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# LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1321

November 2021

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**LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
REPORT**

Prepared on behalf of:

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## **Abstract**

*From the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> of September 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/19/01343, for the construction of 28 dwellings and garages including the creation of vehicular access at Land North of The Street, Stradbroke, Eye, Suffolk (TM 2359 7414).*

*A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 13th December 2019) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. This was to be originally achieved by excavating 17 trenches. 11 trenches measured 30.00m x 1.80m, two trenches were split due to the presence of power lines (both into 10.00m x 1.80m and 20.00m x 1.80m trenches), two trenches were reduced to 25.00m x 1.80m, two trenches were increased to 35.00m x 1.80m. Finally, through consultation with SCCAS it was decided that a further trench would be excavated in the southeast of the site.*

*The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to medieval Barley Green as well as the medieval town of Stradbroke. There was a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period, most likely in the form of evidence of agricultural practices. There was a low potential for features and finds from the prehistoric and Roman periods.*

*The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity on the site:*

*Phase 1 was the most significant phase of activity recorded on the site, with four features being dated 12th-14th century. Ditches 1009 and 1012 in trench 16 possibly from part of an enclosure, meeting at a right angle just beyond the western limit of the trench. The ditches likely represent an enclosure associated with quarrying activity. Pit 1014 in trench 17 was likely a quarry pit representative of quarrying activity to retrieve clay deposits for building purposes.*

*Phase 2 was represented by two ditches within trench 7. These ditches represent a previous field boundary subdividing the interior of the field in a half on a northeast to southwest orientation. The ditches are a continuation of a boundary visible on the 1893 OS Map*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> of September 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/19/01343, for the construction of 28 dwellings and garages including the creation of vehicular access at Land North of The Street, Stradbroke, Eye, Suffolk (TM 2359 7414) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 13<sup>th</sup> December 2019) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. This was to be originally achieved by excavating 17 trenches. 11 trenches measured 30.00m x 1.80m, two trenches were split due to the presence of power lines (both into 10.00m x 1.80m and 20.00m x 1.80m trenches), two trenches were reduced to 25.00m x 1.80m, two trenches were increased to 35.00m x 1.80m. Finally, through consultation with SCCAS it was decided that a further trench would be excavated in the southeast of the site.





## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located at the northeast end of Stradbroke, a small village situated c.8.5km east of Eye, Suffolk. The site was a cultivated field triangular in plan and comprised approximately c.1.9ha. It was surrounded by fields to the east, north, and northwest, residential dwellings to the west, and Laxfield Road to the south.

### 2.1 *Site Geology*

The bedrock geology was described as Crag Group - Sand. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2021).

The superficial deposits were 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).



### **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 2021). The relevant local development framework was the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*.



## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

### 4.1 Prehistoric

No records of prehistoric date were present within the SHER search radius. Metal detecting c.1km west of the site found a Roman coin, and irregular copy of Constantine I GLORIA EXERCITUS (2 standards) dated AD 340-6 (SBK 058).

### 4.2 Roman

Only one record of Roman date was recorded within the SHER search radius.

### 4.3 Medieval

The site is located between two important areas of medieval activity highlighted within the SHER search radius; Barley Green to the east and the medieval town of Stradbroke to the west.

A former green (SBK 025), Barley Green, visible on Hodkinson's map of 1783 is located from c.170m east of the site and extends a further c.15km eastwards. The green reportedly has medieval origins.

An area defined on the SHER as the medieval town of Stradbroke (SBK 037) is located from c.220m west of the site. The area is defined from historic maps and locations of Listed Buildings and includes several medieval moated sites.

A medieval moat (SBK 003), comprised of two large rectangular adjoining enclosures, is located c.450m northwest of the site. Another medieval moat (SBK 004) is located c.460m southwest of the site and comprises portions of three sides with a secondary enclosure. Both are occupied by later buildings.



A further moat (SBK 005), which is comprised of one long side and with fragments of five spurs which probably make a series of rectangular enclosures, is located c.460m south of the site. Monitoring of ground works for an extension to the building on the moated platform revealed a large area of disturbance. Examination of historic maps indicates this disturbance was another arm of the moat/fish pond complex which was filled-in during the mid-19th century. In addition, a service trench revealed a substantial brick-built culvert of 19th century date. Examination of the upcast spoil from the extension ground works recovered a small number of pottery sherds indicative of activity at the site from the 11th/12<sup>th</sup> century period through to the present.

The medieval Church of All Saints (SBK 016) is located c.420m west of the site, within the medieval town of Stradbroke. There are two churches recorded for the parish of Stradbroke in the Domesday survey; the second is thought to be located in the parish of Wilby. The Church of All Saints consists of a chancel, vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, north and south porches, and a west tower.

An evaluation c.300m southwest of the site identified two adjacent ditches containing a good assemblage of 11th-13th century pottery as well as fragments of fired clay, possibly the remains of an oven dome (SBK 051).

Metal detecting c.170m north of the site found a medieval coin of Edward I minted in Canterbury.

A fieldwalking assessment of a rising main pipeline corridor prior to topsoil clearance (SBK 060) took place c.820m southwest of the site. Finds included 1 rim sherd of medieval coarseware, and 1 body sherd of medieval glazed ware.

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

A 19th century farmstead, Street Farm, (SBK 106) is located c.160m southwest of the site. The farmstead comprises a 16th century and Grade II listed farmhouse with converted buildings.

A post-medieval waste disposal pit and clay extraction pit were identified during an archaeological evaluation (SBK 043) c. 410m southwest of the site. Some sherds of 16th-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery were found in the extraction pit, but this could potentially be residual.

Monitoring of footings for an extension c.510m west of the site recorded two pits, both appearing in section to the very bottom of the trench (SBK 044). Because of waterlogging



in the footing trench, it was not possible to determine whether the footing corresponded to the full depth of the pits. A distinct layer of mortar was observed in the more southerly pit, and both appeared to have small quantities of brick in the fill. Lack of dating evidence made interpretation difficult, however the pits are likely to be medieval or post-medieval.

#### *4.5 Archaeological Potential*

Given the above records the site had a **moderate** to **high** potential for features and finds relating to medieval Barley Green and the medieval town of Stradbroke. There was a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period, most likely in the form of evidence of agricultural practices. There was a **low** potential for features and finds from the prehistoric and Roman 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 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.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits was arranged with a suitably qualified specialist.

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 erection of 28 dwellings and garages including the creation of vehicular access. This was to be originally achieved by excavating 17 trenches. 11 trenches measured 30.00m x 1.80m, two trenches were split due to the presence of power lines (both into 10.00m x 1.80m and 20.00m x 1.80m trenches), two trenches were reduced to 25.00m x 1.80m, two trenches were increased to 35.00m x 1.80m. Finally, through consultation with SCCAS it was decided that a further trench would be excavated in the southeast of the site. (Fig. 5). The need of this final trench was to mitigate the potential for any further work that would normally be required at the site, and was agreed with SCCAS.

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. 5 - 9).

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





## **8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 18)**

A summary of the features and layers encountered is described 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 modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

### *8.1 Trench 1*

Trench 1 was located in the north corner of the site on a north to south orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

### *8.2 Trench 2*

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

### *8.3 Trench 3*

Trench 3 was located in the north corner of the site on a northeast to southwest 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 area of the site on an east to west orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

### *8.5 Trench 5*

Trench 5 was located in the northwest area of the site on a north to south orientation. The trench was split into two due to the presence of power lines. The two arms of the trench measured 10.00m and 20.00m respectively. No archaeological features or finds were present.



## 8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the western area of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation. The length of the trench was reduced to 25.00m x 1.80m due to the presence of power lines.

Ditch **1016** (2.25m+ x 0.40m x 0.15m) was located at the western end of the trench, on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was linear in plan with 45° concave sides and a flat base. It contained single fill **1017**; a mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions. No finds were present with fill **1017** and ditch **1016** continued south-east into trench 11.

## 8.7 Trench 7

Trench 3 was located along the middle of the northeast boundary of the site of the site on a north to south orientation, the trench was split into two due to the presence of power lines. The two arms of the trench measured 10.00m and 20.00m respectively. A total of three ditches were present.

Ditch **1003** (1.80m+ x 2.40m x 0.83m) was located at the south end of the trench on an east to west orientation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch was cut by ditch **1005** which was on the same orientation and was likely a re-cut. Ditch **1003** contained single fill, **1004**, comprising mid orange-brown, compact, silty clay/sand, with moderate inclusions of small angular stones. One piece of late post-medieval/modern glass (23g) was recovered from the fill.

Ditch **1005** (1.80m+ x 1.17m+ x 0.47m) was located at the south end of the trench on an east to west orientation and was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was on the same east to west orientation as ditch **1003** which it also cut. It contained a single fill, **1006**, which comprised mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small angular stones. No finds were present. The ditch is likely a re-cut of ditch **1003**.

Ditch **1007** (1.80m+ x 0.60m x 0.16m) was located at the north end of the trench on an east to west orientation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave



base. It contained single fill **1008** which comprised mid orange-brown, compact, silty/sandy clay, with inclusions of small charcoal flecks. A total of seven sherds of medieval pottery (11g) were found in the fill. The pottery assemblage comprised two sherds of medieval coarseware micaceous (3g), two sherds of medieval coarseware (2g), two sherds of Hollesley-type glazed ware (3g), and one sherd of East Suffolk coarseware (1g). Together, these sherds provided a date for the feature of late 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. 20L of the fill was taken for environmental analysis which showed charcoal is present in very low quantities as well as charred plant remains, (Law, 2021).

### 8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located in the centre of the site on an east to west orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

### 8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located in the centre of the site on a north to south orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

### 8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was located in the southern area of the site on an east to west orientation, measuring 35.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

### 8.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was located in the southwest corner of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m.

Ditch **1016** (2.43m+ x 0.95m x 0.09m) was located at the northern end of the trench, on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was linear in plan with 45° concave sides and a flat base. It contained single fill **1018**; a mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions. No finds were present with fill **1018** and ditch **1016** continued south-east into trench 13 and north-west into trench 6. 10L of the fill was taken for environmental analysis from **1016** which showed charcoal was present in very low quantities in all samples as well as charred plant remains, (Law, 2021).



### 8.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was located in the southwest corner of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation, measuring 25.00m x 1.80m due to the presence of a pond. No archaeological features or finds were present.

### 8.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was located along the southern boundary of the site on a northeast to southwest orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Ditch **1016** (2.76m+ x 0.37m x 0.13m) was located medially within the trench, on a north-east to south-west alignment. In agreement with SCCAS, this ditch was fully excavated for finds retrieval; no finds were present. Ditch **1016** continued north-west into trench 11.

### 8.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 was located in the southern area of the site on a northeast to southwest orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

### 8.15 Trench 15

Trench 15 was located along the southern boundary of the southeast corner of the site on an east to west orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features were present however Layer 1011 was present in the stratigraphic sequence or finds were present.

### 8.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was located in the southeast area of the site on a north to south orientation, measuring 35.00m x 1.80m. The trench contained two ditches.

Ditch **1009** (2.00m+ x 1.20m x 0.41m) was located at the north end of the trench on an east to west orientation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.



The ditch contained single fill **1010** which comprised mid orange-brown, compact, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. The fill contained four sherds of medieval pottery (75g) comprising one sherd of medieval coarseware micaceous (5g), and three sherds of Waveney Valley sandy ware (70g). These finds provided a date of 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century. 10L of the fill was taken for environmental analysis which showed charcoal was present in very low quantities in all samples as well as charred plant remains, (Law, 2021).

Ditch **1012** (1.80m+ x 0.95m+ x 0.70m) was located at the south end of the trench on a northwest to southeast orientation. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained single fill **1013** which comprised mid brownish grey, firm, silty/sandy clay. A total of 10 sherds of medieval pottery (101g) were present in the fill. The assemblage comprised one residual sherd of early medieval ware (10g), two sherds of medieval coarseware micaceous (1g), three sherds of Waveney Valley sandy ware (17g), one sherd of medieval coarseware micaceous with chalk (3g), one sherd of East Suffolk coarseware with chalk (13g), one sherd of South Cove coarseware (33g), and one sherd of Waveney Valley glazed ware (23g). The pottery provided a date of c.13<sup>th</sup> century and was the largest group assemblage recovered from a single feature on the site. 20L of the fill was taken for environmental analysis which showed charcoal was present in very low quantities as well as charred plant remains, (Law, 2021).

### 8.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 was located in the southeast corner of the site on a north to south orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. The trench contained a single pit. Layer **1011** was also present in the stratigraphic sequence.

