



LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



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LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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Abstract

On the 13th and 14th of April 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Simon Burgess of Burgess Homes Ltd. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/18/05289, for the construction of nine dwellings, associated access and landscaping at Land West of Hall Lane, Hall Lane, Redgrave, Suffolk (TM 0486 7742) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 18th January 2021) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating seven 30.00m x 1.80m trenches (Fig. 3).

The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to medieval and post-medieval Redgrave Green. There was a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period and a low potential for Roman period features and finds.

The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity.

The first phase is represented by a large pond feature within the south-eastern bounds of the site, dating to the post-medieval period and backfilled during the modern period.

The second phase is represented by an agricultural topsoil which although sterile of finds, is likely of modern date due to its stratigraphic relationship with the post-medieval pond.

The paucity of archaeological deposits is suggestive of the site being open fields with a small pond feature throughout its history, being utilised at various periods for animal husbandry and cropping.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 13th and the 14th of April 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Burgess Homes Ltd. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/18/05289, for the construction of 9 dwellings, associated access and landscaping at Land West of Hall Lane, Hall Lane, Redgrave, Suffolk (TM 0486 7742) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 18th January 2021) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating seven 30.00m x 1.80m trenches (Fig. 3). 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 southeast edge of the village of Redgrave, c.7km southwest of Diss. The investigation area was in use as a pasture for horses. It was bounded to the northeast and east by Hall Lane, residential properties and gardens to the north and west, and open agricultural fields to the south.

2.1 *Site Geology*

The bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). These Sedimentary Bedrocks formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BSG, 2021).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2021).

Superficial deposits of Croxton Sand and Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel have also been recorded adjacent to the site. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment as previously dominated by ice age conditions (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)

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

4.1 Prehistoric

A patch of prehistoric heat-cracked flints was identified in the field adjacent to the south of the site, c.100m to the south, during fieldwalking (RGV 038).

Traces of prehistoric occupation including black earth and ditches were identified in a pipe trench in 1954 by Basil Brown (RGV 018). The pipe trench was located at Priory Farm, c.300m north of the site.

The cropmark of a ring ditch likely dated Bronze Age (RGV 075) is located c.400m northeast of the site, and Neolithic pottery was found a further 200m northeast.

Part of a flint arrowhead, likely Neolithic or early Bronze Age, (RGV 040) was found during fieldwalking c.425m south of the site. A low density of worked flint has previously been found in the same field. Fieldwalking c.980m west of the site identified further worked flints of Neolithic/early Bronze Age (and one of Mesolithic date) (RGV 024). A burnt flint patch was also identified during fieldwalking in the same area (RGV 034).

The only record from the SHER search of Iron Age date is that of a sandstone quern found during ploughing c.910m north of the site (RGV 002).

4.2 Roman

Only one record from the SHER search area refers to Roman period activity. Several Roman brooches were found during metal detecting alongside Roman pottery found during fieldwalking (RGV 021) c.720m south of the site.



4.3 *Medieval*

The site is located within an area indicated on the SHER as Redgrave Green (RGV 035). It was enclosed under an Act of 1815 but dates to the medieval period. A length of green-edge ditch on the south side of the green has been infilled but survives as a hollow in an arable field adjacent to the south side of the site. Some medieval pottery has been found in part of this infilled portion (RGV 037).

Redgrave Park, located c.560m east of the site, also has medieval origins and was a deer park of around 200 acres, enclosed by oak palings and is shown on Saxton's map of 1575 (RGV 022). Only fragments of the partition banks now survive in the northwest quadrant. The site of Redgrave Hall is located within Redgrave Park (RGV 014) and was originally the medieval Hunting Lodge of the Abbots of Bury.

A small scatter of medieval pottery was found during fieldwalking (RGV 033) c.440m north of the site.

An excavation c.890m northwest of the site identified the remains of a medieval house and associated structures as well as medieval finds including pottery, brick, and tile (RGV 043). A scatter of medieval pottery was found a further 100m to the northwest (RGV 041).

4.4 *Post-medieval and Modern*

Adjacent to the south side of the site, post-medieval pottery and window glass was found in an infilled section of the green-edge ditch of Redgrave Green (RGV 036, 037).

Redgrave Park, located from c.200m east of the site, was medieval in origin but later landscaped for Rowland Holt in 1763 by Capability Brown (RGV 022). Redgrave Hall, located within Redgrave Park, was built on the site of a medieval Hunting Lodge in 1545 and later remodelled in 1763 (RGV 014). The hall was demolished in 1947 and a 19th century farmstead and manor house are located on the site (RGV 087). A Grade II listed icehouse serving Redgrave Hall & Redgrave Park is located c.470m northeast of the site (RGV 023). The structure is late 18th or early 19th century in date and was c.4.5m in diameter, built of brick with a domed roof and was set deep into the ground.



The remainder of the post-medieval records from the SHER search area are of farmsteads. The closest to the site is Priory Farmstead (RGV 082), a 19th century farmstead and 16th century farmhouse located c.300m north of the site.

Within Redgrave Park is the site of a WW2 Prisoner of War camp for German prisoners (RGV 056). It was in use until 1948 and only some fragments of the footings of structures remain today.

4.5 Archaeological Potential

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



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 2021 (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 nine dwellings, associated access, and landscaping. This was achieved by excavating seven 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 (2021)*, *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. 3 - 6).

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 (Figs. 3-8)

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

A professional metal detectorist was used to scan the trench locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably 19th century/modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northwest corner of the site on an east-west orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the western area of the site on a north-south orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.2 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located near the southern border of the central area of the site on an east-west orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the northern central area of the site on a north-south orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the medial eastern area of the site on a north-south orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.



8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the southeastern corner of the site on a northwest-southeast orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. One post-medieval pond was present. A single late 19th/early 20th century button was found, alongside 20th century brick fragments (not retained) within primary fill **1004**.

Pond **1003** (1.80m+ x 25.00m x 0.74m) was located across 27.00m of the trench, ending just 3.00m from the north western end of the trench. The shape in plan was unknown as the feature continues beyond the trench edges to the south, east, and west. The sides were shallow sloping, and the feature had a flat undulating base. The feature contained two fills: primary fill **1004** and secondary fill **1005**.

Primary Fill **1004** comprised of a dark grey-brown, compact, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones and frequent organic tree-fall material. This fill contained several 20th century brick fragments and a single late 19th/early 20th century button (not retained).

