



FAIRFIELD FARM, MARSH LANE, NORTH COVE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1310

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FAIREFIELD FARM, MARSH LANE, NORTH COVE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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Abstract

On the 21st of July 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of D Thayan. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/21/0579, for the erection of a replacement dwelling and associated outbuilding, and the creation of a new access track with associated landscaping, hardstanding, and boundary treatments at Fairfield Farm, Marsh Lane, North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk (TM 471903) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Cutler, H. 18th May 2021) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating three 10.00m x 1.80m trenches and one 5.00m x 1.80m trench across the footprint of the new building (Fig. 4). Trench 4 was originally intended to measure 10.00m in length but was reduced to 5.00m due to the presence of a live service.

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

Despite the archaeological potential given the sites proximity to the Wade Hall moated site, no archaeological features were present.

The evaluation encountered a modern layer of topsoil and a former agricultural subsoil representing the site's previous use as agricultural fields.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 21st of July 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of D Thayan. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/21/0579, for the erection of a replacement dwelling and associated outbuilding, and the creation of a new access track with associated landscaping, hardstanding, and boundary treatments at Fairfield Farm, Marsh Lane, North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk (TM 471903) (Fig. 1).

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2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located to the north of North Cove, c.4.5km east of Beccles. The investigation area was occupied by several rural residential buildings, gardens, and fields. It was bounded by agricultural fields to the north, west, and south, and the Scheduled medieval Wade Hall moated site (NHC 001, DSF15269) to the northeast/east.

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 Aldeby Sand and Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel. 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).

In addition, Superficial deposits of Breydon Formation – Peat were recorded adjacent to the north of the site. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shorelines (BGS, 2021).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2021). The relevant local development framework was the *Waveney Local Plan* (20th March 2019).



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs. 2 & 3). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity within the SHER search radius is limited.

A flat butted cordate flint handaxe of mid Palaeolithic date (NHC 002) was found c.360m west of the site. In addition, one sherd of late prehistoric pottery (BNB 006) was found c.600m southeast of the site, and a prehistoric arrowhead (NHC 015) was found c.600m west of the site.

4.2 Roman

Evidence for Roman activity is also limited within the SHER search radius.

Four sherds of Roman pottery (BNB 006) were found c.600m southeast of the site, and a Roman coin (NHC 015) was found c.600m west of the site.

4.3 Medieval

The most significant record of medieval date within the SHER search radius is the medieval Wade Hall moated site (NHC 001, DSF15269) which is located adjacent to the northeast/east side of the site and is a scheduled monument. The monument includes a moated manorial site located some 850m to the south of the River Waveney on the edge of the marshland bordering the river. The moat, which ranges in width between 15m and 20m, is waterfilled on the north side and elsewhere, although partly silted, remains open to a depth of up to 2.5m and is seasonally wet. It surrounds an ovoid central platform with maximum



dimensions of 65m east-west by 48m, raised up to 0.5m above the prevailing ground level and with the spread remains of an internal bank standing to a height of about 0.5m above this around the southern and eastern edge. On the western edge of the platform there is an earthen mound measuring approximately 13m in length north-south by 9m and standing to a height of up to 2m which may have supported a tower. A depression approximately 1m deep, which extends back from the inner edge of the moat on the south side is considered to be a later quarry pit, and immediately to the east of this the moat is crossed by a narrow earthen causeway which is probably not an original feature. A short outward projection from the moat on the northeast side marks the opening of a former outlet channel. Fragments of medieval clay roof tile, including glazed ridge tile, observed on the surface of the interior provided evidence for the medieval manor house which once stood there, and fragments of pottery dated to the 13th century were found during cleaning of the northern part of the moat. Occupation of the moated site probably ended around the beginning of the 17th century when the present Wade Hall (NHC 026), which stands immediately to the south of the moat, was built. The present hall is not included in the scheduling. The manor of Wathe or Wade Hall was held in the mid-12th century by Robert Watheby of Cumberland, in the 13th by the Jernegan family, and in the second quarter of the 16th century by William Rede. Part of a shed which stands on the outer edge of the moat's west side and which extends within the area of protection and fencing around the outer edge of the moat are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Several scatters of medieval finds have been located within the SHER search radius during metal detecting and fieldwalking surveys.

A scatter of medieval pottery (NHC 003) was found c.250m west of the site. Finds included early medieval ware dated 11th to early 12th century, 12th century coarse ware, and glazed wares of 13th to 14th century.

Another medieval artefact scatter (NHC 002), found c.360m west of the site, included sherds of 15th to 16th century coarse ware and glazed pottery, bone, and a lava quern fragment.

A scatter of 38 sherds of medieval pottery, and a lead seal (BNB 006) was found c.660m southeast of the site, and a small scatter of medieval pottery, 4 medieval silver coins, a seal matrix, and a fragment of a signet ring (NHC 015) was found c.600m west of the site.



4.4 *Post Medieval*

Wade Hall (NHC 026) is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os map and located adjacent to the east of the site. The farmstead is laid out in a U-plan with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. The farmhouse is set alongside a private track in an isolated location. There has been a significant loss of working buildings with the remaining converted for residential use. The farmhouse is of 17th century date and is Grade II listed (DSF12484).

The East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft (SUF 067) is located c.130m north of the site, on an east-west orientation. The line runs between the Ipswich railway station and the Lowestoft railway station and opened in 1859 and remains in use. Passenger traffic North of Beccles ceased in 1959, and there was threat of total closure. However, in 1965, the whole line was designated a 'basic' railway, and was singled, with passing loops at Woodbridge, Saxmundham, Halesworth and Beccles. Stations South of Beccles remain open.