Pit **1014** (1.80m+ x 3.60m x 2.00m) was located at north end of the trench and continued beyond the east and west limits of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base and contained two fills. The pit was likely a large extraction pit. Primary fill **1016** comprised mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small angular stones. Secondary fill **1015** comprised mid brownish grey, firm, silty/sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small angular stones. The secondary fill contained 11 sherds of medieval pottery (76g) comprising three residual sherds of early medieval ware (19g), four sherds of Waveney Valley sandy ware (26g), three sherds of East Suffolk Coarseware (20g),



one sherd of medieval coarseware micaceous with chalk (6g), and one sherd of Waveney Valley micaceous coarseware (4g). This pottery provided a date of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century for the feature.

### *8.18 Trench 18*

Trench 18 was located in the southeast corner of the site on a northwest to southeast orientation, measuring 33.00m x 1.80m. The trench was excavated in consultation with SCCAS to check for any features within the potential enclosure that was identified in the surrounding trenches, mitigating the need for further work at a future date.

The enclosure ditch present in trenches 16 and 17 was present and 100% excavated for finds retrieval however now finds were recovered.



## 9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 - 14)

The site stratigraphy presented a degree of variation across the site. Subsoil was present in the western and southern portions of the site due to the site topography and the slope which gave the layer a degree of protection from modern agricultural work.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all the trenches was topsoil **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.50m in Sample Section 12. It comprised mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This layer represents the modern agricultural topsoil covering the site which until recently had been under crop.

Below topsoil **1000** in trenches 5, 6, 10-14, and 16-18 was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.77m in sample section 11. The layer comprised mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Below topsoil **1000** in trench 17 was dumping layer **1011**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.65m in sample section 17. The layer comprised mid mottled greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with flecks of CBM. This layer potentially relates to a relic topsoil from former activity on the site. the full projected extent of **1011** can be seen in Fig. 14.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was natural geology **1002**, which comprised a mid-brownish orange, compact silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.



## 10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to medieval Barley Green and the medieval town of Stradbroke. There was a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period, most likely in the form of evidence of agricultural practices. There was a low potential for features and finds from the prehistoric and Roman periods.

The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity on the site:

Phase 1 – Medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century)

Phase 2 – Post medieval / modern

Phase 1 was the most significant phase of activity recorded on the site, with four features being dated 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century. Ditches **1009** and **1012** in trench 16 possibly from part of an enclosure, meeting at a right angle just beyond the western limit of the trench. Additionally, ditch **1009** follows a similar orientation to ditch **1007** in trench 7 and 18. The environmental assessment report reflects a broadly shaded environment within the ditches, probably with seasonal flooding in ditches **1009** and **1012** (Law, 2021).

The ditches likely represent an enclosure associated with quarrying activity. Pit **1014** in trench 17 was likely a quarry pit representative of quarrying activity to retrieve clay deposits for building purposes. A clay extraction pit was previously recorded during an evaluation c.410m southwest of the site (SBK043) which, although it was of post-medieval date, demonstrates the presence of clay extraction activity in the vicinity. This pit indicates that extraction activity in the Stradbroke area can be traced back to the medieval period. Overall, the small medieval pottery assemblage from phase 2 is significant in that it is one of the largest pottery assemblages recovered from Stradbroke in recent years. A similar assemblage was found during an evaluation c.300m southwest of the site (SBK 051) which revealed evidence of small boundary ditches dated 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century (Everett, 2018).

The four sherds of early medieval ware were found in ditch **1012** and pit **1014** and were all body fragments in fine sandy fabrics typical of north Suffolk. Small quantities of early medieval pottery have previously been found during archaeological evaluations c.300m (SBK 051) and c.700m (SBK 021) southwest of the site, in close vicinity to the medieval core of Stradbroke (SBK 037). This small assemblage provides evidence of the early





medieval activity taking place in and around the local vicinity of the site however in this case is considered residual.

Phase 2 was represented by two ditches within trench 7. Ditch **1003** ditch 1003 produced fragments of post-medieval/modern window glass. Since ditch **1005** is stratigraphically later than ditch **1003**, and is likely a re-cut of the ditch, it has also been attributed to this phase. These ditches represent a previous field boundary subdividing the interior of the field in a half on a northeast to southwest orientation. The ditches are a continuation of a boundary visible on the 1893 OS Map (Fig. 14).

Also attributed to this phase is layer **1011**. Layer **1011** represents a layer of dumping to level the field during the modern period (pers comm. Landowner) further evidenced by the presence of small CBM fragments within the layer.

The final feature attributed to phase 2 is Ditch **1016**. Running on a south-west to north-east alignment, it was present in trenches 6, 11 and 13. All portions of the ditch uncovered were fully excavated for finds retrieval, however no finds were present. Of interest is sub-soil **1001** which overlaid ditch **1016** in trenches 6 and 11, suggesting that the ditch predates modern intensive agricultural practices.

The environmental assessment report reflects a broadly shaded environment within the ditches, probably with seasonal flooding in ditches **1009** and **1012**. The charcoal and charred plant likely represent domestic refuse but are only present in very low numbers which does not suggest deliberate primary deposition.



## **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 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, Dan McConnell, Alice Schute, and Matt Selfe of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	N-S	52.43m	1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	Middle of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.28m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.28m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

### TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	N-S	51.87m	3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	N end of trench, E side	W	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.27m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.27m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

### TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NE-SW	52.10m	5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	SW end of trench, NW side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	



## TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	E-W	50.89m	7
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	E end of trench, N side	S	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.31m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.31m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	N-S	48.68m	9
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	Middle of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.30-0.40m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.40m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NW-SE	47.78	11
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	SW end of trench, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.32m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.32-0.70m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.70m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1016	Ditch (2.25m+ x 0.40m x 0.15m) Linear in plan with 45° concave sides and a flat base.	1017	Primary fill. Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions.



## TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	N-S	51.47m	15
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	Middle of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.30m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1003	Ditch (1.80m+ x 2.40m x 0.83m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On an E-W orientation. Cut by ditch 1005.	1004	Mid orangish brown, compact, silty clay/sand, with moderate inclusions of small angular stones.
1005	Ditch (1.80m+ x 1.17m+ x 0.47m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On an E-W orientation. Cuts ditch 1003	1006	Mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small angular stones.
1007	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.60m x 0.16m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On an E-W orientation.	1008	Mid orangish brown, compact, silty/sandy clay, with inclusions of small charcoal flecks.

## TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	E-W	50.56m	18
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8	W end of trench, N side	S	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	





## TRENCH 9

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
9	N-S	48.76m	20
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
9	S end of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## TRENCH 10

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
10	E-W	48.10m	22
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
10	W end of trench, S side	N	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.35-0.65m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.65m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## TRENCH 11

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NW-SE	47.41m	24
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
11	SW end of trench, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.40m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.40-0.77m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.77m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1016	Ditch (2.43m+ x 0.95m x 0.09m) Linear in plan with 45° concave sides and a flat base.	1018	Primary fill. Mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebble inclusions.



## TRENCH 12

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	NW-SE	47.34m	26
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
12	SE end of trench, NE side	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.50m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.50-0.70m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.70m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## TRENCH 13

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
13	NE-SW	47.72m	28
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
13	SW end of trench, SE side	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.40m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.40-0.62m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.62m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## TRENCH 14

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
14	NE-SW	48.67m	30
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
14	SW end of trench, NW side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.35-0.53m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.53m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## TRENCH 15

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
15	E-W	49.39m	32
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
15	Middle of trench, S side	N	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.48m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1002	0.41m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	



## TRENCH 16

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
16	N-S	50.32m	34
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
16	Middle of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.35-0.47m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.40m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1009	Ditch (2.00m+ x 1.20m x 0.41m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. On an E-W orientation.	1010	Mid orangish brown, compact, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1012	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.95m+ x 0.70m) Linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. On a NW-SE orientation.	1013	Mid brownish grey, firm, silty/sandy clay.

## TRENCH 17

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
17	N-S	50.26m	35
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
17	S end of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.50m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1011	0.45-0.65m	Buried topsoil: Mid mottled greyish brown, compact, clayey sandy silt with flecks of CBM.	
1002	0.60m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	

## Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1014	Pit (1.80m+ x 3.60m x 2.00m) Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base.	1016	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small angular stones.
		1015	Secondary fill. Mid brownish grey, firm, silty/sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small angular stones.



## TRENCH 18

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Orientation</b>	<b>Height AOD</b>	<b>Shot ID</b>
18	NW-SE	50.74m	40
<b>Sample Section No</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Facing</b>	
18	SE end of trench, NE side	SW	
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Deposit Description</b>	
1000	0.00-0.29m	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional inclusions of small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	
1001	0.29-0.56m	Subsoil: Mid orangish brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large sub-angular stones.	
1002	0.56m+	Natural: Mid brownish orange, compact, sandy clay, with moderate inclusions of small-large angular stones.	



## APPENDIX 2 – Concordance of Finds

Context	Cut	Type	Trial Trench	Spot Date	Pot No	Wgt/g	Other
1004	1003	Ditch	7				Glass 1@23g
1008	1007	Ditch	7	?Medieval	7	11	
1010	1009	Ditch	16	?Medieval	4	75	
1013	1012	Ditch	16	Medieval	10	101	
1015	1014	Pit	17	Medieval	11	76	
<b>Totals</b>					<b>32</b>	<b>263</b>	



## APPENDIX 3 – Specialist Reports

### Ceramics

#### Land North of The Street, Stradbroke (SBK 108): pottery

Sue Anderson, November 2021.

#### Introduction

Thirty-three sherds of pottery weighing 260g were collected from four contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 1.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	4	29		4
Waveney Valley sandy ware	WVSW	12th-14th c.	10	113		8
Waveney Valley micaceous coarseware	WVCWM	?13th-14th c.	1	4		1
South Cove coarseware	SCVMCW	?13th-14th c.	1	33		1
East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	12th-14th c.	6	22		4
MESCW with chalk	MESCWC	12th-14th c.	1	13	0.05	1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	2	3		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th-14th c.	3	8		2
MCWM with chalk	MCWMC	12th-14th c.	2	9		2
Waveney Valley glazed ware	WVGW	L.12th-14th c.	1	23		1
Hollesley-type glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-14th c.	2	3		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>33</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>26</i>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

#### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2020). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.



### The assemblage

Early medieval pottery was found in two contexts, but was residual in both. All four sherds were body fragments in fine sandy fabrics typical of north Suffolk. They came from ditch fill (1013) and pit fill (1015).

Medieval coarsewares were dominated by Waveney Valley types (WVSW, WVCWM, SCVMCW). Other medieval coarsewares were comparable with examples found elsewhere in the area. The East Suffolk wares, for example, were very similar to some Stowmarket fabrics, the source of which is currently unknown. Fragments of two vessels in a soft fabric with abundant mica (MCWM) is comparable with Roman wares from Wattisfield, although these sherds were certainly of medieval date. The MCWMC fabric has recently been identified at Ellough and Worlingham and may be a NE Waveney Valley product. Only two rims were present in the medieval coarseware group, a small fragment of a 13th/14th-century bowl rim in WVSW in pit fill (1015), and a flat-topped everted bowl rim in ditch fill (1013), probably of 13th-century date.

Glazed wares comprised two small sherds of Hollesley-type with a spot of green glaze externally, and a handle fragment of Waveney Valley type.

### Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2, with suggested spotdates.

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
	e	t	e		
7	1007	1008	ditch	MCW MCWM MESCW HOLG	L.13th-14th c.
16	1009	1010	ditch	MCWM WVSW	12th-14th c.
	1012	1013	ditch	EMW WVSW MESCW MESCWC SCVMCW MCWMC WVGW	13th c.?
17	1014	1015	pit	EMW WVSW MESCW MCWMC WVCWM WVSW	13th-14th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by trench and feature

The largest group of pottery was recovered from ditch [1012], and the bowl rim and range of fabrics suggests a date in the 13th century. Another large group came from pit [104], and the bowl rim and fabrics in this feature suggest a 13th/14th-century date.



## Assessment of potential and recommendations

This is a small assemblage with a date range spanning the 11th to 14th centuries, but is nevertheless one of the largest to have been recovered from Stradbroke in recent years. It is important in providing evidence for pottery manufacture and use in this part of the county.

Early medieval wares are present, but all appear to be residual in medieval contexts. All pottery was recovered from features which can be dated to the high medieval period, mostly towards the second half. Most of the fabrics and forms are common types which can be paralleled across NE Suffolk, but few assemblages have been studied from Stradbroke itself. A larger assemblage would help to place these smaller groups in context within the town and the wider region.

The pottery has been fully catalogued and is described in detail above. No further work is required unless further fieldwork is carried out on the site. This material should then be included in any larger assemblage recovered from the site. The data will be incorporated into an ongoing study of the post-Roman pottery of Norfolk and Suffolk (Anderson forthcoming).