Secondary Fill **1005** comprised of a mid orange-brown, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located in the northeastern area of the site on an east-west orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 3-6)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all the trenches was topsoil **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.35m in Sample Section 3. It comprised of mid greyish-brown, firm, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones. This layer represents the modern agricultural topsoil covering the site.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology **1001**, which comprised a light yellow orange, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate light orange brown silty clay patches.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to medieval and post-medieval Redgrave Green. There was a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the prehistoric period and a low potential for Roman period features and finds.

The evaluation identified two phases of activity.

The first phase is represented by large pond **1003** within the south-eastern bounds of the site. This pond is visible (partially) on the 1893 6" OS map (see Fig. 7) and still visible through cropmark evidence present on a 2019 Google Earth image (see Fig. 8). Primary fill **1004** of the pond contained a late 19th/early 20th century button and 20th century brick fragments (not retained) and the ponds secondary fill, **1005**, seems to represent a single-phase deliberate backfill of the pond sometime in the late 20th century. A large oak tree was present alongside the pond (outside of the current sites boundary) and this pond/oak combination is typical of post-medieval provision for cattle watering/shelter.

The second phase is represented by an agricultural topsoil which although sterile of finds, is likely of modern date due to its stratigraphic relationship sealing the post-medieval/modern backfilled pond.

The paucity of archaeological deposits is suggestive of the site being an open field with a small pond feature throughout it's history, being utilised at various periods for animal husbandry and cropping.



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 Burgess Homes Ltd, in particular Simon Burgess 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 Martin Brook and Dan McConnell 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	E-W		1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	W end of trench, N side	S	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: mid greyish-brown, firm, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1001	0.30m+	Natural: light yellow orange, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate light orange brown silty clay patches.	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	N-S		3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	N end of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.33m	Topsoil: mid greyish-brown, firm, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1001	0.33m+	Natural: light yellow orange, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate light orange brown silty clay patches.	

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	E-W		5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	W end of trench, N side	S	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: mid greyish-brown, firm, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1001	0.35m+	Natural: light yellow orange, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate light orange brown silty clay patches.	



TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	N-S		7
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	S end of trench, E side	W	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil: mid greyish-brown, firm, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1001	0.31m+	Natural: light yellow orange, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate light orange brown silty clay patches.	

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	N-S		9
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	S end of trench, E side	W	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil: mid greyish-brown, firm, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1001	0.31m+	Natural: light yellow orange, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate light orange brown silty clay patches.	

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NW-SE		12
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	SW end of trench, NE side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.20m	Topsoil: mid greyish-brown, firm, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1001	0.20m+	Natural: light yellow orange, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate light orange brown silty clay patches.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1003	Pond (1.80m+ x 27.00m x 0.74m) The shape in plan is unknown as the feature continues beyond the trench edges. The sides were moderately sloping and the feature had a flat base.	1004	Primary Fill. Dark grey-brown, compact, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones, and frequent organic tree-fall material.
		1005	Secondary Fill. Mid orange brown, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones.



TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	E-W		14
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	medial trench, N side	S	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.33m	Topsoil: mid greyish-brown, firm, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1001	0.33m+	Natural: light yellow orange, compact, silty sand, with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular flint pebbles and moderate light orange brown silty clay patches.	



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 Burgess Homes Ltd. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/18/05289, for the construction of 9 dwellings, associated access and landscaping at Land West of Hall Lane, Hall Lane, Redgrave, Suffolk (TM 0486 7742) (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. 18th January 2021) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating seven 30.00m x 1.80m trenches (Fig. 3). 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 southeast edge of the village of Redgrave, c.7km southwest of Diss. The investigation area is currently in use as a pasture for horses. It is bounded to the northeast and east by Hall Lane, residential properties and gardens to the north and west, and open agricultural fields to the south.

2.1 *Site Geology*

The bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). These Sedimentary Bedrocks formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas (BSG, 2021).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2021).

Superficial deposits of Croxton Sand and Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel have also been recorded adjacent to the site. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment as previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2021).



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)

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

4.1 Prehistoric

A patch of prehistoric heat-cracked flints was identified in the field adjacent to the south of the site, c.100m to the south, during fieldwalking (RGV 038).

Traces of prehistoric occupation including black earth and ditches were identified in a pipe trench in 1954 by Basil Brown (RGV 018). The pipe trench was located at Priory Farm, c.300m north of the site.

The cropmark of a ring ditch likely dated Bronze Age (RGV 075) is located c.400m northeast of the site, and Neolithic pottery was found a further 200m northeast.

Part of a flint arrowhead, likely Neolithic or early Bronze Age, (RGV 040) was found during fieldwalking c.425m south of the site. A low density of worked flint has previously been found in the same field. Fieldwalking c.980m west of the site identified further worked flints of Neolithic/early Bronze Age (and one of Mesolithic date) (RGV 024). A burnt flint patch was also identified during fieldwalking in the same area (RGV 034).

The only record from the SHER search of Iron Age date is that of a sandstone quern found during ploughing c.910m north of the site (RGV 002).

4.2 Roman

Only one record from the SHER search area refers to Roman period activity. Several Roman brooches were found during metal detecting alongside Roman pottery found during fieldwalking (RGV 021) c.720m south of the site.



4.3 *Medieval*

The site is located within an area indicated on the SHER as Redgrave Green (RGV 035). It was enclosed under an Act of 1815 but dates to the medieval period. A length of green-edge ditch on the south side of the green has been infilled but survives as a hollow in an arable field adjacent to the south side of the site. Some medieval pottery has been found in part of this infilled portion (RGV 037).

Redgrave Park, located c.560m east of the site, also has medieval origins and was a deer park of around 200 acres, enclosed by oak palings and is shown on Saxton's map of 1575 (RGV 022). Only fragments of the partition banks now survive in the northwest quadrant. The site of Redgrave Hall is located within Redgrave Park (RGV 014) and was originally the medieval Hunting Lodge of the Abbots of Bury.

A small scatter of medieval pottery was found during fieldwalking (RGV 033) c.440m north of the site.

An excavation c.890m northwest of the site identified the remains of a medieval house and associated structures as well as medieval finds including pottery, brick, and tile (RGV 043). A scatter of medieval pottery was found a further 100m to the northwest (RGV 041).

4.4 *Post-medieval and Modern*

Adjacent to the south side of the site, post-medieval pottery and window glass was found in an infilled section of the green-edge ditch of Redgrave Green (RGV 036, 037).

