



OS 7544, MILL ROAD, PEASENHALL, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1289

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OS 7544, MILL ROAD, PEASENHALL, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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Planning Ref.	DC/20/2737/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-410942
Approved By:		Date	April 2021



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Abstract

On the 3rd of March 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Ashton Porter Architects. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning application DC/20/2737/FUL, for the construction of a dwelling at OS 7544, Mill Road, Peasenhall, Suffolk (TM 34759 69537).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 30th November 2020) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating two 20.00m x 1.80m trenches.

The site had moderate potential for features and finds relating to post-medieval agricultural activity. There was a low potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.

The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity.

The first phase was early to High medieval in date and was represented by the two pits within trench 1 and the pottery assemblage from the subsoil. The pottery assemblage as a whole likely represents the remains of standard domestic waste from contemporary nearby domestic activity adjacent to the investigation area during the early to High medieval period. Similar localised 'backyard' waste removal activity can be seen c.800m northwest of the historic settlement core of Peasenhall during previous excavations in 2004, which identified evidence of High medieval (13th-14th century) plot divisions for a medieval ribbon development along the road frontage (Gardner, 2004 and 2005).

The second phase is represented by the agricultural subsoil and topsoil which, although the former contains medieval pottery, is likely of post-medieval date. The medieval pottery displayed evidence of abrasion and was likely redeposited during within the sub-soil during later agricultural activity.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 3rd of March 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Ashton Porter Architects. The archaeological work was required as a condition of planning application DC/20/2737/FUL, for the construction of a dwellings at OS 7544, Mill Road, Peasenhall, Suffolk (TM 34759 69537) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 30th November 2020) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating two 20.00m 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 on the western bounds of Peasenhall, Suffolk. The investigation area was directly west of Mill Road and was a paddock surrounded by hedges and trees. It was bound to the west and south 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, 2021).

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, 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 *Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (Policy SCLP11.7; Adopted 2020)*.



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). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 Prehistoric

There is no prehistoric evidence (bar a single piece of pottery – see sect 4.3 below) within the search radius.

4.2 Roman

Two Roman roads meet within the central area of Peasenhall village. A north west – south east aligned Roman road (HEV009/PSH007) runs along the line of the current The Mounts some 500m east of the current site. 500m to the south of the site is the second Roman road, aligned west – east and visible as crop marks south of Badingham Road (BGD014).

The only other Roman evidence within the search radius is a bronze coin of Constantine dating to the 4th century found 700m east of the current site during metal detection (PSH033).

4.3 Saxon and Medieval

A single fragment of Saxon pottery (although it could equally be identified as Iron Age) was recovered during evaluation some 600m south of the current site (PSH014).

Archaeological investigation some 1km south east of the current site (PSH012) at the site of the former Smyth Works revealed 13th through 16th century deposits



including tenement boundary ditches, pits, post holes, hearths, clay floors and middens all associated with the medieval core village occupation.

Some 725m to the south east of the current site is the Church of St Michael (PSH008). The church is thought to be mentioned in Domesday as associated with Saxmundham and although its origins lay in the 11th century, the nave and chancel was demolished and rebuilt in a 15th style during the late 19th century.

4.4 Post-medieval and Modern

A large post-medieval quarry pit was discovered during archaeological investigation some 500m south east of the current site (PSH014).

Segmore Farm (PSH035) is located 300m west of the site. Courtyarded in plan, this farmstead dates to the 17th through 19th centuries. Of a similar ilk is a former smock mill and post-mill dating to the late 19th century (PSH006) located some 350m east of the current site.

4.5 Archaeological Potential

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



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Baker, M. 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.

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 two 20.00m 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, 2020* 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. 4-7)

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 trench 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 northern area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m. Two small pits were present within the trench.

Pit **1003** (0.60m+ 1.30m x 0.24m) was sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was located at the northwest end of the trench, on the northeast side and continued beyond the edge of the trench. The feature contained single fill **1004** which comprised a mid grey brown, compact silty clay, with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. A single base sherd of pottery (11g) dated 12th-14th century was found and 11 pieces of animal bone (51g). The pottery sherd was likely part of a jar or cooking pot and displayed signs of abrasion (Fawcett 2021, Appendix 3, this report).

Pit **1005** (2.00m x 0.85m+ x 0.45m) was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was located medially within the trench and on its southwest side continuing beyond the confines of the trench. The feature contained single fill **1006** which comprised a mid grey brown, compact silty clay, with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. A single base sherd of pottery (17g) dated 12th-14th century was found and, like the sherd



from 1003, was likely from a jar or cooking pot (Fawcett 2021, Appendix 3, this report).

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the southern area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

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 0.26m in Sample Section 2. It was comprised of dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This layer represents the agricultural topsoil covering the site.

Beneath topsoil 1000 was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.45m in Sample Section 1. It comprised a mid grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This layer represents an agricultural subsoil.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology **1002**, which comprised a mid green/grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and occasional inclusions of medium chalk.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had moderate potential for features and finds relating to post-medieval agricultural activity. There was a low potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.

The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity.

The first phase was early to High medieval in date and was represented by the two pits within trench 1 and the pottery assemblage from the subsoil. The pottery assemblage as a whole likely represents the remains of standard domestic waste from contemporary nearby domestic activity adjacent to the investigation area during the early to High medieval period. Similar localised 'backyard' waste removal activity can be seen c.800m northwest of the historic settlement core of Peasenhall during previous excavations in 2004, which identified evidence of High medieval (13th-14th century) plot divisions for a medieval ribbon development along the road frontage (Gardner, 2004 and 2005).

