end, E side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.22m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.22-0.33m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.33+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk bits inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NE-SW	56.96	12
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	SW end, S side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.26m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.26+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



TRENCH 7

Trench No 7	Orientation NE - SW	Height AOD 56.45	Shot ID 15
Sample Section No 7	Location NE end, N side	Facing SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.30+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

TRENCH 8

Trench No 8	Orientation NW - SE	Height AOD 56.33	Shot ID 18
Sample Section No 8	Location N end, W side	Facing SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.32m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.32+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1008	Posthole. (0.22m x 0.25m x 0.14m) Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base.	1009	Primary Fill. Mid greyish brown with orange spots, firm, silty clay. Rare small, angular stones.	-	-

TRENCH 9

Trench No 9	Orientation NE-SW	Height AOD 57.17	Shot ID 20
Sample Section No 9	Location NE end, E side	Facing NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.31+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

TRENCH 10

Trench No 10	Orientation NW - SE	Height AOD 57.48	Shot ID 22
Sample Section No 10	Location SE end, N side	Facing SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.36m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.36+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1010	Ditch. Slot A. (10.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.11m) Linear in plan, with a slightly concave base and moderately steep sides. On a E-W orientation. Continues in T. 11	1011	Primary fill. Mid yellowish brown, firm, silty clay, with rare, small angular stones.	-	-

TRENCH 11

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NW - SE	56.64	25
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
11	NW end, W side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.30+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1010	Ditch. Slot B. (1.80m+ x 0.68m x 0.26m) Linear in plan, with a concave base and moderately steep sides. On a N-S orientation. Cuts 1013.	1012	Secondary fill. Mid brownish orange firm, silty clay, with rare, small angular stones, and chalk bits.	-	-
		1015	Primary fill. Dark brownish orange, firm, silty clay, with rare, small angular stones.	C EIA - MIA	Pot 3@5g.
1013	Pit. (0.70m x 0.80m x 0.13m) Sub-circular in plan, with moderate steep sides and a slightly concave base. Cut by 1010.	1014	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange firm, silty clay, with rare, small angular stones.	C EIA - ?MIA	Pot 21@104g. Daub 2@7g.



TRENCH 12

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	NW – SE	56.21	31
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
12	SE end, N side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.28m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.28+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1016	Ditch. (1.80m+ x 0.77m x 0.22m) Linear in plan, with a flat base and moderately steep sides. On a NE-SW orientation.	1017	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, compact, silty clay, with moderate, small-to-medium sub-rounded stones.	-	Fe nail 1@11g
1018	Pit. (0.59m+ x 0.58m x 0.18m) Sub-circular in plan, with moderate, stepped sides, and a concave base. Runs beyond the L.O.E to the W.	1019	Primary fill. Mid yellowish brown, compact, silty clay.	-	-
1020	Ditch. (1.80m+ x 0.68 x 0.19m) Linear in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base. On a N-S orientation. Possibly same as 1003.	1021	Primary fill. Light brownish orange, compact, silty clay.	-	-

TRENCH 13

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
13	NE – SW	56.61	34
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
13	Middle of trench, S side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.29m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.29+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1022	Pit. (0.87m+ x 0.34m x 0.23m) Sub-circular in plan, with a concave base and moderately steep sides, stepped. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs beyond the L.O.E.	1023	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay, with occasional small-to-medium sub-angular stones, and occasional, small charcoal flecks, poorly sorted.	-	-
1025	Ditch. (10.00m+ x 1.90m x 0.95m) Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base, with a NW-SE orientation. Continues in T. 14.	1026	Primary fill. Dark greyish brown, compact, silty clay, with frequent small, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted; moderate, small manganese bits, poorly sorted; and moderate, small chalk bits, poorly sorted, and rare, small coal bits, poorly sorted.	-	-
		1027	Secondary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay, with frequent, medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted; moderate, small chalk bits, poorly sorted; and rare, small coal bits, poorly sorted.	-	-
		1028	Tertiary fill. Mid brownish grey, compact, silty clay, with moderate, small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, poorly sorted, and occasional, small chalk bits, poorly sorted.	-	-

TRENCH 14

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
14	NW - SE	55.53	36
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
14	S end, W side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.33m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.33+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1025	Ditch. (10.00m+ x 1.90m x n/a). Runs through to TT 13.				

TRENCH 15

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
15	NW – SE	55.00	38
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
15	S end, E side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.35-0.69m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.69+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1049	Paleochannel. (20.55m+ x 1.80m x 0.37m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs in from TT 16.	1024	Mottled mid grey/brown silty clay, with frequent sterile green/brown compact silty sand lenses. It contained frequent inclusions of sub-angular, angular and rounded stones, of varying sizes ranging from <0.01m through to <0.76m diameter	-	-

TRENCH 16

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
16	E – W	55.29	40
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
16	E end, S side	N	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.18m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.18-0.67m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1024	0.67+	Paleochannel: Dark greyish brown and greenish brown compact clay.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1049	Paleochannel. (30.00m+ x 1.80m x 0.34m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs in from TT 17 and on into TT 15.	1024	Mottled mid grey/brown silty clay, with frequent sterile green/brown compact silty sand lenses. It contained frequent inclusions of sub-angular, angular and rounded stones, of varying sizes ranging from <0.01m through to <0.76m diameter.	-	-

TRENCH 17

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
17	NE - SW	55.64	43
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
17	S end, W side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.40m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.40-0.55m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.55+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1029	Post-hole. (0.46m x 0.35m x 0.21m) Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base.	1030	Primary fill. Dark brownish grey, soft, clayey silt, with rare, small sub-angular stones.	-	-
		1031	Secondary fill. Light brownish grey, firm clayey silt, with rare, small angular stones.	-	-
1049	Paleochannel. (17.77m+ x 1.80m x 0.28m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs in to TT 16.	1024	Mottled mid grey/brown silty clay, with frequent sterile green/brown compact silty sand lenses. It contained frequent inclusions of sub-angular, angular and rounded stones, of varying sizes ranging from <0.01m through to <0.76m diameter	-	-



TRENCH 18

Trench No 18	Orientation NW – SE	Height AOD 55.50	Shot ID 47
Sample Section No 18	Location E end, N side	Facing SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1002	0.30+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

TRENCH 19

Trench No 19	Orientation NE – SW	Height AOD 55.23	Shot ID 48
Sample Section No 19	Location NE end, S side	Facing NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.30-0.48m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.48+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1032	Ditch. (1.80m+ x 1.65m x 0.09m) Linear in plan, with moderate steep sides and a flat base, slightly irregular.	1033	Primary fill. Mid orangish brown, loose silty/sandy clay.	-	-

TRENCH 20

Trench No 20	Orientation NW – SE	Height AOD 54.97	Shot ID 51
Sample Section No 20	Location SE end, N side	Facing SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.27m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.27-0.42m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.42+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1034	Ditch. (1.80m+ x 1.70m+ x 1.00m) Linear in plan, with steep sides. Type of base unknown, since it was going down 1.40m+ from the top of the trench (total depth found with auger).	1035	Primary fill. Mid blueish grey, compact, silty clay.	-	-
		1036	Secondary fill. Mid orangish brown, compact, silty clay.	-	-

TRENCH 21

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
21	NE - SW	54.78	59
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
21	NE end, S side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.28m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.28-0.58m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.58+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1039	Gully. (1.80m+ x 0.57m x 0.21m) Linear in plan, with moderate slope sides and an acute base. On an E-W orientation.	1040	Primary fill. Mid orangish brown, compact, silty clay.	-	-
1041	Ditch. (1.80m+ x 1.16m x 0.37m) Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. On a NE-SW orientation.	1042	Primary fill. Mid brownish orange, firm, clayey silt, with rare, small sub-angular stones.	-	-

TRENCH 22

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
22	NE - SW	54.49	55
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
22	SW end, E side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.39m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.39-0.53m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.53+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1038	Gully. (10.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.22m) Linear in plan, with moderate steep sides and concave/acute base. On a N-S orientation. Also present in T.30.	1037	Primary fill. Light orangish brown, compact silty clay, with moderate-frequent small-to-medium, sub-angular stones, moderately sorted; occasional-moderate small manganese flecks, poorly sorted; moderate small chalk bits, poorly sorted; occasional, snail shells.	-	-

TRENCH 23

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
23	NW – SE	54.76	72
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
23	Middle of trench, S side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.32m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.32-0.50m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.50+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1043	Ditch. (10.00m+ x 1.24m+ x n/a) On a E-W orientation. Runs through trenches 23, 24 and 27.				
1045	Ditch. (1.80m+ x 1.20m x 0.15m) Linear in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base. On a NE-SW orientation.	1046	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, compact, chalky sand.		
		1047	Secondary fill. Light blueish grey, firm, silty clay.		



TRENCH 24

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
24	NE - SW	55.28	70
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
24	W end, N side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.24m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.24-0.40m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.40+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1043	Ditch. (10.00m+ x 1.24m x 0.38m) Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base, aligned in an E-W orientation. It also appears in trenches 23 and 27.	1044	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay.		A. bone 8@44g

TRENCH 25

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
25	NW - SE	55.46	61
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
25	NW end, NE side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.30-0.49m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.49+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1050	Paleochannel. (2.52m+ x 1.80m x 0.25m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs in from TT 26 and into TT27.	1048	A light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles <0.10m diameter	-	-



TRENCH 26

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
26	NE - SW	56.26	68
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
26	W end, S side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.30-0.48m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.48+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1050	Paleochannel. (2.39m+ x 1.80m x 0.28m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs into TT25.	1048	A light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles <0.10m diameter	-	-

TRENCH 27

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
27	NE - SW	68.04	74
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
27	W end, N side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.26m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.26-0.42m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.42+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1043	Ditch. (10.00m+ x 1.24m+ x n/a) On a E-W orientation. Runs through trenches 23, 24 and 27.				
1050	Paleochannel. (1.72m+ x 1.80m x 0.30m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs in from TT 25 and into TT28.	1048	A light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles <0.10m diameter	Roman	Pot 3@13g



TRENCH 28

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
28	NW – SE	55.68	76
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
28	SE end, S side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.30-0.60m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.60+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1050	Paleochannel. (6.33m+ x 1.80m x 0.29m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs in from TT 27 and into TT29.	1048	A light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles <0.10m diameter	Roman	Pot 3@13g

TRENCH 29

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
29a	NE – SW	54.86	78
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
29	NE end, W side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.30-0.45m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.45+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
29b	NE – SW	54.81	84
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
29B	Middle of trench, W side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.32m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.32-0.54m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1048	0.54-0.88m	Alluvial layer. Light yellowish brown silt.	
1002	0.88+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1050	Paleochannel. (5.55m+ x 1.80m x 0.33m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs in from TT 28 and into TT 30.	1048	A light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles <0.10m diameter	-	-

TRENCH 30

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
30	NE - SW	54.63	67
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
30	E end, S side	N	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.34m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.34-0.47m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.47+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1038	Gully. (10.00m+ x 0.50m x n/a) Linear in plan. On a N-S orientation. Runs from T 22, where a slot has been excavated.				
1050	Paleochannel. (7.27m+ x 1.80m x 0.27m) Irregular linear in plan. On a NW-SE orientation. Runs in from TT 28.	1048	A light yellow/ brown silty sand with frequent red/orange silty sand lenses, moderate mineralisation inclusions of manganese and iron panning and moderate rounded flint pebbles <0.10m diameter		



TRENCH 31

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
31	NW – SE	55.04	80
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
31	N end, W side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.31-0.50m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.50+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	

TRENCH 32

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
32	N – S	56.25	82
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
32	S end, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay.	
1001	0.31-0.50m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm silty clay.	
1002	0.50+	Natural: Light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, and orange sandy silt lenses.	



APPENDIX 2 – FINDS CONCORDANCE

CONTEXT	CUT	TYPE	TRENCH No	SPOT DATE	POT No	Wgt/g	A. bone No	Wgt/g	Other
1000	None	Top-soil	1				1	17	SF1 Pb Lead seal 1@5g
1000	None	Top-soil	2						Oyster 1@8g
1000	None	Top-soil	8	?L.Med?/16th-18th	1	7			SF2 Cu Alloy Buckle frag 1@5g
1000	None	Top-soil		L18th-20th	1	2			
1000	None	Top-soil	17						SF3 Cu Alloy Roman coin 1@1g, SF4 Cu Alloy fitting 1@23g
1000	None	Top-soil	21						SF5 Cu Alloy Belt fitting 1@6g
1007	1005	Pit	3				39	128	
1014	1013	Pit	11	c EIA-?MIA	21	104			Daub 2@7g
1015	1010 B	Ditch	11	c EIA-MIA	3	5			
1017	1016	Ditch	12						Fe Nail 1@11g
1044	1043	Ditch	24				8	44	
1048	None	Layer	27	Roman	3	13			
Totals					29	131			SF's 5@40g, Fe Nail 1@11g, Daub 2@7g, Oyster 1@8g



APPENDIX 3 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

The pottery from Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk: An assessment report (BAC 078)

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of twenty-nine sherds of pottery (131g) were recovered from four trial trenches as a result of an archaeological evaluation near Turkeyhall Lane. The report firstly sets out a methodology of work, and then goes on to describe the pottery recorded in each trench. This is then followed by a general conclusion, and any recommendations that might be required for further work on the pottery assemblage.

Methodology

The pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight. The principle fabrics from each context have been identified by a process of rapid scanning at x20 vision. These have been allocated fabric codes, based upon those used by Suffolk County Council (Unpub).

Where present, pottery form types have been allocated plain descriptions, for instance plate or dish.

The recorded pottery assemblage can be seen in Appendix 1, and a full list of fabric and abrasion codes can be seen in Appendix 2.

Trench 8

A single small and abraded body sherd (7g) of glazed red earthenware (GRE) was recovered from the top-soil (1000) of Trench 8. The sherd is dated from the 16th



to 18th century, however its fabric style, may suggest that it is dated to the earlier part of this date range.

Trench 11

The larger part of the pottery assemblage was retrieved from two contexts within in Trench 11.

The first of these contexts is Pit fill 1014 which contained a total of twenty-one sherds (104g). These are all hand-made sherds, which although quite fragmentary, display only slight abrasion. Three different fabric types have been identified, containing flint (HMF x6), sand and organics (HMSO x14) as well as grog (HMG x1). The flint based fabric is composed of fully reduced sherds, as well as a small number whose outer surfaces are brown/oxidised. A basic analysis of these sherds, has shown that the amount of flint within them varies between abundant and common. The largest fabric group (HMSO) contains sherds that are hard, sandy and predominantly reduced. The quartz within these sherds is quite dense and the organic voids may be described as being common. A single rim fragment represents the remains of a jar that exhibits an almost upright rim, which is flat and impressed.

The combination of fabrics (as well as the single jar rim) within this fill, indicates a date range of between the early and middle Iron Age. However, the combination of both fabric and form data from the assemblage, suggests the group may possibly be dated to the earlier part of this range.

The second context is a ditch fill (1015) which contained three slightly abraded but very small sherds (5g). One of these is a body sherd in fabric HMF and the other two are part of a jar rim in fabric HMS. All of the sherds are reduced, and although the jar rim sherds are fragmentary, they appear to be in the flat rim style.

This small group is dated from the early to middle Iron Age.



Trench 13

The top-soil associated with Trench 13 contained a very small fragment (2g) of blue/white transfer printed ware (TPW). This represents the remains of either a plate or platter, and is dated from the late 18th to 20th century.

Trench 27

Layer 1048 contained three slightly abraded and small sherds of pottery (13g). These sherds are all part of the same vessel in fabric GMG, which can only generally be dated to the Roman period. Nevertheless, the style of these joining sherds, indicate that they may be part of a dish, which would then suggest that they are dated from the early 2nd century onwards.

Conclusion

There are hints of activity dated to the Roman period in Trench 27 (by the presence of pottery in Layer 1048), as well as to the post-medieval period, by single sherds recovered from the top-soil (1000) in Trenches 8 and 13. However, it is the pottery dated from the early to middle Iron Age (located in Trench 11), that forms the main focus of activity on the site.

This assemblage, although quite fragmentary, clearly represents the waste of some form of limited rural domestic activity. The group may be of some local importance, despite not being within the historic core of Bacton, as there have been few late Bronze/Iron Age finds in the area, and most of these (like BAC 051: a copper alloy LBA razor), have been recorded as a result of the portable antiquities scheme.

Recommendations for further work

The pottery has been identified and described to the required level of analysis, it is therefore recommended that no further work on the assemblage will be required. However, should a further stage of archaeological intervention take place on the site and finds are recovered, then reference to this current assemblage should be undertaken.



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Appendix 2: Fabric and abrasion codes

Pottery

HMF	Hand-made flint tempered ware
HMS	Hand-made quartz based ware
HMG	Hand-made grog and sand based ware
HMSO	Hand-made sand and organic tempered ware
GMG	Micaceous sandy grey ware
GRE	Glazed red earthenware
TPW	Transfer printed ware

Abrasion

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



The daub from Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk: An assessment report (BAC 078)

Andy Fawcett

Two small fragments of daub (7g) were recorded within Pit fill 1014 in Trench 11. The fragments show only slight abrasion and are coloured buff to grey. They have a hard sandy feel, and contain abundant ill-sorted chalk, alongside quartz sand and rare organic voids. Both of the fragments exhibit partial flat/irregular surfaces, however neither of the fragments display impressions, such as rod marks.

