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# LAND AT KILN FARM, KILN LANE, ELMSWELL, SUFFOLK

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





## LAND AT KILN FARM, KILN LANE, ELMSWELL, SUFFOLK

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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## **Abstract**

*On the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Julian Tuzinkiewicz. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning application DC/19/05810, for the construction of 3 dwellings at Land at Kiln Farm, Kiln Lane, Elmswell, Suffolk (TM 98454 62833).*

*The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Stewart, G. 26th February 2020), requiring a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by development. This was achieved by excavating a single 40.00m x 1.80m trench and two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches.*

*The site had moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and post-medieval periods and a low potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.*

*The evaluation encountered two phases of activity.*

*The first phase is represented by the large extraction pit located at the north end of the site is likely related to activity at the brickworks which was located adjacent to the site (indicated on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps until 1974). Similar extraction pits are also indicated on OS maps in close vicinity to the site from 1884. Several post-medieval brickworks and kilns have previously been identified from OS maps within 500m of the site (WPT 072, WPT 022, WPT 021, WPT 023) and the name of the site itself, Kiln Farm Cottage, is an indicator of the past industrial activity in and around the site.*

*The second phase is represented by a single ditch which is visible on 19th century OS maps as the previous northern boundary to the site and cuts the extraction pit (the current boundary is located just further north). This likely represented the re-use of the site as the rear plot for Kiln Farm Cottage.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of January 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Julian Tuzinkiewicz. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning application DC/19/05810, for the construction of 3 dwellings at Land at Kiln Farm, Kiln Lane, Elmswell, Suffolk (TM 98454 62833) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Stewart, G. 26<sup>th</sup> February 2020) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating a single 40.00m x 1.80m trench and two 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 approximately 300m to the south of the village of Elmswell, Suffolk, directly north of the A14. The investigation area was directly north of Kiln Farm Cottage and was a rear garden to the property surrounded by hedges and trees. It was bound to the west by more dwellings and to the east by open agricultural fields.

### 2.1 *Site Geology*

The Bedrock geology was described as Crag Formation - Sand. This Sedimentary Bedrock was formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas, (BSG, 2021).

The superficial deposits were recorded as Lowestoft Formation – chalky tills and outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays. These Superficial Deposits were formed up to c.500000 years ago in the Anglian Stage during the middle Pleistocene glaciation (BGS, 2021).





### **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

The archaeological investigation was 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 was 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](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2 and 3). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

### 4.1 Prehistoric

An evaluation c.860m east of the site identified pits of a late prehistoric date along with undated features (WDN 013). In addition, monitoring of groundworks c.830m north of the site found a pit containing cremated human bone, located within a larger feature associated with loom weights, prehistoric pottery, and worked and burnt flints (EWL 028).

The remaining prehistoric records within the search area are of findspots. Late palaeolithic cattle and deer remains were found in a black earth deposit in 1881 c.510m west of the site (WPT 023). A small, socketed Bronze Age axe blade fragment was found during a metal detecting survey c.800m west of the site (WPT016), and a Late Bronze Age spearhead tip was also found during metal detecting activity c.880m to the north of the site (EWL 014). Further findspots of prehistoric finds include a Mesolithic flint pick (WPT 004) and a Neolithic polished stone axe (WPT 014) c.870m southeast of the site and a small Bronze Age blade fragment and socketed axe c.1km east (WPT 017).

### 4.2 Roman

An evaluation located c.730m north of the site identified a Roman ditch along with a possible palaeochannel (EWL 041) and remains of a Roman pottery kiln were also identified at another site nearby (EWL 003). In addition, a Roman ditched enclosure and another probable kiln were found c.990m northeast of the site (EWL 037).

### 4.3 Saxon and Medieval

Evidence of Saxon activity within the HER search radius is very limited. Metal detecting c.600m north of the site located an early Saxon hanging bowl mount which may indicate



the presence of a cemetery nearby (EWL 025). Saxon pits and a possible sunken featured building were identified alongside Roman features c.990m northeast of the site (EWL 037).

The most significant medieval record within the search radius is that of Lady's Well, a scheduled ancient monument located c.820m west of the site. (WPT 002, DSF16000). This site comprises fragments of an irregular, isolated moated enclosure and a spring named 'Lady's Well' which is located at the base of the south portion of the moat. The water of the spring was said to be beneficial for sore eyes; analysis in the late 1970s did not identify any medical properties but did find the water to be high in sulphate which can be beneficial in treating some eye infections. The earliest reference to the well is in a manorial extent of 1574 which in turn refers to an earlier survey.

Metal detecting and fieldwalking within the search radius have recovered medieval finds including pottery and metalwork (EWL 025; c.600m north of the site, WPT 044; c.810m southwest of the site, EWL 010; c.880m north of the site).

#### *4.4 Post-medieval and Modern*

A number of post medieval kiln and brickwork sites are recorded to the south of the site. In particular one kiln site is recorded c.300m southeast of the site and is listed as operating from at least 1783 to 1892 (WPT 072). The site of a post medieval brickworks is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps c.230m south and southwest of the site (WPT 022). Further brickworks are recorded c.400m south (WPT 021) and c.500m west (WPT 023).

In addition to the above, post medieval field boundaries and rubbish pits have been identified through geophysical survey c.570m southwest of the site (WPT 054).

#### *4.6 Archaeological Potential*

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



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Stewart, G. Section 4.2) 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 *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2020 (SCCAS)*, *Cifa Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2020*, 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).

Particular study of the following was to 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.



## 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 a single 40.00m x 1.80m trench and two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches set out in a systematic grid layout across the site.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with *SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2020)*, *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon (Figs 4 - 7).

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

A professional metal detectorist was used to scan the trenches prior to excavation and post excavation. All spoil heaps were also scanned however only demonstrable modern objects were encountered.