A probable post medieval flood defence bank (NHC 022) is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork crossing Castle Marsh for approximately 2 kilometres and is located c.360m northeast of the site continuing north. This bank is the western of two earthworks which flank the channel known as Hundred Drain, possibly a former marsh creek that defines the line of the parish boundary between North Cove and Barnby parish across the marshes. The eastern earthwork (BNB 008) is located c.390m northeast of the site continuing north. The flood bank is probably the final stage in a process of land reclamation, drainage and water management which may have begun in this area in the medieval period. Several relict banks which may intersect with this bank can be seen to the south on Beccles marshes, Castle marsh and Share marsh, reminders of the progressive reclamation which transformed the marshes to agricultural use (NHC 021, BNB 007, BCC 066). The two flood defence banks and drainage ditches on either side of the Hundred were probably constructed by the separate parishes, possibly at different dates, the greater irregularity of the North Cove bank and drains (NHC 022) may support the interpretation that it was the earlier of the two.

A possible field boundary of post-medieval date can be seen on aerial photographs as a shallow ditch (NHC 018) c.930m southwest of the site. The earthwork runs east to west with a possible lateral arm heading north about halfway along its length and may be the remains of a grubbed-up field boundary such as a hedgerow.

The River Waveney (SUF 091) is located c.920m north of the site. Before the 1650s the Waveney was navigable up to Bungay, but by 1670 vessels could only reach near Beccles.



An Act of 1670 restored the navigation to Bungay. Later there were ideas of extending up the Waveney and down the Little Ouse to Brandon. During the late 18th century, the navigation prospered. Up to Beccles there were no locks, but to Bungay, 7.5 miles upstream, there were three. In 1847 the Waveney below Beccles was the subject of an Admiralty enquiry, aimed at improving the navigation to that town from Yarmouth. By this time there were two steam tugs working between Yarmouth and Beccles. In 1889 the improved navigation above Beccles was bought by the local maltsters W D & A E Walker, who were succeeded in 1919 by the brewers Watney, Combe, Reid and Co. Ltd. By the 1920s the navigation was declining and in 1934 it closed.

4.5 Archaeological Potential

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



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Cutler, H. Section 4.2) stated that the evaluation should aim to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving were undertaken in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS)*, *Cifa Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2020*, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003*.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following was to occur:

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

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



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the erection of a replacement dwelling and associated outbuilding, the creation of a new access track with associated landscaping, hardstanding, and boundary treatments. This was to be achieved by excavating three 10.00m x 1.80m trenches and one 5.00m x 1.80m trench across the footprint of the new building (Fig. 4). Trench 4 was originally intended to measure 10.00m in length but was reduced to 5.00m due to the presence of a live service.

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. 4 - 6).

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

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



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 6)

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

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

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the southeast corner of the site on a northeast-southwest orientation, measuring 10.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the central area of the site on an east-west orientation, measuring 10.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the western area of the site on a north-south orientation, measuring 10.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the northwest corner of the site on a north-south orientation, measuring 5.00m x 1.80m. The length of the trench was reduced from 10.00m to 5.00m due to the presence of a live service running the length of the trench and only excavated part-way through subsoil **1001**. No archaeological features or finds were present to the depth the trench was excavated.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 4 - 6)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all the trenches was topsoil **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.25m in Sample Section 1. It was comprised of mid brown-grey, firm, silty sand. This layer represents the modern agricultural topsoil covering the site.

Below topsoil 1000 in all trenches was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.54m in sample section 1. The layer was comprised of light yellow-brown, compact, silty sand. This layer represents a former agricultural subsoil.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology **1001**, which comprised a Light brown-yellow, compact, silty sand.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

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

Despite the archaeological potential given the sites proximity to the Wade Hall moated site (NHC 001, DSF15269), no archaeological features were present.

The evaluation encountered a modern layer of topsoil and a former agricultural subsoil representing the site's previous use as agricultural fields.



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, 2019). 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 D Thayan for commissioning and funding the project.

We would also like to thank Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for her 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 of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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Websites:

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

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

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

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

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



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	NE-SW	5.76m	1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	NE end of trench, NW side	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil: Mid brownish grey, firm, silty sand.	
1001	0.25-0.54m	Subsoil: light yellowish brown, compact, silty sand.	
1002	0.54m+	Natural: Light brownish yellow, compact, silty sand.	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	E-W	5.47m	3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	E end of trench, N side	S	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.15m	Topsoil: Mid brownish grey, firm, silty sand.	
1001	0.15-0.36m	Subsoil: light yellowish brown, compact, silty sand.	
1002	0.36m+	Natural: Light brownish yellow, compact, silty sand.	

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	N-S	5.36m	5
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	S end of trench, E side	W	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.15m	Topsoil: Mid brownish grey, firm, silty sand.	
1001	0.15-0.42m	Subsoil: light yellowish brown, compact, silty sand.	
1002	0.42m+	Natural: Light brownish yellow, compact, silty sand.	

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	N-S	5.28m	8
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	S end of trench, W side	E	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.22m	Topsoil: Mid brownish grey, firm, silty sand.	
1001	0.22-0.31m+	Subsoil: light yellowish brown, compact, silty sand.	



APPENDIX 2 – Compliance (Approved Written Scheme of Investigation)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Bidwells. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/21/0579, for the erection of a replacement dwelling and associated outbuilding, and the creation of a new access track with associated landscaping, hardstanding, and boundary treatments at Fairfield Farm, Marsh Lane, North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk (TM 471903) (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) (Cutler, H. 18th May 2021) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating four 10.00m x 1.80m trenches over the footprint of the new building (Fig. 4). In addition, provision for a contingency of up to 10m of trenching has been made to enable further clarification of areas of archaeology defined during the evaluation if required. 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 to the north of North Cove, c.4.5km east of Beccles. The investigation area is currently occupied by several rural residential buildings, gardens, and fields. It is bounded by agricultural fields to the north, west, and south, and the Scheduled medieval Wade Hall moated site (NHC 001, DSF15269) to the northeast/east.

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 Aldeby Sand And Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel. 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).

In addition, Superficial deposits of Breydon Formation – Peat have been recorded adjacent to the north of the site. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shorelines (BGS, 2021).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2021). The relevant local development framework is the *Waveney Local Plan* (20th March 2019).