Although the two fragments are accompanied by pottery that is dated from the early to middle Iron Age, it is not possible to say whether these pieces represent the remains of freestanding or structural walling, an oven or even a kiln.



BAC078, P1319
Land to the east of Turkeyhall Lane, BACTON, Suffolk
The faunal remains and molluscs
by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration
Services for Britannia Archaeology. October 2020.

THE ANIMAL BONE (Appendix3, Table 1)
Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, the information was recorded directly into an appendix in this report.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 189g of bone, consisting of 48 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by species, NISP, feature type and trench in Table 1. Remains were recovered from top-soil, one pit and a ditch fill. No ceramics were found with the animal bone, but finds from this site range from Iron-Age and Roman to Post-medieval and modern.

The assemblage is in a fair condition, although heavily fragmented from butchering from wear. Erosion was seen on some surfaces, suggesting adverse soil conditions, which contributed to the fragility of the bone assemblage. Some iron-rich sediments were seen on bone surfaces. No gnawing or butchering was seen, but this may be affected by the generally poor state of the remains.



Species range and modifications and other observations

Three species were positively identified in the assemblage, which is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 1.

Cattle were recovered from two deposits, with a lower molar and premolar in the Pit fill 1007 and two phalanges (proximal and intermediate) from the Ditch fill 1044.

Sheep/goat were identified from the Ditch fill 1044 with a femur shaft.

Equid were represented by a lower molar from the Top-soil 1000 in Trench 1; this tooth is worn indicating a mature animal, the tooth is also very small, suggesting either a small donkey or possibly a Shetland Pony.

Ctxt	Type	Trench	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
1000	Top-soil	1	Undated	1	17g	Equid	1
1007	Pit	3	Undated	39	128g	Cattle	3
						Mammal	36
1044	Ditch	24	Undated	8	44g	Cattle	2
						Sheep/goat	1
						Mammal	6

Table 1. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage of uncertain date and in fairly poor condition. The cattle and sheep/goat remains suggest meat waste. The small equid is of a size that suggests a very small pony and perhaps remains of a pet, but residual remains of a working mule of a Roman date is possible.

Recommendations for further work

If further excavations are carried out at this site, it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving from any bone rich features to maximise the recovery of small



bones and teeth which will add to the dietary and husbandry evidence at this site. Otherwise, no further work is recommended.

THE MOLLUSC ASSEMBLAGE (Appendix 3, Table 2)

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife. Information was recorded directly into an appendix with this report.

The assemblage

A total of 8g of shell, consisting of a single element, was recovered from this excavation, which is quantified by feature type in Table 2 by feature, species and NISP. The shell was recovered from top-soil, which produced finds ranging in date from Roman to modern.

Context	Trench	Type	Period	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP
1000	2	Top-soil	Undated	1	8g		1			Oyster	1

Table 2. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

Species and observations

The remains in the mollusc assemblage are from the common marine oyster, *Ostrea edulis*, an abundant species in coastal areas and shallow waters. The shell is in good condition, but it did not show any cuts from the butchering process, but this does not rule out use for food. Traces of marine sponge are present, attesting to its collection at a coastal site rather than from farmed stock.



Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage that consists of the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets. The oysters suggests some variety to the diet at this site.

Recommendations for further work

Sufficient recording has been made and no further work is required on this assemblage.

Bibliography (for bone/shell reports)

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Winder, J.M. 2011. *Oyster shells from archaeological sites. A brief guide to basic processing and recording*.

Appendixes 1 and 2

1. Summary catalogue of the animal bone
2. Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Appendix 1

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from BAC078

Listed in context order.

A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Ctxt	Type	Trench	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Count	Butchering	Comments
1000	Top-soil	1	Undated	1	17g	Equid	1	1			Lower molar			Very small equid, small donkey or possibly Shetland Pony
1007	Pit	3	Undated	39	128g	Cattle	3	1			Lower molar and premolar and fragment of mandible			
						Mammal	36			Fragments			Eroded surfaces	
1044	Ditch	24	Undated	8	44g	Cattle	2		1		Proximal phalange, intermediate phalange	1		
						Sheep/goat	1	1		Femur fragments				
						Mammal	6			Fragments			Iron-rich sediments	

Appendix 2. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from BAC078

Context	Trench	Type	Period	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Frag	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Comments	
1000	2	Top-soil	Undated	1	8g		1			Oyster	1		1	1	1				1					Iron-rich sediments

BAC078 Land to the east of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk

By Rebecca Sillwood

Metalwork Assessment

Introduction

Six metal finds were recovered from the site; this breaks down as four of copper alloy, one of lead, and one of iron.

The metalwork was mainly recovered from the topsoil (1000) of various trenches. Only a single iron nail was recovered from a stratified context.

Two unusual objects were recovered from this site, both are only tentatively identified and dated, and neither have afforded the author any parallels.

Methodology

The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. This data can be found within an Excel spreadsheet which is provided separately to this report and will be available as part of the archive.

Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital calipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.

The Assemblage

The earliest find the site (trench 17) produced was a copper alloy Roman coin (SF3) which was a radiate type, probably of the Emperor Tetricus and dating to between c. AD270-273.

One of the unusual finds was of copper alloy and tentatively dated to the medieval period (SF4). The piece seems likely to be a mount or similar and may have slight traces of red enamel visible on the front. It is, however, broken, and no parallels have been recorded for this object. This piece also came from trench 17.



Small Find 4 (Above).

A second, but highly distinctive copper alloy object, was also recovered from the site (SF5), from trench 21. It was possibly a belt fitting or mount, although no apparent means of attachment can be seen with the naked eye. The piece is in the shape of two drinking horns with their associated fittings to the tops, placed end to end to form a sinuous S-shape. The colour of the metal implies a post-medieval date, though, of course, drinking horns are thought of as an Anglo-Saxon or Viking object. An early date does not seem likely for this piece.



Small Find 5 (Above).

The remaining finds included a copper alloy buckle which was a fragment from an Artois-style openwork shoe buckle (SF2). This piece can be dated to between the c. 1720s-1790s (Whitehead, 1996, 107, no. 688) and came from trench 8. A lead cloth seal was also recovered from the topsoil (SF1), this time from trench 1. The piece

has imprints of fabric weave on both sides and some remaining decoration in the form of a possible rosette with the letter R next to it. This may be an official seal, given the possible pattern, but without more information it is not possible to state which monarch's reign this piece may belong to.

Finally, an iron nail was recovered from ditch fill (1017) in trench 12. This piece cannot be closely dated as iron nails are a ubiquitous find throughout multiple periods.

Statement of Potential

This is a small assemblage of metalwork; however, it has some objects of interest. The two pieces which are clearly not common objects may simply be objects of dress or perhaps the heavier piece was a fitting for a box or similar.

As this is an evaluation it may be that further work will be recommended for the site, and if this is the case, then further research could be carried out on these objects, as the limits of time and scope are currently exhausted for the current phase of work. The other pieces from the site are more readily identifiable and datable, and as such, have little potential for any further research.

Recommendations for Further Work

Photography of the uncertain objects and illustration within this report is necessary to enable other researchers to form their own conclusions.

Other than the above, the assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is necessary.

Bibliography

Reece, R. 2000. *Identifying Roman Coins*. Spink

Whitehead, R. 1996. *Buckles 1250-1800*. Greenlight Publishing

SF No.	Context	Trench	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	Phase	Reference
1	1000		Lead	1	4.6	Cloth seal	Post-medieval	one part of two-part seal, oval disc with projecting broken tab, and nub of second disc attachment; one side has a worn ?rosette pattern with a possible letter R next to it; fabric impressions on both sides	H25 D17.5 T3.2	17th-18thc.		Topsoil	
2	1000		Copper alloy	1	3.8	Buckle	Post-medieval	fragment of rectangular Artois-style shoe buckle frame, rounded corner section; openwork; with a circular perforation in the corner, and geometric slots fitted along the edges	L>36.5 W>22	c.1720s-1790s		Topsoil	Whitehead, 1996, 107, no. 688
3	1000		Copper alloy	1	1.4	Coin	Roman	radiate type: Obverse: emperor facing right, quite worn, but crown visible; Reverse: standing figure, and VG to the right, could be Victoria, but unclear, possibly Tetricus I	D14.5	c.270-273		Topsoil	Reece, 2000, 29, nos. 25 & 41
4	1000		Copper alloy	1	24.2	?Mount	?Medieval	incomplete heavy cast piece with slightly hollow reverse; rectangular with one broken end, other end has rounded corners; the central portion is raised with crimped cells around the edge, with slight trace of red enamel; thickens towards the broken end	L>47.6 W27			Topsoil	
5	1000		Copper alloy	1	5.4	?Mount/Fitting	?Post-medieval	curving S-shaped solid piece possibly formed in the shape of end to end ?drinking horns with decorative fittings at their tops; no means of attachment visible	L35 W6.8 T5			Topsoil	
	1017		Iron	1	10.6	Nail	Unknown	rounded oval head	H55			Ditch 1016	

Assessment of Sample

TURKEYHALL LANE BACTON

On behalf of Britannia Archaeology Ltd

By Matt Law PhD ACIfA

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Assessment of Sample

TURKEYHALL LANE BACTON

Client: Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Author: M Law

Doc Ref: LP2255E-EAR-v13.1

Site Code: BAC078

Date: November 20

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

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Table I- Biological Remains

1. Introduction and Methods

- 1.1. One sample taken during archaeological work at land to the east of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk was presented for assessment. The sample comprised 10 litres of sediment, and was processed using a Siraf-style flotation tank by Miriam Weinbren of L - P : Archaeology. The washover (flot) of each sample was caught on a 250µm mesh sieve, and the heavy fraction (residue) was retained on a 1mm mesh.
- 1.2. The residue was weighed and air dried, then sorted into fractions using a nest of sieves (4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 500µm, 250µm) before being scanned under a low power microscope. The flot was weighed and scanned wet, before being air dried and scanned again. Assessment of biological remains was carried out by Dr Matt Law of L - P : Archaeology. Biological remains were identified under a low power microscope using a reference collection.
- 1.3. Molluscan nomenclature follows Anderson and Rowson (2020). Ecological information about mollusc species is derived from Evans (1972), Kerney and Cameron (1979), Kerney (1999), and Davies (2008).

3. Statement of Potential and Recommendations

3.1.The sample does not make a significant contribution to understanding the site or feature, as too few remains of any category were recovered.

3.2.No further work is recommended, and the material need not be retained.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1. Estimated abundance of items present in the samples are presented in TABLE 1.

2.2. There are few biological remains in the sample, although those that are present are well preserved. Modern roots and rootlets make up a large proportion of the flot, raising the possibility that many smaller biological remains will be recent intrusions. There is a single apparently recent, intrusive mollusc shell in the sample, following the criteria in Law (2020).

2.3. Charcoal is present as low quantities of small (4-20mm) fragments only, and is likely to be chance inclusion.

2.4. Snail shells are present in very low numbers. The low number of snails present does not allow for any reliable ecological interpretation, although it may be noted that *Trochulus hispidus* is found in a wide range of shaded to open, and usually damp, habitats; *Vertigo pygmaea* favours open habitats; and *Cecilioides acicula* is a subterranean species and highly likely to be intrusive in this sample.

Context Number	1014	
Sample Number	1	
Context Description	Pit fill	
Provisional Date	?EIA -MIA	
Sample Volume (L.)	10	
	Flot	Residue
Weight after processing (g)	7	462
% modern roots	90	
Estimated proportion 'fresh' : 'worn' shells	1:5	
CHARCOAL	+	+
SNAILS		
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	3	
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	1	
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	1	

Table 1 – Biological remains from the sample. + = <10 items

SOURCES CONSULTED

- ANDERSON, R. & ROWSON, B., 2020. *Annotated list of the non-marine Mollusca of Britain and Ireland*. London: The Conchological Society of Britain and Ireland.
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- EVANS, J.G., 1972. *Land Snails in Archaeology*. London: Seminar.
- KERNEY, M.P., 1999. *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*. Colchester: Harley Books.
- KERNEY, M.P. & CAMERON, R.A.D., 1979. *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*. London: Collins.
- LAW, M., 2020. 'Thinking about variable preservation in land snail assemblages'. *Archaeo + Malacology Newsletter*, (33), pp.7-9.



APPENDIX 4 – COMPLIANCE - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Cocksedge Building Contractors Ltd. The archaeological works are required as a condition of application DC/18/00723; an application for 51 new homes, provision for public open space and associated infrastructure at Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk (605915/267471) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Stewart, G. 19th February 2020) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating 960m x 1.80m of trenching comprising 32 30.00m x 1.80m trenches. A further 180m x 1.80m of trenching is held in contingency should these be required. The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

Please note: This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation **only**; this document alone will **not** result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.



Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Trial Trench Evaluation

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located to the north east of Turkeyhall Lane, directly north of North Close, south of Clay Lane and within the northern bounds of Bacton, Suffolk. The site is currently two cultivated fields.

2.1 Site Geology

The bedrock geology is recorded as Crag Group - Sand. These sand, gravels, silts and clays were formed approximately 2.588 to 1.806 million years ago in the Pliocene Era (BSG, 2020).

The Superficial geology is recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These Superficial Deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (U) (BSG, 2020).



Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Trial Trench Evaluation

3.2 *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*

Policy HB14

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.



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 2019). The relevant local development framework is the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*.

3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG June 2019)*

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 desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.



the forty freemen. By 1086 the lordship had passed to a Norman named Walter the Deacon, however, the settlement still contained forty free man as well as eight villagers, thirteen smallholders and one slave. This population made Bacton a very large settlement for the time with an unusual number of free men.

A medieval artefact scatter (BAC 021), including fragments of lava quern and pottery sherds, was found in a drainage trench opposite the medieval Church of St Mary (BAC 014) c.560m west of the site. The church itself is Grade I listed and mainly dated 14th – 15th century. Old Manor Cottage, Grade II listed 13th century timber-framed aisled hall with later alterations, is located c.640m west of the site (BAC 030). Partial remains of a rectangular medieval moat have been identified c.770m southeast of the site (COT 008), and medieval metal artefacts have been found c.780m southeast of the site (COT 032).

4.5 *Post-medieval and Modern*

Immediately adjacent to the west side of the site is the Grade II listed Turkey Hall, a timber-framed and plastered 2-cell end-chimney structure, built c. 1600-1630 (DSF5658). A watching brief c.880m west of the site revealed post-medieval pits and a scatter of pottery sherds (BAC 038). The majority of the remaining post-medieval records refer to 19th century farmsteads present within the 1km search radius of the site, the closest of which is Cotton Farm located c.550m southeast of the site (COT 048).

4.6 *Archaeological Potential*

Given the above records the site has a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods. There is a **low** potential for prehistoric finds and features.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2 and 3).

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity is limited within the search area. Enclosures containing roundhouses have been identified at the site of a Roman Villa c.920m west of the site as well as Iron Age coins (WYV 010). In addition, Iron Age metalwork finds were found c.780m southeast of the site (COT 032).

4.2 Roman

The most significant Roman record in the search area is that of a Roman Villa located c.920m west of the site (WYV 010). The site of the villa has been identified through geophysical survey and a dense concentration of finds including wall plaster and tiles. In addition, Roman finds have previously been identified by the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the vicinity of the development site.

4.3 Saxon

No direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was returned in the HER search area, however, the modern settlement likely has its roots in this period. Bacton was located in the Saxon hundred of Hartismere and is recorded in Domesday (1086AD) as *Bachetuna*, the etymology being a portmanteau derived from Old English *Bacca* (person's name) and *tūn* (farmstead or settlement) (Mills, 2003).

4.4 Medieval

At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, the lordship of Bacton was held by Leofwin the noble of Bacton and forty free men. The over lordship was held by Harold and



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Stewart, G. 2020) states that the evaluation should aim to:

- 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 *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014*, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2019 (SCCAS)*.

This will comprise of 960m x 1.80m trenching in a grid array across area threatened by development, with up to an additional 180m x 1.80m of trenching held in contingency.

All aspects of the trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.



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).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *e.g.* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This will be achieved by excavating trenches laid out in a systematic grid array across the site, totalling 960m x 1.80m trenching, with up to an additional 180m x 1.80m of trenching held in contingency.

The evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with the SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2019) as well as with Cifa and Historic England guidance documents.

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).

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, complex or unexpected archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS 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 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 in addition to the known gas pipeline 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.

Overburden 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 surfaces.

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 will 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 (see specialist list) will scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.



7.10 Burials

Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However, in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

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 and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 450, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. 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.



7.5 *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, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% 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 planning archaeologist.



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. 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 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, SCCAS and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

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

7.16 *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:



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 an acceptable timeframe.

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



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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.



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.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS (one copy and a .pdf copy). 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 ESRI or 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. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Provision has been made for a summary in the annual PSIAH roundup if positive results are drawn from the evaluation.