## 8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 4-8)

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

A professional metal detector was used to scan the trenches locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

### 8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the eastern area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. Part of a large extraction pit covering the northern portion of the site was present at the north end of the trench.

Extraction pit **1003** (9.50m+ 1.80m+ x 0.28m+) was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It was located at the north end of the trench and occupied the northern area of the site, also appearing in trench 3. The feature contained single fill **1004** which comprised a dark brownish grey, compact silty sand, with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. No finds were present, but the feature was most likely associated with the early modern brickworks previously located adjacent to the site (visible on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps see fig.8). In addition, "Old Clay pits" and gravel pits are indicated on OS maps from 1884 in close vicinity to the site.

### 8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the middle of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

### 8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the western area of the site on a N-S orientation, measuring 40.00m x 1.80m. A single ditch was present as was a continuation of the large modern extraction pit **1003** from trench 1.



Ditch **1005** (1.80m+ x 0.95m x 0.29m) was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was located at the north end of the trench on an E-W orientation, cutting extraction pit 1003. The feature contained a single fill, **1006**, which was a dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small angular stones. No finds were present, but the ditch is likely the boundary that appears on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps demarcating the northern extent of the site (fig. 8).





## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5-7)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all the trenches was topsoil layer **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.25m in Sample Section 2. It comprised a dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This layer represents the modern topsoil covering the site.

Beneath topsoil 1000 was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.94m in Sample Section 2. This layer comprised a mid-orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This layer represents a modern subsoil which post-dates the adjacent early modern brickworks.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology **1002**, which comprised a mid-yellowish brown, compact, silty sand with moderate inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.



## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and post-medieval periods and a low potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.

The evaluation encountered two phases of activity.

The first phase is represented by the large extraction pit located at the north end of the site is likely related to activity at the brickworks which was located adjacent to the site (indicated on 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps until 1974, fig.8). Similar extraction pits are also indicated on OS maps in close vicinity to the site from 1884. Several post-medieval brickworks and kilns have previously been identified from OS maps within 500m of the site (WPT 072, WPT 022, WPT 021, WPT 023) and the name of the site itself, Kiln Farm Cottage, is an indicator of the past industrial activity in and around the site.

The second phase is represented by a single ditch which is visible on 19th century OS maps (fig. 8) as the previous northern boundary to the site and cuts the extraction pit (the current boundary is located just further north). This likely represented the re-use of the site as the rear plot for Kiln Farm Cottage.



## **11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**

The archive will be prepared in line with the standards and guidance in SCCAS, 2019. *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



## **12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Julian Tuzinkiewicz for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for her advice and assistance on the project.

Special thanks to Mr Steve Clarkson (PCIfA) for metal detecting on the site.

The site was excavated by Dan McConnell and Matthew Selfe of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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

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

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

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



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### Deposit Tables

#### TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NE – SW	51.25m	1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	NE end of trench, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.23m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.23-0.77m	Subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.78m+	Natural: mid yellowish brown, compact, silty sand with moderate inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	

#### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1003	Extraction Pit (9.50m+ 1.80m+ x 0.28m) Sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base.	1004	Primary fill. Dark brownish grey, compact silty sand, with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

#### TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NW – SE	51.65m	3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SE end of trench, SW side	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.25-0.94m	Subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.94m+	Natural: mid yellowish brown, compact, silty sand with moderate inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	



### TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	E - W	51.67m	6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	S end of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.25-0.70m	Subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.70m+	Natural: mid yellowish brown, compact, silty sand with moderate inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1005	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.95m x 0.29m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On an E-W orientation.	1006	Primary fill. Dark greyish brown, soft, sandy silt, with occasional inclusions of small angular stones.





## **APPENDIX 2 – Compliance (Approved Written Scheme of Investigation)**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Julian Tuzinkiewicz. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/19/05810, for the construction of 3 dwellings at Land at Kiln Farm, Kiln Lane, Elmswell, Suffolk (TM 98454 62833) (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. 26<sup>th</sup> February 2020) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating a single 40.00m x 1.80m trench and two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches (Fig. 4). The trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

**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.**



## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located some 300m to the south of Elmswell, Suffolk, directly north of the A14. The investigation area is directly north of Kiln Farm Cottage and is currently a rear garden to this property surrounded by hedges and trees. It is bound to the west by more dwellings and to the east by open agricultural fields.

### 2.1 Site Geology

The Bedrock geology is described as Crag Formation - Sand. This Sedimentary Bedrock was formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2020).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation – chalky tills and outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays. These Superficial Deposits were formed up to c.500000 years ago in the Anglian Stage during the middle Pleistocene glaciation (U) (BGS, 2020).



### 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 February 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.

#### 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.



## 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](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2 and 3). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

### 4.1 Prehistoric

An evaluation c.860m east of the site identified pits of a late prehistoric date along with undated features (WDN 013). In addition, monitoring of groundworks c.830m north of the site found a pit containing cremated human bone, located within a larger feature associated with loom weights, prehistoric pottery, and worked and burnt flints (EWL 028).

The remaining prehistoric records within the search area are of findspots. Late palaeolithic cattle and deer remains were found in a black earth deposit in 1881 c.510m west of the site (WPT 023). A small, socketed Bronze Age axe blade fragment was found during a metal detecting survey c.800m west of the site (WPT016), and a Late Bronze Age spearhead tip was also found during metal detecting activity c.880m to the north of the site (EWL 014). Further findspots of prehistoric finds include a Mesolithic flint pick (WPT 004) and a Neolithic polished stone axe (WPT 014) c.870m southeast of the site and a small Bronze Age blade fragment and socketed axe c.1km east (WPT 017).

### 4.2 Roman

An evaluation located c.730m north of the site identified a Roman ditch along with a possible palaeochannel (EWL 041) and remains of a Roman pottery kiln were also identified at another site nearby (EWL 003). In addition, a Roman ditched enclosure and another probable kiln were found c.990m northeast of the site (EWL 037).

