

# An Archaeological Excavation at Pillbox Farm, Mill Lane, Hengrave, Suffolk.




Prepared on behalf of Mr J. Birrell


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**Contents**

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Summary of Results	2
3.0	Geology and Topography	4
4.0	Brief Archaeological and Historical Background	4
5.0	Methodology	7
6.0	Results	8
7.0	Finds Analysis	12
8.0	Environmental Analysis	15
9.0	Radiocarbon Dating	16
10.0	Conclusions	17
11.0	Acknowledgements	17
12.0	Bibliography	18
	Appendix 1a: Context Summary	19
	Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table	20
	Appendix 2a: Finds by Context	20
	Appendix 2b: Finds summary table	20
	Appendix 3: Archive summary table	21
	Appendix 4: Coins & Tokens	21
	Appendix 5: Macrofossil Catalogue	22
	Appendix 6: Radiocarbon dating data	26
	Appendix 7: OASIS form	27
	Appendix 8: WSI	28
<b>Figures</b>		
	Figure 1: General location plan	3
	Figure 2: Site location plus HER data	7
	Figure 3: Trench location plan	23
	Figure 4: Trench plan	24
	Figure 5: Recorded sections	25
<b>Plates</b>		
	Plate 1: General shot of the trench looking SW	Cover
	Plate 2: Trench during excavation	8
	Plate 3: Ditch [208]	9
	Plate 4: Features [213] & [211]	10
	Plate 5: Prehistoric pits [202] & [204]	10
	Plate 6: Prehistoric pit [206]	11

## Archaeological Excavation at Pillbox Farm, Mill Road, Hengrave, Suffolk. IP28 6LR.

<b>Planning Reference</b>	St Edmundsbury Borough Council: DC/17/1937/FUL	<b>OASIS ID</b>	norvicar1-303915
<b>HES Number</b>	HNV036 (assoc. with HNV034)	<b>Grid Reference</b>	TL 8280 6874
<b>Contracting Unit Ref</b>	NVC17/411	<b>Dates of fieldwork:</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> December 2017

### 1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Jon Birrell to undertake a programme of archaeological work (Strip, Map and Sample Excavation) at Pillbox Farm, Mill Road, Hengrave, Suffolk. The roughly L-shaped footprint for the new Garage/Store was excavated to the level of natural geology under direct archaeological supervision and control, which amounted to an area of c.100m<sup>2</sup>.

The site is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Fornham Cursus (FAS 004), parts of which are a Scheduled Monument (SF 114). The cursus, formerly ditches and banks that are now visible as cropmarks, stretches for over a mile between Fornham and Hengrave. It would have been a significant Neolithic landscape feature and is interpreted as a processional way dating to 3500 - 3000BC.

This project was considered to have a high potential to encounter subsurface archaeological features, including the rediscovery of a linear feature of uncertain date recorded in a previous excavation at the site (Norvic Report 72 – Emery 2019). The previous excavation, ahead of construction for the new house named Pillbox Farm, encountered evidence for Mesolithic to Early Neolithic finds and features along with an undated coaxial field system – suggested to be of post-prehistoric date and possibly associated with Anglo-Saxon land use identified previously to the north.

A programme of archaeological work was required ahead of development in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141). The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Rachael Abraham of the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, on behalf of St Edmundsbury Borough Council. The general objective of the work was to recover information regarding the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of any archaeological assets encountered.

### 2.0 Summary of Results

This new trench revealed several additional shallow archaeological features and a continuation of a linear ditch of uncertain date previously recorded just to the west, along with a large cess-tank pit which formerly served the demolished property known as Denbet.

A cluster of three prehistoric pits containing burnt flints and charcoal stained deposits in the form of buried hearth waste was investigated, with a small number of burnt and unburnt worked flints also retrieved from their fills. Most significantly, C<sup>14</sup> dates established for one of the pits places the activity to 2992BC +/- 24 years, within the middle Neolithic date range (3,200 to 2,800 BC). This is a period when the landscape was dominated by the adjacent cursus monument.

A small assemblage of just 11 worked flints were collected, evidence for prehistoric activity of primarily Neolithic date. Unlike the previous assemblage from the house excavation, no evidence attributable to Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic bladelet technology was collected. Other noteworthy finds include a late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century jetton, a 17<sup>th</sup> century Rose

farthing and a trading token of Wilson's Confectioner and Bakers dated to 1839 and bearing the city of Norwich arms.