## References

Anderson, S., 2020, *Suffolk Medieval Pottery Fabric Series*, <https://www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk/>

Anderson, S., forthcoming, *Tradition and Innovation: Six centuries of pottery production, use and disposal in Late Saxon to late medieval East Anglia*, PhD thesis, UEA.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.





## Appendix 1: Pottery summary catalogue

A full catalogue is included in the archive as an Access database.

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Date range
1008	MCWM	U	2	3	1			soft, silty, prob a version of WVCWM but oxid ext and pale grey int		12th-14th c.
1008	MCW	BU	2	3	1			fs, moderate Fe, sparse-moderate calc (leached), sparse mica, dk grey		12th-14th c.
1008	HOLG	D	2	3	1					L.13th-14th c.
1008	MESCW	U	1	1	1			sim to SKTHOLL, grey surfaces		12th-14th c.
1010	MCWM	U	1	5	1			dk grey ext, buff, abundant mica - Wattisfield area?		12th-14th c.
1010	WVSW	BU	3	70	1			v thick wall (16mm)		12th-14th c.
1013	EMW	U	1	10	1					11th-12th c.
1013	MESCW	U	2	1				part of small sherd in 1008 – poss in wrong bag?		12th-14th c.
1013	WVSW	U	2	11	2					12th-14th c.
1013	MCWMC	U	1	3	1					12th-14th c.
1013	WVSW	U	1	6	1			black		12th-14th c.
1013	MESCWC	R	1	13	1	bowl?	flat-topped everted	fs version	13	12th-14th c.
1013	SCVMCW	H	1	33	1			more micaceous than typical		?13th-14th c.



Land North of The Street, Stradbroke, Eye, Suffolk  
Trial Trench Evaluation

1013	WVGW	H	1	23	1						L.12th-14th c.
1015	EMW	U	2	14	2			oxid			11th-12th c.
1015	EMW	U	1	5	1						11th-12th c.
1015	WVSW	U	3	16	3						12th-14th c.
1015	MESCW	U	3	20	3			sim to SKTHOLL			12th-14th c.
1015	MCWMC	U	1	6	1						12th-14th c.
1015	WVCWM	B	1	4	1						?13th-14th c.
1015	WVSW	R	1	10	1	bowl	everted square-beaded	oxid (burnt?)	13-14		12th-14th c.



*Environmental*

Assessment of Samples

# THE STREET STRADBROKE

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For Britannia Archaeology Ltd

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Matt Law PhD ACIFA

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Assessment of Samples

# THE STREET STRADBROKE

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Client: Britannia Archaeology Ltd

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Site Code

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Author(s): SBK108

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Doc Ref: LP2255E-EAR-v58.0

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Date: December 21

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## 1. Introduction and Methods

- 1.1. Five bulk sediment samples, each comprising ten litres of sediment, were presented for assessment, from a site at land off The Street, Stradbroke, Suffolk. The samples were processed using a Siraf-style flotation tank by Sacha Davies and Yasmine de Gruchy of L - P : Archaeology. The washovers (flots) were caught on a 250µm sieve, and the heavy fraction ('residue') retained on a 300µm mesh.
- 1.2. The residues were weighed and air dried, then sorted into fractions using a nest of sieves (8mm, 4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 500µm, 250µm). 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. Mollusca were identified using a low power microscope and a reference collection.
- 1.3. Molluscan nomenclature follows Anderson and Rowson (2020). Ecological information about mollusc species is derived from Evans (1972), Kerney and Cameron (1979), Kerney (1999), and Davies (2008).



## 2. Results and Discussion

- 2.1. Estimated abundance of items present in the samples are presented in TABLE 1
- 2.2. Modern root material is present in all of the flots. This raises the possibility that some of the biological remains are recent intrusions.
- 2.3. Charcoal is present in very low quantities in all samples, and charred plant remains in the residues for (1013), (1008), (1013) and (1016). These likely represent domestic refuse, although in such low quantities are unlikely to derive from primary deposition of refuse.
- 2.4. Snail shells are present in low to moderate numbers in contexts (1010), (1013) and (1016). In general, the snail assemblage reflects a shaded environment, with a number of shade-demanding species such as *Oxychilus/ Aegopinella*, *Discus rotundatus* and *Vitrea* sp. There are indications of dampness in the form of shells of *Galba truncatula* or *Anisus leucostoma* in contexts (1010) and (1013). These are both amphibious species which will tolerate seasonal drying out, and are likely to suggest temporary rather than permanent standing water in the ditch.

Context Number	1010		1013		1008		1008		1016	
Sample Number	1		2		3		4		5	
Sample Volume (L)	10		10		10		10		10	
Context Description	Ditch fill		Ditch fill		Ditch fill		Ditch fill			
Provisional Date	?Medieval		Medieval		?Medieval		Medieval			
	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue
Weight after processing (g)	9	522	2	694	5	694	5	367	13	834
% modern roots	60		90		90		90		30	
Estimated proportion 'fresh': 'worn' shells	1:10	1:5	0:1	0:1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0:1	0:1
<b>CHARCOAL</b>										
>4mm	+						+			
2 - 4mm	+	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	++
<2mm	++								++	
<b>CHARRED PLANT REMAINS</b>										
			+				+		+	
<b>SNAILS</b>										





Context Number	1010	1013	1008	1008	1016
Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Aegopinella</i>	+				
<i>Oxychilus</i>				+	+
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.	+				
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	++	+			+
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	+				
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.					+
<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	+				
Limacidae					+
<i>Trachylus</i> sp.	++	+	+		+
<i>Vallonia</i> spp.	+	+	+		+
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.					
<i>Galba truncatula</i>	+	+			
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>		+	+		
BONE	+	<1g			+
POT	+	2g	+	<1g	+
			5g	3g	11g
SLAG				1g	

Table 1 – Biological remains from The Street, Stradbroke



### **3. Statement of Potential and Recommendations**

- 3.1. The snail fauna reflects a broadly shaded environment within the ditches, probably with seasonal flooding in ditches [1009] and [1012]. The charcoal and charred plant likely represent domestic refuse but are only present in very low numbers which does not suggest deliberate primary deposition.
- 3.2. No further work is judged necessary, and the biological remains need not be retained.



# SOURCES CONSULTED



**BIBLIOGRAPHIC**

ANDERSON, R. & ROWSON, B., 2020. *Annotated list of the non-marine Mollusca of Britain and Ireland*. London: The Conchological Society of Britain and Ireland.

DAVIES, P., 2008. *Snails: Archaeology and Landscape Change*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

EVANS, J.G., 1972. *Land Snails in Archaeology*. London: Seminar.

KERNEY, M.P., 1999. *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*. Colchester: Harley Books.

KERNEY, M.P. & CAMERON, R.A.D., 1979. *A Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*. London: Collins.



## **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 Burgess Homes Ltd. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/19/01343, for the construction of 28 dwellings and garages including the creation of vehicular access at Land North of The Street, Stradbroke, Eye, Suffolk (TM 2359 7414) (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. 13<sup>th</sup> December 2019) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating 17 trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one trench measuring 15.00m x 1.80m (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 at the northeast end of Stradbroke, a small village situated c.8.5km east of Eye. The site is currently a cultivated, triangular field of c.1.9ha. It is surrounded by fields to the east, north, and northwest, houses to the west, and Laxfield Road to the south.

### 2.1 Site Geology

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



### 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, HMCLG 2021). The relevant local development framework is the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998).

#### 3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG February 2021)*

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:

190.

- 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:

197.

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

### 4.1 Prehistoric

No records of prehistoric date were present within the SHER search radius. Metal detecting c.1km west of the site found a Roman coin, and irregular copy of Constantine I GLORIA EXERCITUS (2 standards) dated AD 340-6 (SBK 058).

### 4.2 Roman

Only one record of Roman date was recorded within the SHER search radius.

### 4.3 Medieval

The site is located between two important areas of medieval activity highlighted within the SHER search radius; Barley Green to the east and the medieval town of Stradbroke to the west.

A former green (SBK 025), Barley Green, visible on Hodskinson's map of 1783 is located from c.170m east of the site and extends a further c.15km eastwards. The green reportedly has medieval origins.

An area defined on the SHER as the medieval town of Stradbroke (SBK 037) is located from c.220m west of the site. The area is defined from historic maps and locations of Listed Buildings and includes several medieval moated sites.

A medieval moat (SBK 003), comprised of two large rectangular adjoining enclosures, is located c.450m northwest of the site. Another medieval moat (SBK 004) is located c.460m southwest of the site and comprises portions of three sides with a secondary enclosure. Both are occupied by later buildings.



A further moat (SBK 005), which is comprised of one long side and with fragments of five spurs which probably make a series of rectangular enclosures, is located c.460m south of the site. Monitoring of ground works for an extension to the building on the moated platform revealed a large area of disturbance. Examination of historic maps indicates this disturbance was another arm of the moat/fish pond complex which was filled-in during the mid-19th century. In addition, a service trench revealed a substantial brick-built culvert of 19th century date. Examination of the upcast spoil from the extension ground works recovered a small number of pottery sherds indicative of activity at the site from the 11th/12<sup>th</sup> century period through to the present.

The medieval Church of All Saints (SBK 016) is located c.420m west of the site, within the medieval town of Stradbroke. There are two churches recorded for the parish of Stradbroke in the Domesday survey; the second is thought to be located in the parish of Wilby. The Church of All Saints consists of a chancel, vestry, clerestoried nave, aisles, north and south porches, and a west tower.

An evaluation c.300m southwest of the site identified two adjacent ditches containing a good assemblage of 11th-13th century pottery as well as fragments of fired clay, possibly the remains of an oven dome (SBK 051).

Metal detecting c.170m north of the site found a medieval coin of Edward I minted in Canterbury.

A fieldwalking assessment of a rising main pipeline corridor prior to topsoil clearance (SBK 060) took place c.820m southwest of the site. Finds included 1 rim sherd medieval coarseware, 1 rim sherd of medieval coarseware, and 1 body sherd of medieval glazed ware.

#### 4.4 Post-medieval and Modern

A 19th century farmstead, Street Farm, (SBK 106) is located c.160m southwest of the site. The farmstead comprises a 16th century and Grade II listed farmhouse with converted buildings.

A post-medieval waste disposal pit and clay extraction pit were identified during an archaeological evaluation (SBK 043) c. 410m southwest of the site. Some sherds of 16th-17<sup>th</sup> century pottery were found in the extraction pit, but this could potentially be residual.



Monitoring of footings for an extension c.510m west of the site recorded two pits, both appearing in section to the very bottom of the trench (SBK 044). Because of waterlogging in the footing trench, it was not possible to determine whether the footing corresponded to the full depth of the pits. A distinct layer of mortar was observed in the more southerly pit, and both appeared to have small quantities of brick in the fill. Lack of dating evidence made interpretation difficult, however the pits are likely to be medieval or post-medieval.

#### 4.5 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records the site has a **moderate** to **high** potential for features and finds relating to medieval Barley Green and the medieval town of Stradbroke. There is a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the post-medieval period, most likely in the form of evidence of agricultural practices. There is a **low** potential for features and finds from the prehistoric and Roman 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 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 17 trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one trench measuring 15.00m x 1.80m. 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, 2019).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced, and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled, and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

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

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



## 10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

### 10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken, and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

The assessment of risk is an on-going process, and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.