The second phase is represented by the agricultural subsoil and topsoil which, although the former contains medieval pottery, is likely of post-medieval date. The medieval pottery displayed evidence of abrasion and was likely redeposited during within the sub-soil during later agricultural activity.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive will be prepared in line with the standards and guidance in *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2020). 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 Ashton Porter Architects for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for his advice and assistance on the project.

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

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



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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>

APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES



TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NW-SE	44.70m	3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	SE end of trench, NE side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.25-0.45m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.45m+	Natural: mid greenish/greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, and occasional inclusions of medium chalk.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1003	Pit (0.60m+ 1.30m x 0.24m) Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	1004	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact silty clay, with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1005	Pit (2.00m x 0.85m+ x 0.45m) Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	1006	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, compact silty clay, with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NE-SW	44.95m	5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SW end of trench, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.26m	Topsoil: dark greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.26-0.44m	Subsoil: mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.44m+	Natural: mid greenish/greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, and occasional inclusions of medium chalk.	



APPENDIX 2 – FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Cut	Type	Trial Trench	Spot Date	Pot No	Wgt/g	Animal No	Bone Wgt/g	Other
1001	None	Sub-soil	2	11th-14th C	10	67			
1004	1003	Pit	1	12th-14th C	1	11	11	51	
1006	1005	Pit	2	12th-14th C	1	17			
Totals					12	95	11	51	

APPENDIX 3 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

The medieval pottery from OS 7554 Mill Road, Peasenhall, Suffolk (PSH 056): An assessment report (08/03/2021: 1349)



Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of twelve sherds of pottery with a weight of 95g were recovered as a result of the archaeological intervention at Mill Road, Peasenhall.

This report firstly describes the methodology used in the recording of the pottery, and then goes on to describe the assemblage as a whole. This is then followed by an overall conclusion, as well as any recommendations that might be required for further work on the assemblage.

Methodology

The pottery has been rapidly scanned at x20 vision, and the principal fabrics in each context have been identified and allocated fabric codes.

The codes are based upon those utilised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology (which are in use across east Anglia as a whole), as well as those registered by Sperry in his corpus of medieval pottery production in Cambridgeshire (2016).

Wherever pottery forms are encountered within the assemblage they have been simply described, for example, jar, dish, jug and so on.

The entire recorded pottery assemblage can be seen in Appendix 1, whereas both the fabric and abrasion codes can be observed in Appendix 2.

The assemblage

The sub-soil layer (1001) in Trench 2 contained a total of ten slightly abraded sherds of pottery with a weight of 67g. This small assemblage is composed of seven early medieval wares (EMW) and three high medieval fabrics (MCW) and as a whole, dates from the 11 to 14th century.

The EMW group contains a bowl/dish rim, as well as a base and body sherds all which display only slight abrasion. The rim is flat and slightly dished, and like the



rest of the EMW sherds is thin walled. The two base sherds contain distinct ill-sorted and rounded grog lumps.

A base fragment is present within the MCW group, and all of these sherds exhibit sooting on their outer surfaces.

Pit fill 1004 (Tr.1) contained a single variably abraded medieval base sherd (11g). The sherd is patchily oxidised (with a probable area of sooting on its outer wall) and its fabric, is composed solely of ill-sorted quartz (MCW). It is likely that the sherd was originally part of a jar or cooking pot and is dated from the 12th to 14th century.

A second pit fill (1006 Tr.2) also contained a medieval base sherd, derived from either a jar or cooking pot (17g). It displays only slight abrasion and is patchily oxidised. The sherd contains ill-sorted quartz (MCW) and is dated from the 12th to 14th century.

Conclusion

This is a small assemblage of pottery dated from the early to high medieval period, which is likely to represent the remains of domestic waste from nearby dwellings.

The pottery is of a comparable date range (and contains a broadly similar mix of fabrics) to the groups recovered from the Old Smyth (Anderson 2005) and Hilton Farm (Goffin 2009) in Peasenhall, as well as further afield at Darsham (Fawcett 2012a).

Recommendations for further work

The pottery assemblage has been fully identified and recorded to the required standard of analysis, therefore no further work on the material will be required. However, should any additional work at the site take place in the future, then the results of this current examination should be consulted and included within any subsequent reporting.



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Goffin, R., 2009, 'The medieval pottery' in Heard, K. An archaeological evaluation at Land at Hilton Farm, Badingham Road, Peasenhall, Suffolk. Suffolk County Council Archaeology Report PSH 014

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Appendix 1: Recorded Pottery Assemblage

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Abrasion	Comments	Date
1001	None	Sub-soil	2	EMW (7), MCW (3)	Dish/bowl x1, base x2 +body	10	67	Sli	The dish/bowl is in EMW which contains thin- walled sherds. MCW sherds are sooted	11-14th C
1004	1003	Pit	1	MCW	Base	1	11	Abr/sli	Ill-sorted quartz only	12th-14th C
1006	1005	Pit	2	MCW	Base	1	17	Sli	Ill-sorted quartz only	12th-14th C

Appendix 2: Pottery and abrasion codes

Pottery

EMW	Unsourced early medieval coarsewares
MCW	Unsourced high medieval coarsewares

Abrasion

Abr = Abraded, Abr/Sli = Variably abraded, Sli = Slightly abraded

PSH056. Peasenhall
The animal bone
by Julie Curl –Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration
Services for Britannia Archaeology. March 2021

THE ANIMAL BONE (Appendix 3, Table 1)

Methodology



A 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 were considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976, and elements suitable for a tooth record were identified and recorded following Hillson, 1996. 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, information was recorded directly into the appendix in this report

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 51g of bone, consisting of 11 elements was recovered, with the totals quantified in Table 1. The bone was recovered from the Pit 1003, fill 1004 and discovered with medieval artefacts.