Redgrave Park, located from c.200m east of the site, was medieval in origin but later landscaped for Rowland Holt in 1763 by Capability Brown (RGV 022). Redgrave Hall, located within Redgrave Park, was built on the site of a medieval Hunting Lodge in 1545 and later remodelled in 1763 (RGV 014). The hall was demolished in 1947 and a 19th century farmstead and manor house are located on the site (RGV 087). A Grade II listed icehouse serving Redgrave Hall & Redgrave Park is located c.470m northeast of the site (RGV 023). The structure is late 18th or early 19th century in date and was c.4.5m in diameter, built of brick with a domed roof and was set deep into the ground.



The remainder of the post-medieval records from the SHER search area are of farmsteads. The closest to the site is Priory Farmstead (RGV 082), a 19th century farmstead and 16th century farmhouse located c.300m north of the site.

Within Redgrave Park is the site of a WW2 Prisoner of War camp for German prisoners (RGV 056). It was in use until 1948 and only some fragments of the footings of structures remain today.

4.5 *Archaeological Potential*

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



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 2021 (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 9 dwellings, associated access and landscaping. This will be achieved by excavating seven 30.00m x 1.80m trenches. In addition, provision has been made for localised extensions to trenches if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation.

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. 3).

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 be included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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



9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 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 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 CVs 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 April 2021, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take 3 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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SCCAS, 2021. *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

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

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>



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 23 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

	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 3 – Oasis Sheet

19/04/2021

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: britanni1-417349

Project details

Project name Land West of Hall Lane, Hall Lane, Redgrave - Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project TT evaluation
Project dates Start: 13-04-2021 End: 14-04-2021
Previous/future work No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes P1345 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project Field evaluation
Site status None
Current Land use Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type POND Post Medieval
Significant Finds NONE None
Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"
Development type Rural residential
Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK REDGRAVE Land West of Hall Lane, Hall Lane, Redgrave
Postcode IP22 1RS
Study area 0.75 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 0486 7742 52.356012726267 1.008667779158 52 21 21 N 001 00 31 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 46.85m Max: 48.51m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design Martin Brook

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

1/3



19/04/2021

OASIS FORM - Print view

originator
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body client
Name of sponsor/funding body Burgess Homes Ltd

Project archives

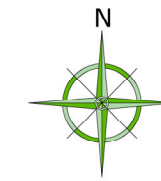
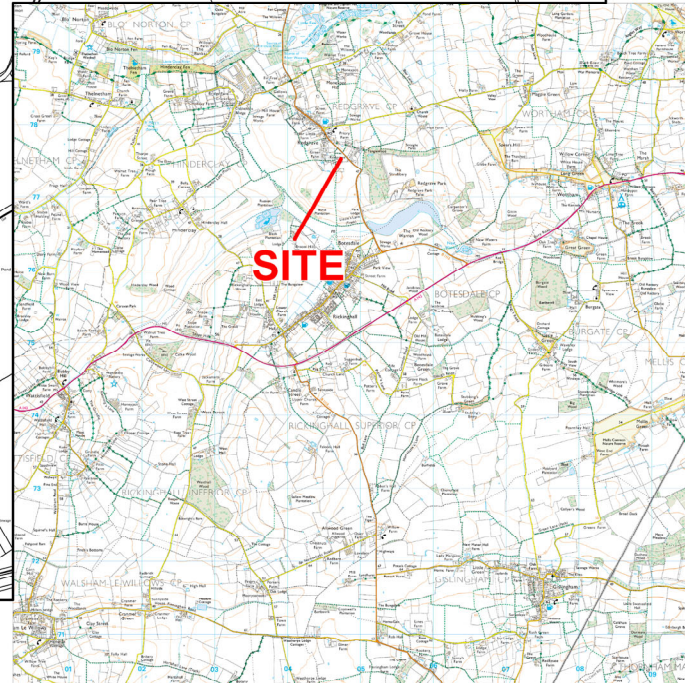
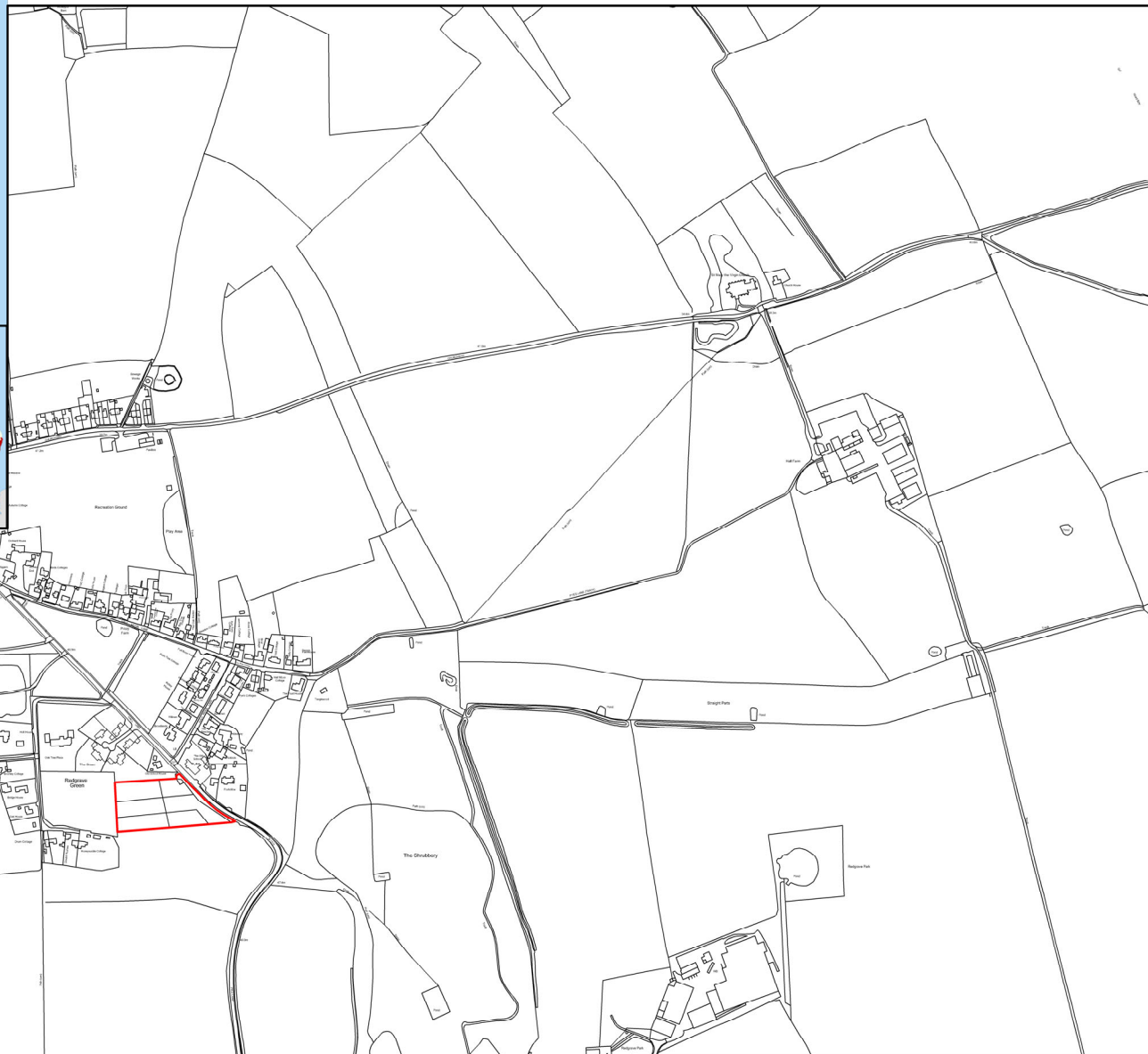
Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID RGV 088
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID RGV 088
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land West of Hall Lane, Hall Lane, Redgrave, Suffolk - Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s) McConnell, D.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cunningham, L.
Other bibliographic details R1295
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
Description A4 booklet with A3 Pullouts
Entered by Dan McConnell (dan@brit-arch.com)
Entered on 19 April 2021