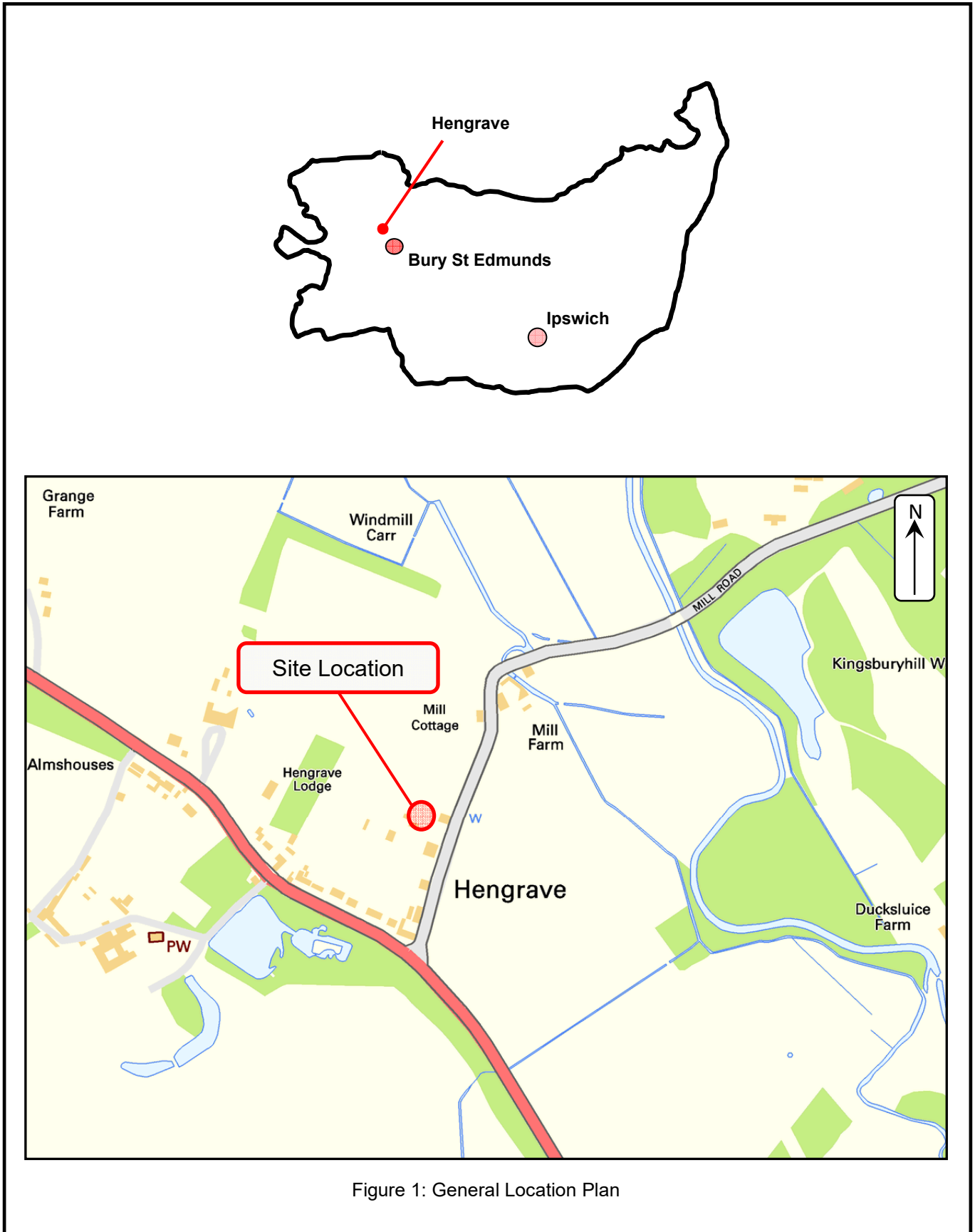


Figure 1: General Location Plan

### 3.0 Geology and Topography (Figure 1)

Hengrave is a small village situated c.3km north-northwest of the town of Bury St Edmunds, within the district of Mid Suffolk.

The development site is located on the western edge of the River Lark valley; c.300m west from the course of the river on well drained land at c. 25m OD.

The underlying geology is Upper (Cretaceous) Chalk, overlain by superficial Quaternary period river terrace deposits of sand and gravel - Geology of Britain Viewer (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as medium grained orange sands and sandy-gravels.