Bone in this assemblage is in a fairly reasonable condition, although quite fragmented, tooth preservation is excellent as these tend to survive better even in harsh acidic soils.

The faunal remains are those of a cattle mandible, the bone from which was fragmented; two of the mandible teeth are present. The adult lower molars 1 and 2 show low wear, suggesting an animal of about two years old.

Context	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
1004	Pit fill	Medieval	11	51g	Cattle	11

Table 1. Quantification of the faunal remains

Discussion and conclusions

This is a very small assemblage that consists of the main meat mammal that is found on many archaeological sites. The mandible is often evidence for use of cheek-meat and tongue. The young adult age of the animal suggests culling for prime beef.

Recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage that has very limited potential for further study and no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage. If further work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving to maximise



chances of recovery for small bones. If further work produces bone, then this assemblage can be included in the analysis.

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Appendix 1

1. Summary catalogue of the animal bone

Appendix 1

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from PSH056
Listed in context order.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Countable following Davis, 1992.

Context	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element range	Measurable	Countable	Butchering	Gnaw	Burnt	Comments
1 0 0 4	Pit fill	Medi eval	1 1	51g	Cattle	1 1	*			Lower molars 1 and 2, mandi ble fragm ents	1	1				M1 TWS: D-E M2 TWS: A-B Young adult



Sample Assessment

PEASENHALL SUFFOLK

For Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Matt Law PhD ACifA



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Sample Assessment

PEASENHALL SUFFOLK

Client: Britannia Archaeology Ltd

Site Code: PSH 091

Author(s): M Law

Disc Ref: (P2255E-EAR-v49)

Date: March 21

A trading name of E - P: Heritage LLP

Unit 15 | Woodside | Dunmow Road | Bishop's Stortford CM23 5RG | +44 (0)1279 755252 | info@iparchaeology.com

www.iparchaeology.com



1. Introduction and Methods

1.1. Two bulk sediment samples, each comprising 10 litres of sediment, were presented for assessment. The sample was processed using a Siraf-style flotation tank by Miriam Weinbren of L - P : Archaeology. The washovers ('flots') were caught on a 250 μ m mesh sieve, and the heavy fractions ('residues') were retained on a 1mm mesh.

1.2. The residues were weighed and air dried, then sorted into fractions using a nest of sieves (4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 500 μ m, 250 μ m) before being scanned under a low power microscope. After items of interest were removed and bagged, the geological material was discarded. The flots were weighed and scanned wet, before being air dried and scanned again. Assessment was carried out by Dr Matt Law of L - P : Archaeology. Biological remains were identified using a low power microscope.

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).



Context Number	1004		1006	
Sample Number	1		2	
Sample Volume (L)	10		10	
Context Description	Pit fill		Pit fill	
Provisional Date	12 th -14 th C		12 th -14 th C	
	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue
Weight after processing (g)	3	728	13	504
% modern roots	90		80	
Estimated proportion 'fresh' : 'worn' shells	0:1		0:1	0:1
CHARCOAL				
2 - 4mm	1		1	
MOLLUSCA				
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>				1
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>			1	
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>			1	
<i>Carychium</i> sp			1	
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>			8	1
<i>Vallonia</i> cf. <i>excentrica</i>	2		17	
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>			1	
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>			36	
<i>Galba truncatula</i>			3	1
BONE				3 (<1g) - long bone fragments m/l mammal
POT		1 (2.5g)		1 (<1g)

Table 1 – Biological remains and finds in the samples.



2. Results and Discussion

- 2.1. Quantities of items present in the samples are presented in TABLE 1.
- 2.2. Modern root material is prominent in both flots and dominates the flot from context (1004). This raises the possibility that some smaller items may be recent intrusions into this deposit. That being said, none of the mollusc shell had the appearance of recent shell.
- 2.3. The sample from context (1004), a pit fill containing 12th-14th century pot, yielded only one piece of charcoal between 2 and 4 mm, two shells of the open country land snail *Vallonia cf. excentrica*, and one small, abraded pot sherd. It is possible that all of this material is residual in this context, and is derived from the sediment that the pit was dug through.
- 2.4. The sample from context (1006), which was also a pit fill containing 12th-14th century pot, contained a small assemblage of land snails dominated by amphibious species tolerant of seasonal drying (*Anisus leucostoma*, *Galba truncatula*), suggesting that the pit may have held water, at least seasonally. Species representing an open environment, especially *Vallonia cf. excentrica* and, are also common, along with *Trochulus hispidus*, which is tolerant of a broad range of environmental conditions. Finally, there are low numbers of species favouring shaded places (*Aegopinella nitidula*, *Nesovitrea hammonis*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Carychium* sp.), although these may equally be attracted to damp environments rather than a wooded or scrubby situation. Overall, it is likely that either the pit was open for enough time to allow a damp microenvironment to develop, and be colonised by these snails (a timescale likely to be measurable in decades), or that the shells are derived from other sources, either the deposit the pit was dug through, or material used as deliberate backfill. The charcoal and pot in this context are likely residual. The animal bone may represent direct deposition into the pit, although the quantities and sizes are so low as to make chance inclusion into the fill at least equally likely.