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, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2019).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and 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).

Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole.



10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with 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 will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

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.

Provision for security/barrier fencing will be made where necessary.

10.2 COVID-19

Due to the current COVID-19 epidemic a robust SOP is in place included within the sites RA. Britannia will closely monitor and adhere to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) outlined by the Construction Leadership Council and Prospect.



Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Trial Trench Evaluation

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be 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 Project 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 planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist immediately.



12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is scheduled to begin in September 2020, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take 10 days with 3 members of staff onsite. 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 SCCAS Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process. A monitoring visit will be booked with SCCAS prior to works commencing on site.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS will be given a minimum of 10 days' written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring prior to the commencement of work. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.



12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Trial Trench Evaluation

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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

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



imaging and traditional illustrations onto the photogrammetric canvas. Hugh specialises in photogrammetric modelling and traditional pen and ink illustration.

Post-Ex Supervisor/Osteologist 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 in 2019 took on a new role as a post-excavation supervisor. She has over 4 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 has also undertaken work as an osteologist working at the HS2 site at Euston Station, where she undertook osteological assessments of some of the 1000s of skeletons excavated from the post-medieval cemetery of St James' Gardens. Louisa's research interests focus on human osteology and burial archaeology from all periods, with a particular interest in palaeopathology and medical treatments throughout history.

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



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.

Junior Supervisor Eva M. Gonzalez-Suarez BA, MA, PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Barcelona, BA History
University of Barcelona, MA in Medieval Cultures

Experience: Eva joined Britannia as a Junior Supervisor in 2019 and has fifteen years' commercial archaeology experience. She has worked in Spain and the UK, starting when she was still an undergraduate. While studying History, she specialized in European Late Antiquity, Latin and Palaeography, which led to a Master's degree in Medieval Cultures, with a final dissertation in St Patrick and the Celtic Culture in the British Isles. Since living in the UK, she has worked in several projects around the country, from Wales to Yorkshire, until relocating to East Anglia. Her main areas of interests are Celtic Culture and Late Antiquity in the British Isles (reason why she moved to the UK).

Graphics Officer Hugh Gatt BA (Hons), MSc

Qualifications: Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, B.Des - Games (2010-13)
Cardiff University, BA Archaeology (2014-17)
University of York, MSc Digital Heritage (2018-19)

Experience: Hugh joined Britannia as a Graphics Officer in 2019 as a recent graduate from the University of York. Prior to his studies in Britain, he was a commercial artist working in Australia, specialising in digital media. During his studies, he specialised in British Prehistory, focusing on the British Neolithic, which is what inspired him to move to the UK. Additionally, he has been working extensively with incorporating digital 3d graphics with traditional illustration, culminating in a final dissertation on Improving the fidelity and interpretive impact of photogrammetric models, involving the application of detailed surface



area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.

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

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

Experience: Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 22 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) MCIFA**

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

Experience: Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 14 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.



Land off Back Road, Middleton, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Trial Trench Evaluation

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



APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
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:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) Dr Steph Leach (Independent) Louisa Cunningham (Britannia Archaeology Ltd)
Environmental:	Matt Law (LP Archaeology)
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)



Land off Back Road, Middleton, Suffolk
Written Scheme of Investigation
Trial Trench Evaluation

APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236

APPENDIX 5 – OASIS SHEET

11/12/2020

OASIS FORM - Print view

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: britanni1-402151

Project details

Project name	Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Archaeological trial trench evaluation
Project dates	Start: 29-09-2020 End: 12-10-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1319 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BAC 078 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PALAEOCHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD WEIGHT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BACTON Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk
 Postcode IP14 4LT
 Study area 36345 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 605915 267471 51.877594720416 1.786640268516 51 52 39 N 001 47 11 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 53.89m Max: 54.62m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Dan McConnell
 Project director/manager Dan McConnell
 Project supervisor Dan McConnell
 Type of sponsor/funding body developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Cocksedge Building Contractors Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Physical Archive ID BAC 078
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "other"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Digital Archive ID BAC 078
 Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Paper Archive ID BAC 078
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land to the East of Turkeyhall Lane, Bacton, Suffolk

11/12/2020

OASIS FORM - Print view

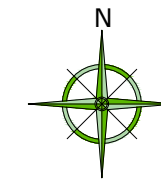
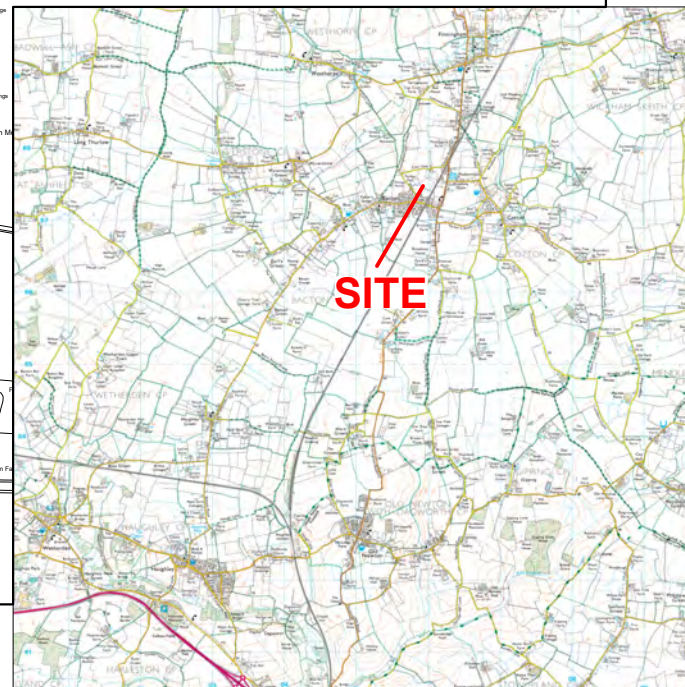
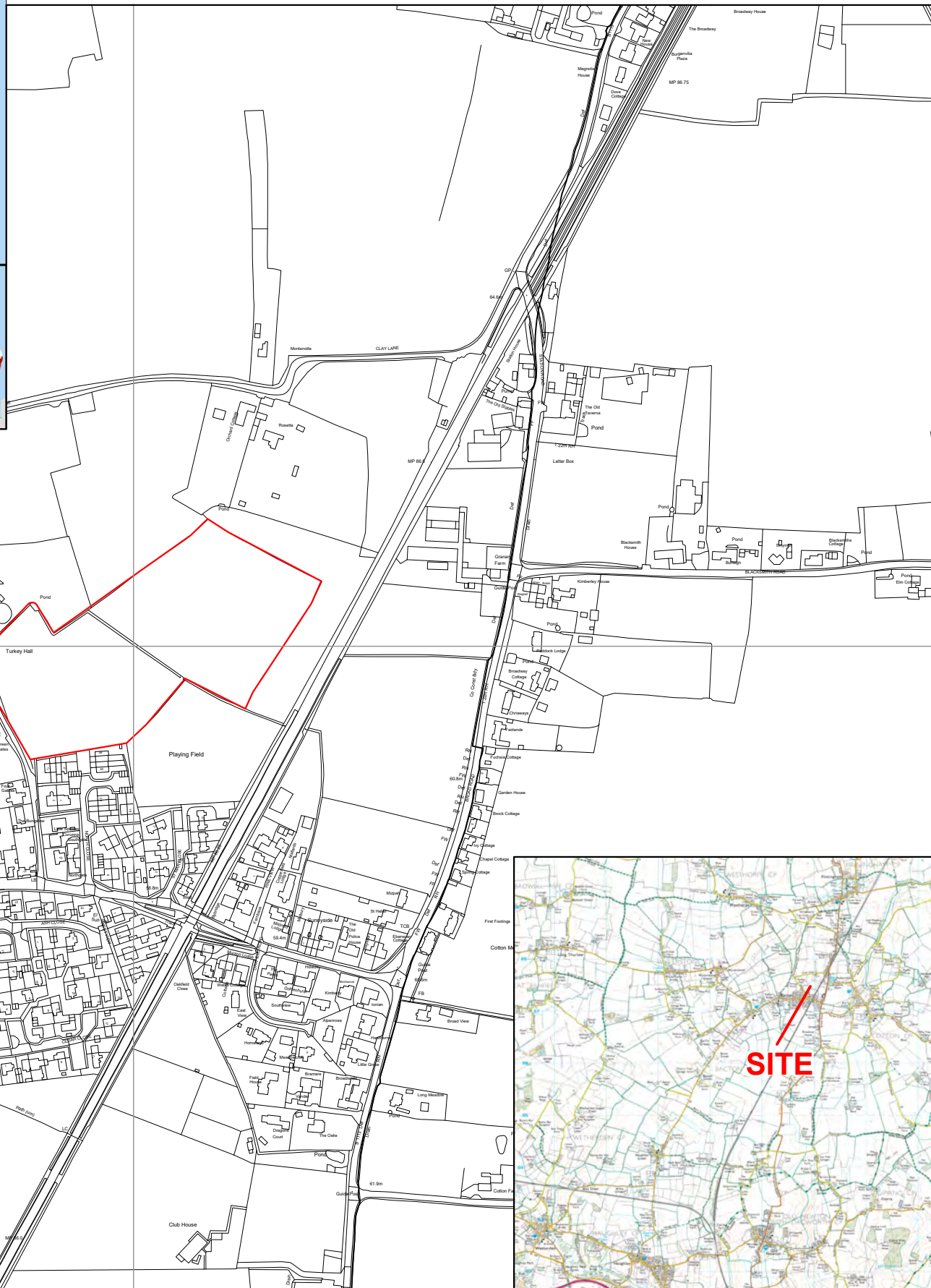
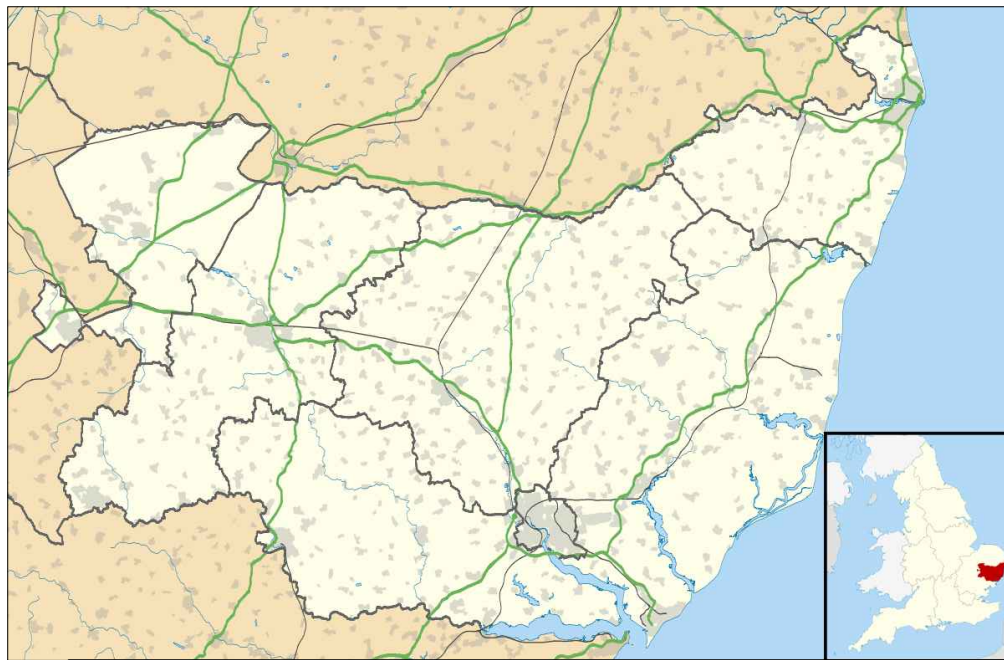
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Author(s)/Editor(s) Cunningham, L.
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Entered on 12 November 2020

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Site Boundary

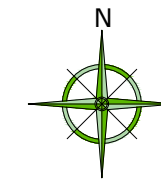
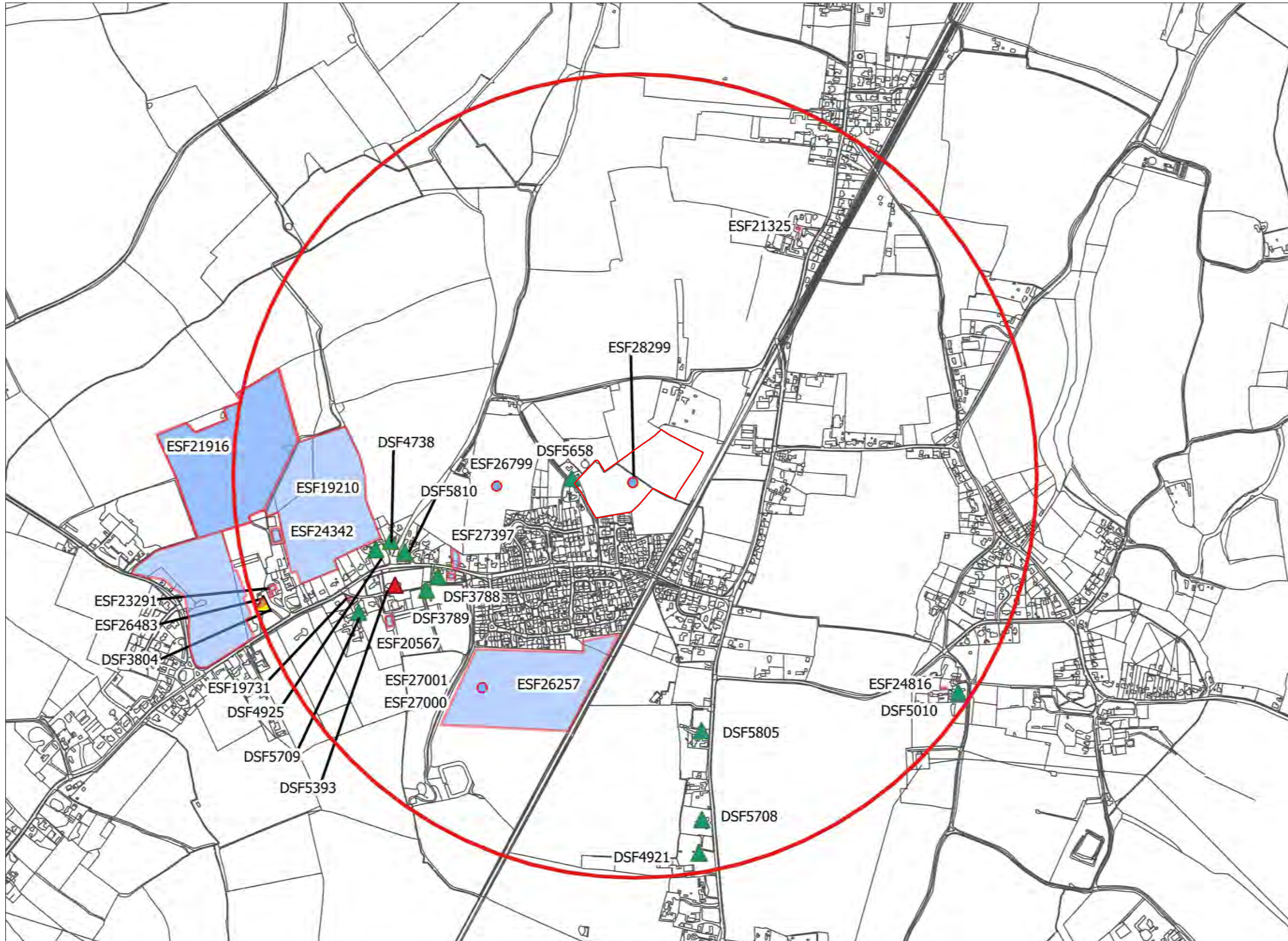
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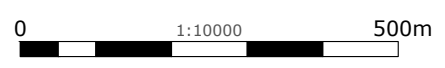
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BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020			
DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM & HG	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	1