### 4.3 Saxon and Medieval

Evidence of Saxon activity within the HER search radius is very limited. Metal detecting c.600m north of the site located an early Saxon hanging bowl mount which may indicate the presence of a cemetery nearby (EWL 025). Saxon pits and a possible sunken featured building were identified alongside Roman features c.990m northeast of the site (EWL 037).



The most significant medieval record within the search radius is that of Lady's Well, a scheduled ancient monument located c.820m west of the site. (WPT 002, DSF16000). This site comprises fragments of an irregular, isolated moated enclosure and a spring named 'Lady's Well' which is located at the base of the south portion of the moat. The water of the spring was said to be beneficial for sore eyes; analysis in the late 1970s did not identify any medical properties but did find the water to be high in sulphate which can be beneficial in treating some eye infections. The earliest reference to the well is in a manorial extent of 1574 which in turn refers to an earlier survey.

Metal detecting and fieldwalking within the search radius have recovered medieval finds including pottery and metalwork (EWL 025; c.600m north of the site, WPT 044; c.810m southwest of the site, EWL 010; c.880m north of the site).

#### 4.4 Post-medieval and Modern

A number of post medieval kiln and brickwork sites are recorded to the south of the site. In particular one kiln site is recorded c.300m southeast of the site and is listed as operating from at least 1783 to 1892 (WPT 072). The site of a post medieval brickworks is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps c.230m south and southwest of the site (WPT 022). Further brickworks are recorded c.400m south (WPT 021) and c.500m west (WPT 023).

In addition to the above, post medieval field boundaries and rubbish pits have been identified through geophysical survey c.570m southwest of the site (WPT 054).

#### 4.6 Archaeological Potential

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



## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Stewart, G. Section 4.2) 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 *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2020 (SCCAS)*, *CIFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2020*, 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: *eg* 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 dwellings. This will be achieved by excavating a single 40.00m x 1.80m trench and two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches set out in a systematic grid layout across the site.

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 archaeological remains or complex/unexpected deposits 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 strategy and 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 prior to the investigation commencing.



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. In the event that it is not possible to excavate deep features by hand due to safety concerns a handheld auger will be used to gain information from very deep deposits/features. Machine assistance might also be required to excavate very large/deep features and should this become necessary then the SCCAS planning archaeologist will be consulted first.

Should stratified layers be encountered (such as 'dark earth') excavation will cease and SCCAS will be consulted in order to ascertain a suitable investigation strategy dependant on the complexity/extent of such layers. This is likely to form a 1.00m systematic grid array with all stratigraphically removed spoil being hand sieved for finds retrieval and finds being 3D plotted. A metal detecting survey will also be undertaken on any such deposits encountered by a qualified metal detectorist. A robust sampling strategy will also be formed in consultation with SCCAS and the Historic England Science Advisor.

### 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.



## 7.5 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.

## 7.10 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 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.

#### 7.14 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:

##### *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.

#### 7.17 Remote Monitoring Requirements

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, changing government guidance might necessitate a remote monitoring requirement by SCCAS. In response to this SCCAS have put in place requirements to enable the remote monitoring of sites should site visits not be permitted:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features, are to be investigated as per this WSI.
- A GPS trench plan showing what is present in each trench (including context numbers) will be produced.
- A written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional dates, will be made available.
- Trench shots will be taken from each end of the trench and provided to SCCAS.
- Photographs of trench sections (bulk) will also be provided.
- Photographs of all features will be provided with context numbers.
- A diagram indicating the direction each photograph was taken from including the photograph number will be produced.
- Provision will be made for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.



## 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 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 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, 2020).

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 be 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.

### 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.



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

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS 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 likely to begin in December 2020/January 2021, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take 2 days with 2 members of staff. 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.

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

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Stewart, G. 2020. *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Kiln Farm Cottage, Kiln Lane, Elmswell*. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

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

### Websites:



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

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

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

English Heritage National List for England

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

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



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





**Director                      Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)**

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.



## **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 (BA)
Environmental:	Matt Law (LP Archaeology) Val Fryer
Pollen and Seeds:	Quest (Reading University)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent) Steve Allen (YAT)
Soil Micromorphology:	Earthslides (University of Newcastle) Quest (Reading University)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)



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



### APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	<b>Employers Liability Insurance</b>	<b>Public Liability</b>	<b>Professional Indemnity</b>
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 3 – Oasis Sheet

OASIS FORM - Print view

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

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: britanni1-408745

### Project details

Project name	Land at Kiln Farm Cottage, Kiln Lane, Elmswell
Short description of the project	<p>On the 15th of January 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Julian Tuzinkiewicz. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning application DC/19/05810, for the construction of 3 dwellings at Land at Kiln Farm, Kiln Lane, Elmswell, Suffolk (TM 98454 62833). The evaluation was undertaken in response to a design brief issued Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Stewart, G. 26th February 2020), requiring a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5 % of the area threatened by development. This was achieved by excavating a single 40.00m x 1.80m trench and two 30.00m x 1.80m trenches. The site had moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric and post-medieval periods and a low potential for features and finds relating to all other periods. Despite the above potential, the evaluation only encountered one ditch and a large extraction pit of likely late post-medieval date. The ditch is visible on 19th century OS maps as the previous northern boundary to the site and cuts the extraction pit (the current boundary is located just further north). The extraction pit is likely related to activity at the brickworks which was located adjacent to the site (indicated on 19th century OS maps until 1974). Similar extraction pits are also indicated on OS maps in close vicinity to the site from 1884. Several post-medieval brickworks and kilns have previously been identified from OS maps within 500m of the site (WPT 072, WPT 022, WPT 021, WPT 023) and the name of the site itself, Kiln Farm Cottage, is an indicator of the past industrial activity in and around the site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2021 End: 15-02-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1331 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	EWL 062 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	EXTRACTION PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential



Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF  
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England  
Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ELMSWELL Land at Kiln Farm Cottage, Kiln Lane, Elmswell  
Postcode IP30 9QR  
Study area 3651 Square metres  
Site coordinates TL 598454 262833 51.911640672579 0.324197788183 51 54 41 N 000 19 27 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 50.73m Max: 50.97m

#### 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 Julian Tuzinkiewicz

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Digital Archive ID EWL 062  
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"  
Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Paper Archive ID EWL 062  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"  
Paper Media available "Survey", "Unpublished Text", "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Land at Kiln Farm, Kiln Lane, Elmswell, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation



OASIS FORM - Print view

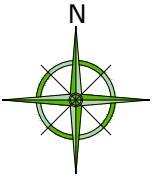
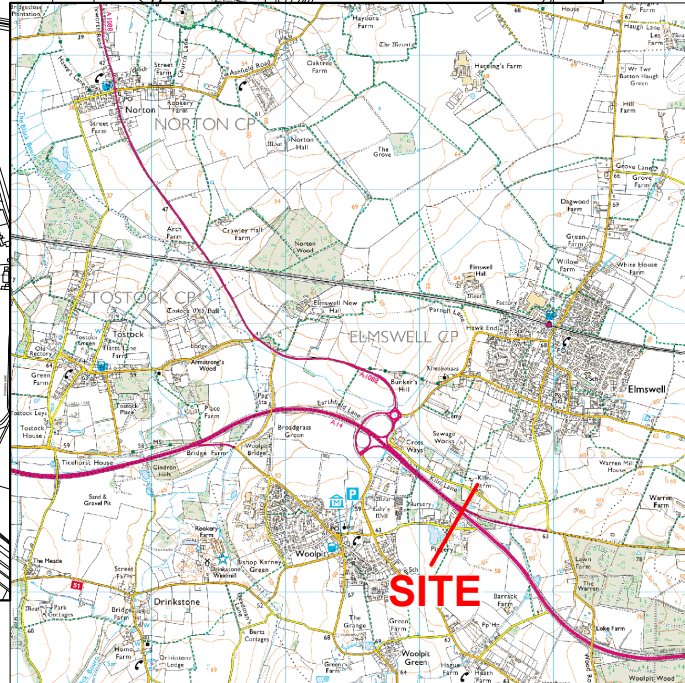
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Site Boundary

262833

598454

0 1:10000 500m

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NGR: 598454 262833 REF: R1285

PROJECT: LAND AT KILN FARM COTTAGE, KILN LANE, ELMSWELL, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: JULIAN TUZINKIEWICZ

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



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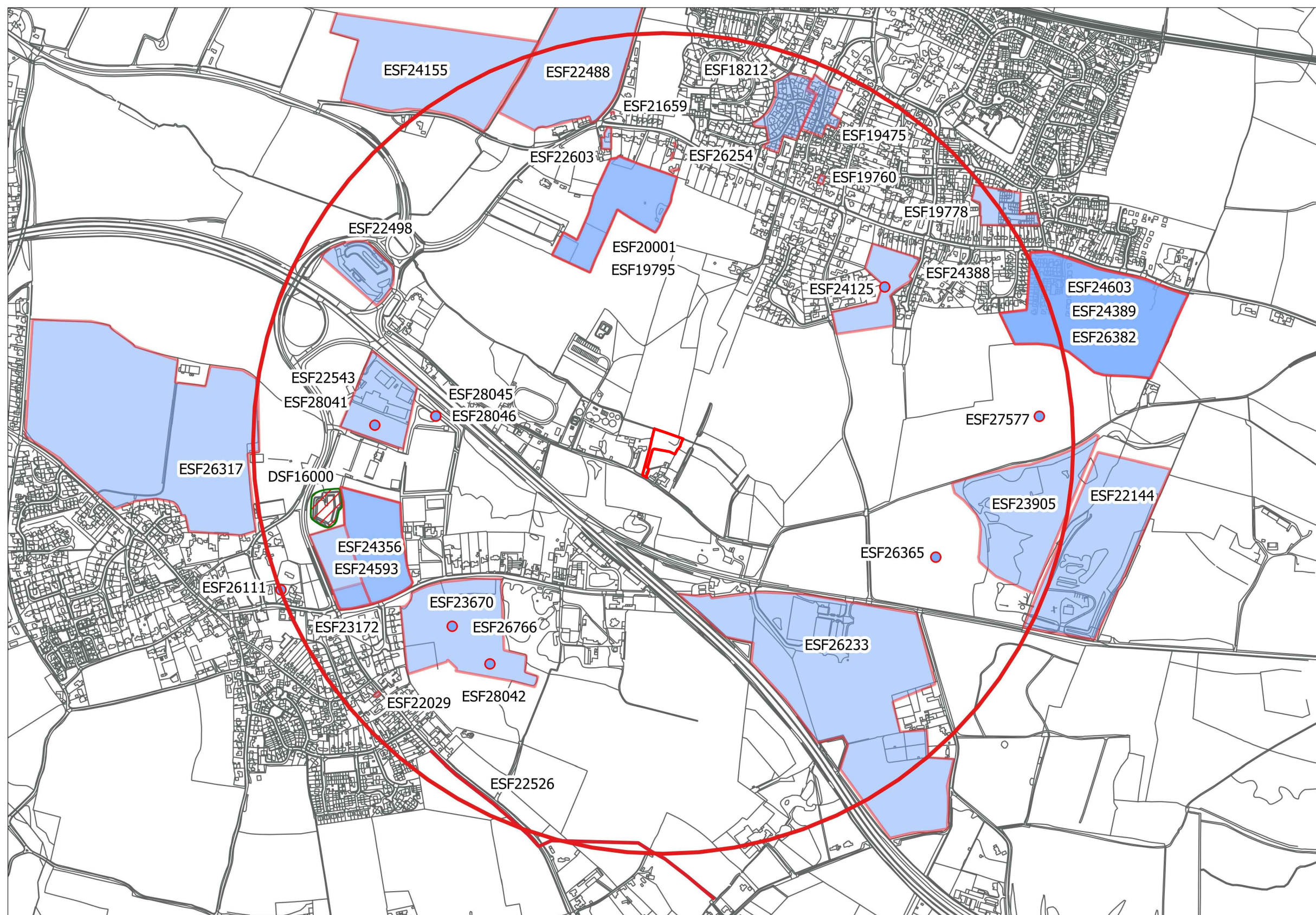
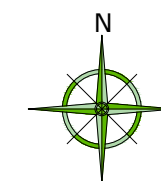
DATE: NOV 2020 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1





AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 1



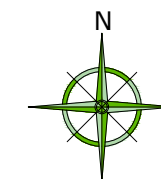
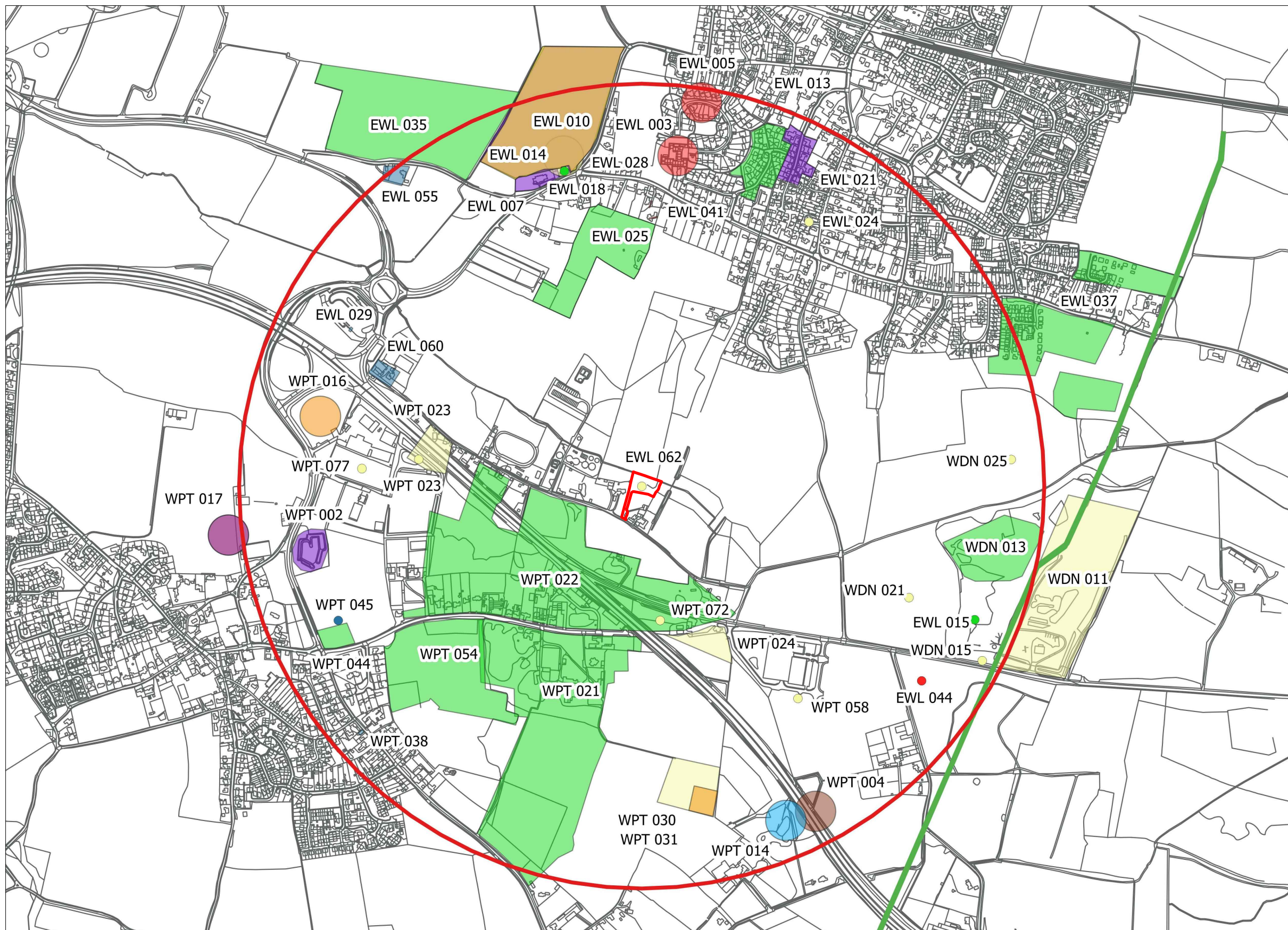


-  HER Search Area
-  Site Boundary
-  Archaeological Event
-  Scheduled Monument



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NGR:	598454 262833	REF:	R1285		
PROJECT:	LAND AT KILN FARM COTTAGE, KILN LANE, ELMSWELL, SUFFOLK				
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - EVENTS & SCHEDULED MONUMENTS				
CLIENT:	JULIAN TUZINKIEWICZ				
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AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:		2	
APPROVED:	MB				



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

0 1:10000 500m

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PROJECT:  
LAND AT KILN FARM COTTAGE, KILN LANE,  
ELMSWELL, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:  
HER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT:  
JULIAN TUZINKIEWICZ

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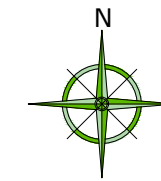
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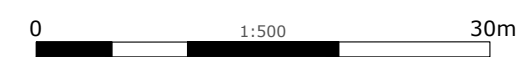
AUTHOR: DPM