## 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 July 2021, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that it will take 3 days to open the trenches with one member of staff onsite, and a further 4 days with three members of staff to excavate a reasonable level of archaeological features. 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



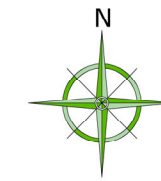
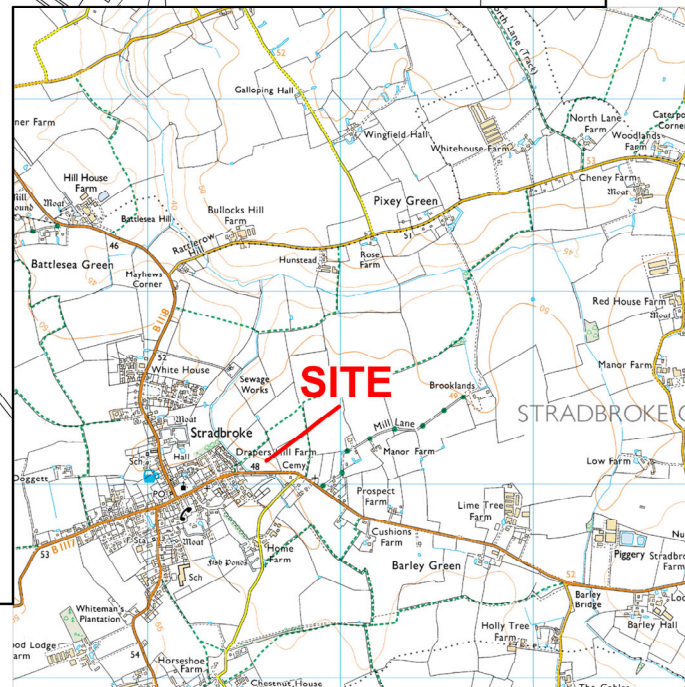
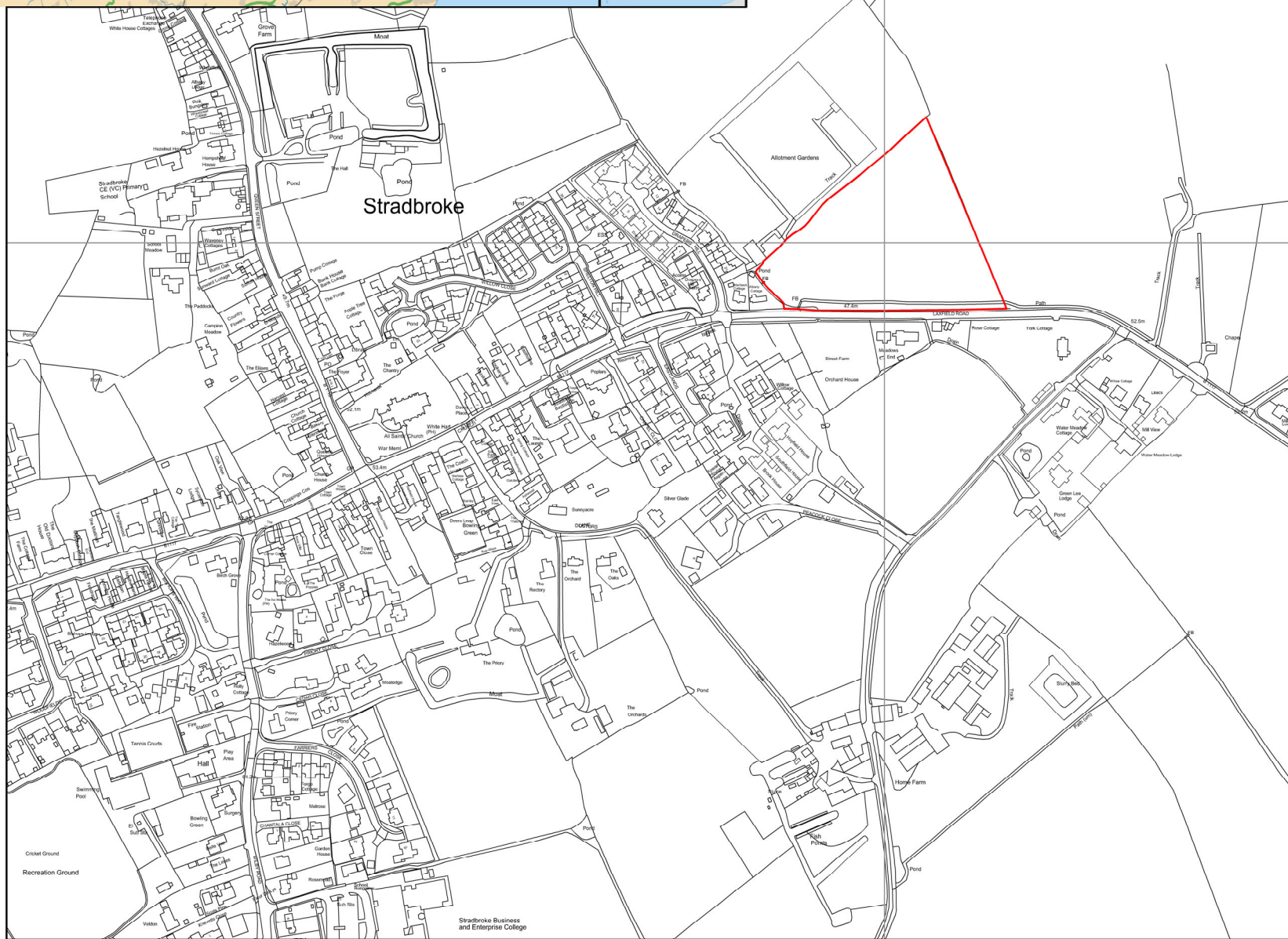
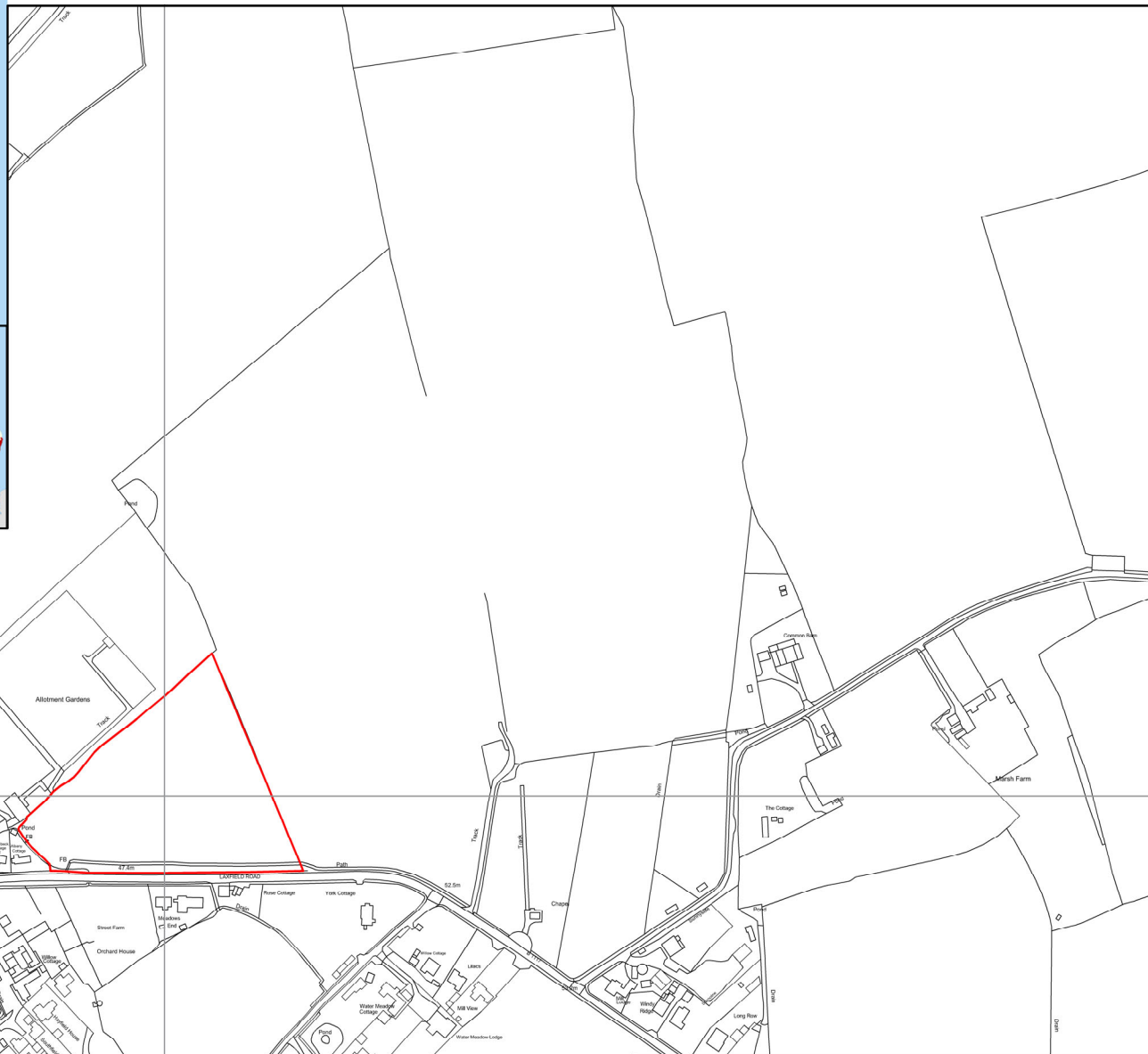
present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.



## APPENDIX 5 – Oasis Sheet

### Summary for britanni1-423175

OASIS ID (UID)	britanni1-423175
Project Name	Land North of The Street, Stradbroke, Eye
Activity type	TRIAL TRENCH
Project Identifier(s)	P1362
Planning Id	DC/19/01343
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	14-Sep-2021 - 21-Sep-2021
Location	Land North of The Street, Stradbroke, Eye NGR : TM 23590 74140 LL : 52.3197914750115, 1.27928826075434 12 Fig : 623590,274140
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Stradbroke
Project Methodology	A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 13th December 2019) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating 17 trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and one trench measuring 15.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 5). A further trench was excavated at the request of SCCAS to investigate the presence of the continuation of linear features in the south east of the site.
Project Results	The evaluation successfully identified two phases of activity on the site:  Phase1 was the most significant phase of activity recorded on the site, with four features being dated 12th-14th century. Ditches 1009 and 1012 in trench 16 possibly from part of an enclosure, meeting at a right angle just beyond the western limit of the trench. The ditches likely represent an enclosure associated with quarrying activity. Pit 1014 in trench 17 was likely a quarry pit representative of quarrying activity to retrieve clay deposits for building purposes.  Phase 2 was represented by two ditches within trench 7. These ditches represent a previous field boundary subdividing the interior of the field in a half on a northeast to southwest orientation. The ditches are a continuation of a boundary visible on the 1893 OS Map
Keywords	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - SBK 108
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service



 Site Boundary

274122

623596

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0 1:5000 300m

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD

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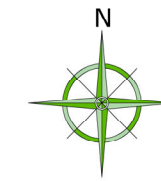
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DATE: NOV 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 1



-  HER Search Area
-  Site Boundary
-  Archaeological Event

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - EVENTS

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD

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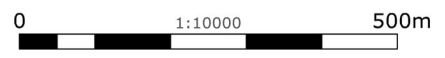
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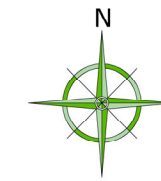
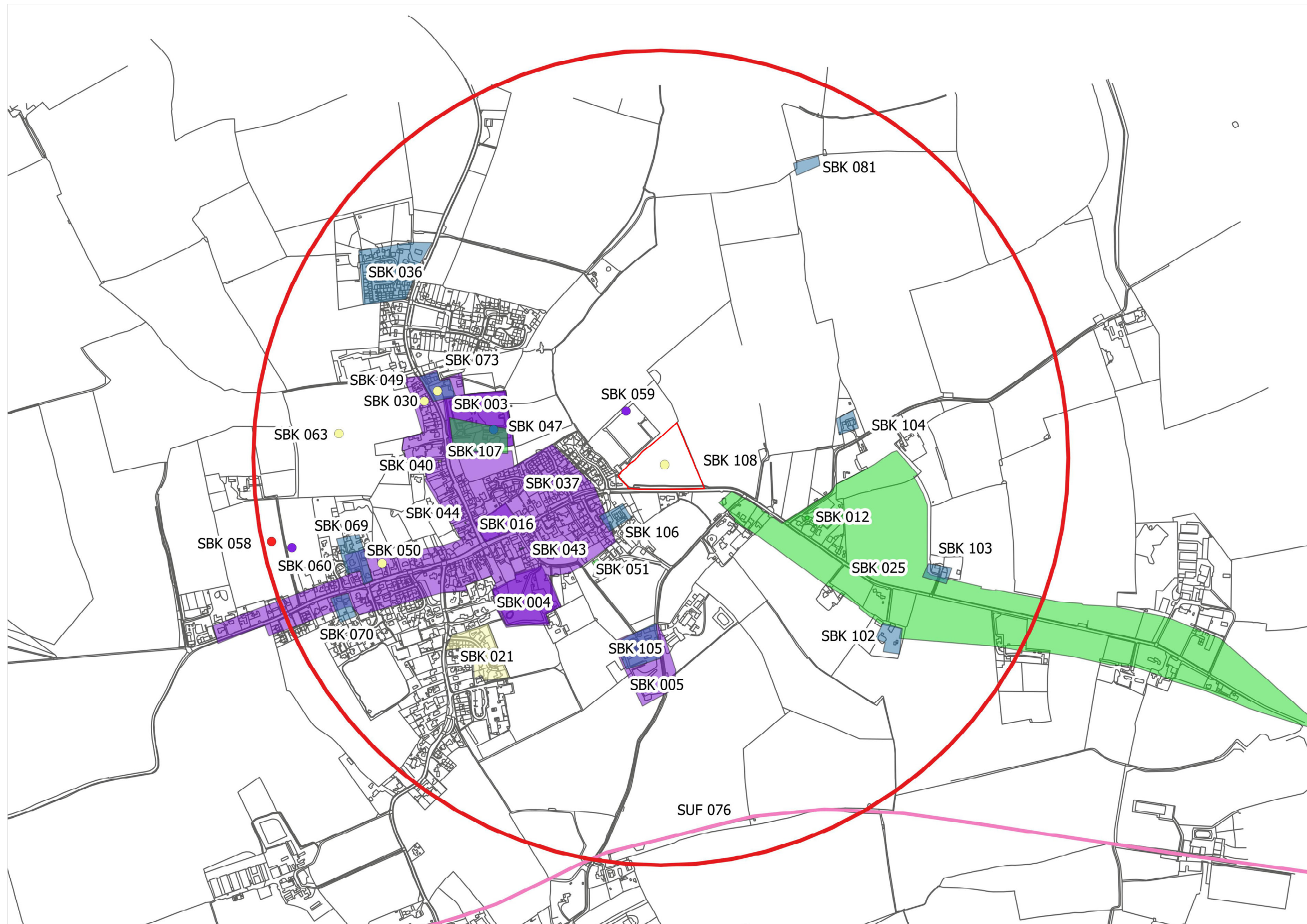
AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2