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 Waveney Local Plan (20th March 2019)

Policy WLP8.40 –Archaeology

- An archaeological assessment must be included with any planning application affecting areas of known or suspected archaeological importance to ensure that provision is made for the preservation of important archaeological remains. Development should preserve and record archaeological remains. Where proposals affect archaeological sites, preference will be given to preservation in situ appropriate to the significance of the remains unless it can be shown that recording of remains, assessment, analysis reporting, dissemination, and deposition of archive for access and curation is more appropriate. Archaeological conditions or planning obligations will be imposed on consents as appropriate, considering the level of significance. Measures to disseminate and promote information about archaeological assets to the public will be supported.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs 2 and 3). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity within the SHER search radius is limited.

A flat butted cordate flint handaxe of mid Palaeolithic date (NHC 002) was found c.360m west of the site. In addition, one sherd of late prehistoric pottery (BNB 006) was found c.600m southeast of the site, and a prehistoric arrowhead (NHC 015) was found c.600m west of the site.

4.2 Roman

Evidence for Roman activity is also limited within the SHER search radius.

Four sherds of Roman pottery (BNB 006) were found c.600m southeast of the site, and a Roman coin (NHC 015) was found c.600m west of the site.

4.3 Medieval

The most significant record of medieval date within the SHER search radius is the medieval Wade Hall moated site (NHC 001, DSF15269) which is located adjacent to the northeast/east side of the site and is a scheduled monument. The monument includes a moated manorial site located some 850m to the south of the River Waveney on the edge of the marshland bordering the river. The moat, which ranges in width between 15m and 20m, is waterfilled on the north side and elsewhere, although partly silted, remains open to a depth of up to 2.5m and is seasonally wet. It surrounds an ovoid central platform with maximum dimensions of 65m east-west by 48m, raised up to 0.5m above the prevailing ground level



and with the spread remains of an internal bank standing to a height of about 0.5m above this around the southern and eastern edge. On the western edge of the platform there is an earthen mound measuring approximately 13m in length north-south by 9m and standing to a height of up to 2m which may have supported a tower. A depression approximately 1m deep, which extends back from the inner edge of the moat on the south side is considered to be a later quarry pit, and immediately to the east of this the moat is crossed by a narrow earthen causeway which is probably not an original feature. A short outward projection from the moat on the northeast side marks the opening of a former outlet channel. Fragments of medieval clay roof tile, including glazed ridge tile, observed on the surface of the interior provided evidence for the medieval manor house which once stood there, and fragments of pottery dated to the 13th century were found during cleaning of the northern part of the moat. Occupation of the moated site probably ended around the beginning of the 17th century when the present Wade Hall (NHC 026), which stands immediately to the south of the moat, was built. The present hall is not included in the scheduling. The manor of Wathe or Wade Hall was held in the mid-12th century by Robert Watheby of Cumberland, in the 13th by the Jernegan family, and in the second quarter of the 16th century by William Rede. Part of a shed which stands on the outer edge of the moat's west side and which extends within the area of protection and fencing around the outer edge of the moat are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Several scatters of medieval finds have been located within the SHER search radius during metal detecting and fieldwalking surveys.

A scatter of medieval pottery (NHC 003) was found c.250m west of the site. Finds included early medieval ware dated 11th to early 12th century, 12th century coarse ware, and glazed wares of 13th to 14th century.

Another medieval artefact scatter (NHC 002), found c.360m west of the site, included sherds of 15th to 16th century coarse ware and glazed pottery, bone, and a lava quern fragment.

A scatter of 38 sherds of medieval pottery, and a lead seal (BNB 006) was found c.660m southeast of the site, and a small scatter of medieval pottery, 4 medieval silver coins, a seal matrix, and a fragment of a signet ring (NHC 015) was found c.600m west of the site.



4.4 Post Medieval

Wade Hall (NHC 026) is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed Os map and located adjacent to the east of the site. The farmstead is laid out in a U-plan with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. The farmhouse is set alongside a private track in an isolated location. There has been a significant loss of working buildings with the remaining converted for residential use. The farmhouse is of 17th century date and is Grade II listed (DSF12484).

The East Suffolk railway line between Ipswich and Lowestoft (SUF 067) is located c.130m north of the site, on an east-west orientation. The line runs between the Ipswich railway station and the Lowestoft railway station and opened in 1859 and remains in use. Passenger traffic North of Beccles ceased in 1959, and there was threat of total closure. However, in 1965, the whole line was designated a 'basic' railway, and was singled, with passing loops at Woodbridge, Saxmundham, Halesworth and Beccles. Stations South of Beccles remain open.

A probable post medieval flood defence bank (NHC 022) is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork crossing Castle Marsh for approximately 2 kilometres and is located c.360m northeast of the site continuing north. This bank is the western of two earthworks which flank the channel known as Hundred Drain, possibly a former marsh creek that defines the line of the parish boundary between North Cove and Barnby parish across the marshes. The eastern earthwork (BNB 008) is located c.390m northeast of the site continuing north. The flood bank is probably the final stage in a process of land reclamation, drainage and water management which may have begun in this area in the medieval period. Several relict banks which may intersect with this bank can be seen to the south on Beccles marshes, Castle marsh and Share marsh, reminders of the progressive reclamation which transformed the marshes to agricultural use (NHC 021, BNB 007, BCC 066). The two flood defence banks and drainage ditches on either side of the Hundred were probably constructed by the separate parishes, possibly at different dates, the greater irregularity of the North Cove bank and drains (NHC 022) may support the interpretation that it was the earlier of the two.

A possible field boundary of post-medieval date can be seen on aerial photographs as a shallow ditch (NHC 018) c.930m southwest of the site. The earthwork runs east to west with a possible lateral arm heading north about halfway along its length and may be the remains of a grubbed-up field boundary such as a hedgerow.