SOURCES CONSULTED



3. Statement of Potential and Recommendations

3.1. Much of the material within the samples is likely to be intrusive, although the snails from context 1006 may reflect a damp microenvironment within the pit. No further work is judged necessary for this assemblage.



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APPENDIX 4 – 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 Ashton Porter Architects. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/20/2737/FUL, for the construction of a dwellings at OS 7544, Mill Road, Peasenhall, Suffolk (TM 34759 69537) (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) (Baker, M. 30th November 2020) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating two 20.00m 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 on the western bounds of Peasenhall, Suffolk. The investigation area is directly west of Mill Road and is currently a paddock surrounded by hedges and trees. It is bound to the west and south 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 *Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (Policy SCLP11.7; Adopted 2020)*

Policy SCLP11.7

An archaeological assessment proportionate to the potential and significance of remains must be included with any planning application affecting areas of known or suspected archaeological importance to ensure that provision is made for the preservation of important archaeological remains.

Where proposals affect archaeological sites, preference will be given to preservation in situ unless it can be shown that recording of remains, assessment, analysis report and/or deposition of the archive is more appropriate.

Archaeological conditions or planning obligations will be imposed on consents as appropriate. Measures to disseminate and promote information about archaeological assets to the public will be supported.



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). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 *Prehistoric*

There is no prehistoric evidence (bar a single piece of pottery – see sect 4.3 below) within the search radius.

4.2 *Roman*

Two Roman roads meet within the central area of Peasenhall village. A north west – south east aligned Roman road (HEV009/PSH007) runs along the line of the current The Mounts some 500m east of the current site. 500m to the south of the site is the second Roman road, aligned west – east and visible as crop marks south of Badingham Road (BGD014).

The only other Roman evidence within the search radius is a bronze coin of Constantine dating to the 4th century found 700m east of the current site during metal detection (PSH033).

4.3 *Saxon and Medieval*

A single fragment of Saxon pottery (although it could equally be identified as Iron Age) was recovered during evaluation some 600m south of the current site (PSH014).

Archaeological investigation some 1km south east of the current site (PSH012) at the site of the former Smyth Works revealed 13th through 16th century deposits including tenement boundary ditches, pits, post holes, hearths, clay floors and middens all associated with the medieval core village occupation.

Some 725m to the south east of the current site is the Church of St Michael (PSH008). The church is thought to be mentioned in Domesday as associated with Saxmundham and



although its origins lay in the 11th century, the nave and chancel was demolished and rebuilt in a 15th style during the late 19th century.

4.4 *Post-medieval and Modern*

A large post-medieval quarry pit was discovered during archaeological investigation some 500m south east of the current site (PSH014).

Segmore Farm (PSH035) is located 300m west of the site. Courtyarded in plan, this farmstead dates to the 17th through 19th centuries. Of a similar ilk is a former smock mill and post-mill dating to the late 19th century (PSH006) located some 350m east of the current site.

4.6 *Archaeological Potential*

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



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Baker, M. 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 a dwelling. This will be achieved by excavating two 20.00m 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 1 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.



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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>



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) MCI fA**

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

	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

07/04/2021

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: britanni1-410942

Project details

Project name	OS 7554, Mill Road, Peasenhall, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation
Project dates	Start: 04-01-2021 End: 05-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1334 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PLOUGH SOIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
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 SUFFOLK COASTAL PEASENHALL OS 7554, Mill Road, Peasenhall, Suffolk
Postcode	IP17 2LW
Study area	3135 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 634758 269538 51.878083108129 1.828609249385 51 52 41 N 001 49 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44.25m Max: 44.51m

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

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

1/2



07/04/2021

OASIS FORM - Print view

Project supervisor	Dan McConnell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Julian and Athene O'Neill

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	PSH 056
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	PSH 056
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	PSH 056
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	OS 7544, Mill Road, Peasenhall, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McConnell, D.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cunningham, L.
Other bibliographic details	R1289
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St. Edmunds
Description	A4 book with A3 pullouts
Entered by	Dan McConnell (dan@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	7 April 2021