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

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT:  
LAND NORTH OF THE STREET,  
STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION:  
HER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT:  
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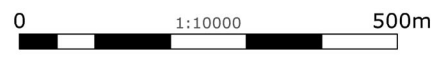
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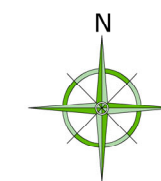
DATE: NOV 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM  
APPROVED: MB

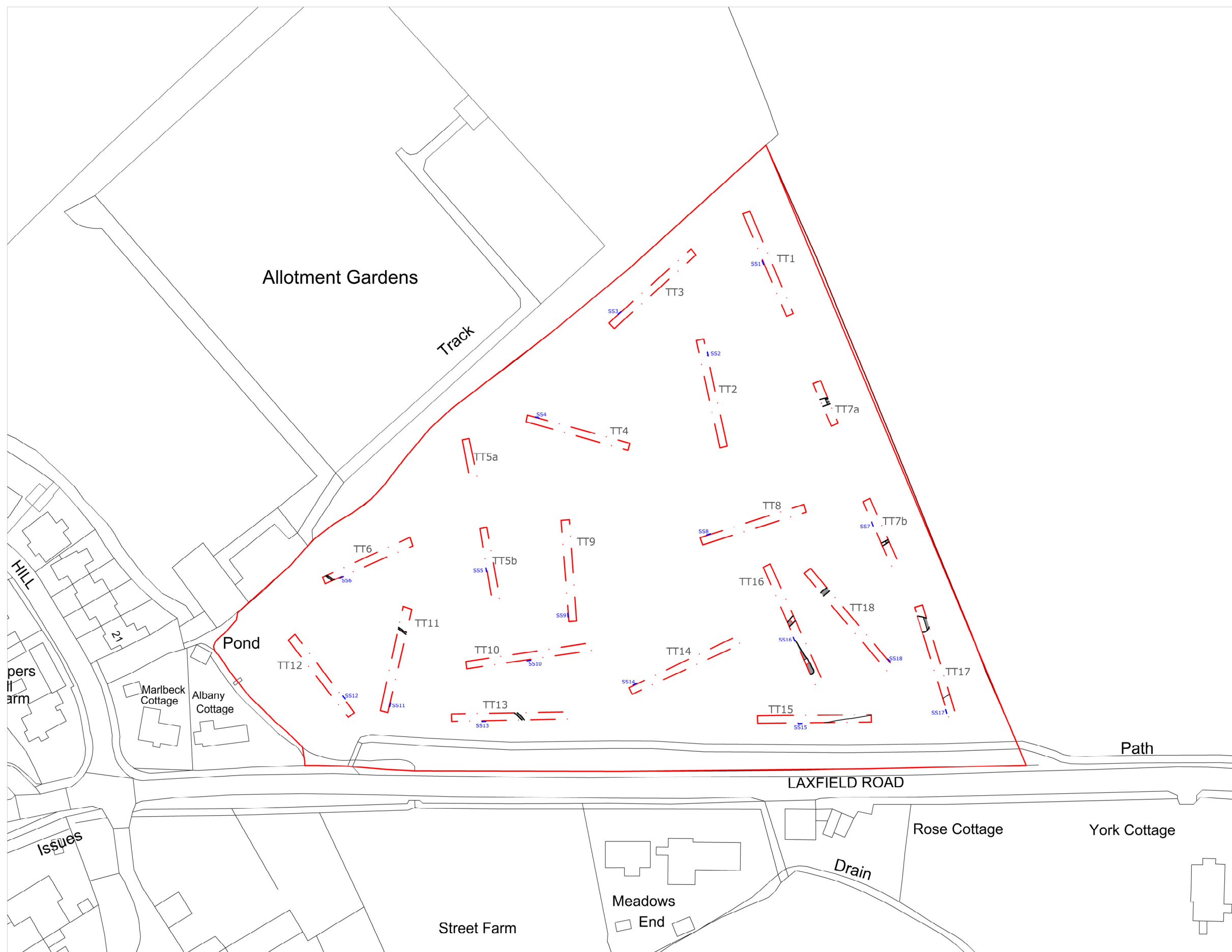
FIGURE:  
**3**

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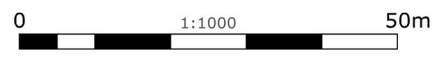




-  Site Boundary
-  Trench
-  Excavated Feature
-  Sample Section



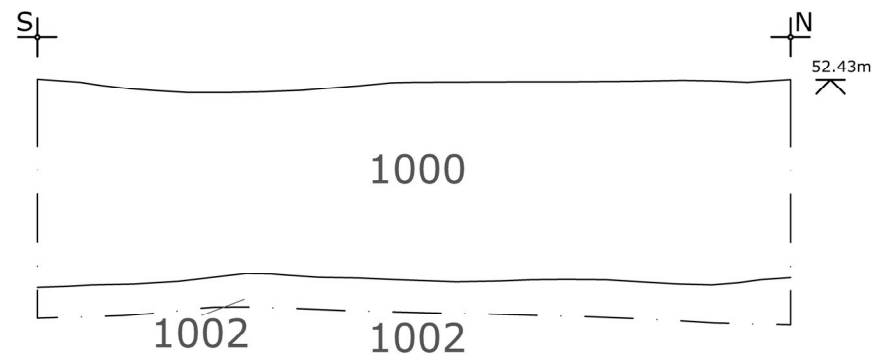
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NGR:	623596 274122	REF:	R1321
PROJECT:	LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN		
CLIENT:	SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD		
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AUTHOR:	DPM	<b>FIGURE: 4</b>			
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SITE SECTION 1

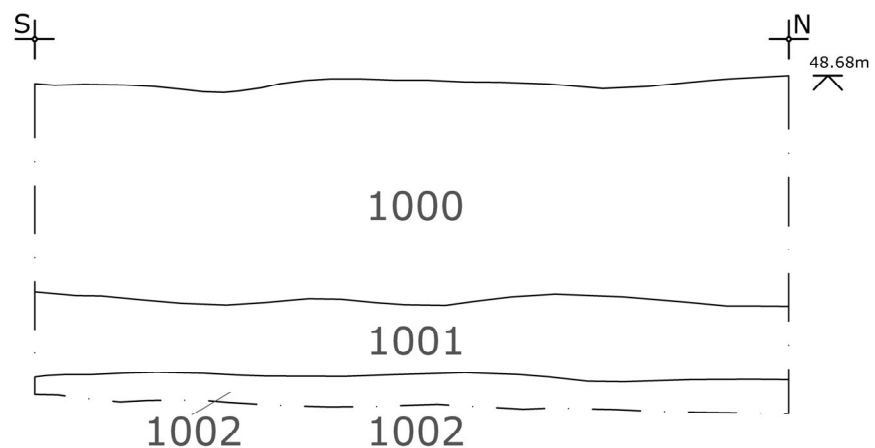


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SS1 - DP1 - VIEW W

SITE SECTION 5



0 1:10 50cm



SS5 - DP9 - VIEW W

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PROJECT:	LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH 1 & 5: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD		
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DATE:	NOV 2021	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM		
APPROVED:	MB		
FIGURE:	5		

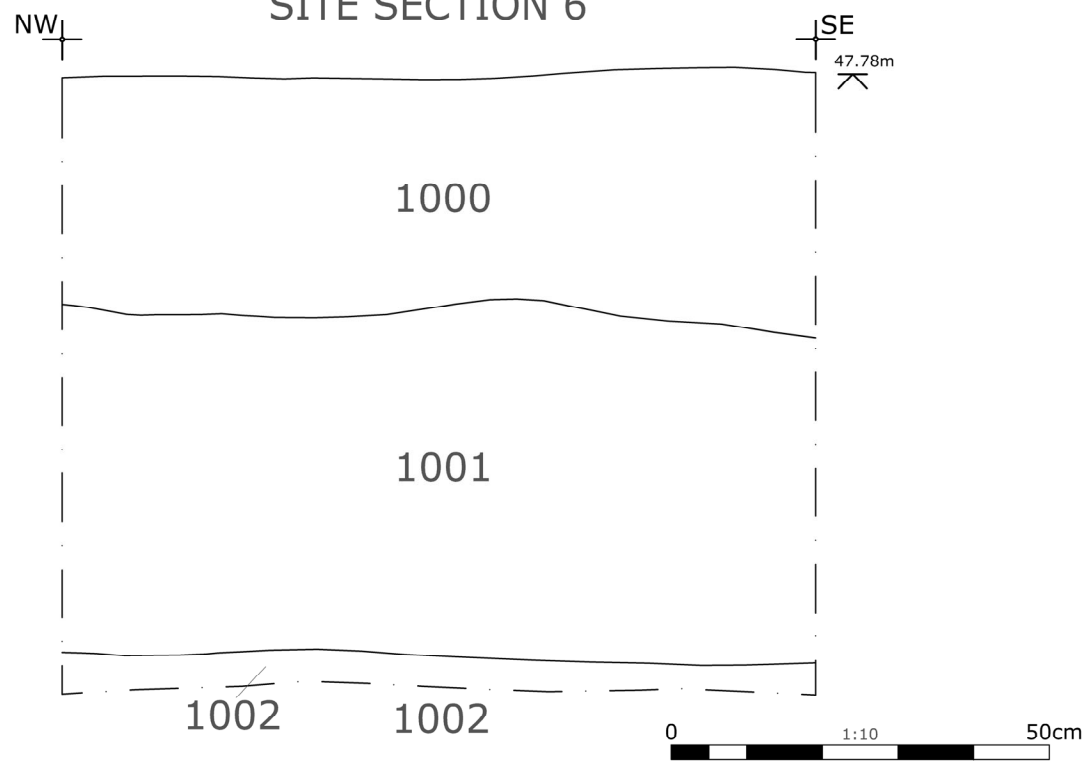


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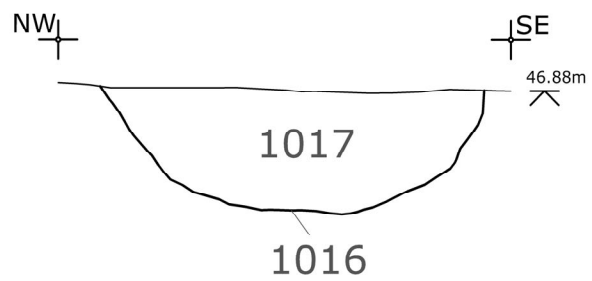


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## SITE SECTION 6



DP11 - SS6 - VIEW SE



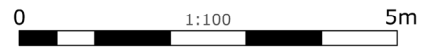
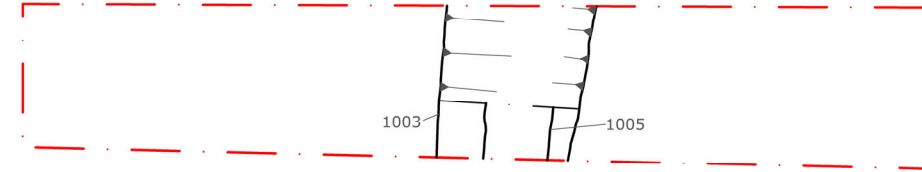
DP42 - DITCH 1016 - VIEW SE