The River Waveney (SUF 091) is located c.920m north of the site. Before the 1650s the Waveney was navigable up to Bungay, but by 1670 vessels could only reach near Beccles.



An Act of 1670 restored the navigation to Bungay. Later there were ideas of extending up the Waveney and down the Little Ouse to Brandon. During the late 18th century, the navigation prospered. Up to Beccles there were no locks, but to Bungay, 7.5 miles upstream, there were three. In 1847 the Waveney below Beccles was the subject of an Admiralty enquiry, aimed at improving the navigation to that town from Yarmouth. By this time there were two steam tugs working between Yarmouth and Beccles. In 1889 the improved navigation above Beccles was bought by the local maltsters W D & A E Walker, who were succeeded in 1919 by the brewers Watney, Combe, Reid and Co. Ltd. By the 1920s the navigation was declining and in 1934 it closed.

4.5 Archaeological Potential

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



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Cutler, H. 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 erection of a replacement dwelling and associated outbuilding, and the creation of a new access track, with associated landscaping, hardstanding, and boundary treatments. This will be achieved by excavating four 10.00m x 1.80m trenches across the footprint of the new building (Fig. 4). In addition, provision for a contingency of up to 10m of trenching has been made to enable further clarification of areas of archaeology defined during the evaluation if required.

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.

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 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.

7.15 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.

7.16 Remote Monitoring Requirements

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

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



8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within an acceptable timeframe.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (*Historic England 2015*) and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;



- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

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

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS (one copy and a .pdf copy). An OASIS entry will be completed, and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

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

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



9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2020).

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

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

The digital archive will be collated and prepared in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2020) and deposited directly to SCCAS.

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

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



10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

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

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

10.2 COVID-19

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



11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full 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 the evaluation will take 2 days with 2 members of staff. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The SCCAS Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process.

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



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Websites:

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

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

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

English Heritage National List for England

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

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



Post-Ex Supervisor/Osteologist

Louisa Cunningham MSc, MA (Hons)

Qualifications: University College of London, MSc Skeletal and Dental Bioarchaeology (2013-2014)
University of Glasgow, MA (Hons) Archaeology (2008-2012)

Experience: Louisa joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as an Assistant Supervisor and in 2019 took on a new role as a post-excavation supervisor. She has over 4 years' commercial archaeological experience. As an undergraduate she was involved in the Strathearn and Environs Research Project (SERF) in Perth, Scotland and participated in the excavation of several hillforts. In 2015 she began working in East Anglia and has since worked on numerous rural and urban sites throughout the area developing her excavation skills, including 2 urban cemeteries. Louisa has also undertaken work as an osteologist working at the HS2 site at Euston Station, where she undertook osteological assessments of some of the 1000s of skeletons excavated from the post-medieval cemetery of St James' Gardens. Louisa's research interests focus on human osteology and burial archaeology from all periods, with a particular interest in palaeopathology and medical treatments throughout history.

Specialist

Andy Fawcett MA, BA (Joint Hons)

Qualifications: University of Leicester, MA Post-Excavation (1996-1997)
University of Leicester, BA (Joint Hons) Archaeology and Ancient History (1993-1996)

Experience: Andy joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as a Specialist and has twenty years commercial archaeological experience. Since 1997 Andy has worked for three commercial units and extensively as a free-lance specialist in the field of late Iron Age/Roman ceramics and ceramic building materials. In this time he has produced a large number of evaluation, assessment and publication reports (principally from around the midlands and south-east areas of England) as well undertaking several outreach and teaching roles. Andy's particular area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.



Director Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)

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

Experience: Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 23 years commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980s onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

Director Martin Brook BA (Hons) MCIfA

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

Experience: Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 14 years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.



APPENDIX 2 SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Sue Anderson (Independent) Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Sue Anderson (Independent) Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) Louisa Cunningham (BA)
Environmental:	Matt Law (LP Archaeology) Val Fryer (Independent)
Pollen and Seeds:	Quest (Reading University)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent) Steve Allen (YAT)
Soil Micromorphology:	Earthslides (University of Newcastle) Quest (Reading University)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork:	Rebecca Sillwood (Independent)
Leather:	Quita Mould (Independent)
Glass:	Cecily Cropper (Independent)
Small Finds:	Nick Cooper (ULAS) Rebecca Sillwood (Independent)



Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent) Rebecca Sillwood (independent)
Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Dan McConnell (BA)
CAD:	Dan McConnell (BA) & Hugh Gatt (BA)
Metal Detecting:	Steve Clarkson PCIfA
Coins & Medals:	Dr Adrian Marsden (Norwich Castle Museum)



APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

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



APPENDIX 3 – Oasis Sheet

OASIS FORM - Print view

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

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: **britannia1-423614**

Project details

Project name	Fairfield Farm, Marsh Lane, North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	On the 21st of July 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of D Thayan. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/21/0579, for the erection of a replacement dwelling and associated outbuilding, and the creation of a new access track with associated landscaping, hardstanding, and boundary treatments at Fairfield Farm, Marsh Lane, North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk (TM 471903) (Fig. 1). A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Cutler, H. 18th May 2021) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. The sample was achieved by excavating three 10.00m x 1.80m trenches and one 5.00m x 1.80m trench across the footprint of the new building (Fig. 4). Trench 4 was originally intended to measure 10.00m in length but was reduced to 5.00m due to the presence of a live service. The site had a moderate to high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The potential for features and finds from all other periods was low. Despite the archaeological potential given the sites proximity to the Wade Hall moated site, no archaeological features were present. The evaluation encountered a modern layer of topsoil and a former agricultural subsoil representing the site's previous use as agricultural fields.
Project dates	Start: 21-07-2021 End: 21-07-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NHC 032 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	P1360 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)