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

2/3



Site Boundary

277420

604860

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0 1:10000 500m

NGR: 604860 277420 REF: R1295

PROJECT: LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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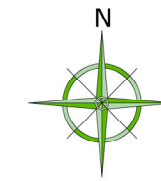
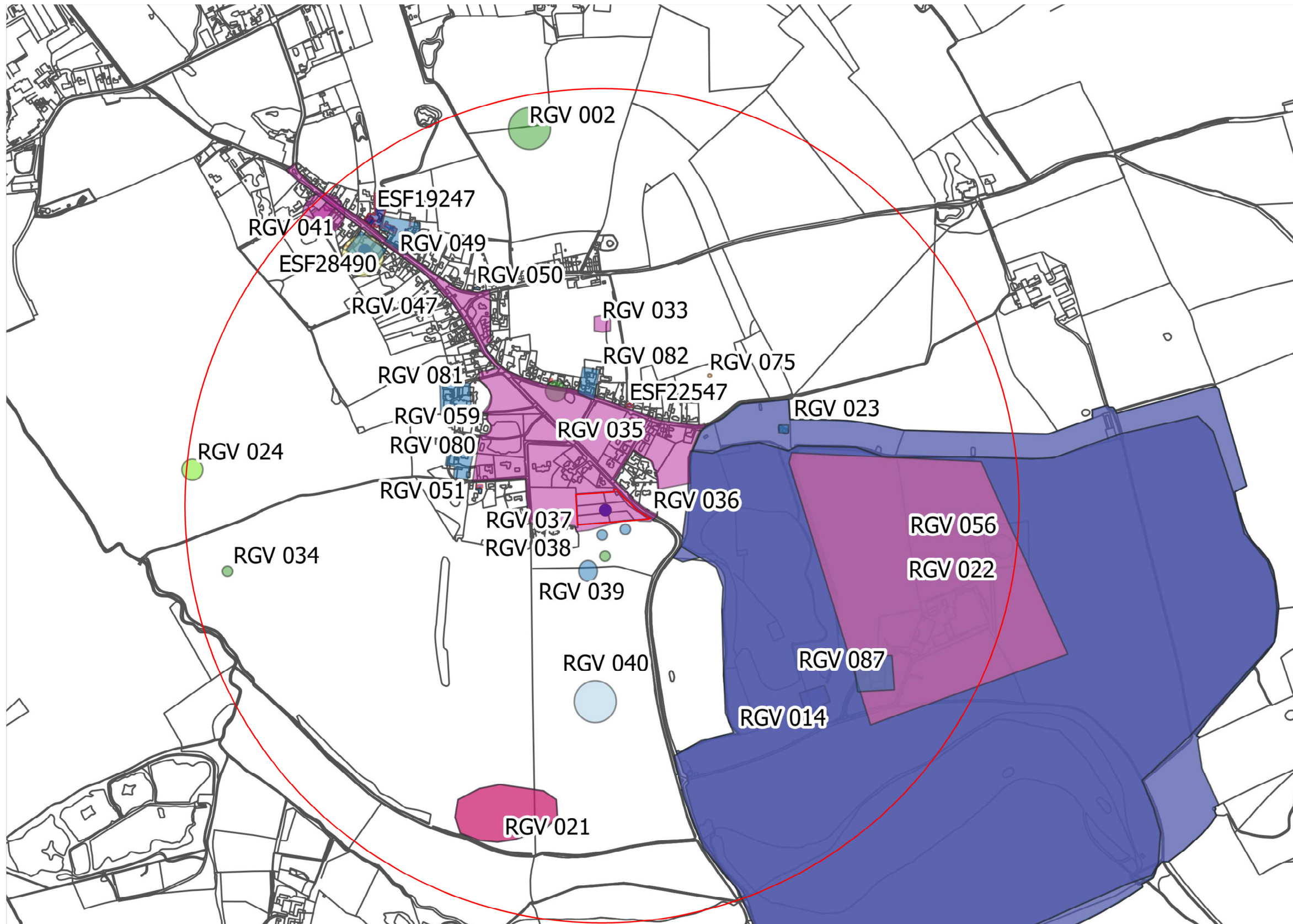
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DATE: APR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: HG

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 1



- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event
- 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

NGR: 604860 277420 REF: R1295

PROJECT:
LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE,
REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:
HER DATA - MONUMENTS AND EVENTS