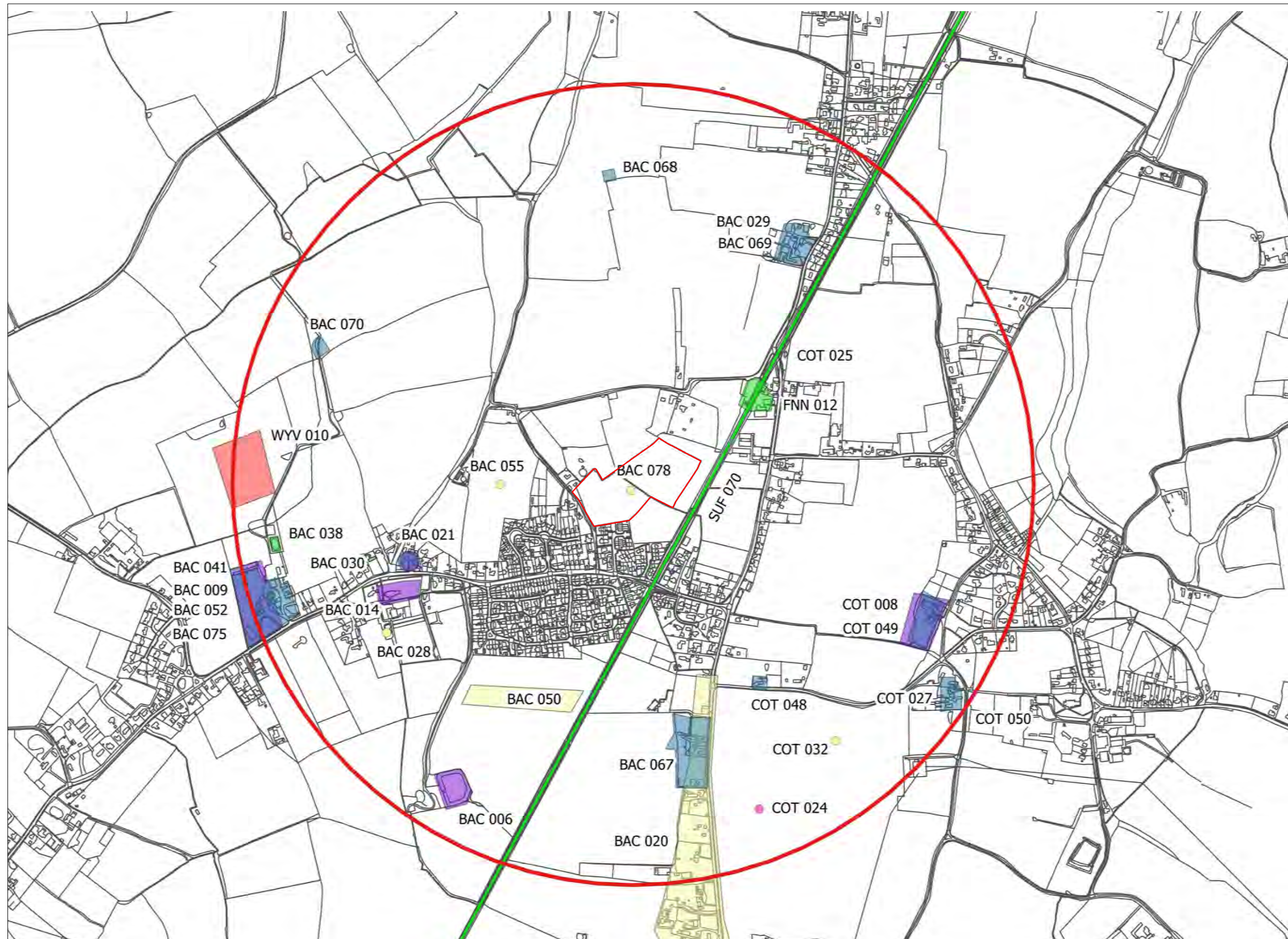
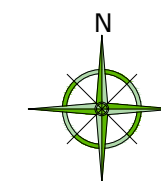
















- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event
- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II*
- ▲ Grade II

NGR:	605915 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - EVENTS AND LISTED BUILDINGS		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM & HG	FIGURE:	2
APPROVED:	MB		

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-  HER Search Area
-  Site Boundary
-  Undated Record
-  Multi-period 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

NGR: 605915 267471 REF: R1276

PROJECT: LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT: COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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

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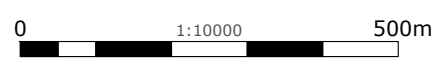
DATE: OCT 2020 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM & HG

APPROVED: MB

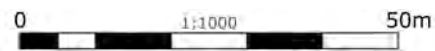
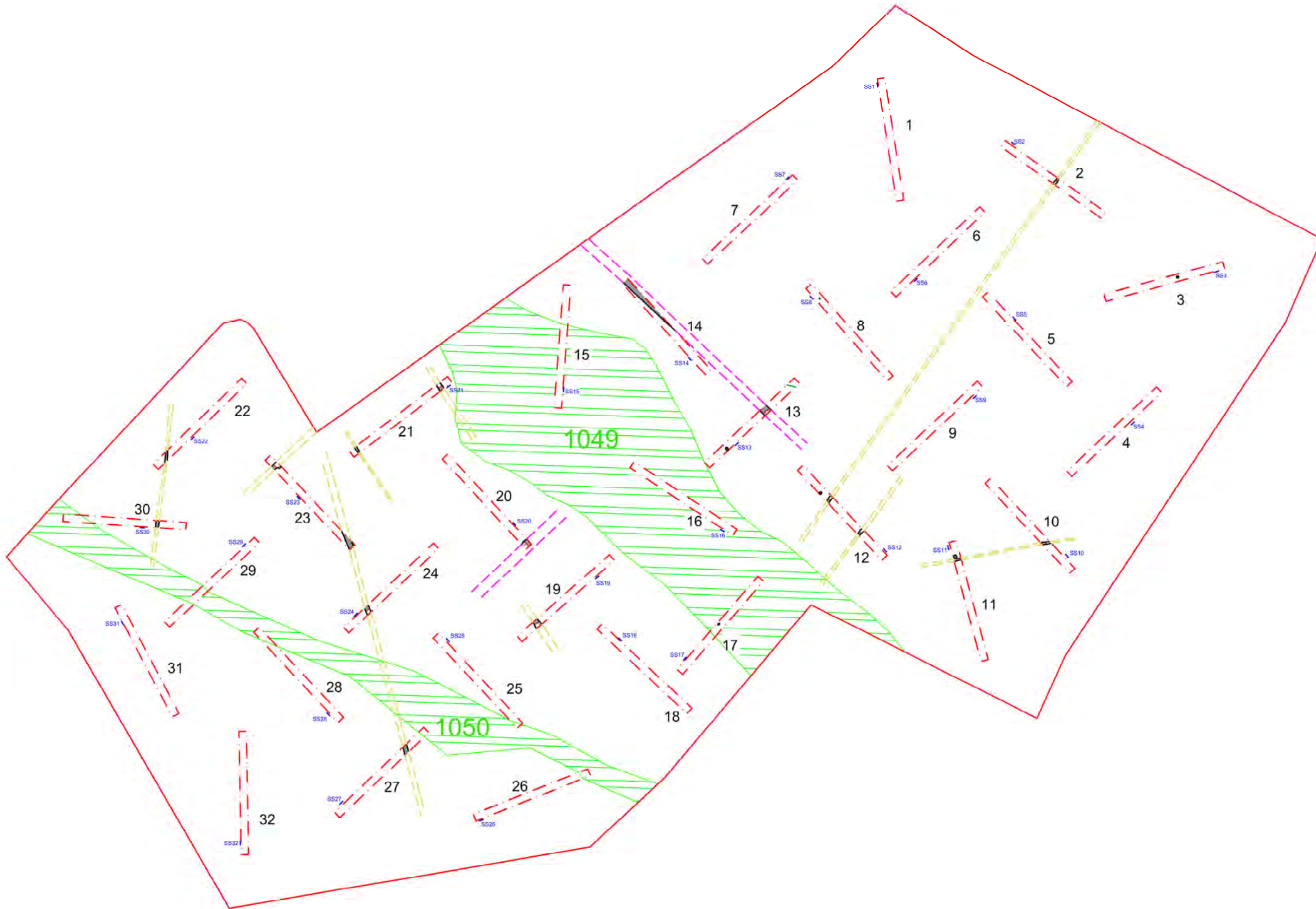
FIGURE: 3

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-  Site Boundary
-  Trench
-  Sample Section
-  Excavated Feature
-  Palaeochannel
-  Projected Feature
-  Post-Med Ditch Projection



WORK:	60591S 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP27 3PY		
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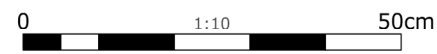
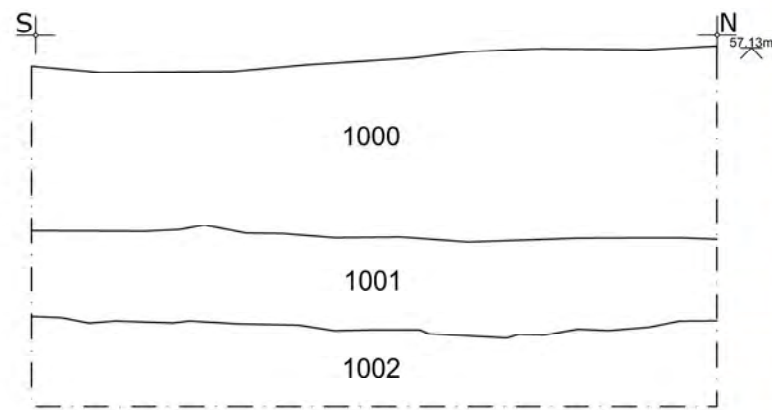
DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
REVISION:	HG	FIGURE:	4		
APPROVED:	DPM				



- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Sample Section
- Excavated Feature
- Palaeochannel
- Projected Feature
- Post-Med Ditch Projection

(GR: 60591S 267471	(REF: R1276
PROJECT: LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN OVER GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS	
CLIENT: COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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DATE: OCT 2020	PLOT: A3
DRAWN: DPM	VERSION: 1
APPROVED: MB	5

TT1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1







DP1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW W

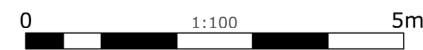
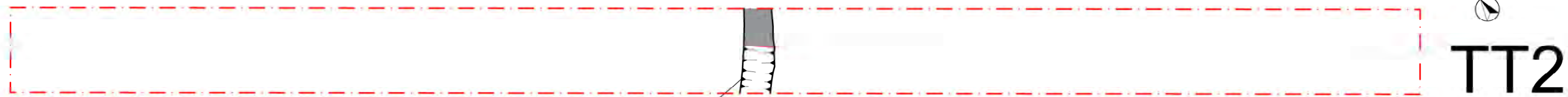


DP2 - TRIAL TRENCH 1 - VIEW N

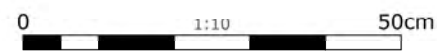
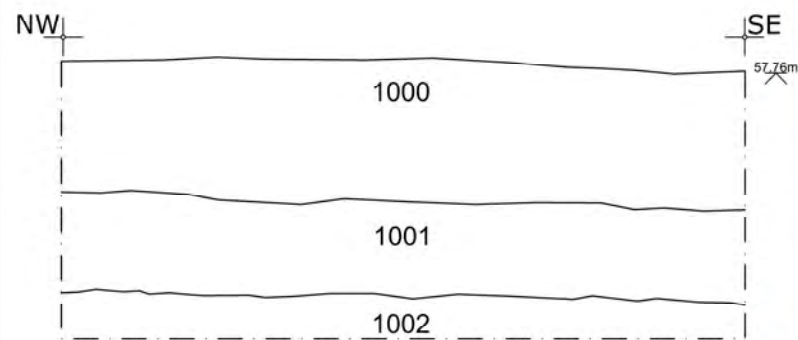


-  Trench
-  Sample Section
-  Section Line
-  Excavated Feature

SS2



TT2 - SAMPLE SECTION 2



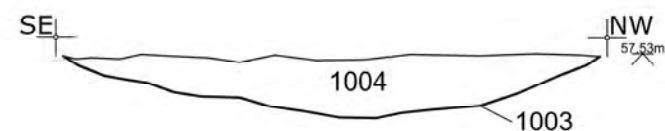
DP3 - SAMPLE SECTION 2 - VIEW NE



DP5 - TRIAL TRENCH 2 - VIEW NW



TT2 - DITCH 1003



DP4 - DITCH 1003 - VIEW SW



NGR: 605915 267471 REF: R1276

PROJECT: LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TT1 AND TT2 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD


 UNIT 4
 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
 ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
 BURY ST EDMUNDS
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DATE: OCT 2020 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

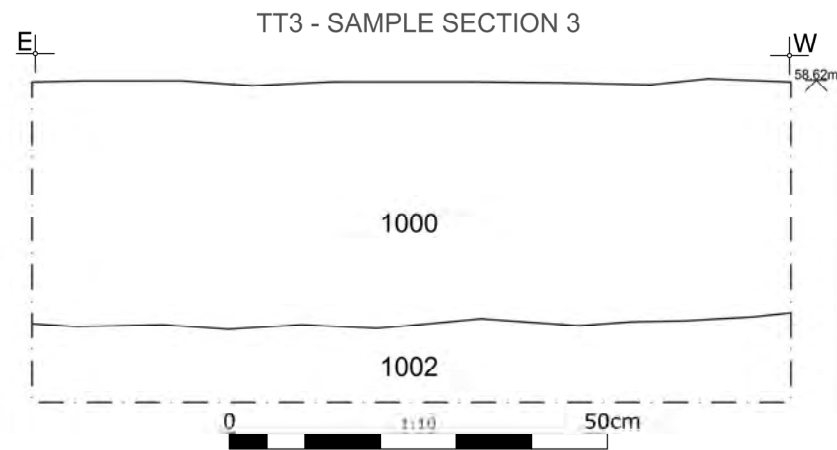
AUTHOR: HG FIGURE: 6

APPROVED: DPM

TT3



SS3



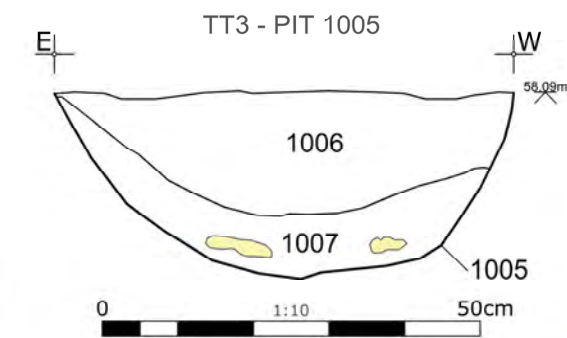
DP6 - SAMPLE SECTION 3 - VIEW S



DP8 - TRIAL TRENCH 3 - VIEW W



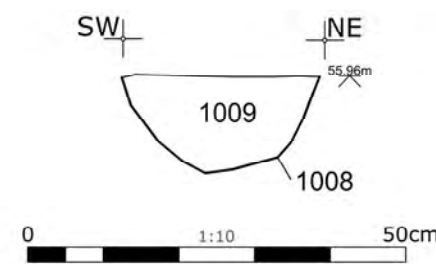
- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Bone



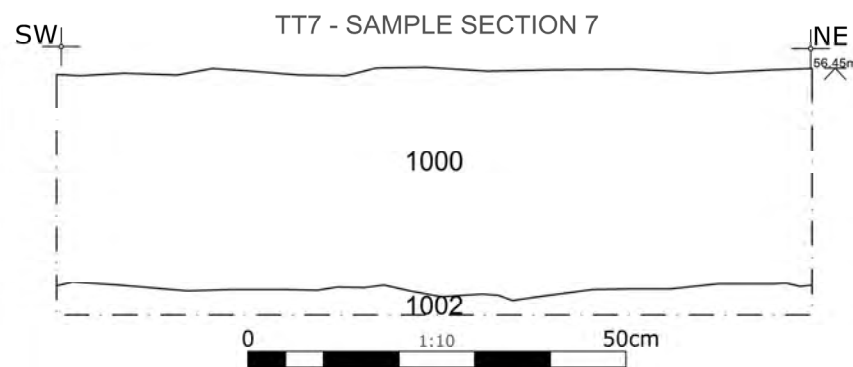
DP7 - PIT 1005 - VIEW S



TT8 - POST HOLE 1008



DP17 - POST HOLE 1008 - VIEW SE



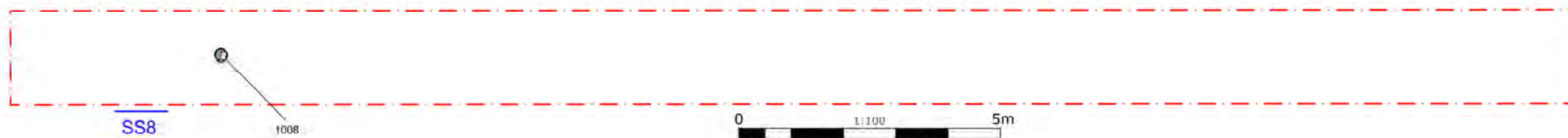
DP15 - SAMPLE SECTION 7 - VIEW NW



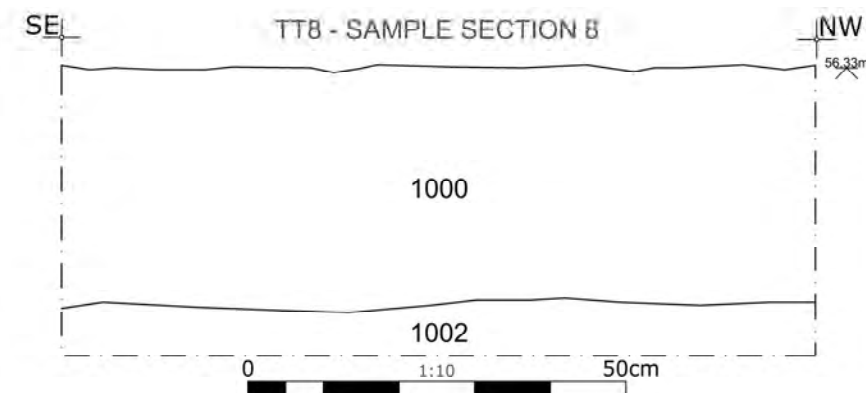
DP16 - TRIAL TRENCH 7 - VIEW SW



TT8



SS8



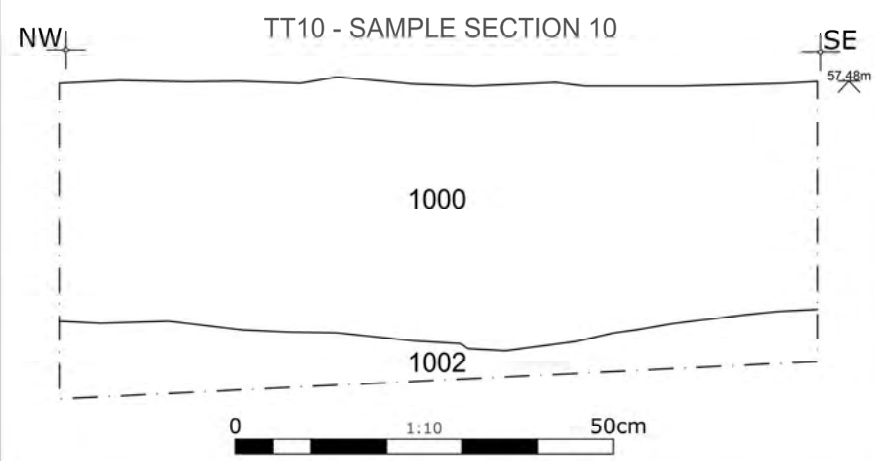
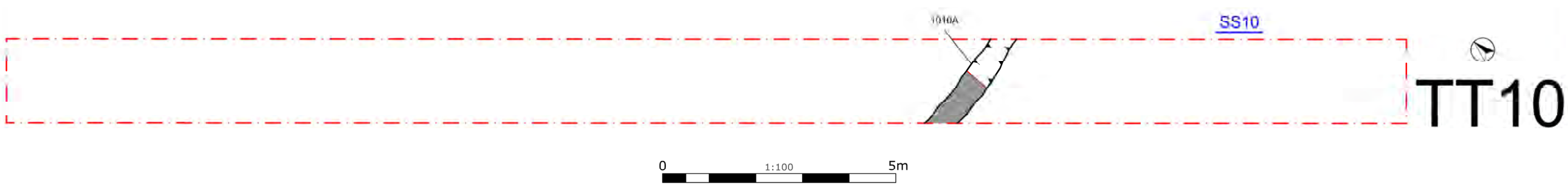
DP18 - SAMPLE SECTION 8 - VIEW SW