### 4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background (Figure 2)

The excavation site is located within an extensive multi-period landscape along the Lark valley in the village of Hengrave, where significant evidence for a monumental prehistoric landscape has been identified through cropmarks and aerial photography in the form of a Neolithic cursus known as the Fornham All Saints Cursus, parts of which are a Scheduled Monument (SF114). The cursus, formerly ditches and banks that are now visible as cropmarks, stretches for over a mile between Fornham and Hengrave. It would have been a significant landscape feature and is interpreted as a processional way dating to 3500 - 3000BC.

The open field immediately to the north of the development site contains a series of features, identified by cropmarks visible in aerial photographs, which are recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) as HNV 001 and which form part of a Scheduled Monument (SF 170). Although labelled on OS plans as the site of a 'Roman Settlement', these features have been interpreted as possible evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation.

To the east of the site, on the opposite side of Mill Road, lies an extensive area of cropmarks associated with the Fornham Cursus (HNV 002/FAS004), including four ring ditch cropmarks lying 200m-350m to the south-east (HNV 020, 021, 022 and 023). The cursus, a Scheduled Monument (SF114), begins 2km to the south-east and extends through Fornham All Saints to Hengrave, until terminating in the field c.100m to the south of Mill Cottage.

Archaeological monitoring of a pipeline along Mill Road in 1994 (HNV 025) identified a large possible ditch, which would be broadly in line with a projected continuation of the western side of the cursus. This projected line would then see the cursus pass through the site of Mill Cottage, where a possible continuation was recorded during archaeological monitoring for a new garage in 2009 (HNV 027).

The 1st Edition OS plan of 1884 shows that a square field which now forms part of the outer boundary to the overall plot of Pillbox Farm was already defined, which was later annotated as 'Allotment Gardens' from the 1904 plan. The trackway which now serves the existing dwelling was marked on these early plans, which divided the field into two. The area was subdivided further into paddocks/fields by the establishment of the former bungalow known as 'Denbet', which was built by 'Dennis & Beth' in 1953. The area was then marked as a smallholding with pig buildings and associated pig fields occupying the area of development. Plots for modern properties were established in the south-eastern corner of the area by the 1970s.

Results from an archaeological evaluation trench placed within the footprint for the new dwelling named Pillbox Farm (Emery 2014; Norvic Archaeology Report No.43 / HNV 034) indicated the presence of a linear feature and a prehistoric post-pit of possible Mesolithic date. Further mitigation work was undertaken as a condition on the development, in the

form of an archaeological excavation (Emery 2015; Norvic Archaeology Report No.72 / HNV034). The positioning of the initial evaluation trench at 'Denbet' was very fortunate, in that it happened upon a post-setting which subsequently proved to be part of a very shallow set of features and an area of scorched gravel. Together these features, and the worked flint collected from them, offer ephemeral evidence for the location of some form of ?Late Mesolithic shelter or dwelling. Worked flint was also collected from several shallow hollows in the natural geology close by, along with a broader scatter across the site. The overall assemblage includes several exhausted bladelet cores, numerous bladelets, a microlith in the form of an obliquely backed point and a small number of ad hoc scrapers.

Part of a coaxial ditch system was revealed on a north-west to south-east orientation, which may be seen as an extension of a past landscape identified previously to the north and east through extensive cropmarks. Some areas of these ditches were masked by a build-up of cover sands of c. 200mm depth, which may suggest the former presence of a denuded topsoil. The ditches contained occasional residual prehistoric flints, but no cultural material which can elucidate further on their date or function. The general form and layout of these ditches does not appear to be consistent with a Neolithic landscape and overall they may be interpreted as being later land divisions set away from settlement, possibly related to pastoral use. Cropmarks to the north have been suggested to be part of an Anglo-Saxon settlement, although this suggestion currently remains untested

A well-preserved Type 22/27 variant hexagonal WWII pillbox with a central well containing an anti-aircraft mount (HNV 035) is located c.70m to the north-west of the excavation site, one of several similar defences in the area. This particular example has only recently been logged on the Historic Environment Record and appears on modern OS plans as an unlabelled structure.

**Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:**

*The following information has been sourced from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record:*

*Archaeological Interventions:*

**HNV 027 / ESF19851 / MSF24139: Archaeological monitoring of garage footing trenches at Mill Cottage, Hengrave** identified a large, undated ditch. This may relate to Anglo-Saxon settlement activity, identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs, on the adjacent fields to the northwest (Scheduled Monument SF 170) or to the prehistoric Fornham Cursus and its associated features (Scheduled Monument SF 114), which terminates in the field 100m to the south.