OASIS FORM - Print view

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

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK WAVENEY BECCLES Fairfield Farm, Marsh Lane, North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk
Postcode NR34 7QG
Study area 4120 Square metres
Site coordinates TM 647137 290299 51.896117589992 1.84814644583 51 53 46 N 001 50 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 4.94m Max: 5.22m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID NHC 032
Digital Contents "Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text","GIS"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID NHC 032
Paper Contents "Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Fairfield Farm, Marsh Lane, North Cove, Beccles, Suffolk: Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cunningham, L
Other bibliographic details R1310



OASIS FORM - Print view

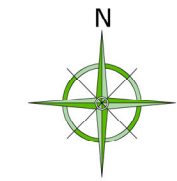
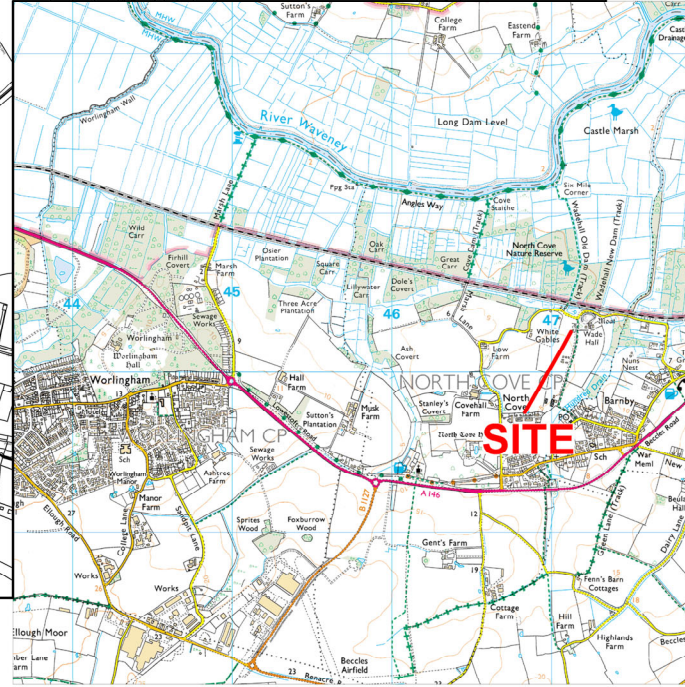
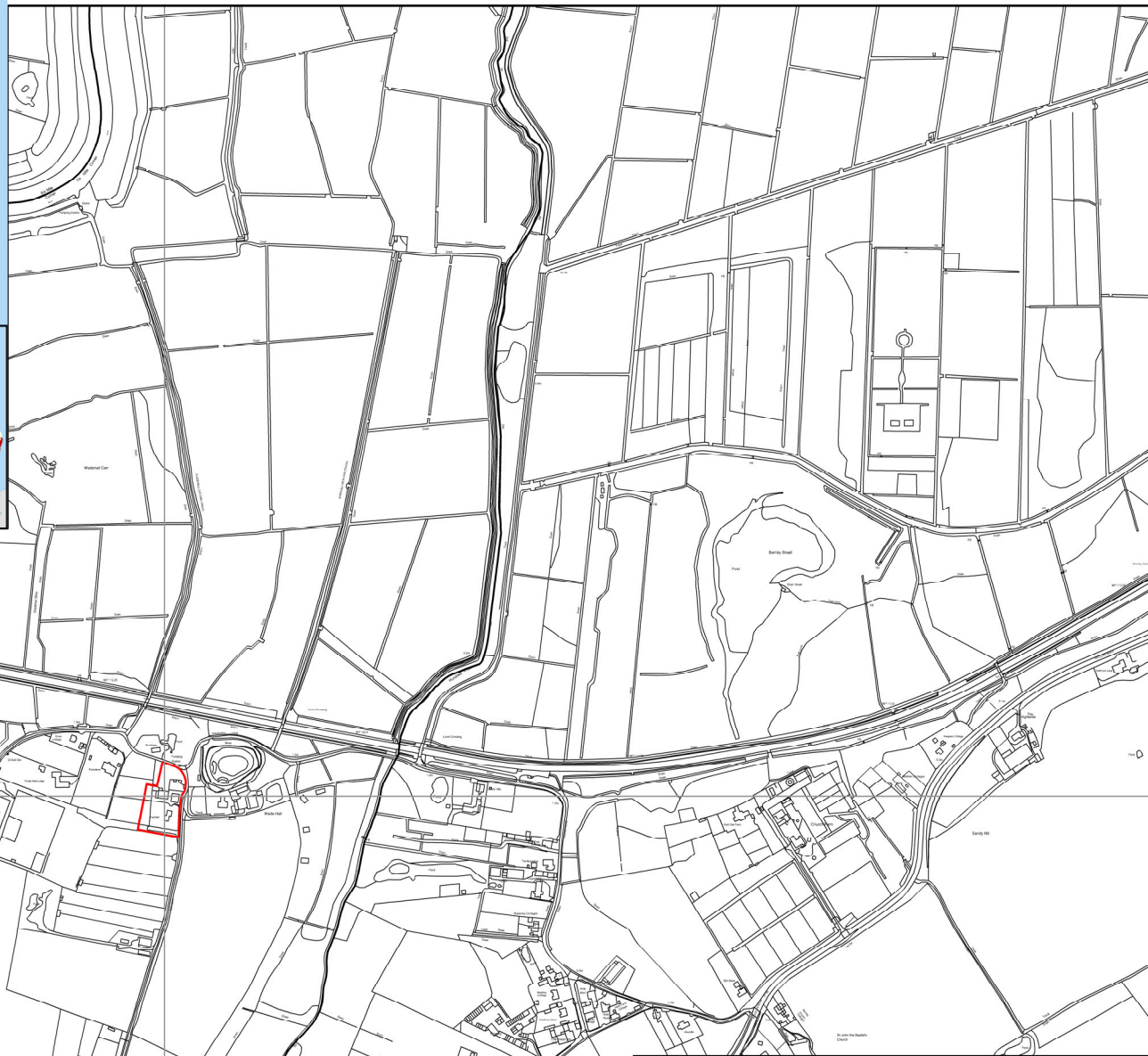
<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 bound and printed report with pull-out A3 figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Louisa Cunningham (louisa@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	16 August 2021