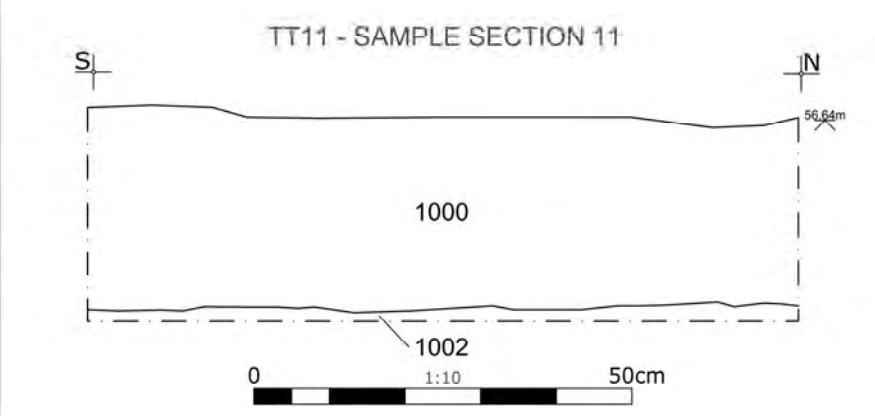
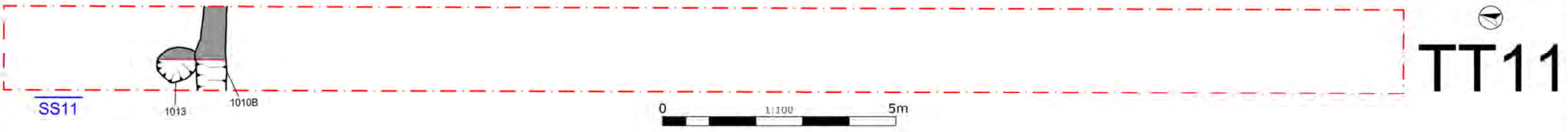
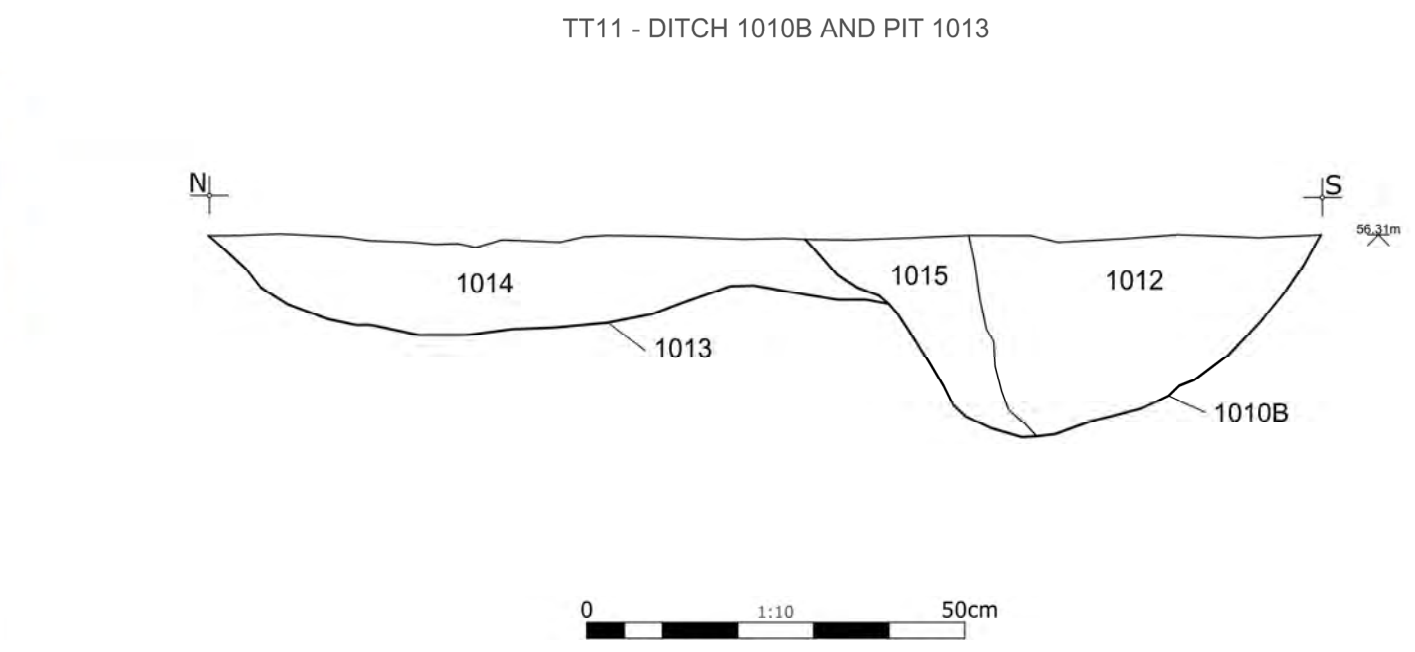
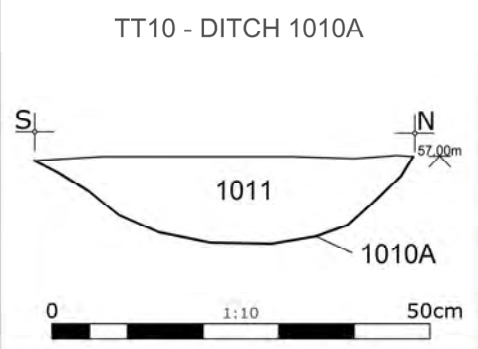
DP19 - TRIAL TRENCH 8 - VIEW SE



NR:	60591S 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT3, TT7 AND TT8 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS 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 W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020			
DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	7
APPROVED:	DPM		
			VERSION: 1



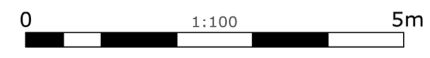
- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature



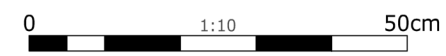
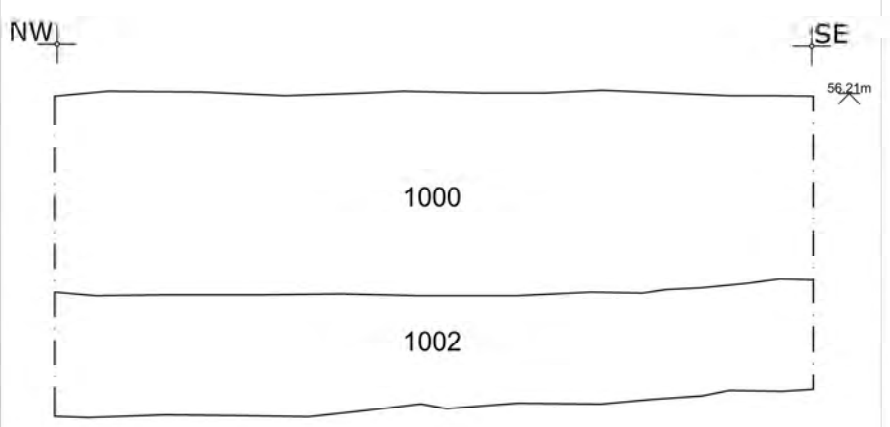
GRID: 60591S 267471	REF: R1276	
PROJECT: LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TT10 AND TT11 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020		
DATE: OCT 2020	FLUT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: HG	FIGURE: 8	
APPROVED: DPM		



TT12



TT12 - SAMPLE SECTION 12



DP31 - SAMPLE SECTION 12 - VIEW NE

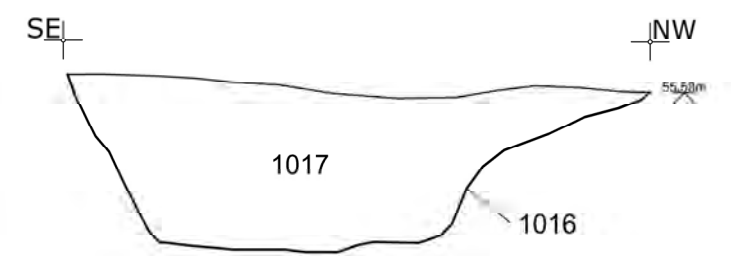


DP32 - TRIAL TRENCH 12 - VIEW NW

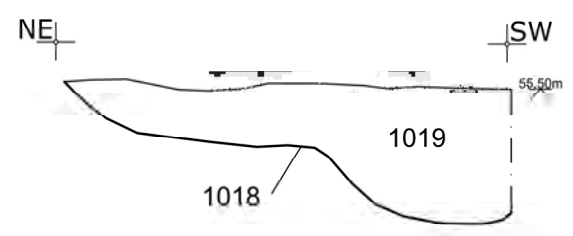


- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature

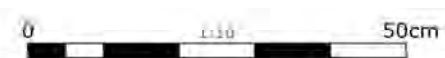
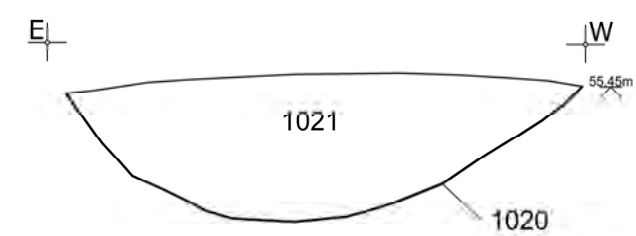
TT12 - DITCH 1016



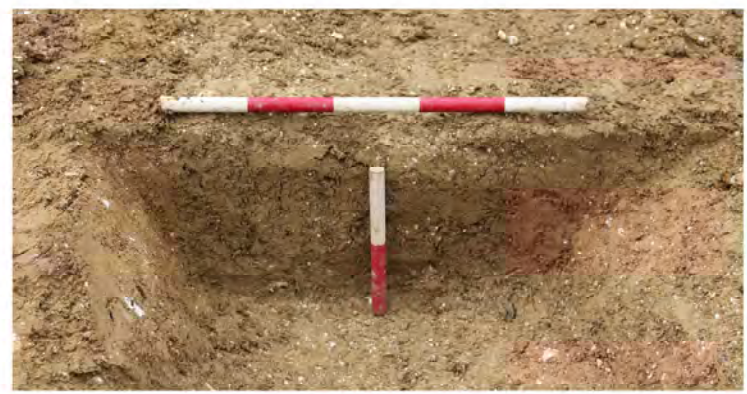
TT12 - DITCH 1016



TT12 - DITCH 1016



DP28 - DITCH 1016 - VIEW NE



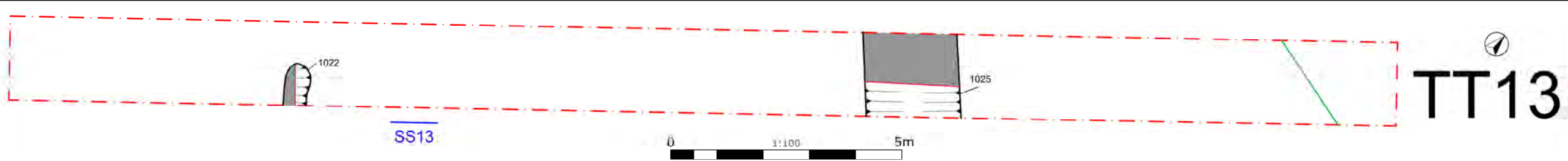
DP29 - PIT 1018 - VIEW SE



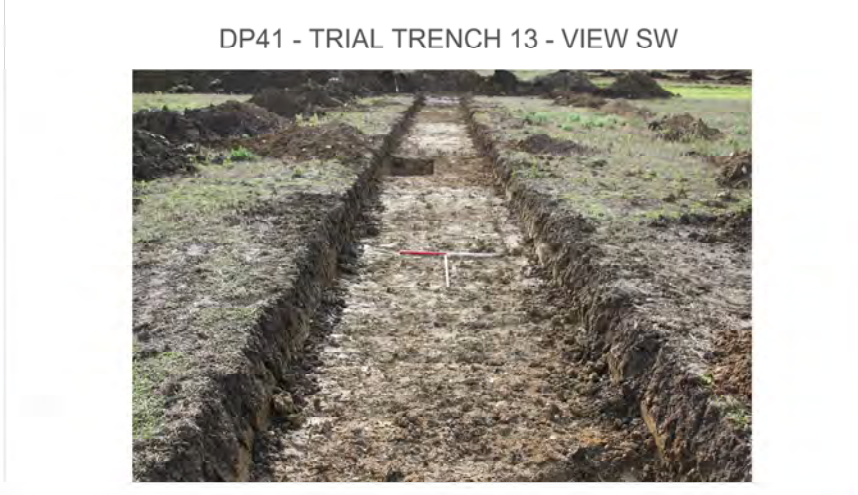
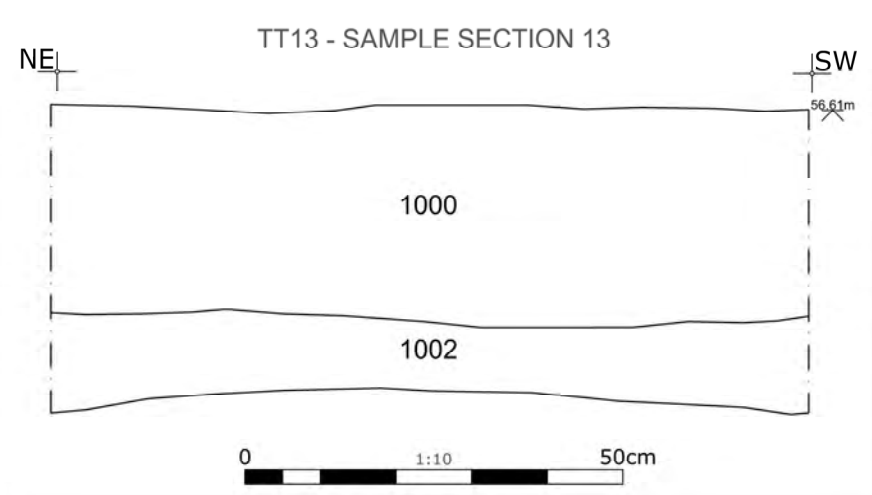
DP30 - DITCH 1020 - VIEW S