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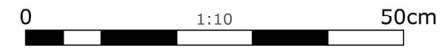
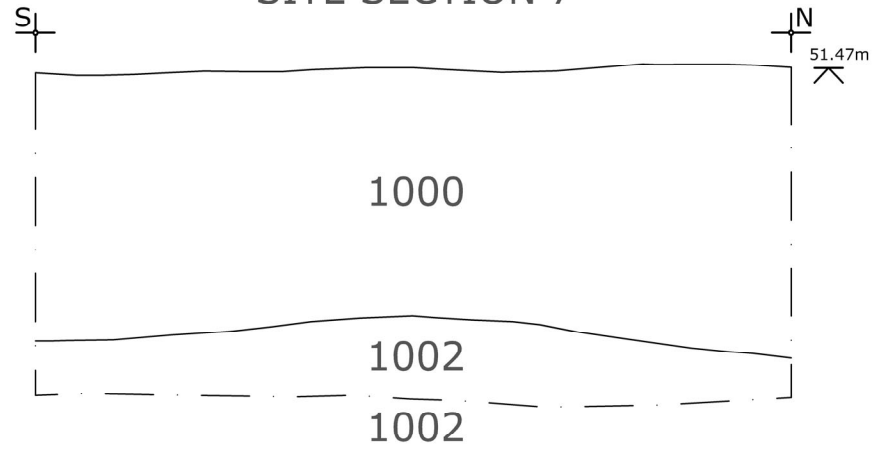
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PROJECT:	LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH 6: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD		
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AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	6

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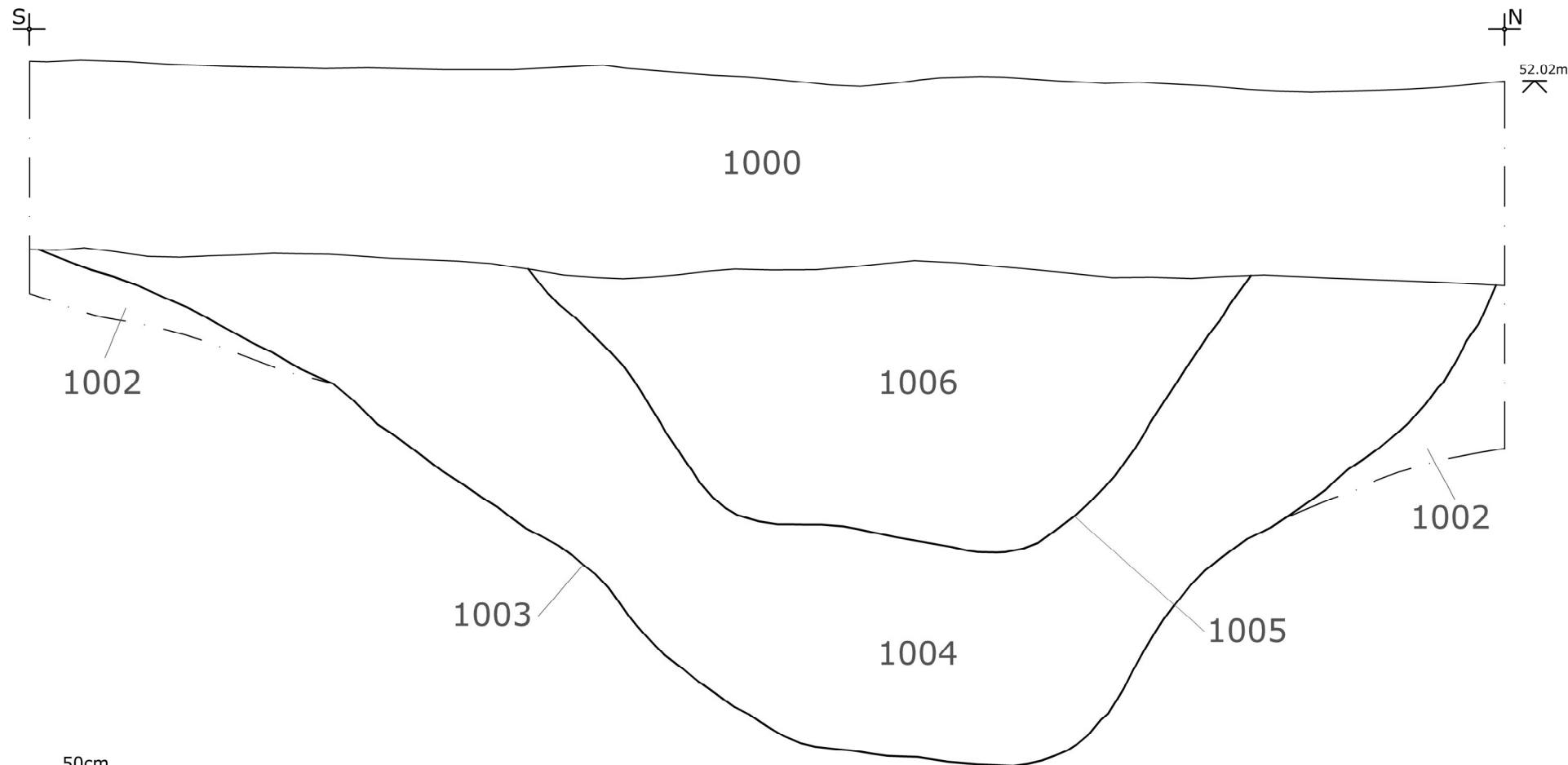
SS7



## SITE SECTION 7



DP15 - SS7 - VIEW W



NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 7: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD

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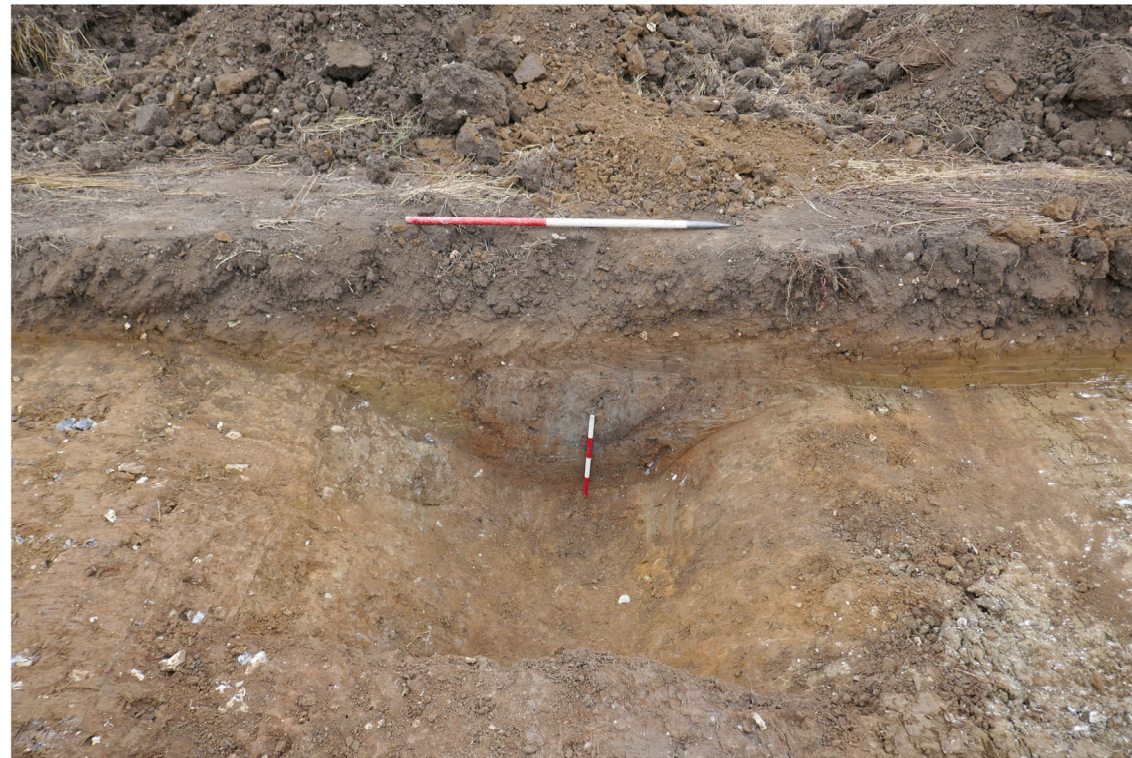
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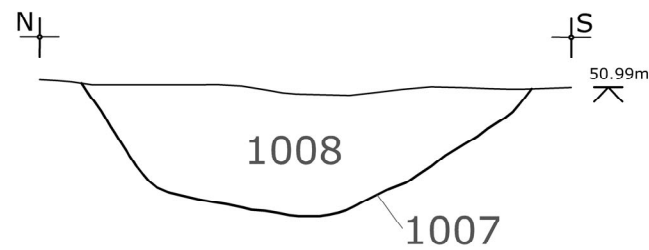
AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 7



DP13 - DITCHES 1003 & 1005 - VIEW W

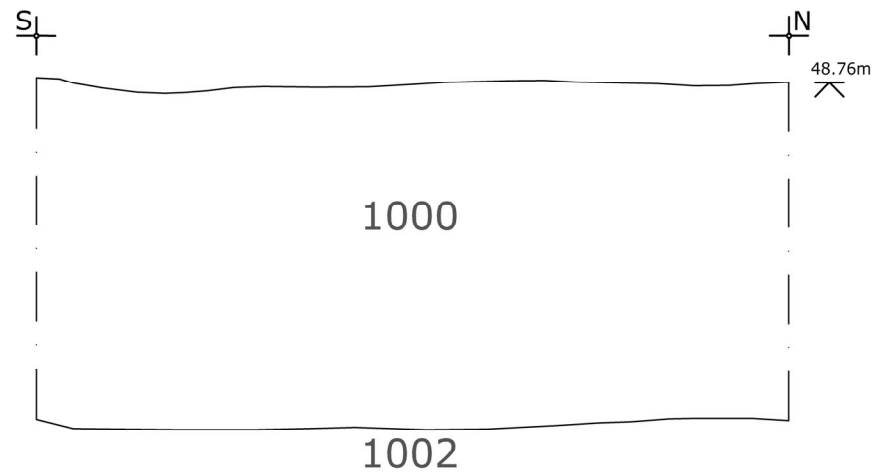


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DP14 - DITCH 1007 - VIEW W

SITE SECTION 9



0 1:10 50cm



DP20 - SS9 - VIEW W

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 7 & 9: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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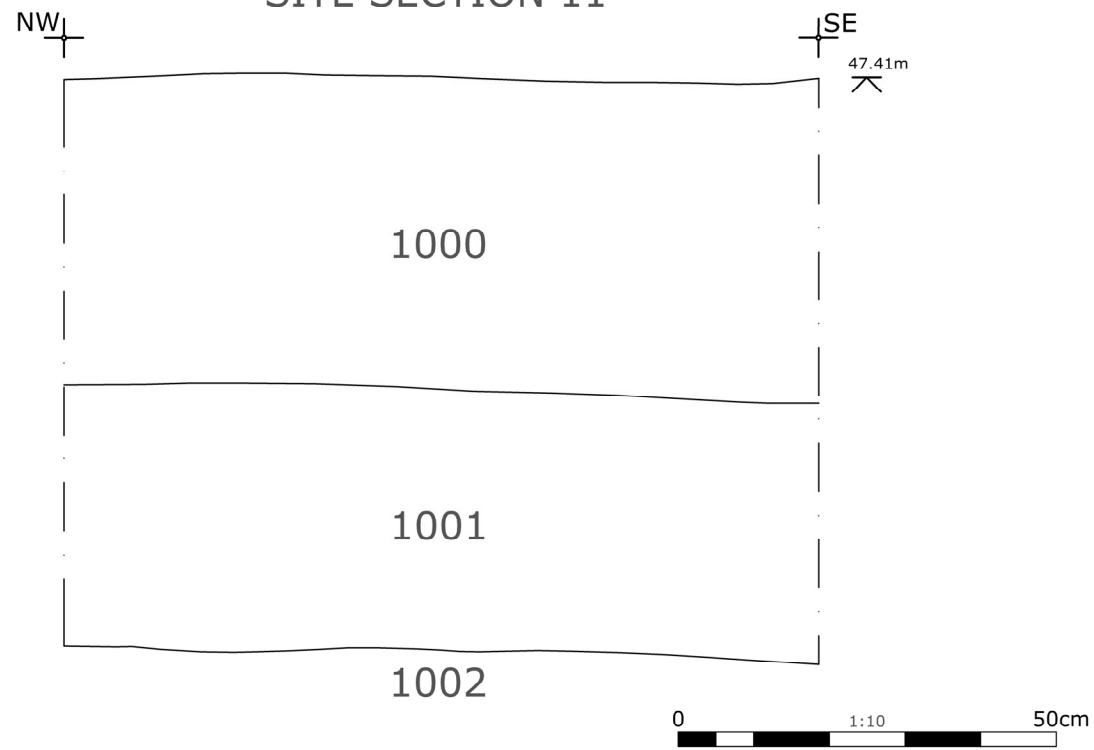
FIGURE: 8