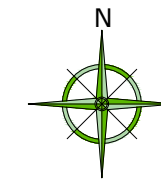
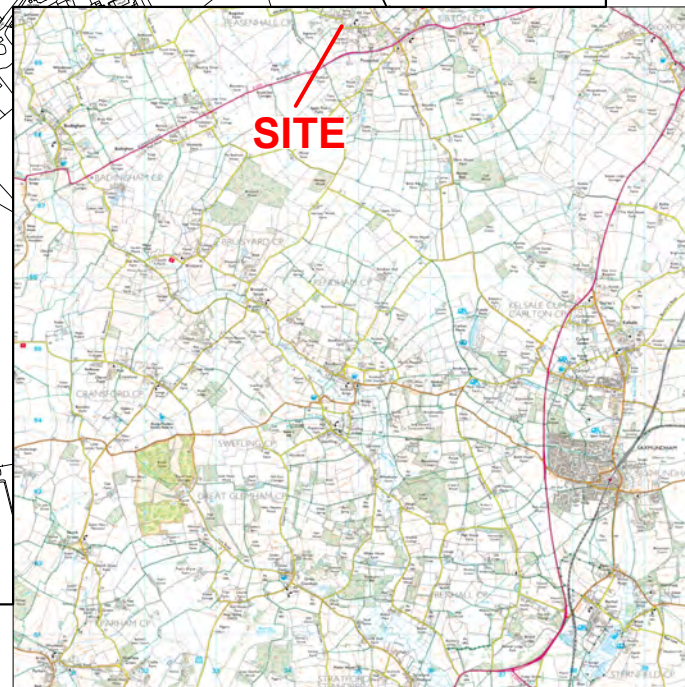
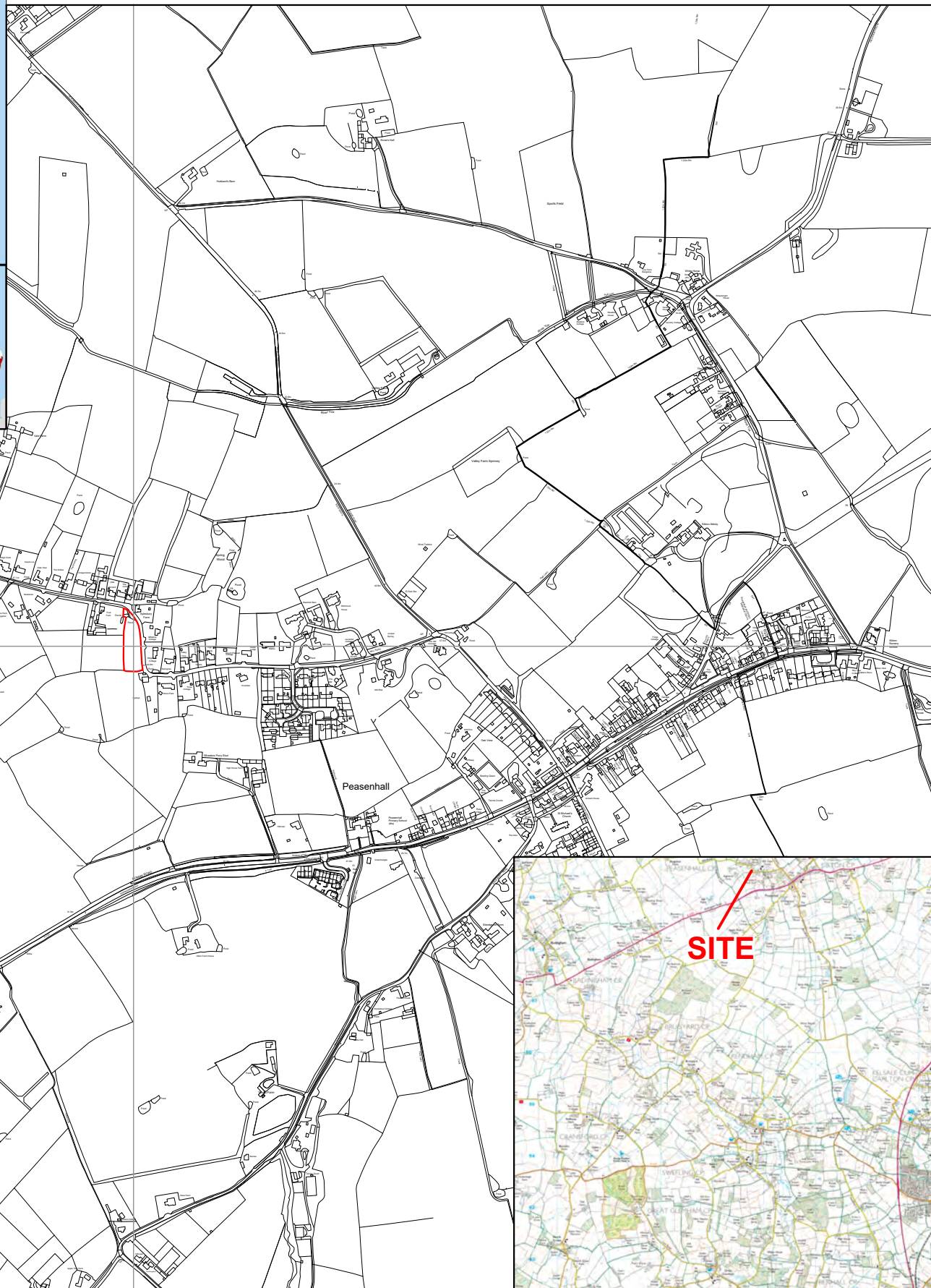
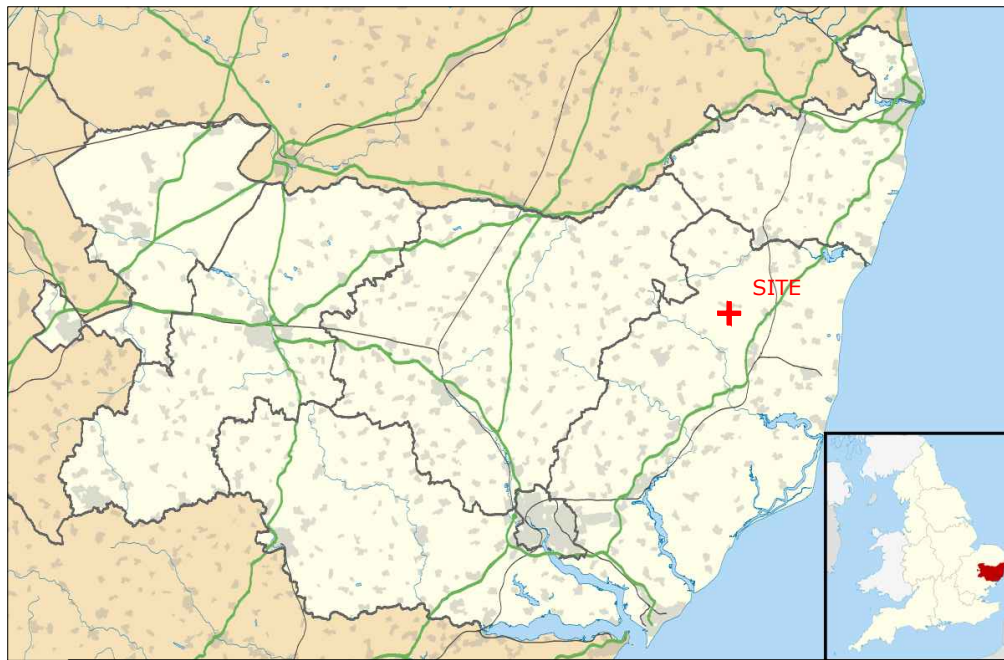
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2/2