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FIGURE:  
**3**



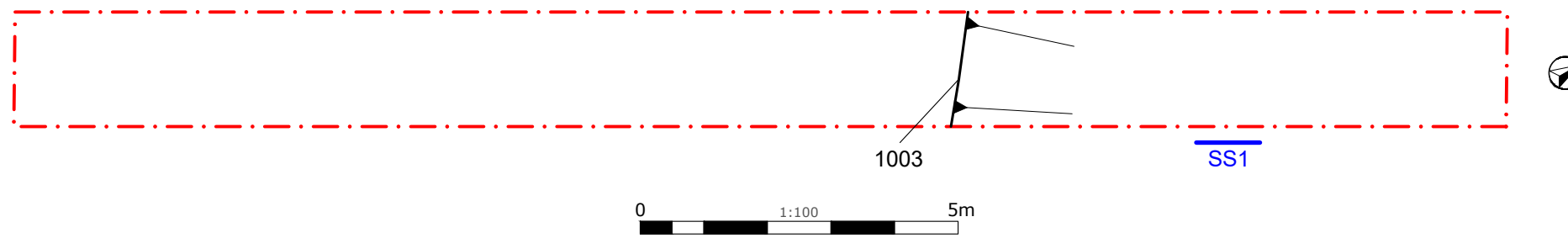
-  Trench
-  Site Boundary
-  Archaeological Features
-  Sample Section
-  Section Line
-  Excavated Feature
-  Extent of Extraction Pit



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DESCRIPTION:	FEATURE LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	JULIAN TUZINKIEWICZ		
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DATE:	FEB 2021	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	HG	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	<b>4</b>	

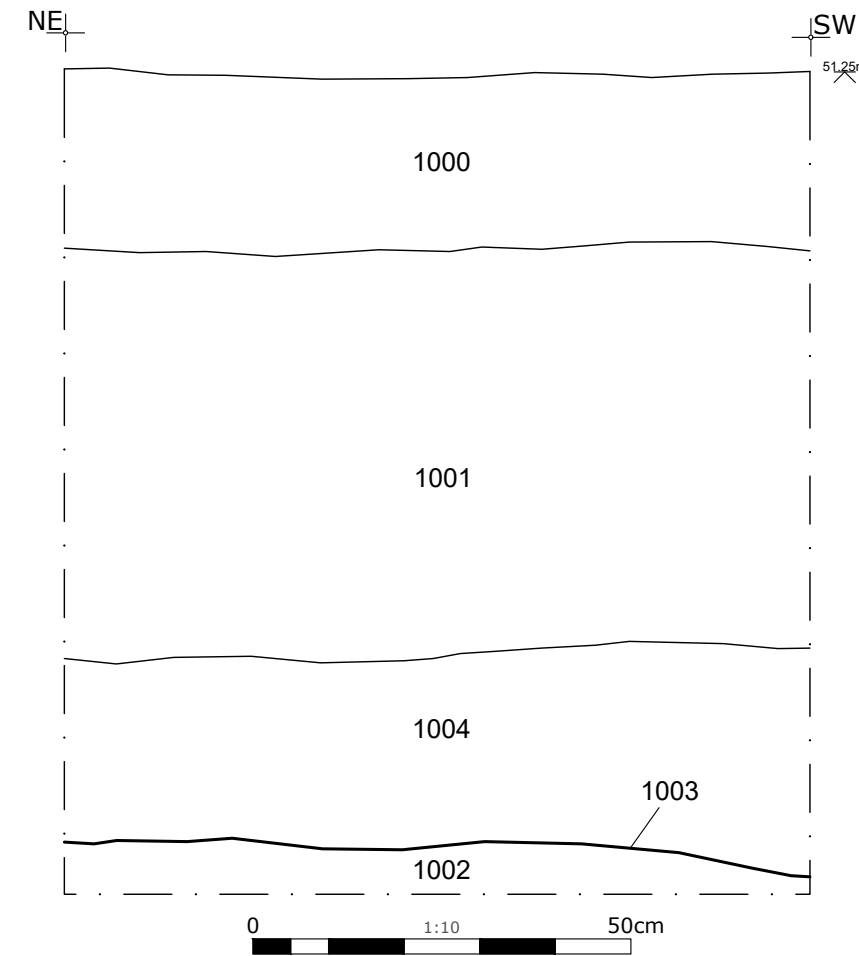
TRENCH 1



DP2 - TRENCH 1 - VIEW NE








TRENCH 1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1



DP1 - TRENCH 1 - VIEW SE



-  Trench
-  Archaeological Features
-  Sample Section
-  Section Line
-  Excavated Feature

NGR: 598454 262833 REF: R1285

PROJECT: LAND AT KILN FARM COTTAGE, KILN LANE, ELMSWELL, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 1 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: JULIAN TUZINKIEWICZ

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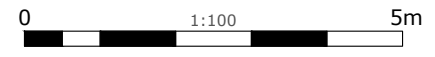
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FIGURE: 5