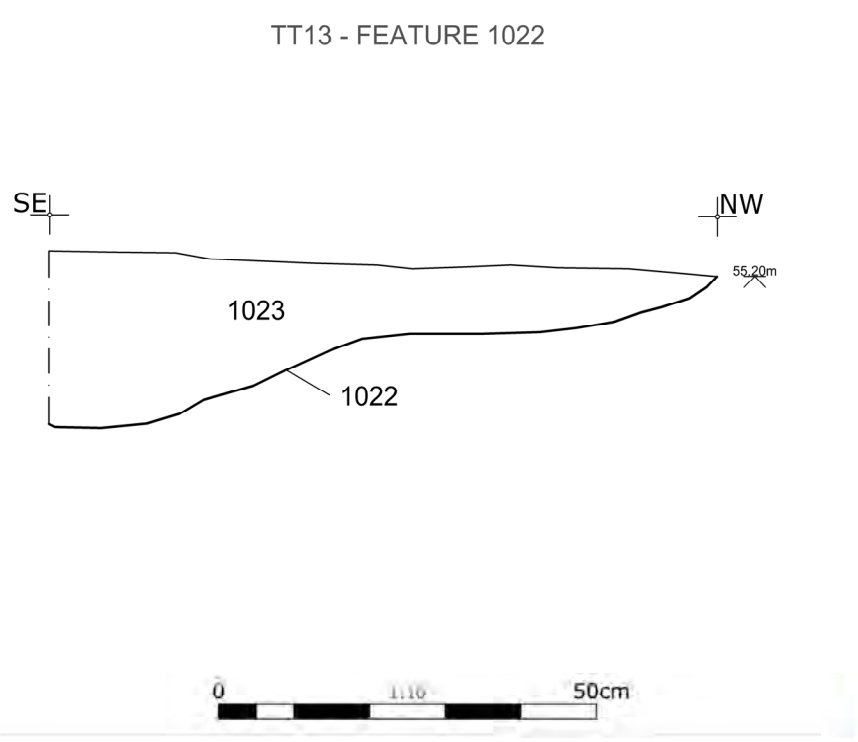
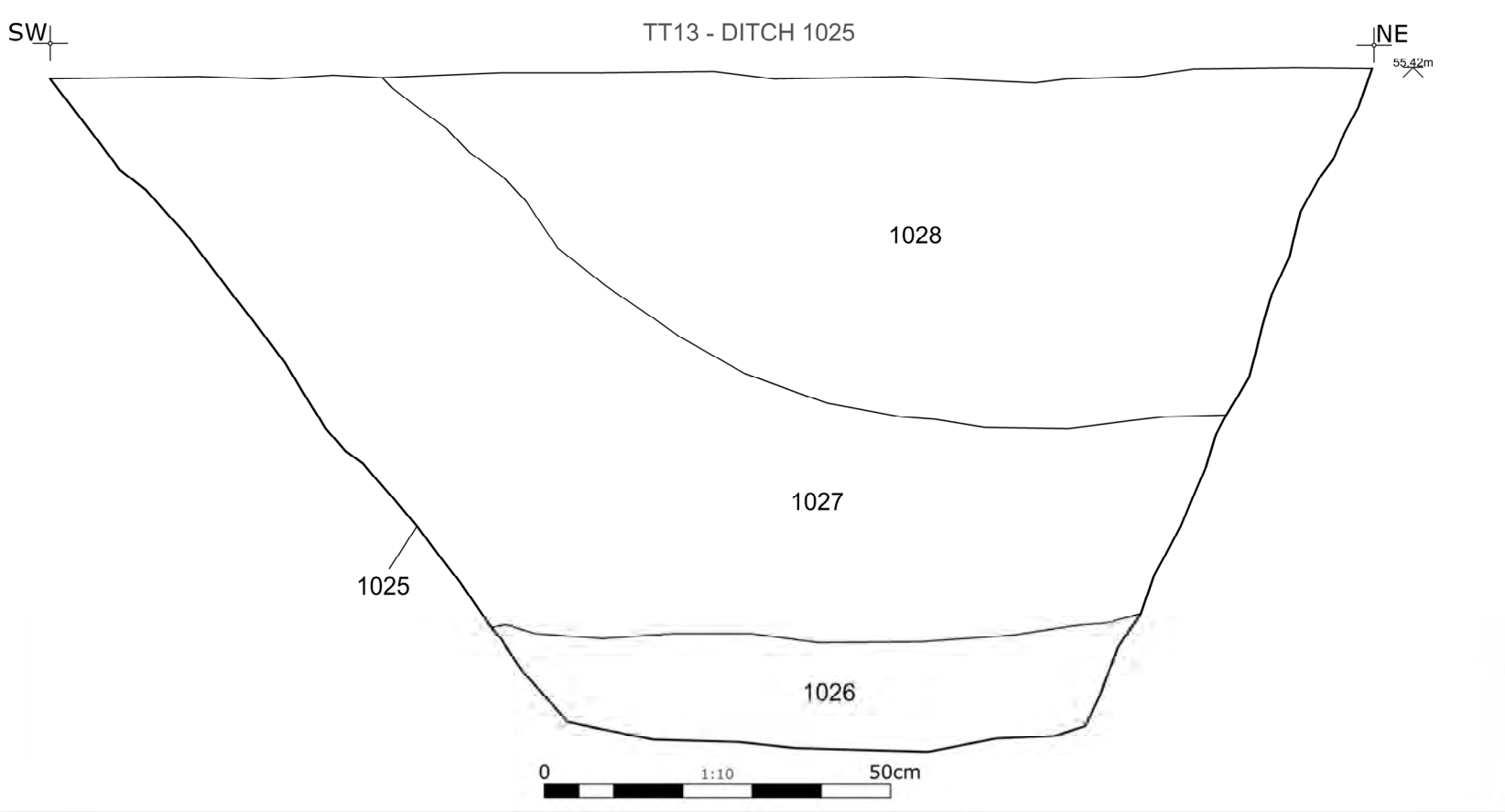
REF:	6059LS 267471	REF:	RL276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DISCIPLINE:	TT12 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	LOCKEDGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020			
DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	9
APPROVED:	DPM		



TT13

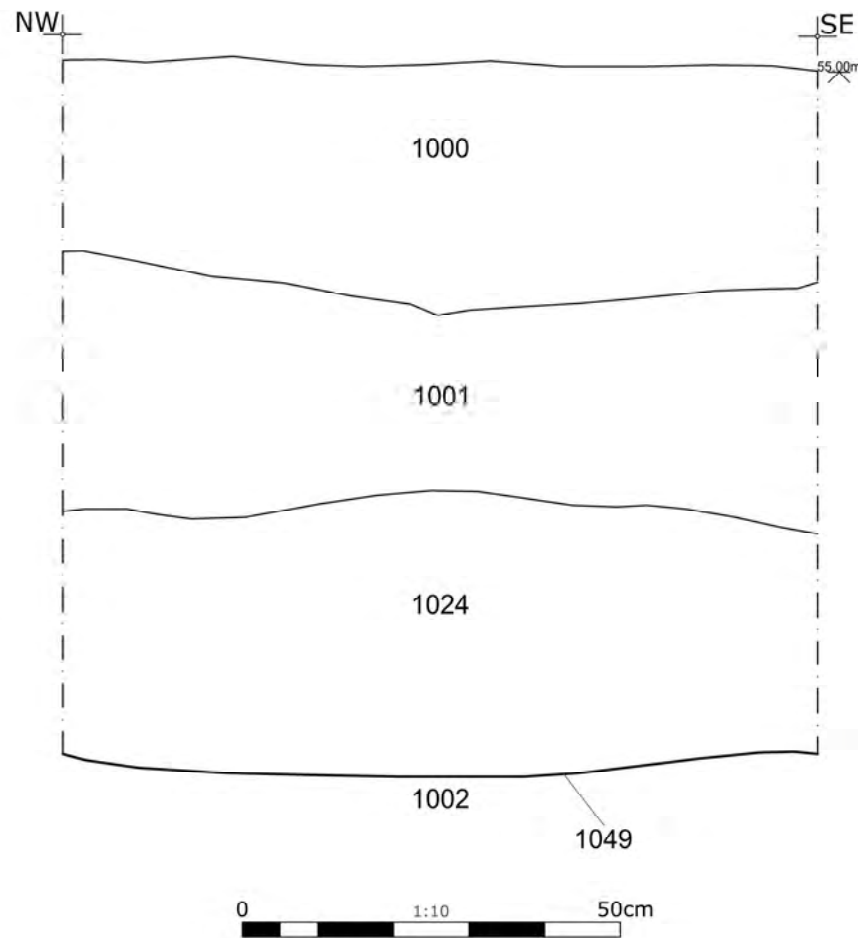


- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Modern Feature



NO:	605915 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BUNTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT13 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
<p>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</p>  <p>UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH</p> <p>T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020</p>			
DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1	AUTHOR:	HG
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	10

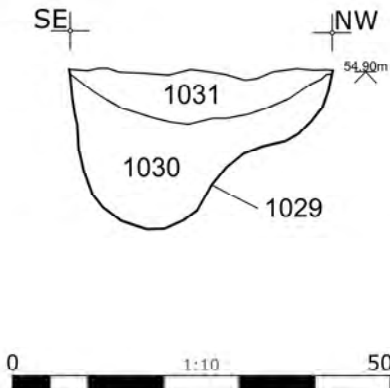
TT15 - SAMPLE SECTION 15



DP37 - TRIAL TRENCH 15 - VIEW SE



TT17 - POST HOLE 1029



DP38 - SAMPLE SECTION 15 - VIEW NE

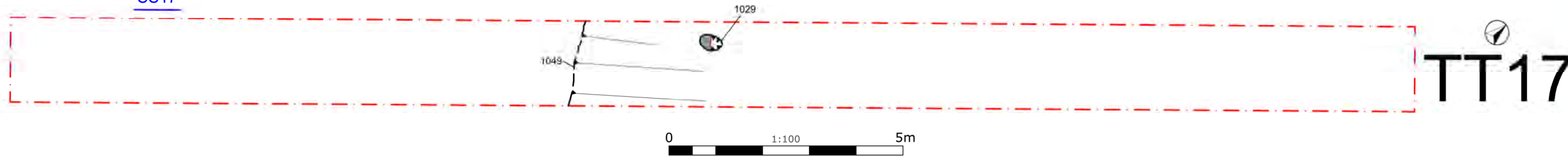


DP44 - POST HOLE 1029 - VIEW NE

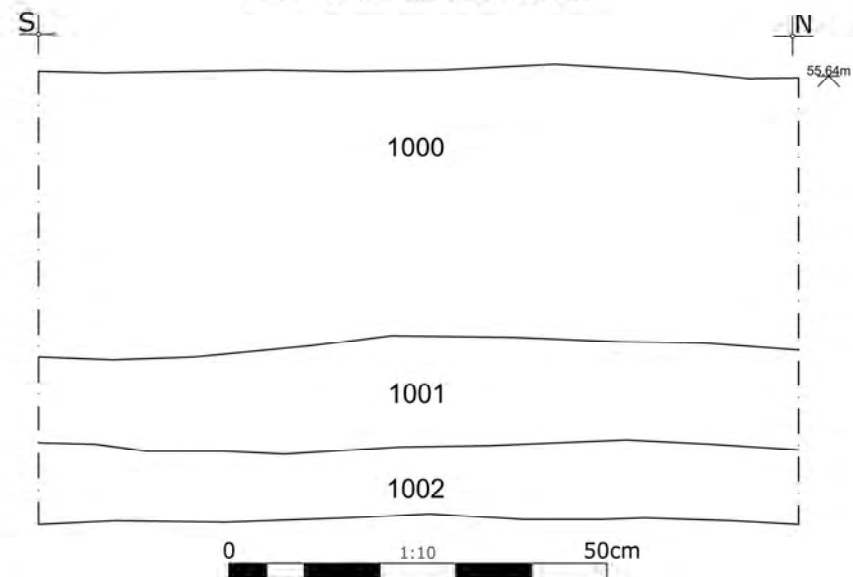


- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature

SS17



TT17 - SAMPLE SECTION 17



DP43 - SAMPLE SECTION 17 - VIEW SE



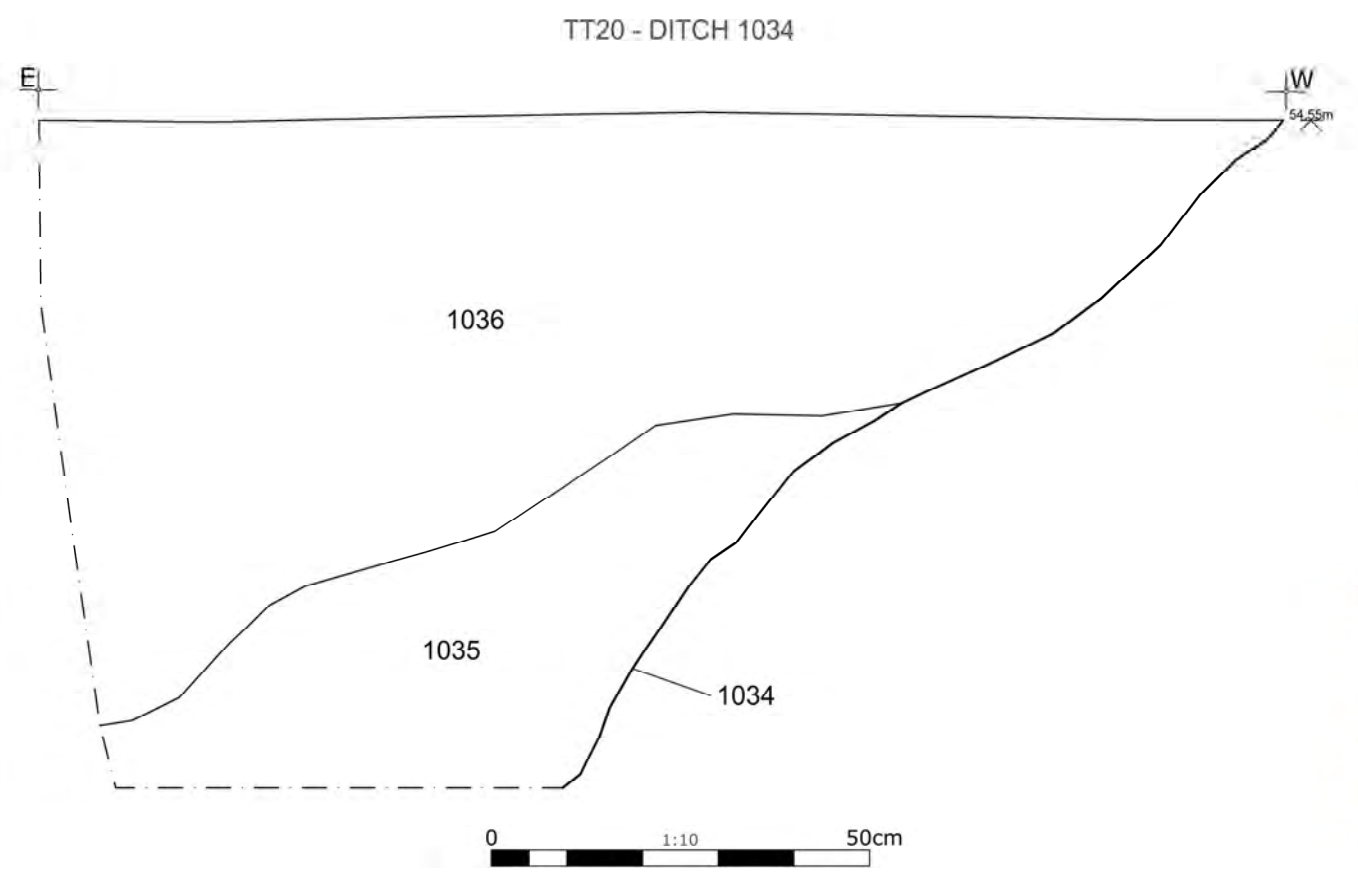
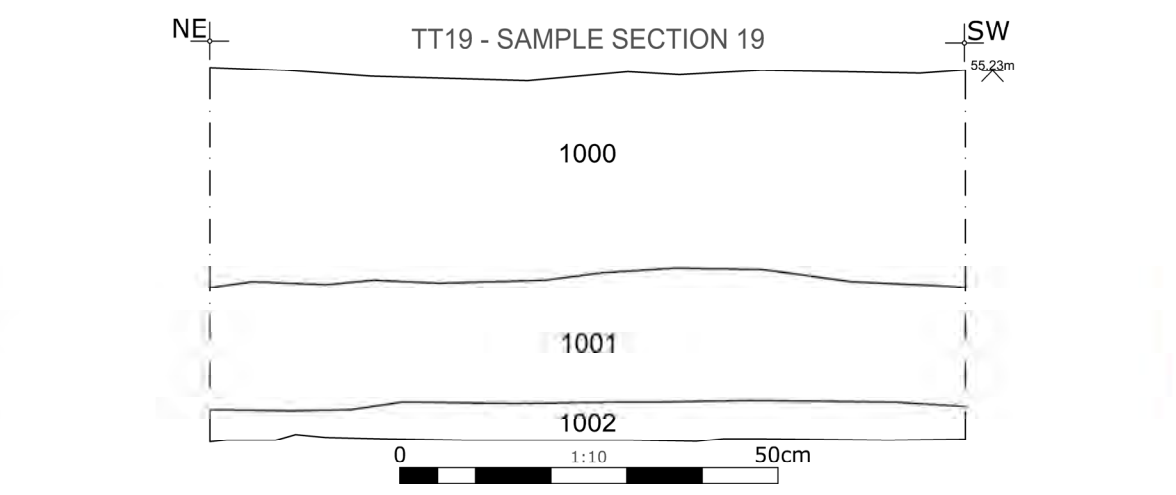
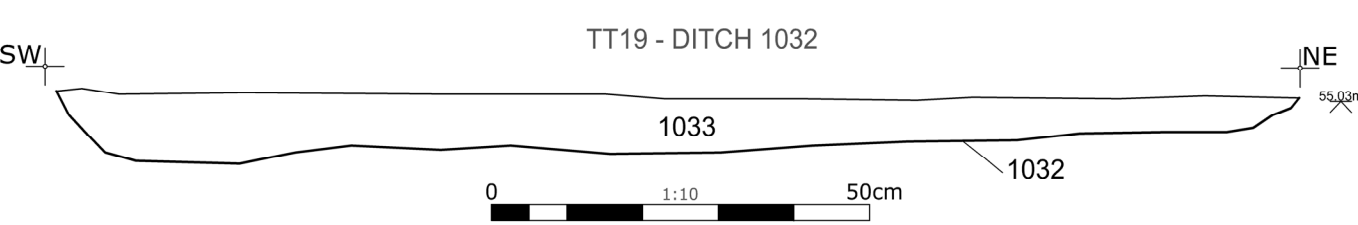
DP45 - TRIAL TRENCH 17 - VIEW SW