CLIENT:
SIMON BURGESS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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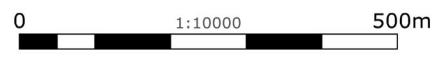
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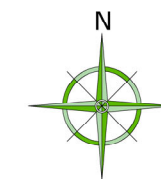
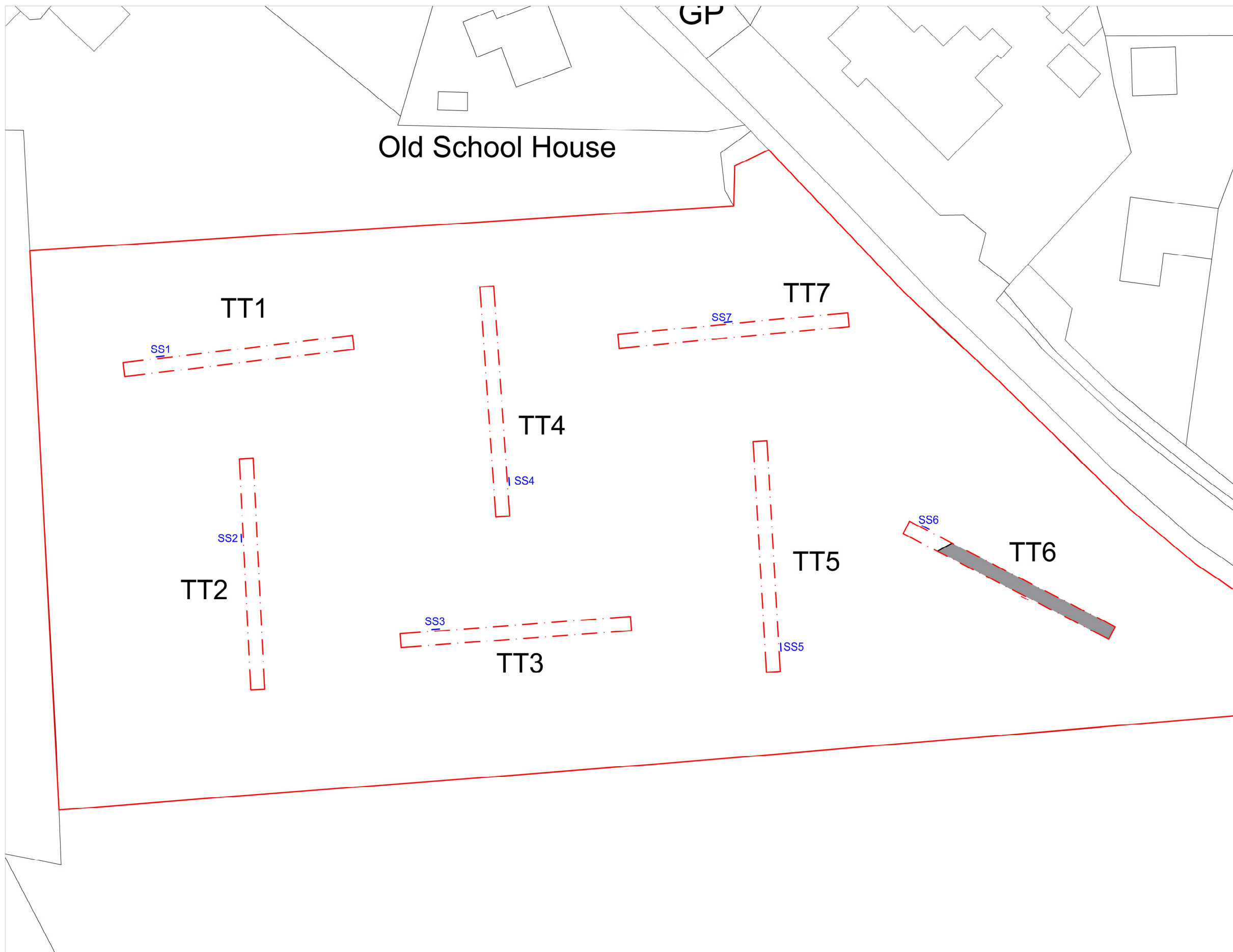
DATE: APR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE:
2

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- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Section Line

NGR: 604860 277420 REF: R1295

PROJECT:
LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE,
REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH PLAN

CLIENT:
SIMON BURGESS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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DATE: APR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

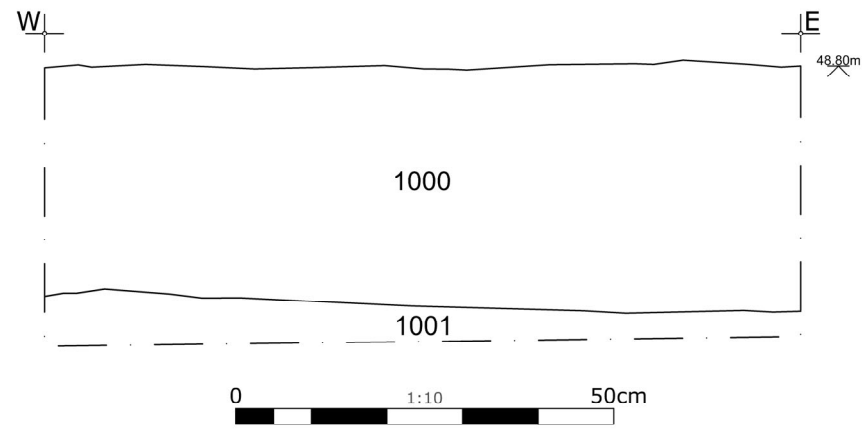
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE:
3

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TT1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1