 Site Boundary

269537

634759

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0 1:10000 500m

NGR: 634759 269537 REF: R1289

PROJECT: OS 7554, MILL ROAD, PEASENHALL, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: ASHTON PORTER ARCHITECTS

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UNIT 2
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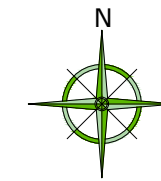
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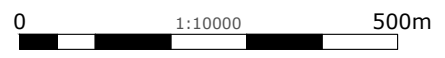
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: DPM

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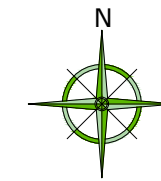
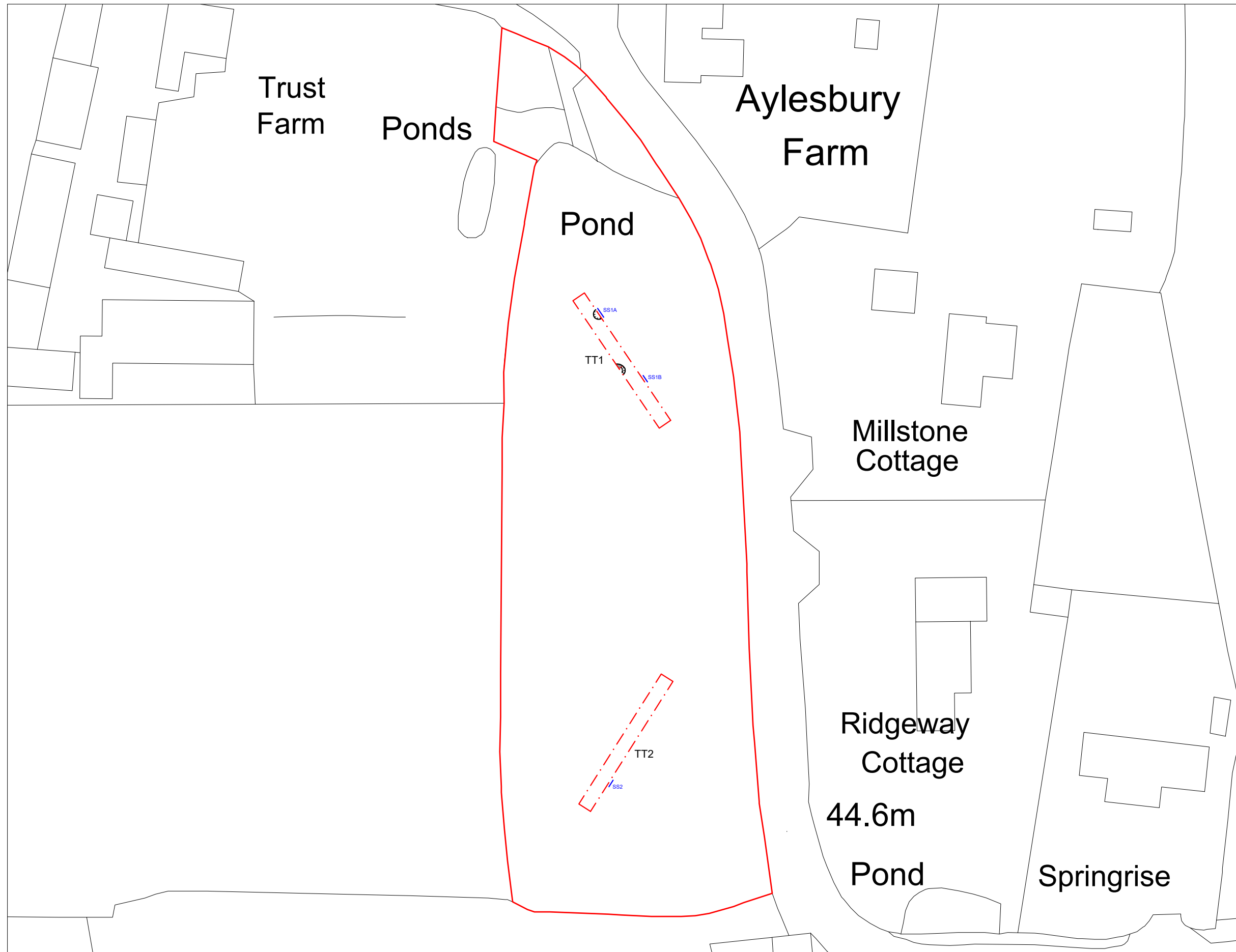







- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event


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NGR:	634759 269537	REF:	R1289
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CLIENT:	ASHTON PORTER ARCHITECTS		
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DATE:	MAR 2021	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	HG		
APPROVED:	DPM		
FIGURE:			2

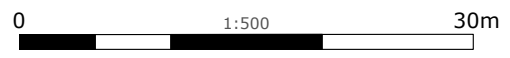


-  Site Boundary
-  Trench
-  Sample Section
-  Section Line
-  Excavated Feature

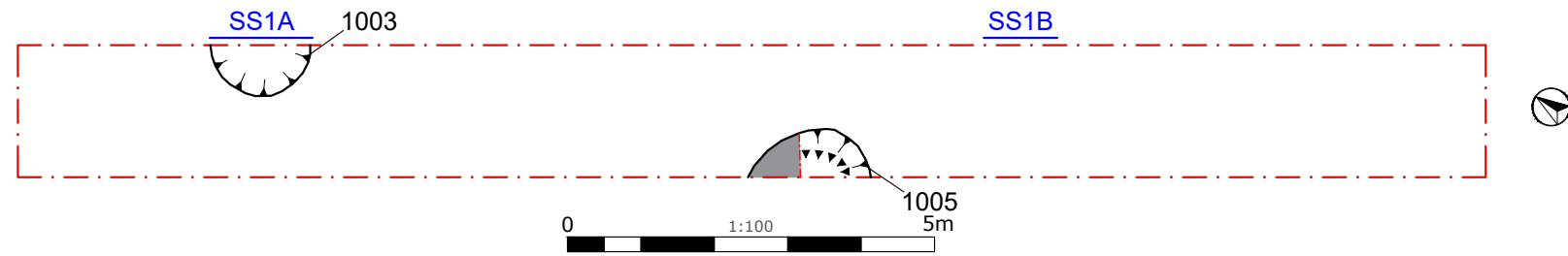
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PROJECT:	OS 7554, MILL ROAD, PEASENHALL, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN		
CLIENT:	ASHTON PORTER ARCHITECTS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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DATE:	MAR 2021	PLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:			
APPROVED:	DPM	4			

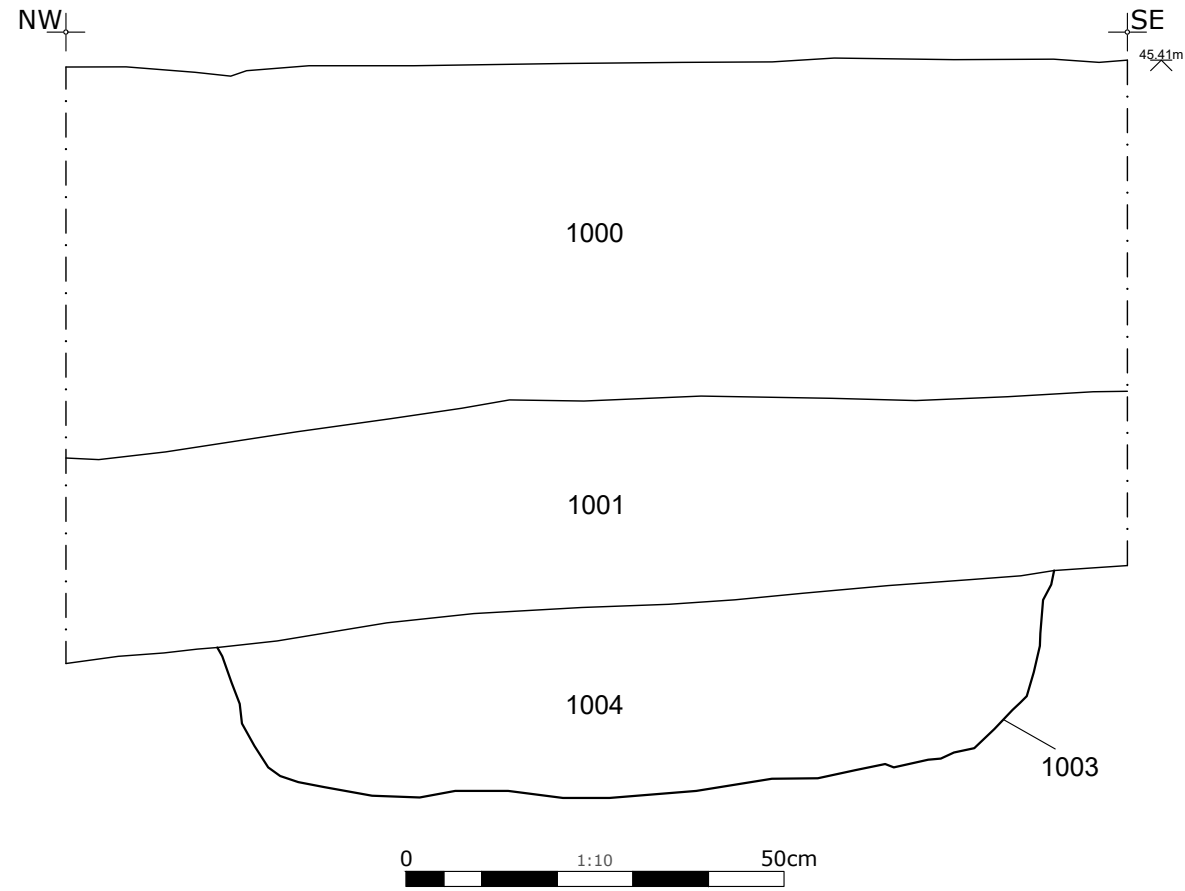
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TT1