TRENCH 2



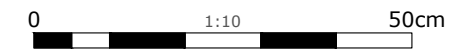
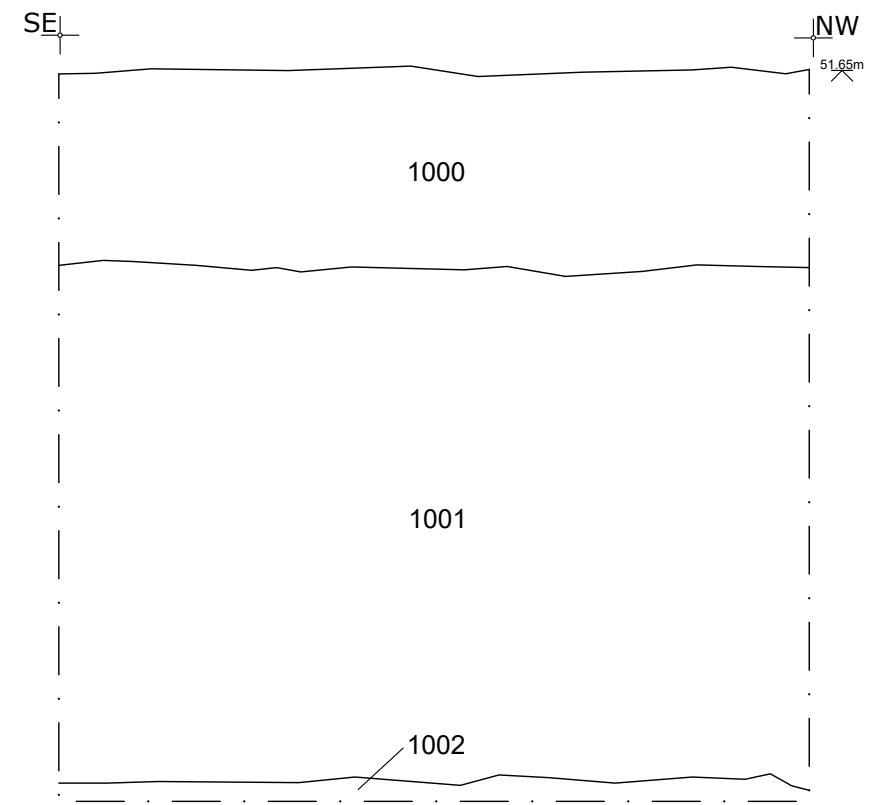
SS2



DP4 - TRENCH 2 - VIEW NW





TRENCH 2 - SAMPLE SECTION 2



DP3 - TRENCH 2 - VIEW SW



 Trench  
 Sample Section

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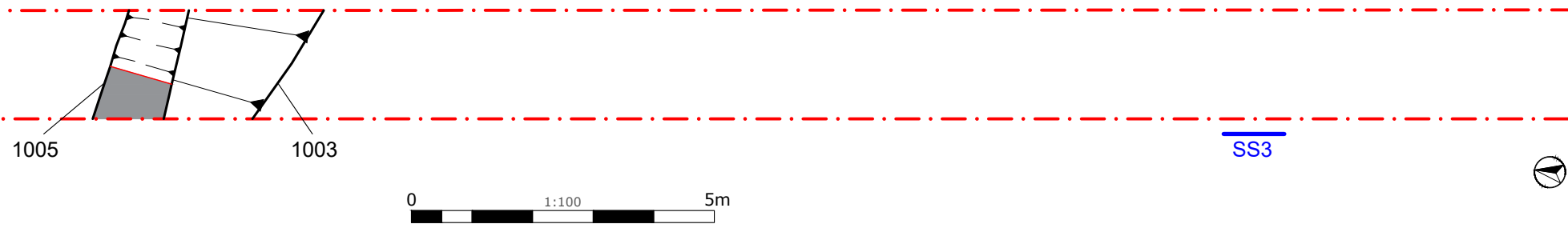
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FIGURE: **6**