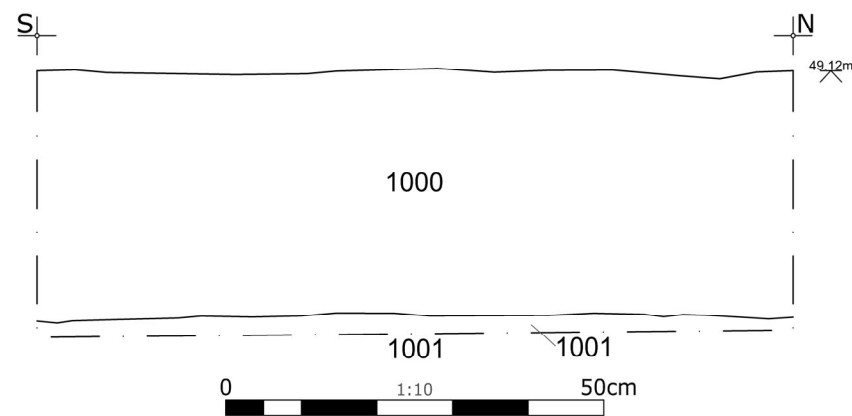
DP1 - SAMPLE SECTION 1 - VIEW N



DP2 - TT1 - VIEW W



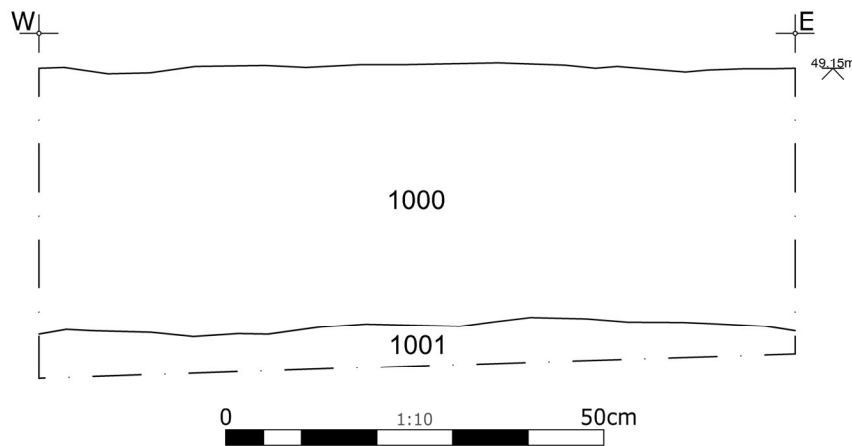
TT2 - SAMPLE SECTION 2



DP3 - SAMPLE SECTION 2 - VIEW W



TT3 - SAMPLE SECTION 3



DP6 - TT3 - VIEW E




DP4 - TT2 - VIEW S

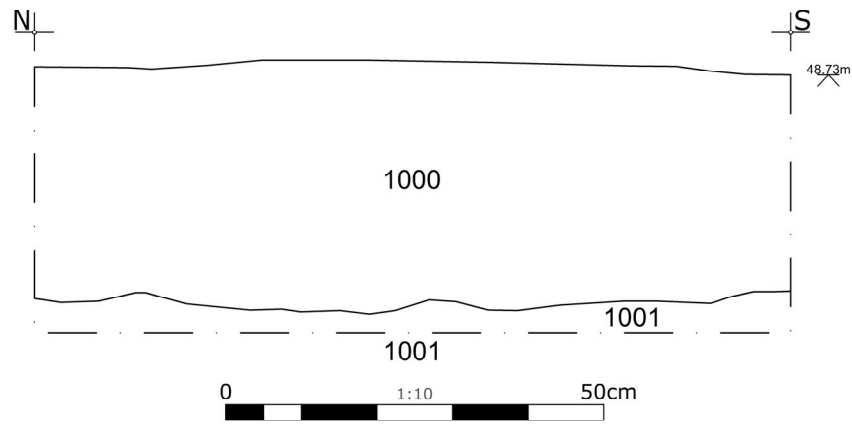


DP5 - SAMPLE SECTION 3 - VIEW N



NGR:	604860 277420	REF:	R1295
PROJECT:	LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT1, TT2 AND TT3 - SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	SIMON BURGESS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2021</small>			
DATE:	APR 2021	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	4
APPROVED:	DPM		

TT4 - SAMPLE SECTION 4



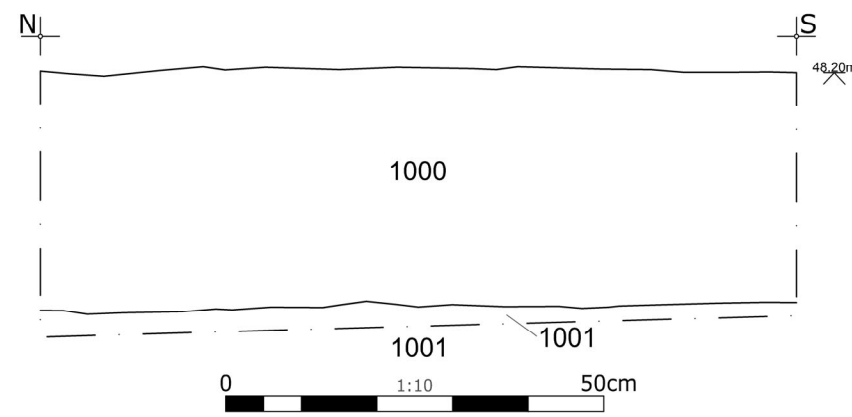
DP7 - SAMPLE SECTION 4 - VIEW E



DP8 - TT4 - VIEW S



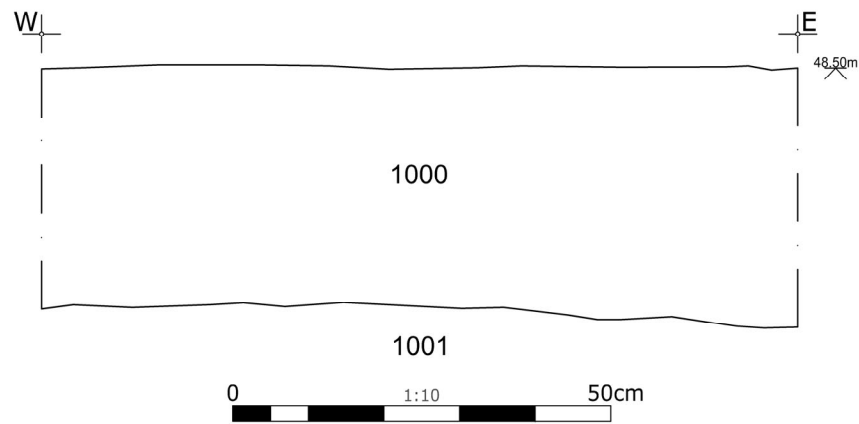
TT5 - SAMPLE SECTION 5



DP9 - SAMPLE SECTION 5 - VIEW E



TT7 - SAMPLE SECTION 7



DP15 - TT7 - VIEW E



DP10 - TT5 - VIEW N



DP14 - SAMPLE SECTION 7 - VIEW N



NGR: 604860 277420 REF: R1295

PROJECT: LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TT4, TT5 AND TT7 - SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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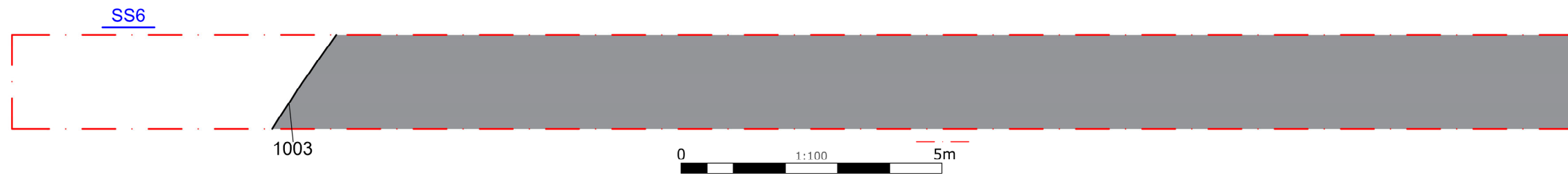
DATE: APR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: HG