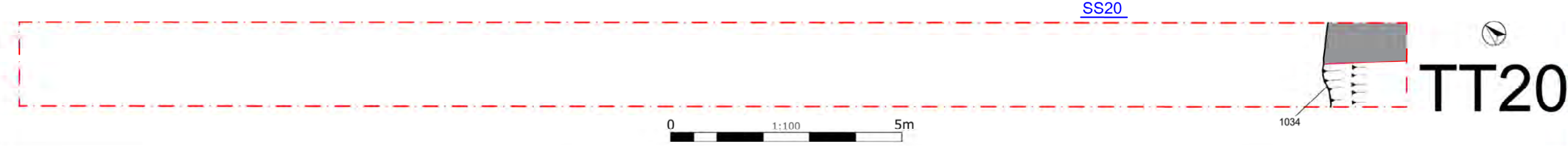
NR:	60591S 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT15 AND TT17 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020			
DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	2		
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	11
APPROVED:	DPA		



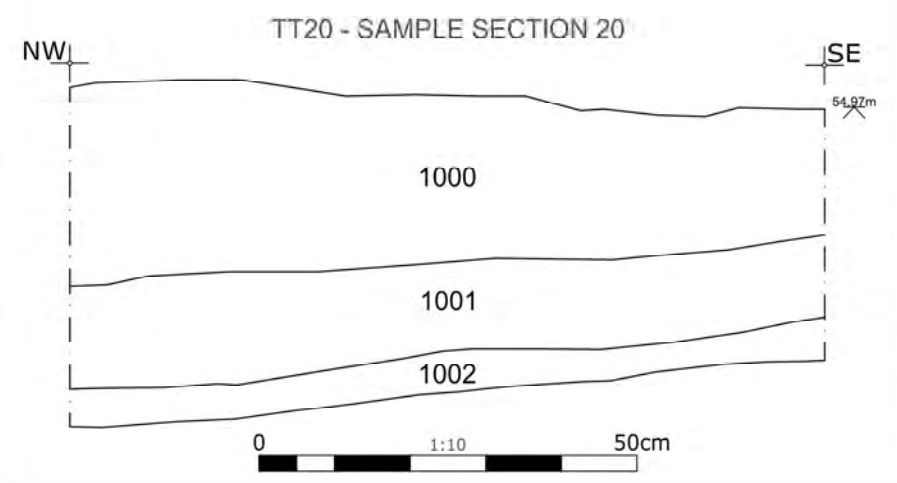
TT19



- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature



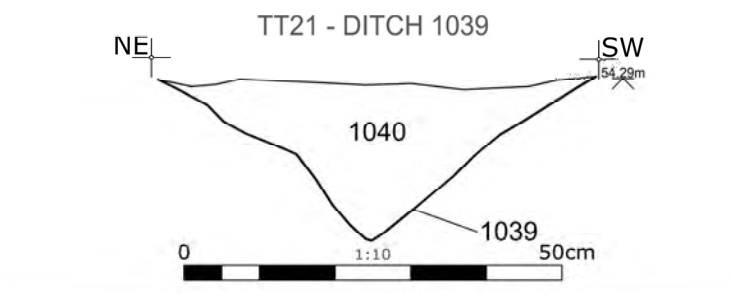
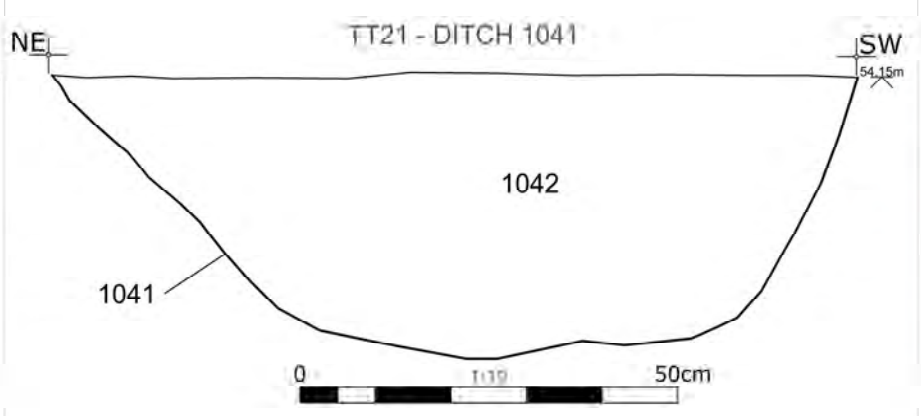
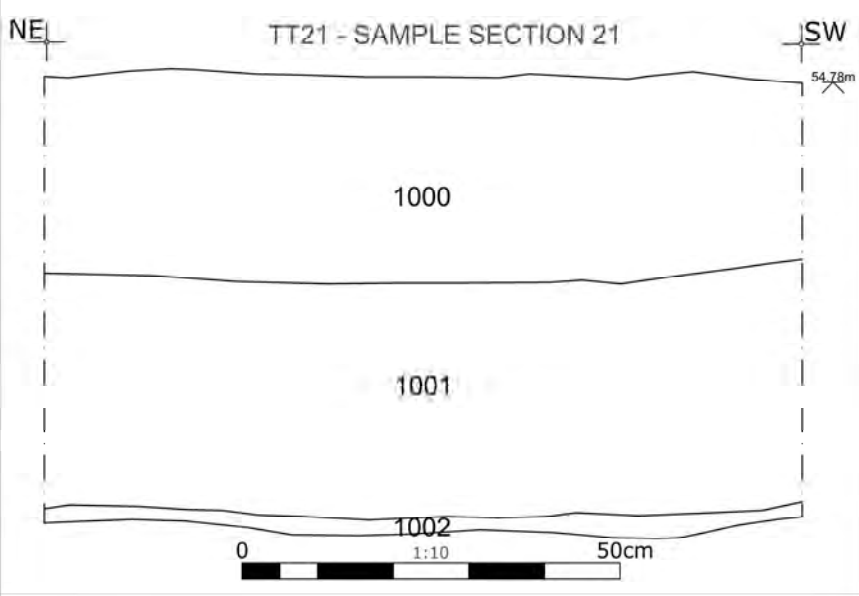
TT20



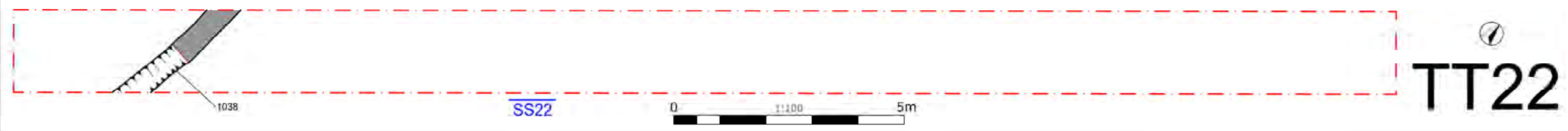
GRID: 60591S 267471	REF: R1276	
PROJECT: LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TT19 AND TT20 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020		
DATE: OCT 2020	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: HG	FIGURE: 12	
APPROVED: DPM		



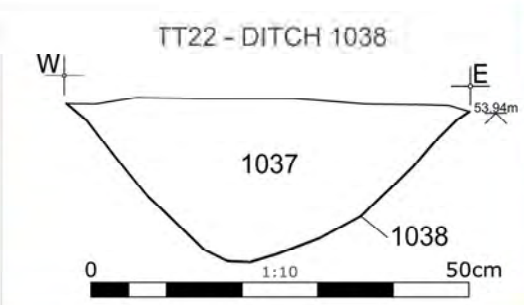
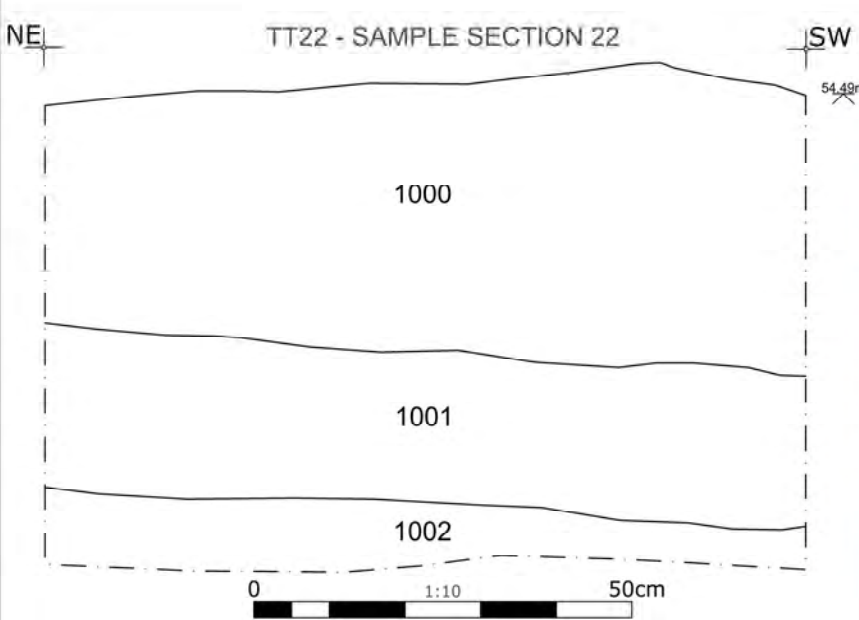
TT21



- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature



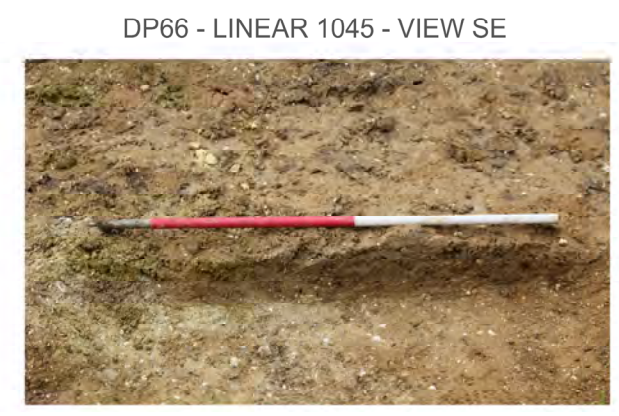
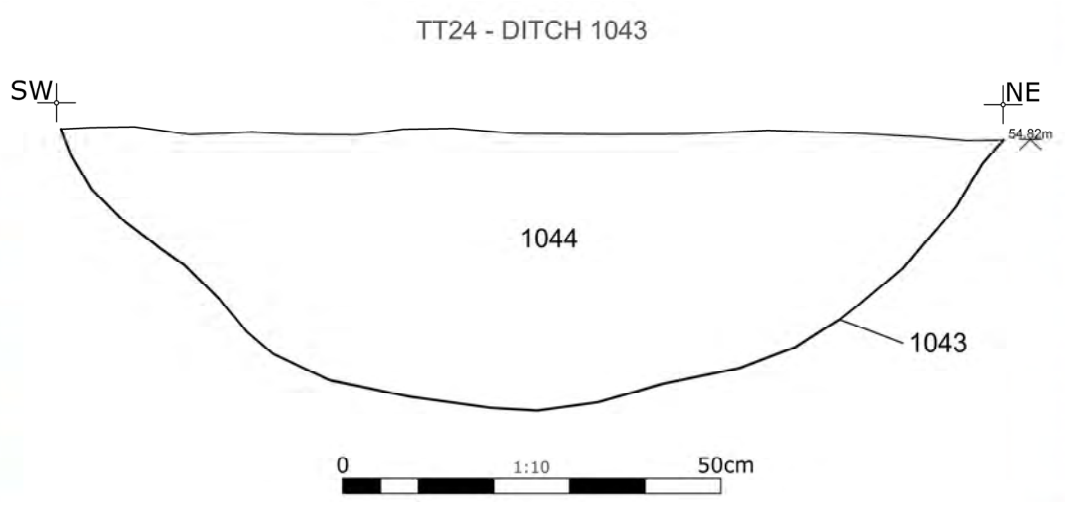
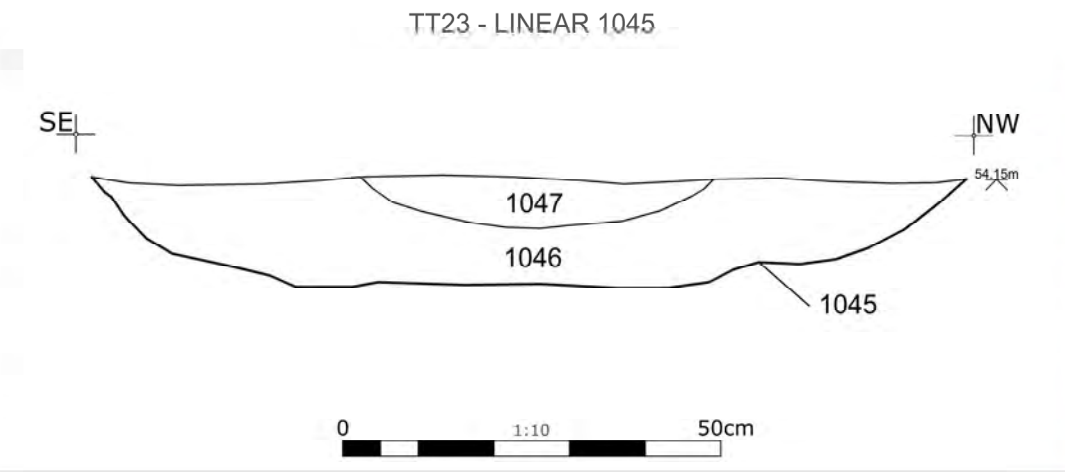
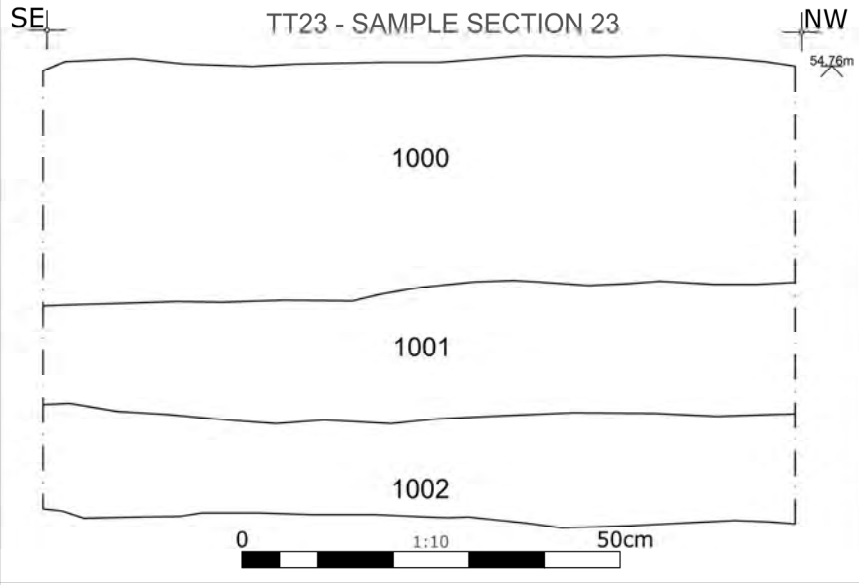
TT22



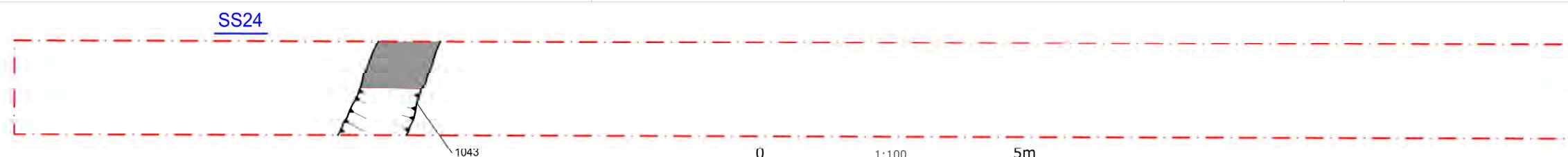
WORK:	60591S 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT21 AND TT22 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020			
DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	HG	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	13