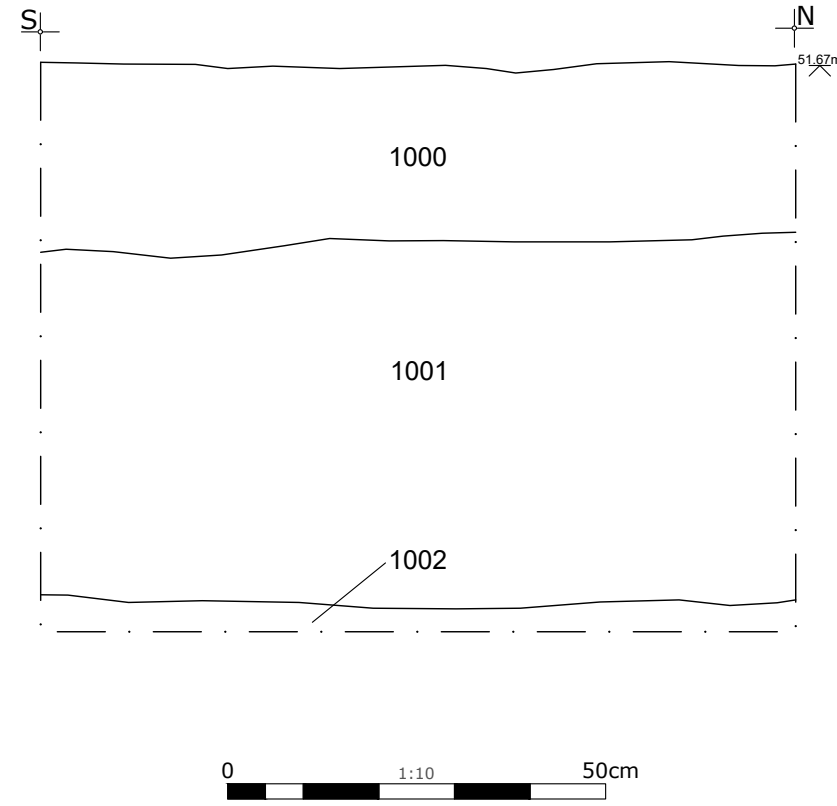
TRENCH 3



DP7 - TRENCH 3 - VIEW N



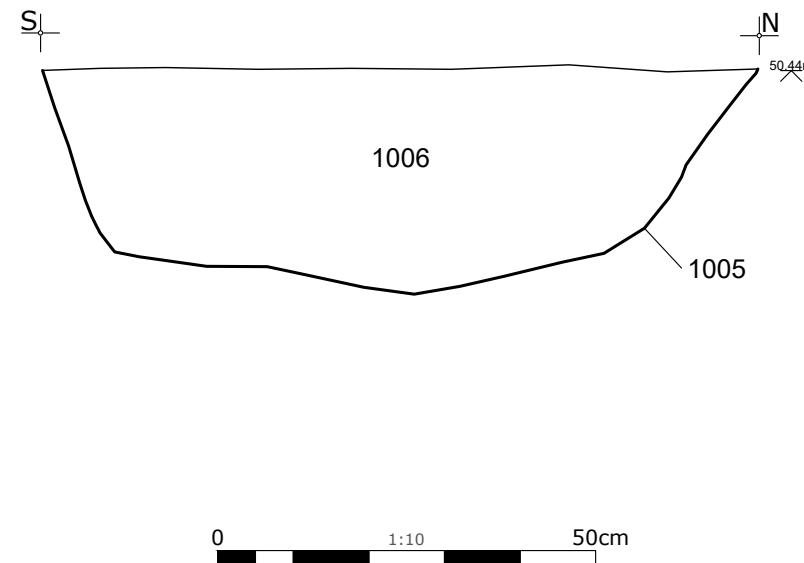
TRENCH 3 - SAMPLE SECTION 3



DP6 - SAMPLE SECTION 3 - VIEW W



TRENCH 3 - DITCH 1005



DP5 - DITCH 1005 - VIEW W



- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature

NGR: 598454 262833 REF: R1285

PROJECT: LAND AT KILN FARM COTTAGE, KILN LANE, ELMSWELL, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 3 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

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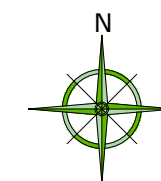
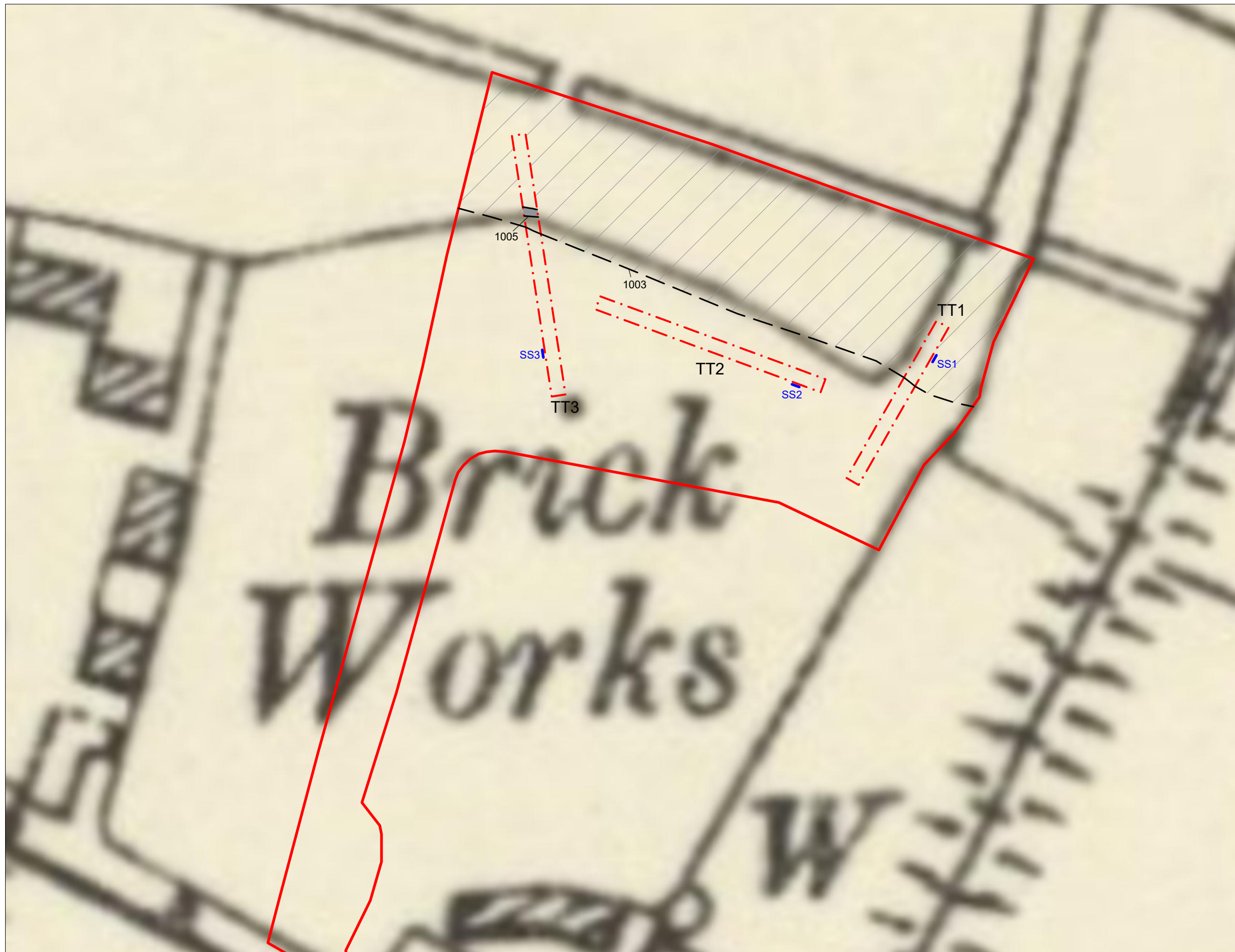
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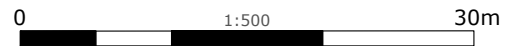
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FIGURE: 7



-  Trench
-  Site Boundary
-  Archaeological Features
-  Sample Section
-  Extent of Extraction Pit



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DESCRIPTION:	FEATURE PLAN WITH 6" 1893 OS MAP		
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		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	HG	<b>FIGURE:</b> <b>8</b>	
APPROVED:	DPM		