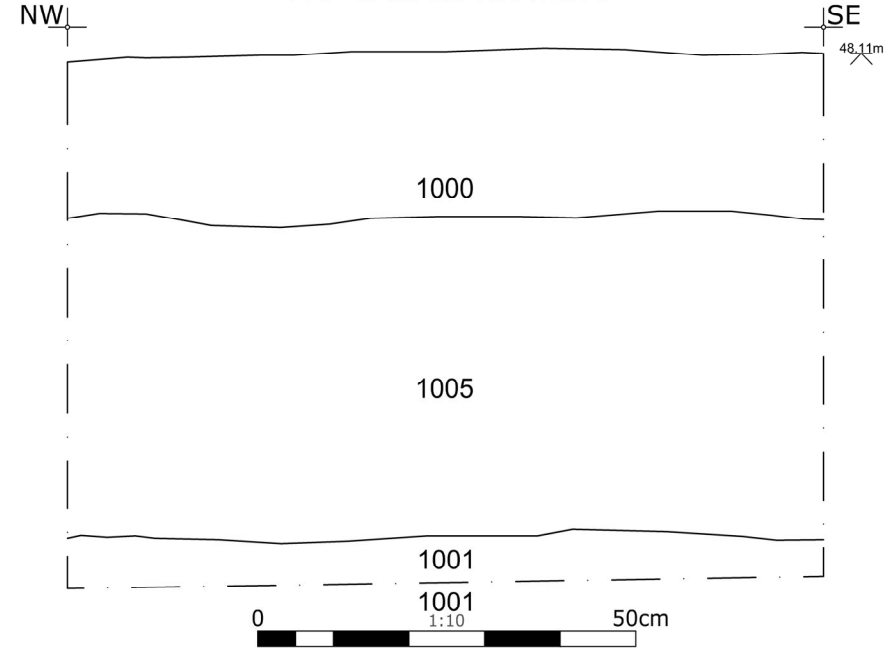
APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 5