OASIS:

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Site Boundary

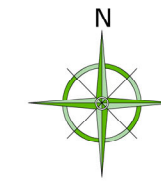
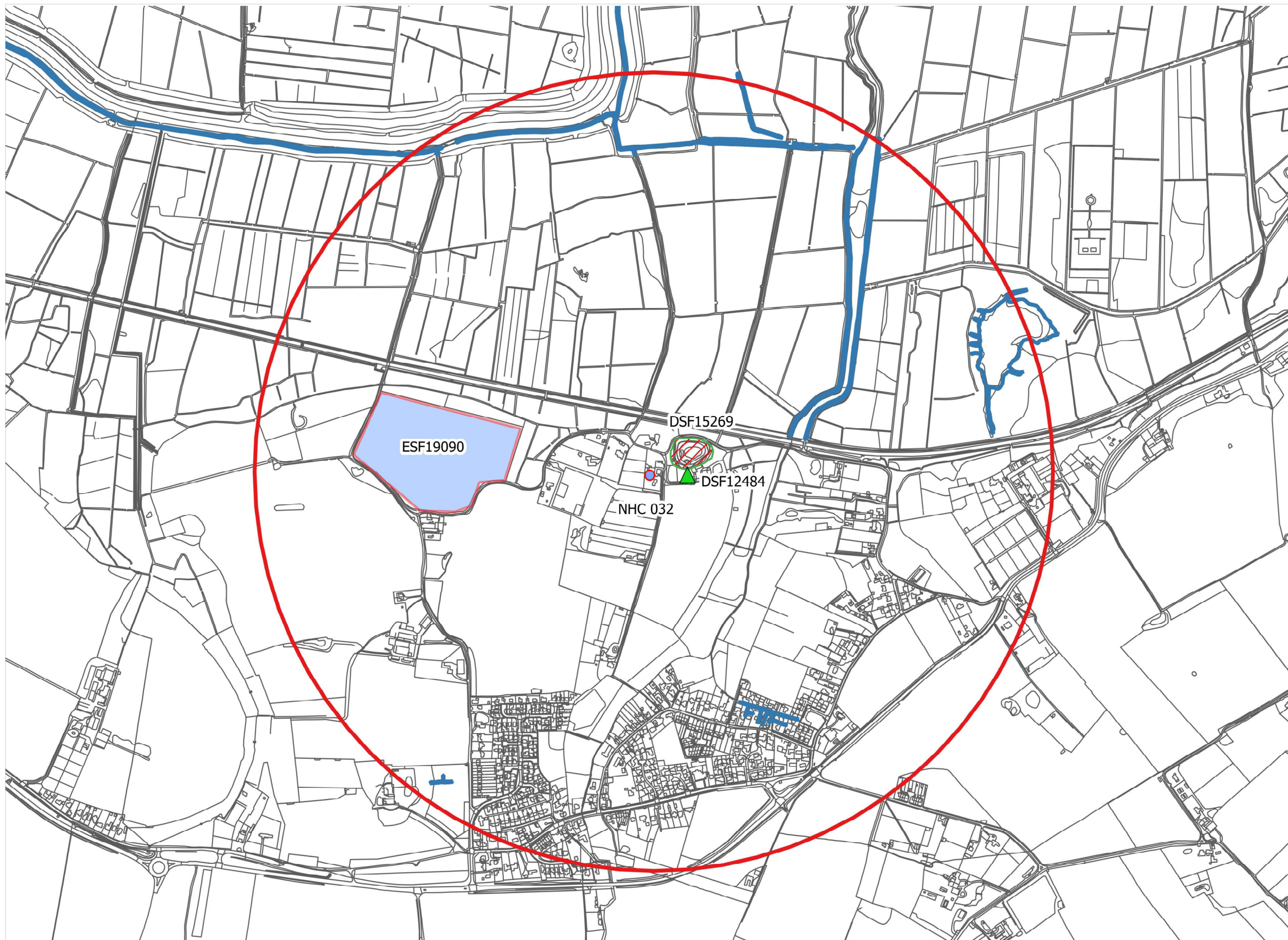
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


647130

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County Map: CC licensed Image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0

NGR:	647137 290299	REF:	R1310
PROJECT:	FAIRFIELD FARM, MARSH LANE, NORTH COVE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	D THAYAN		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2021			
DATE:	AUG 2021	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	1



-  HER Search Area
 -  Site Boundary
 -  Archaeological Event
 -  Scheduled Monument
 -  Conservation Area
 -  Registered Parks & Gardens
- Listed Buildings
-  Grade I
 -  Grade II*
 -  Grade II

0 1:10000 500m

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NGR: 647137 290299 REF: R1310

PROJECT: FAIRFIELD FARM, MARSH LANE, NORTH COVE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - EVENTS, NMP DATA, LISTED BUILDINGS, SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