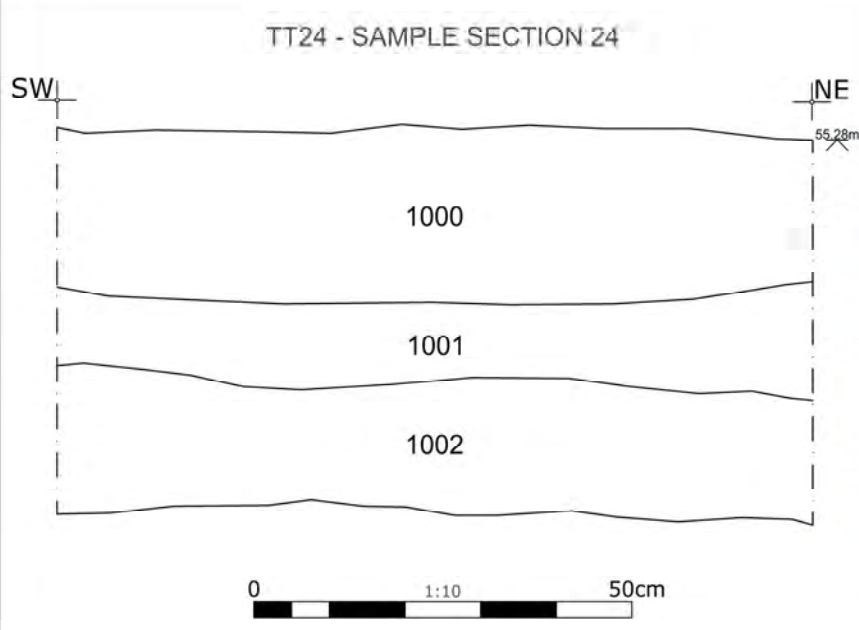
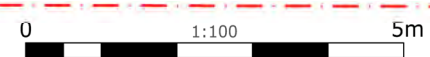
TT23



- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature

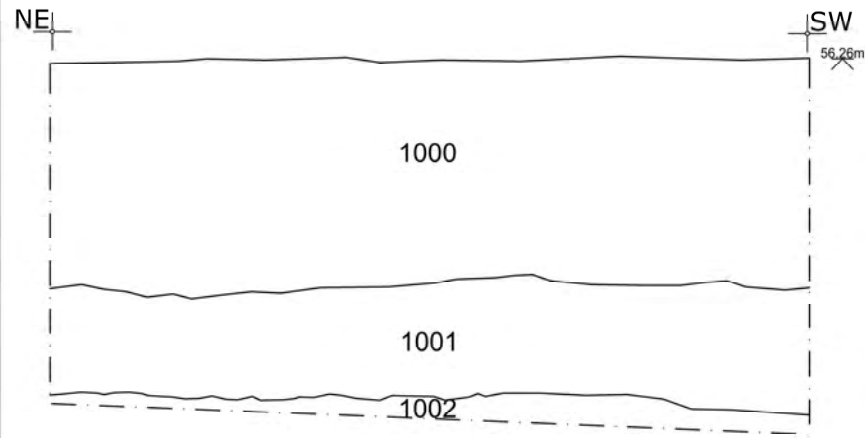


TT24



WORK:	60591S 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT23 AND TT24 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS 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 W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2020			
DATE:	OCT 2020	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	14
APPROVED:	DPM		

TT26 - SAMPLE SECTION 26



DP68 - SAMPLE SECTION 26 - VIEW SE

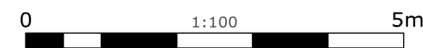


DP69 - TRIAL TRENCH 26 - VIEW NE

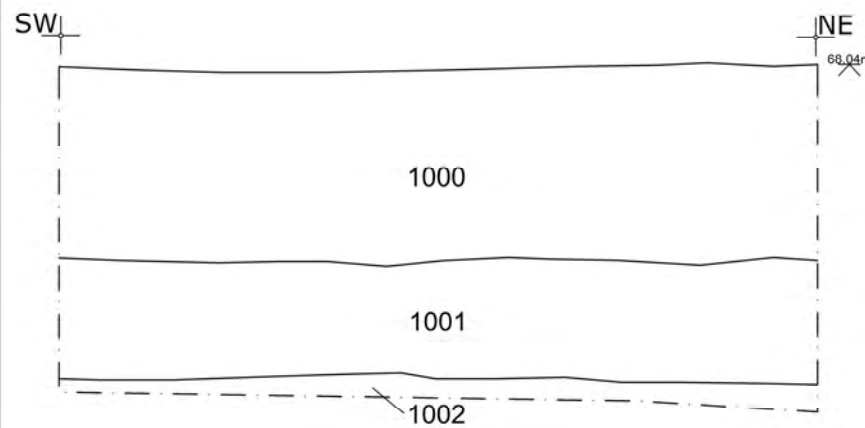


-  Trench
-  Sample Section
-  Palaeochannel

SS27



TT27 - SAMPLE SECTION 27



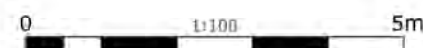
DP74 - SAMPLE SECTION 27 - VIEW NW



DP75 - TRIAL TRENCH 27 - VIEW NE



SS29

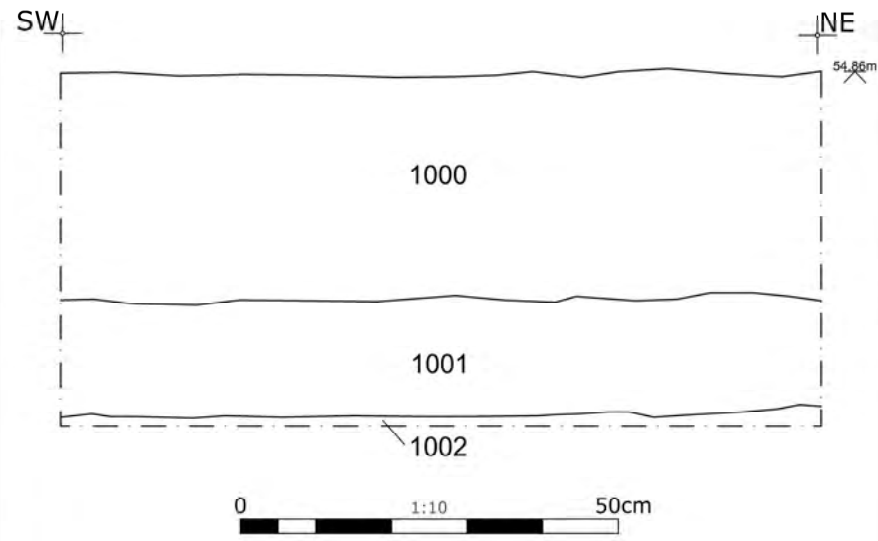


(NGR: 605915 267471) (REF: R1276)
 PROJECT: LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK
 DESCRIPTION: TT26, TT27 AND TT29 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS
 CLIENT: COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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DATE: OCT 2020	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 2
REVISION: HG	FIGURE: 15	
DPM		

TT29 - SAMPLE SECTION 29



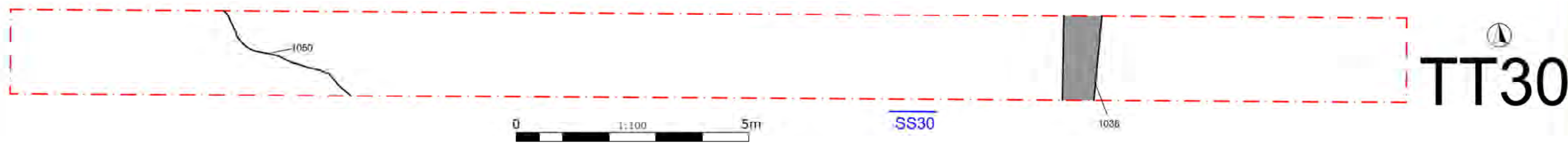
DP78 - SAMPLE SECTION 29 - VIEW NW



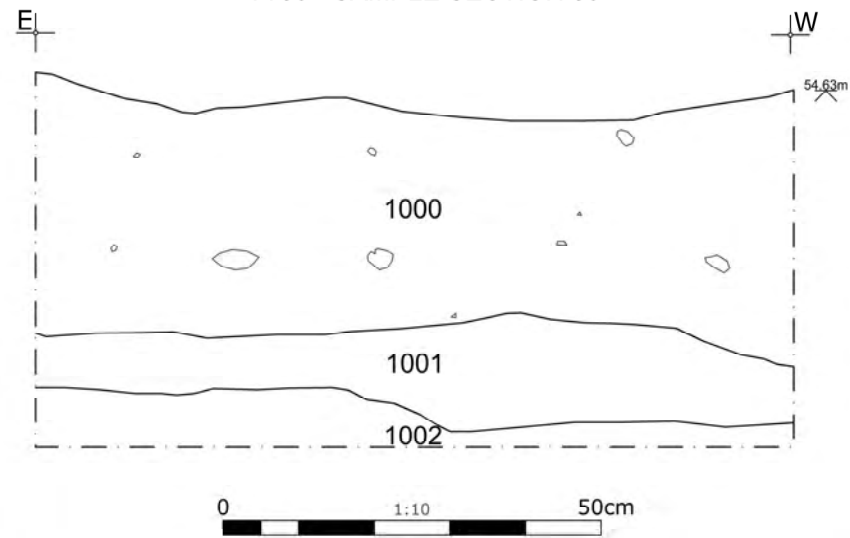
DP79 - TRIAL TRENCH 29 - VIEW SW



- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Stones



TT30 - SAMPLE SECTION 30



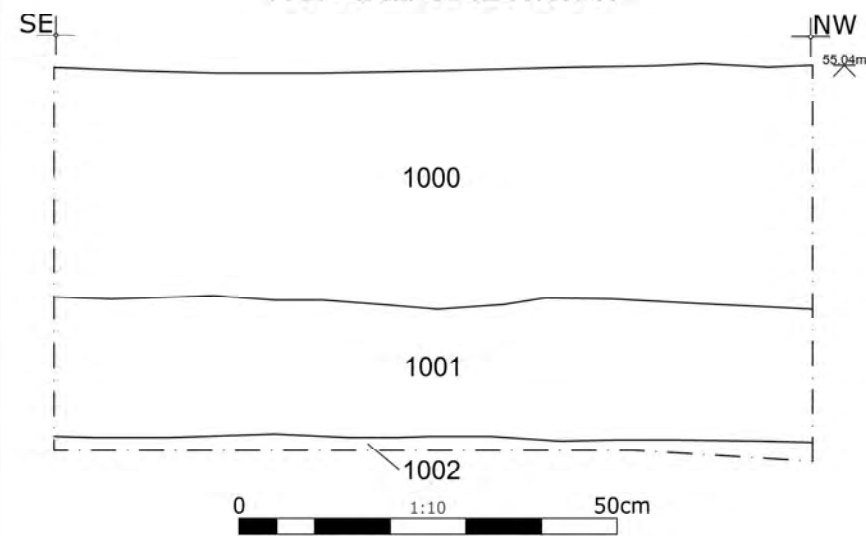
DP67 - SAMPLE SECTION 30 - VIEW S



DP64 - TRIAL TRENCH 30 - VIEW W



TT31 - SAMPLE SECTION 31



DP80 - SAMPLE SECTION 31 - VIEW SW



DP81 - TRIAL TRENCH 31 - VIEW SE



NGR: 605915 267471	REF: R1276	
PROJECT: LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BUNTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TT29, TT30 AND TT31 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
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AUTHOR: HG	FIGURE: 16	
APPROVED: DPM		



DP37 - TRIAL TRENCH 15 - CHANNEL 1049 - VIEW SE



DP39 - TRIAL TRENCH 16 - CHANNEL 1049 - VIEW W



DP45 - TRIAL TRENCH 17 - CHANNEL 1049 - VIEW NE



DP52 - TRIAL TRENCH 25 - CHANNEL 1050 - VIEW W

NGR:	605915 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PALEOCHANNEL EXAMPLE PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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DATE:	FEB 2021	PLDT:	AS
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	17
APPROVED:	MB		



DP75 - TRIAL TRENCH 27 - CHANNEL 1050 - VIEW SW



DP79 - TRIAL TRENCH 29 - CHANNEL 1050 - VIEW SW



DP40 - TT 16 - SS16 - CHANNEL 1049 - VIEW S



DP84 - TT 29 - SS29b - CHANNEL 1050 - VIEW NW

NGR: 605915 267471 REF: R1276

PROJECT: LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: PALEOCHANNEL EXAMPLE PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD

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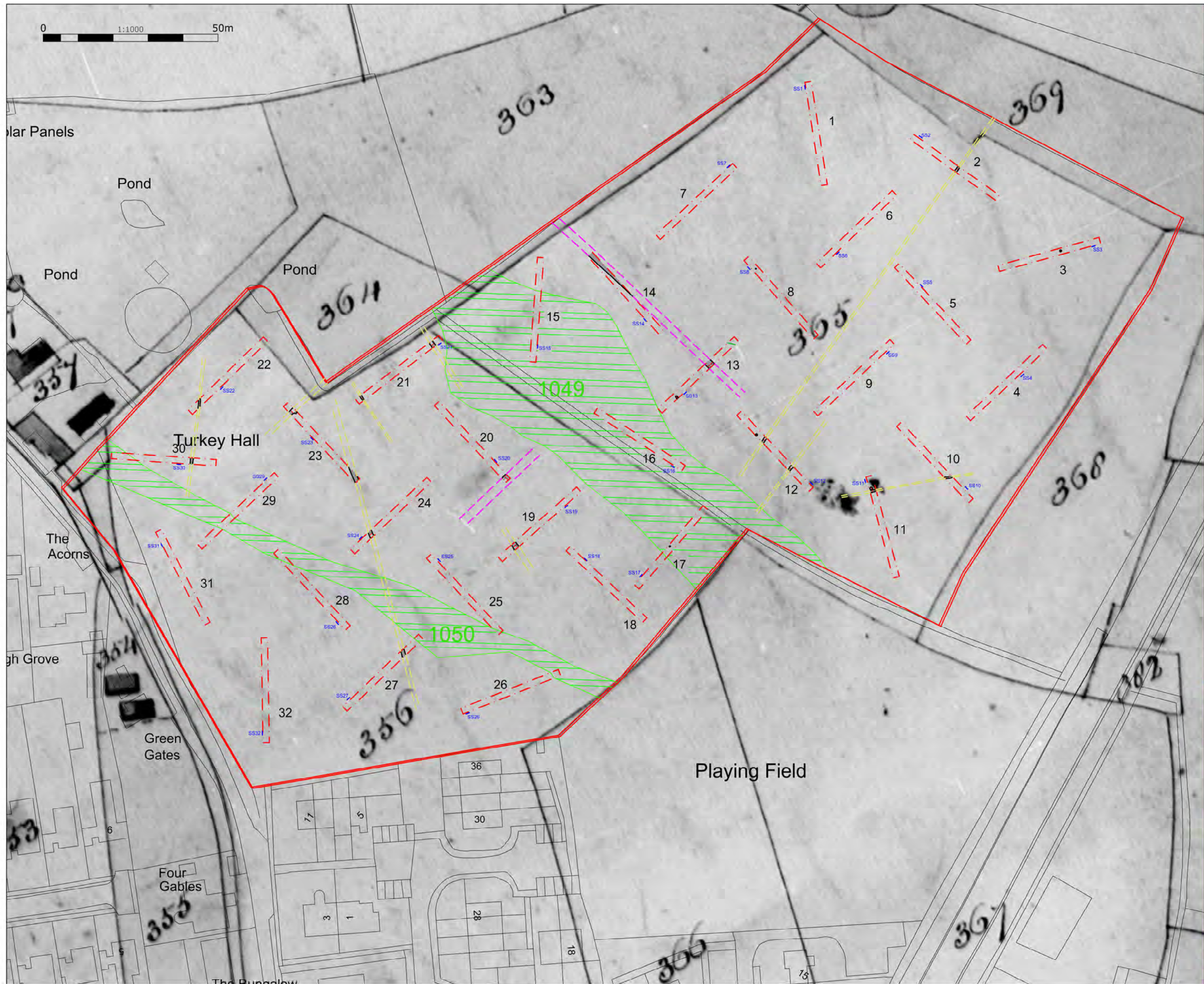
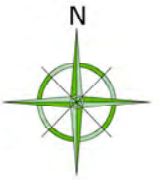
DATE: FEB 2021 DRAWN: AS

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 18

0 1:1000 50m



NGR:	60591S 267471	REF:	R1276
PROJECT:	LAND EAST OF TURKEYHALL LANE, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN OVER THE 1839 TITHE MAP		
CLIENT:	COCKSEGE BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD		
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DATE:	FEB 2021	PLOT:	A3
		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	19
APPROVED:	MB		