TT1 - SS1A AND PIT 1003



DP4 - TT1 - VIEW NW



DP1 - SS1A AND PIT 1003 - VIEW NE



- Trench
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature

NGR: 634759 269537 REF: R1289

PROJECT: OS 7554, MILL ROAD, PEASENHALL, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TT1 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

CLIENT: ASHTON PORTER ARCHITECTS

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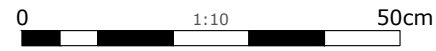
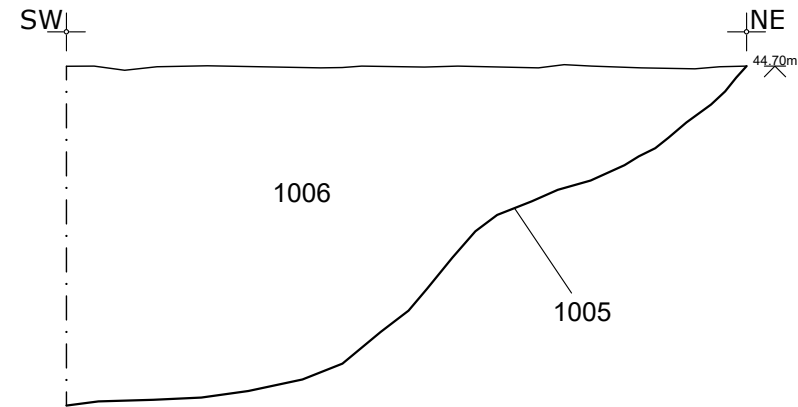
DATE: MAR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: HG

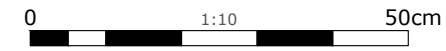
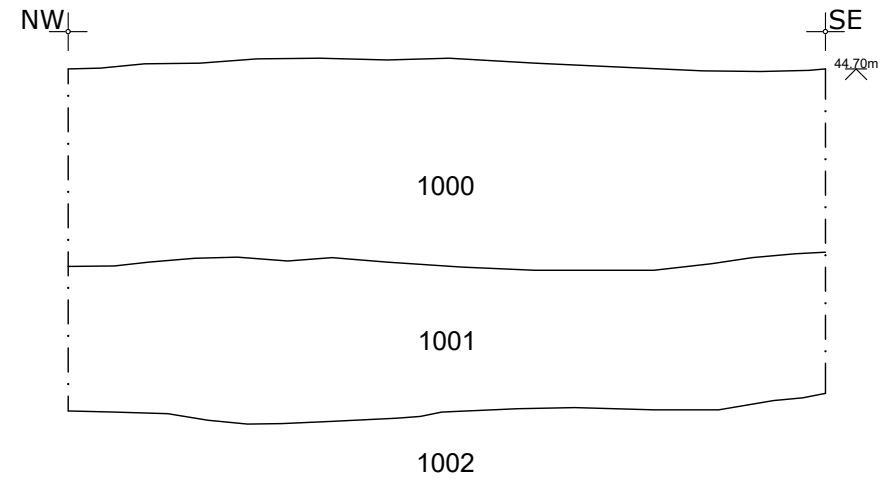
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FIGURE: 5

TT1 - PIT 1005



TT1 - SS1B



DP2 - PIT 1005 - VIEW NW



DP3 - SS1B - VIEW NE



NGR: 634759 269537 REF: R1289

PROJECT: OS 7554, MILL ROAD, PEASENHALL, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TT1 - SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

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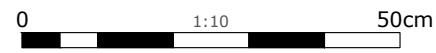
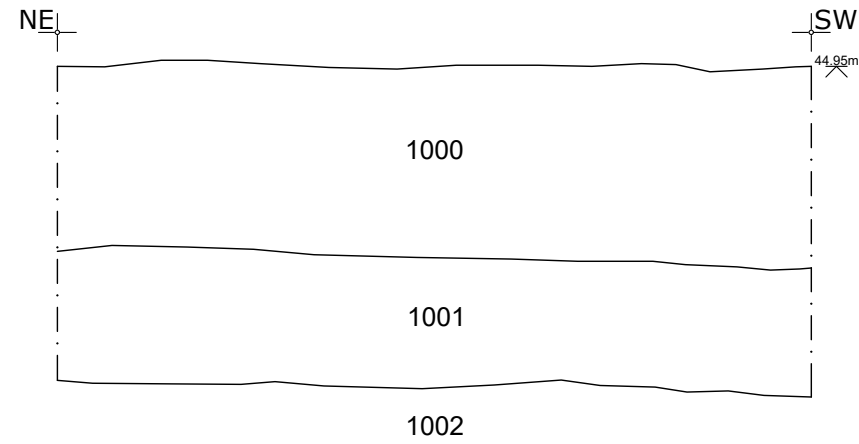
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FIGURE: 6

TT2 - SS2



DP5 - SS2 - VIEW SE



DP6 - TT2 - VIEW SW



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FIGURE: 7