CLIENT: D THAYAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



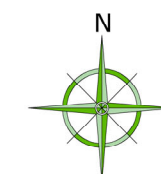
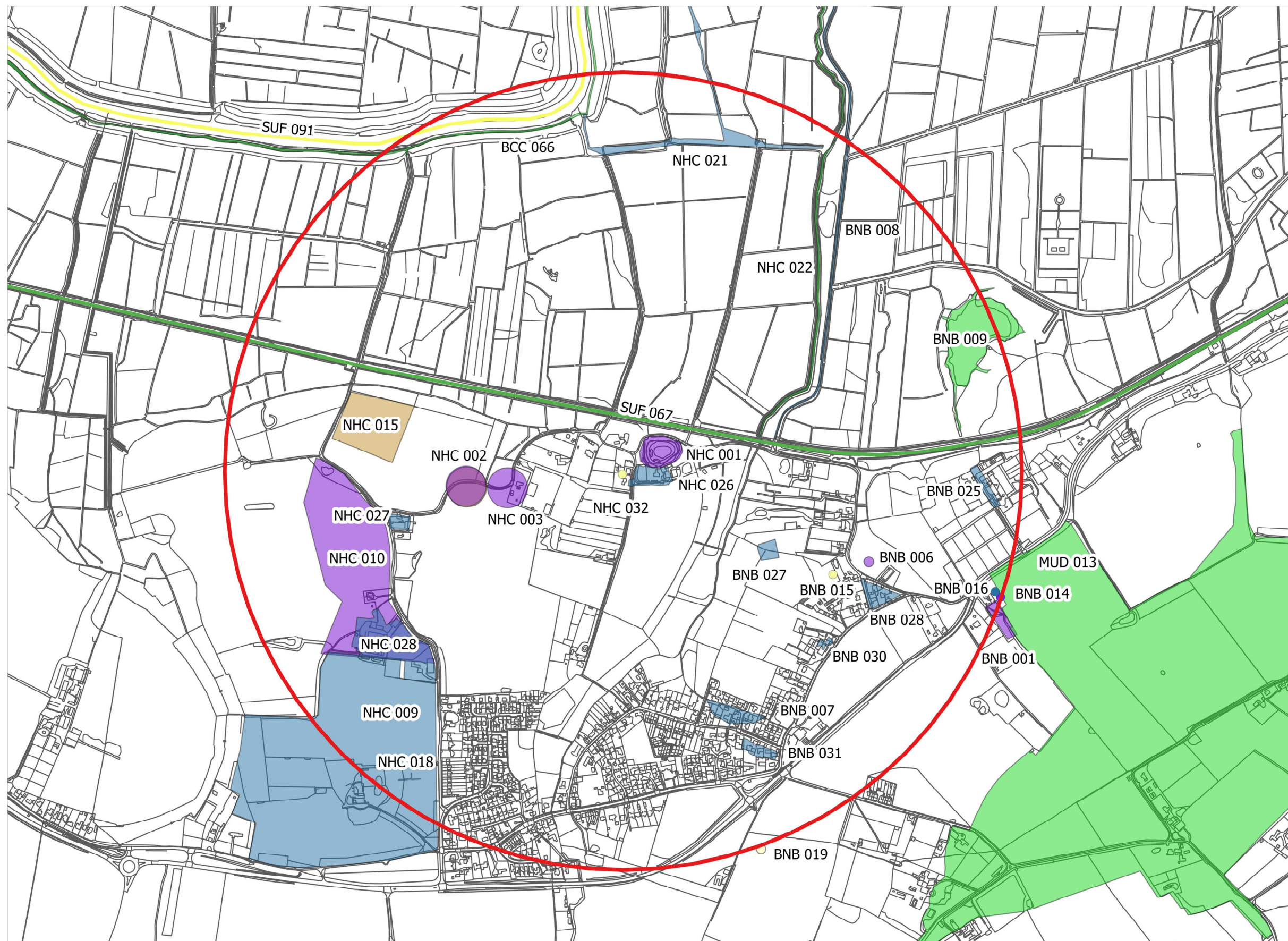
UNIT 2
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BURY ST EDMUNDS
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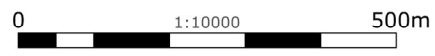
DATE: AUG 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2

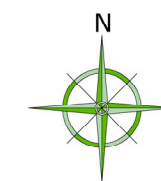


- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record

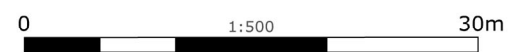


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(NGR): 647137 290299	(REF): R1310
(PROJECT): FAIRFIELD FARM, MARSH LANE, NORTH COVE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK	
(DESCRIPTION): HER DATA - MONUMENTS	
(CLIENT): D THAYAN	
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(DATE): AUG 2021	(PLOT): A3
(AUTHOR): DPM	(VERSION): 1
(APPROVED): MB	FIGURE: 3

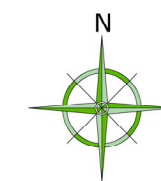


- Site Boundary
- Trench
- Sample Section



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(NGR: 647137 290299	(REF: R1310	
(PROJECT: FAIRFIELD FARM, MARSH LANE, NORTH COVE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK		
(DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN		
(CLIENT: D THAYAN		
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(DATE: AUG 2021	(PLOT: A3	(VERSION: 1
(AUTHOR: DPM	(FIGURE: 4	
(APPROVED: MB		



NGR:	647137 290299	REF:	R1310		
PROJECT:	FAIRFIELD FARM, MARSH LANE, NORTH COVE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK				
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS				
CLIENT:	D THAYAN				
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD					
	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH				
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DATE:	AUG 2021	PLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:		5	
APPROVED:	MB				