TT6



TT6 - SAMPLE SECTION 6



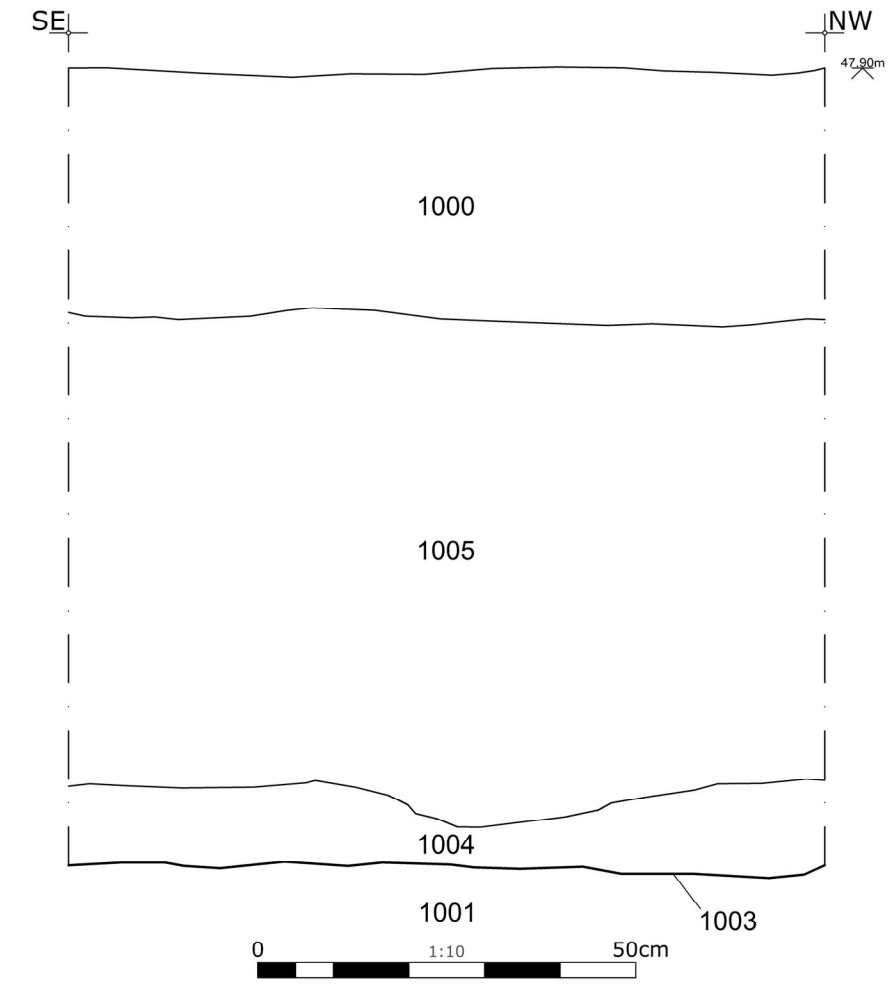
DP12 - SAMPLE SECTION 6 - VIEW NE



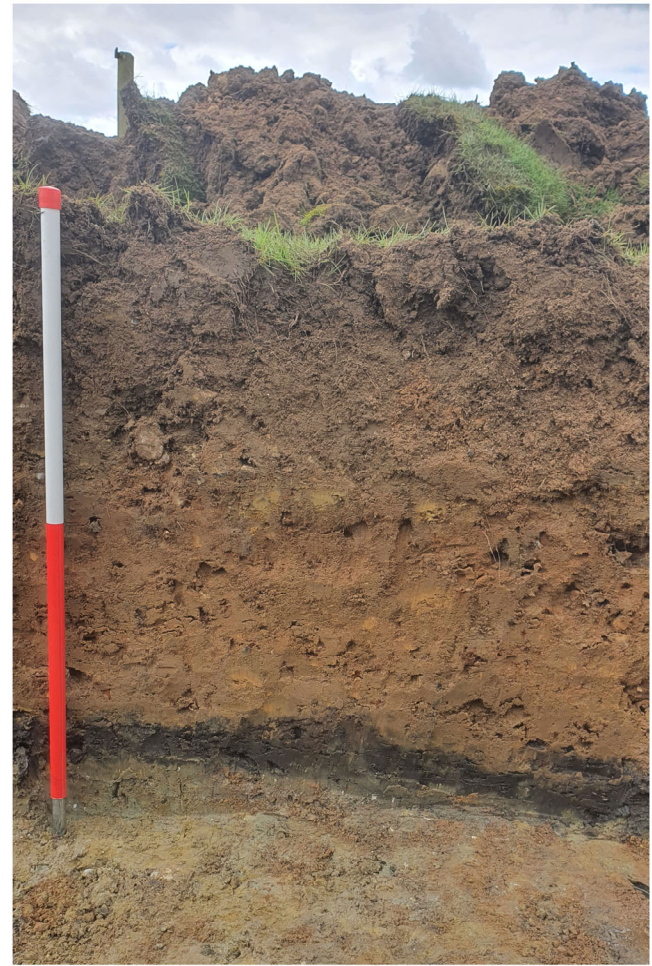
DP13 - TT6 - VIEW SE



TT6 - POND 1003

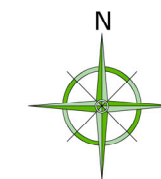
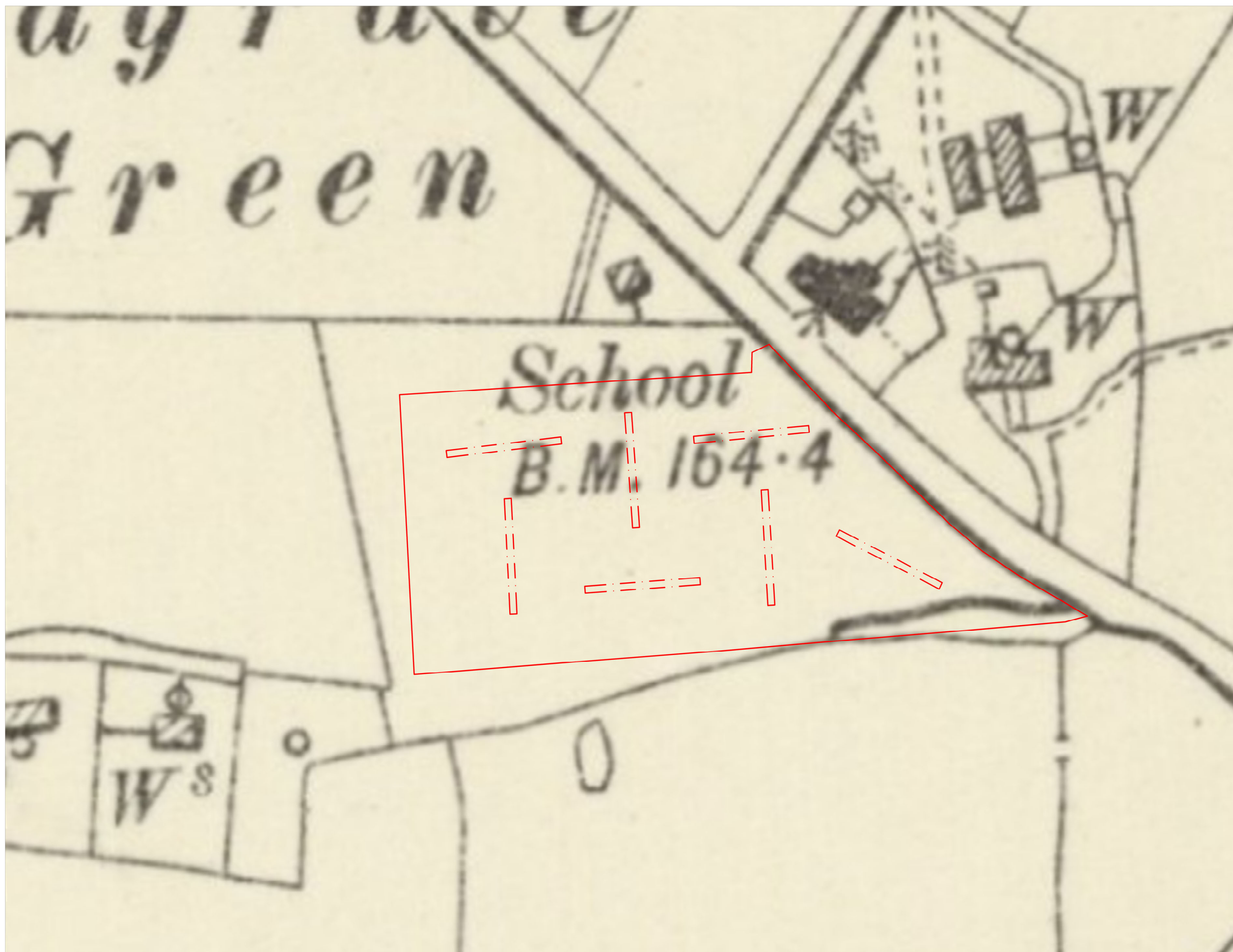


DP11 - POND 1003 - VIEW SW



- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Section Line

(NGR):	604860 277420	(REF):	R1295
(PROJECT):	LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK		
(DESCRIPTION):	TT6 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
(CLIENT):	SIMON BURGESS		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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(DATE):	APR 2021	(PLOT):	A3
(AUTHOR):		HG	(VERSION):
(APPROVED):		DPM	6

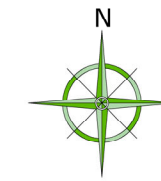


- Site Boundary
- Trench

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PROJECT:	LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN OVER 1893 6" OS MAP		
CLIENT:	SIMON BURGESS		
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DATE:	APR 2021	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	HG		
APPROVED:	DPM		
FIGURE:			7



- Site Boundary
- Trench

NGR: 604860 277420 REF: R1295

PROJECT: LAND WEST OF HALL LANE, HALL LANE, REDGRAVE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN OVER GOOGLE EARTH 2019 IMAGE

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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DATE: APR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 8

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