# TRIAL TRENCH 11

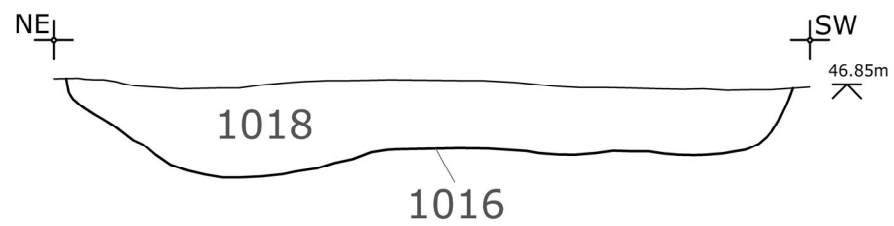


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## SITE SECTION 11



DP24 - SS11 - VIEW NE



DP43 - DITCH 1016 - VIEW SE

0 1:10 50cm

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET,  
STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 11: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

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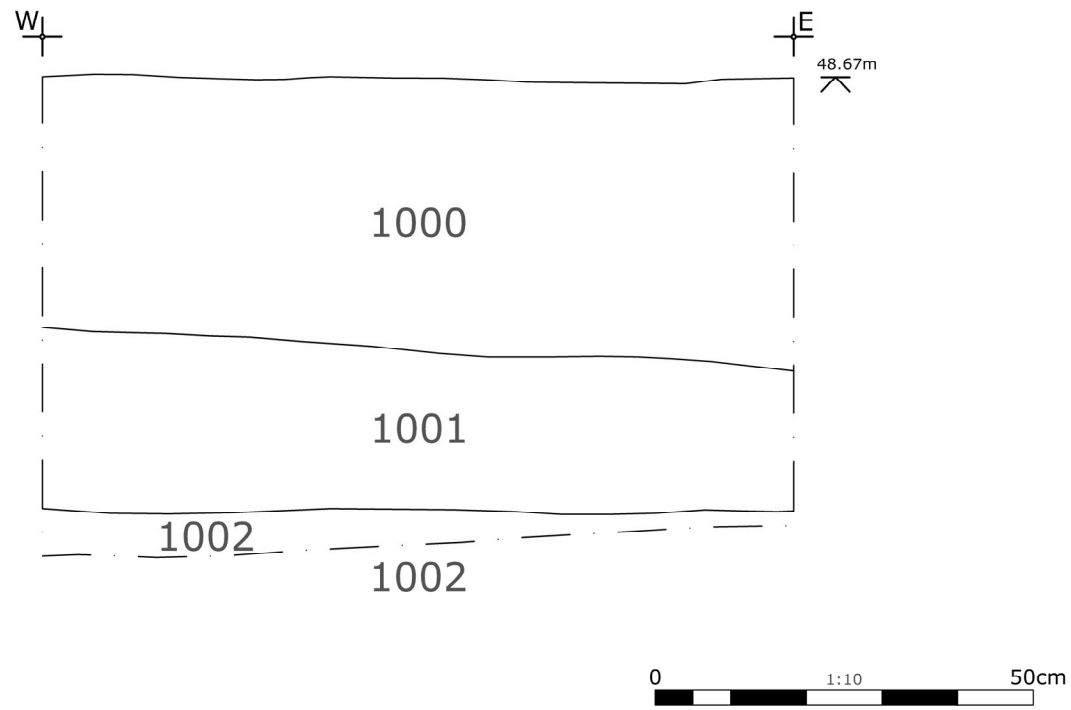
DATE: NOV 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

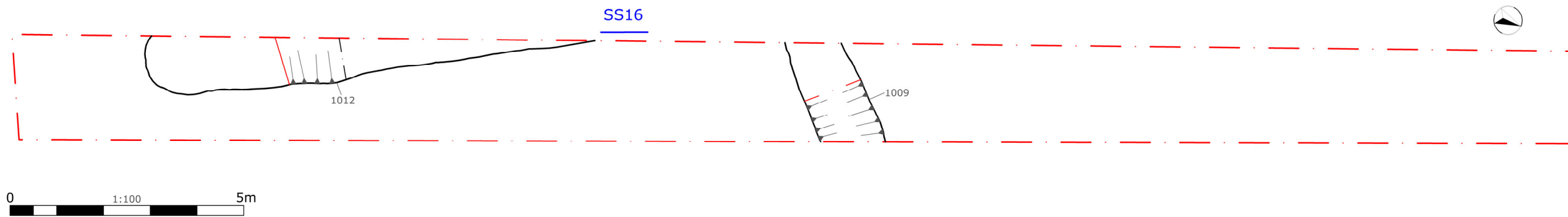
FIGURE: 9

SITE SECTION 14

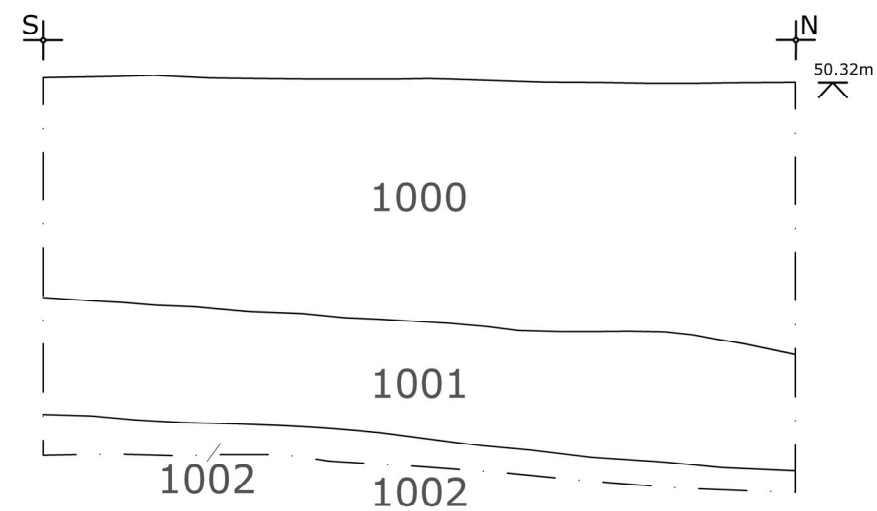


DP30 - SS14 - VIEW NE

TRIAL TRENCH 16



SITE SECTION 14



DP33 - SS16 - VIEW W

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 14 & 16: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD

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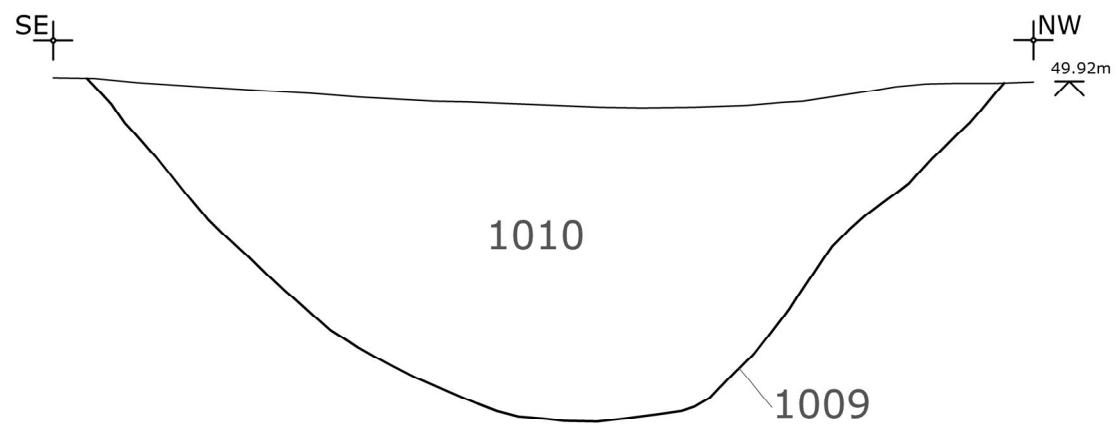
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DATE: NOV 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

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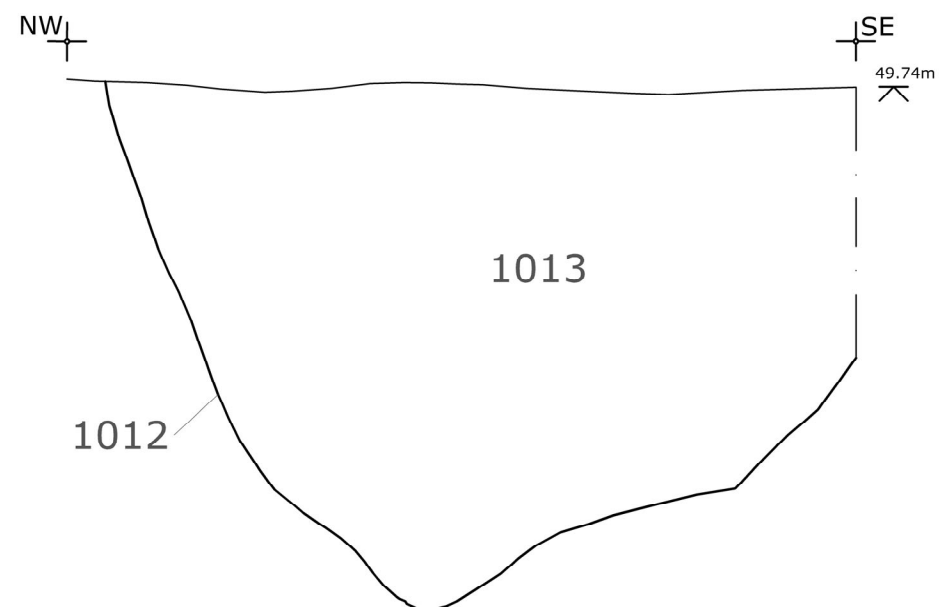
FIGURE: 10



0 1:10 50cm



DP35 - DITCH 1009 - VIEW SW



0 1:10 50cm

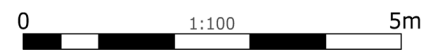


DP36 - DITCH 1012 - VIEW SE

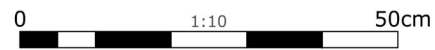
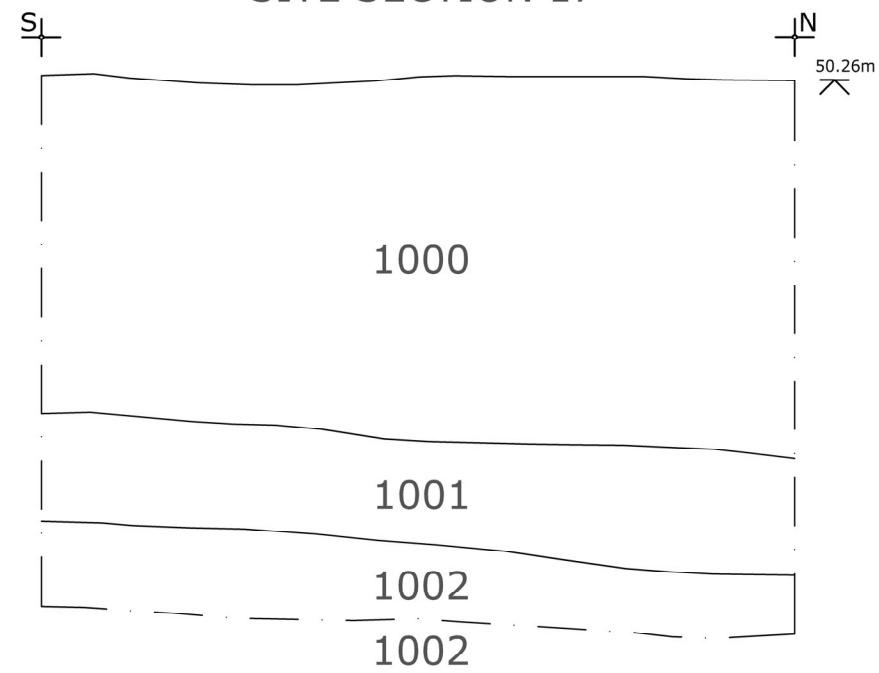
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PROJECT:	LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH 16: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD		
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DATE:	NOV 2021	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	11
APPROVED:	MB		

# TRIAL TRENCH 17

SS17



## SITE SECTION 17



DP34 - SS17 - VIEW W

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 17: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD

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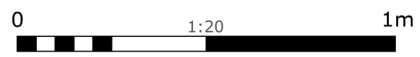
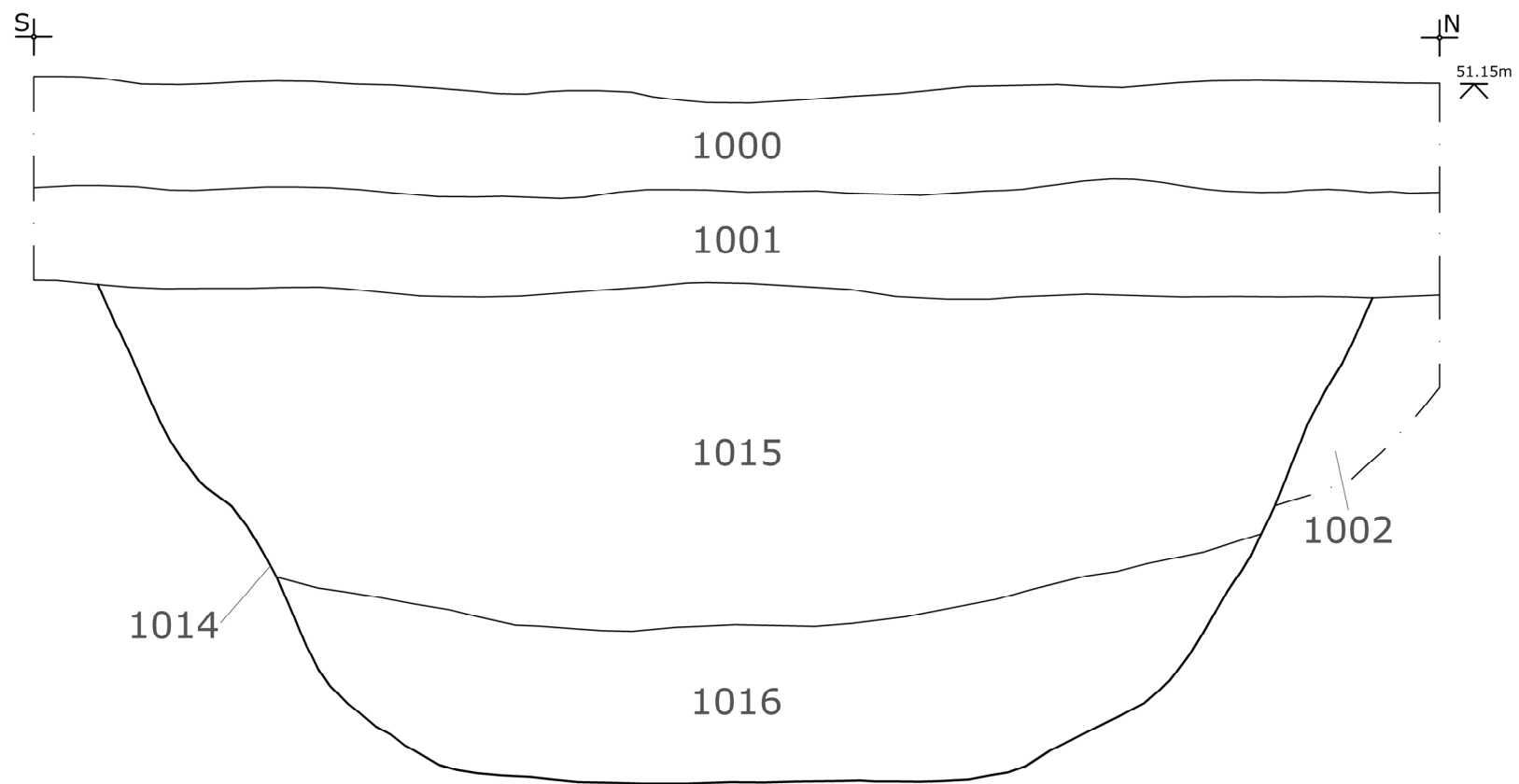
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DATE: NOV 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 12



DP38 - QUARRY PIT 1014 - VIEW W

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 17: SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD

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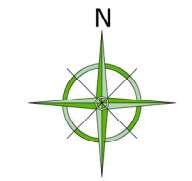
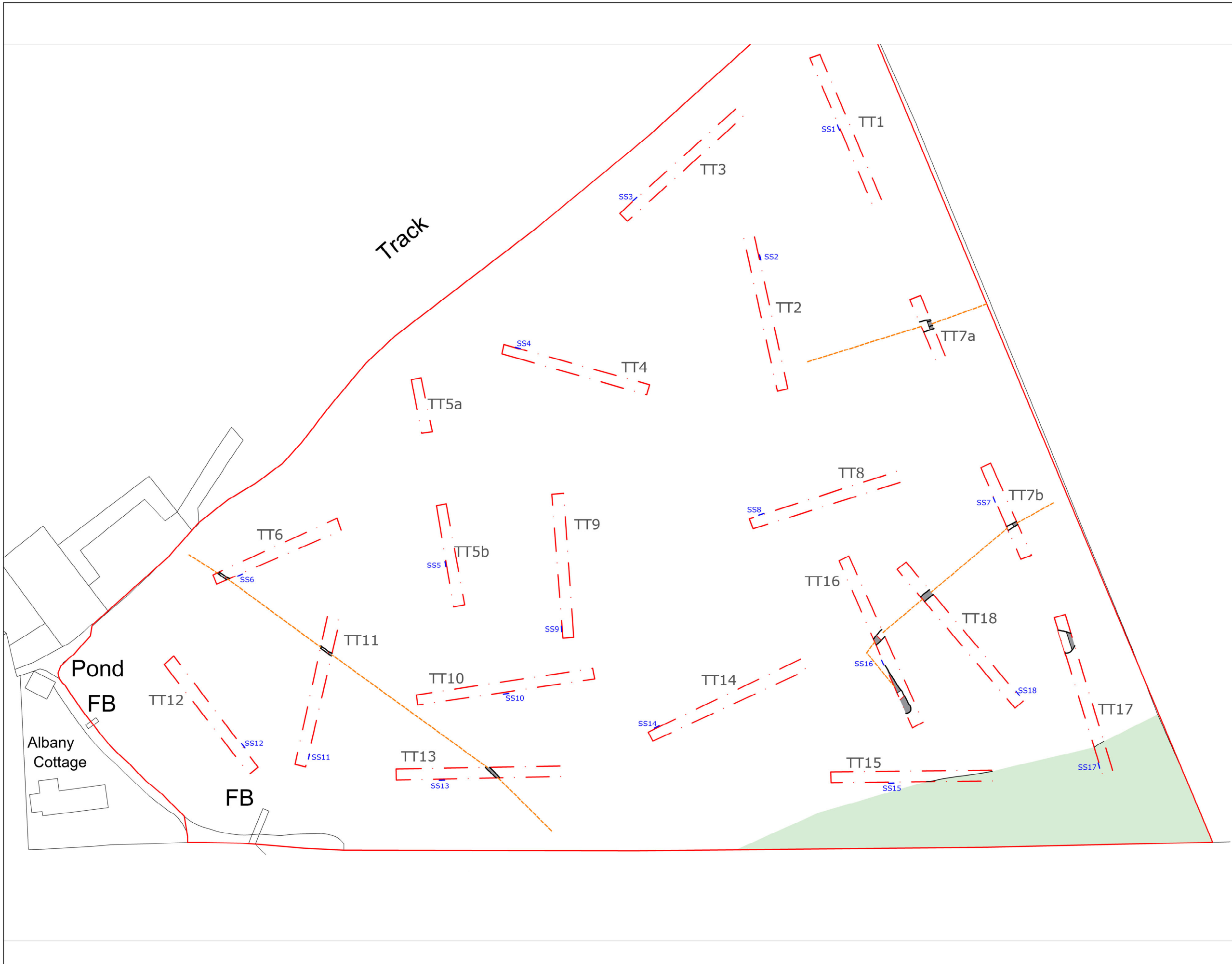
DATE: NOV 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 13





- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Excavated Feature
- SS1 Sample Section
- Linear Projections
- Extent of Layer 1011

NGR: 623596 274122 REF: R1321

PROJECT: LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN SHOWING EXTENT OF 1011 & LINEAR PROJECTIONS

CLIENT: SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD

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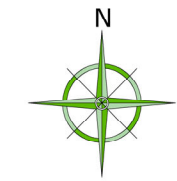
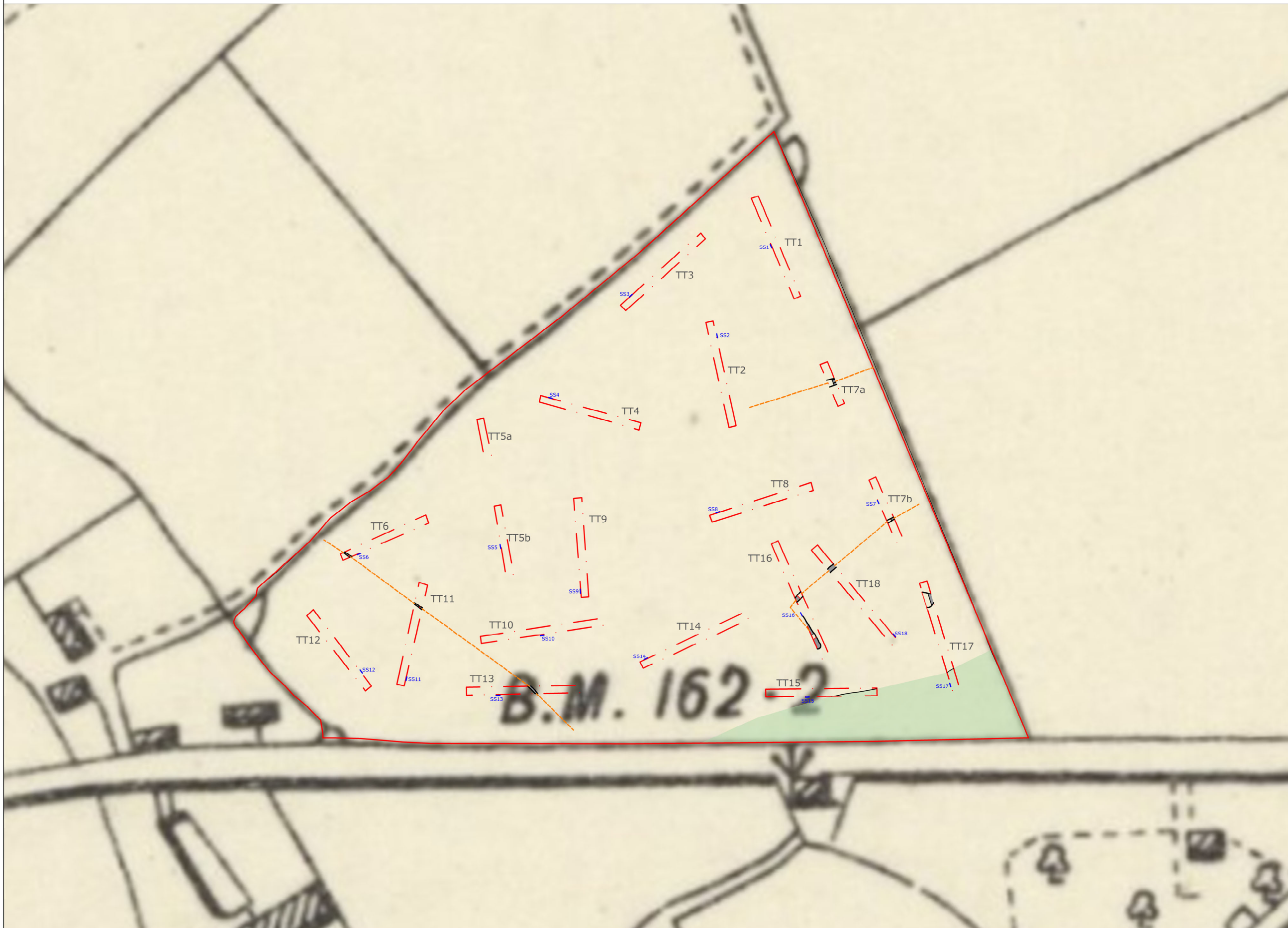
DATE: NOV 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM  
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 14

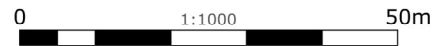
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- ▭ Site Boundary
- ▭ Trench
- Excavated Feature
- Sample Section
- Linear Projections
- ▭ Extent of Layer 1011

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(NGR):	623596 274122	(REF):	R1321
PROJECT:	LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN OVER 1893 6" OS MAP		
CLIENT:	SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD		
<b>BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</b>			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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VERSION:	1	AUTHOR:	DPM
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	<b>15</b>



DP2 - TT1 - VIEW N



DP10 - TT5 - VIEW N



DP11 - TT6 - VIEW SE

NGR:	623596 274122	REF:	R1321
PROJECT:	LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	SIMON BURGESS HOMES LTD		
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		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	16
APPROVED:	MB		



DP16 - TT7A & B - VIEW N



DP19 - TT9 - VIEW S



DP23 - TT11 - VIEW NW

NGR:	623596 274122	REF:	R1321
PROJECT:	LAND NORTH OF THE STREET, STRADBROKE, EYE, SUFFOLK		
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		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	17
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DP29 - TT14 - VIEW NE



DP37 - TT16 - VIEW W



DP39 - TT17 - VIEW S

NGR:	623596 274122	REF:	R1321
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		VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	18
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