DP1 - SS1 - VIEW NW



DP3 - SS2 - VIEW N

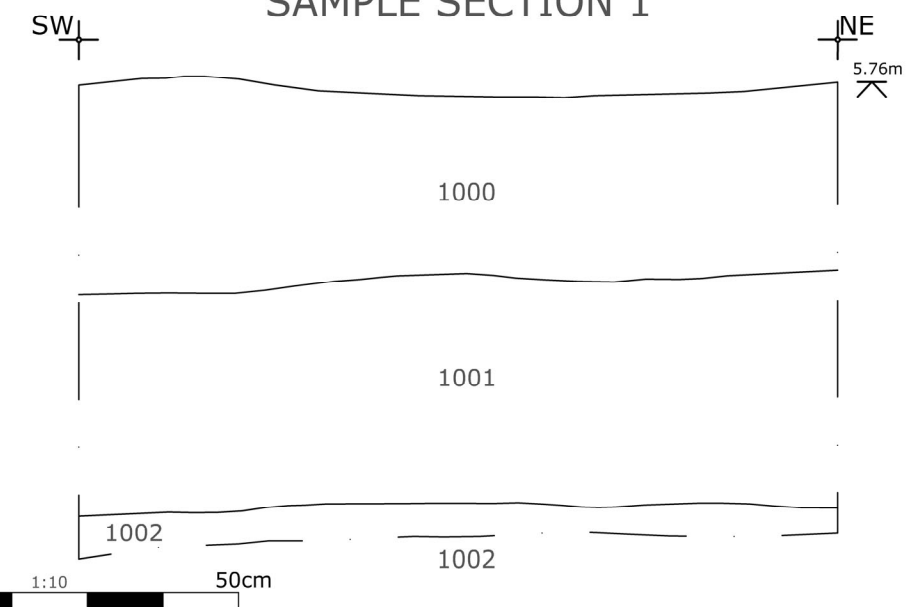


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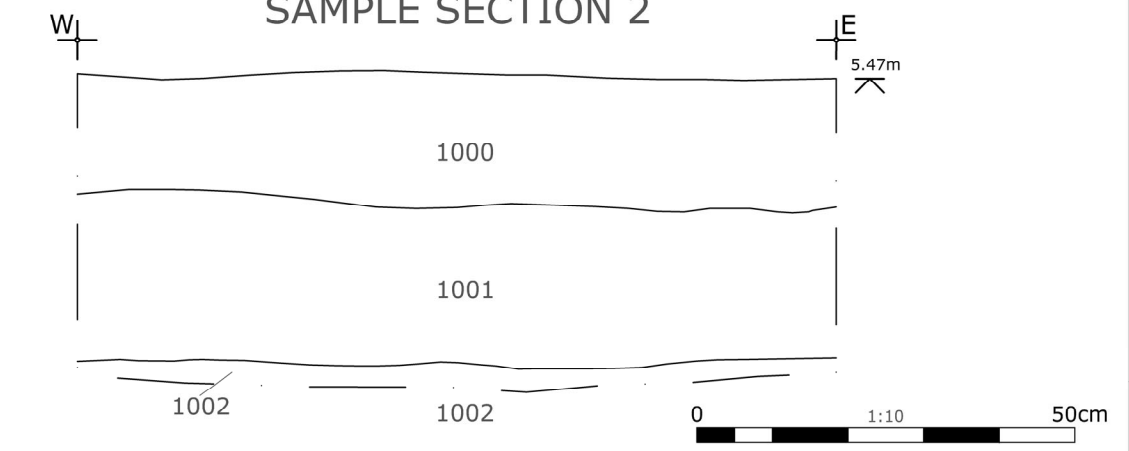


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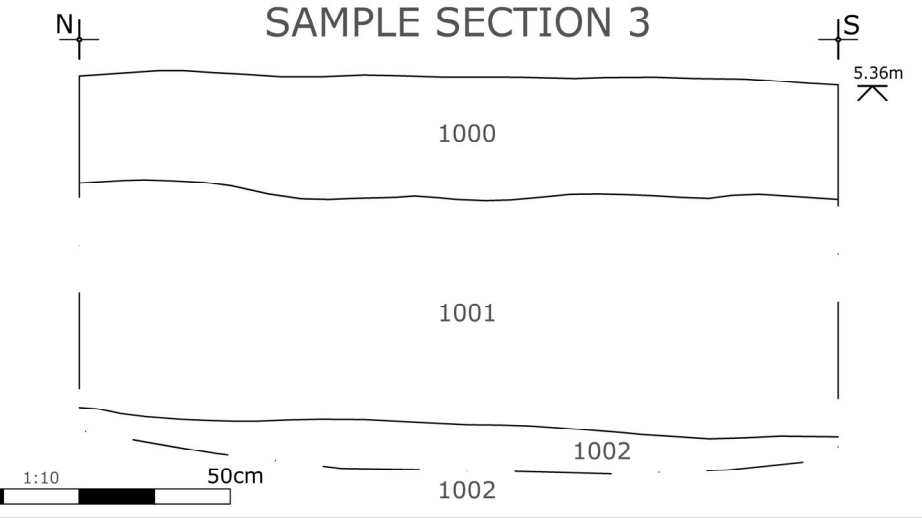
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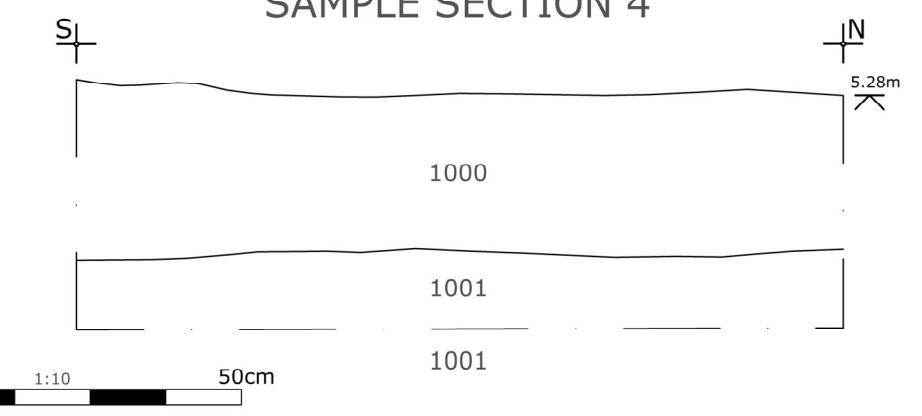
SAMPLE SECTION 2



SAMPLE SECTION 3



SAMPLE SECTION 4





DP2 - TT1 - VIEW S



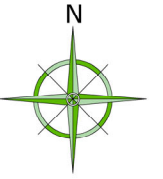
DP4 - TT2 - VIEW E



DP6 - TT3 - VIEW N



DP7 - TT4 - VIEW N



NGR: 647137 290299 REF: R1310

PROJECT: FAIRFIELD FARM, MARSH LANE,
NORTH COVE, BECCLES, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: D THAYAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 6