**HNV 025 / ESF19160 / MSF22938: Archaeological monitoring of a pipeline along Mill Road.** This particular section of the pipeline ran along the eastern edge of Mill Road to the south of Mill Farm, in close proximity to HNV 001 & 002. Four archaeological features of uncertain date were identified; two pits, a post hole and a pit/ditch.

**HNV 024 / ESF19160 / MSF22937: Archaeological monitoring of a pipeline along Mill Road.** This particular section of the pipeline ran along the eastern edge of Mill Road adjacent with Mill Farm, in close proximity to HNV 001 & 002. A single wide/shallow, gravel filled feature of uncertain date was recorded.

**HNV 026 / ESF20021: An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Hengrave Lodge** in 2009 in advance of the construction of a new dwelling on the plot replacing the demolished previous structure. Two modern linear trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed structure with no archaeological features of significance encountered.

*Sites & Monuments:*

**HNV 001 / SF 170 / MSF6635: Settlement site west of Mill Farm** identified through cropmarks/aerial photography. This Scheduled Monument covers open fields here within which numerous cropmarks indicative of probable Anglo-Saxon settlement have been recorded, which include the corner of a double-ditched enclosure and numerous large pits. The area is labelled as the site of 'Roman Settlement' on OS plans, with no known foundation [located in fields beginning < 100m north of the site].

**HNV 002 / SF 114 / MSF6636: The western part of the Fornham cursus.** This Scheduled Monument comprises of an extensive area of cropmarks alongside the River Lark first photographed by Prof J K St Joseph of Cambridge. Most of the area is in the adjoining parish of Fornham All Saints (FAS 004). The Hengrave part

includes the N end of the cursus (probably Neolithic), at least four ring-ditches, HNV 020, HNV 021, HNV 022, HNV 023 and part of a rectangular enclosure. There are also numerous pits which appear to be mainly confined to the east of the cursus [located in fields c. 85m east and south-east of the site].

**HNV 020 / SF 114-b / MSF22930: Cropmark of a ring ditch** c. 27m diameter, appears to be open in the SE quarter, located to the West of the northern part of the cursus (FAS 002) in close proximity to three other ring ditches HNV 021 HNV 022 and HNV 023. Previously recorded as part of HNV 002. [c. 240m SE]

**HNV 021 / SF 114-b / MSF22931: Cropmark of a ring ditch** circa 20m in diameter, located to the West of the northern part of cursus FAS 002 in close proximity to three other ring ditches HNV 020 HNV 022 and HNV 023. [c. 210m SE]

**HNV 022 / SF 114-b / MSF22932: Cropmark of a 'teardrop' shaped ring ditch or enclosure** c. 37m diameter, located to the west of the northern part of the cursus FAS 002, in close proximity to three other ring ditches HNV 020 HNV 021 and HNV 023. Previously recorded as part of HNV 002. [c. 175m SE]

**HNV023 / SF 114-b / MSF22933: Small ring ditch** c. 15m in diameter located to the west of the northern part of the cursus FAS 002, in close proximity to three other ring ditches HNV 020 HNV 021 and HNV 022. [c. 170m ESE]

**FAS 002 / SF 114b / MSF6657. Fornham Causewayed Enclosure.** A series of cropmarks photographed by K J St Joseph (S7). Interrupted ditch system showing as a cropmark in an arable field, first recorded by Prof J K St Joseph of Cambridge. Partly in Hengrave parish. Consists of a main double ditched enclosure circa 280 x 325m with a subsidiary double-ditched enclosure, possibly 325m in diameter, attached to its S side. The ditches of the main enclosure are circa 30m apart and those of the extension are 8m apart (measuring between the centre lines). The system is crossed by a cursus (FAS 004). Both are probably Neolithic in date. [c. 440m SE]

**HNV 008 / MSF12812: St John Lateran church, Hengrave,** has a circular tower probably early Norman. The chancel is dated to c. 1300. The rest of the church is circa 1419 & early C16th. A north chapel was built in 1540. In the chancel stand the monuments of the Kytsons. The church adjoins Hengrave Hall in an emparked area. [c. 350m SW]

**HNV 013 / MSF14626: Hengrave Hall** - courtyard-plan mansion built circa 1524-40. Includes Grade I & II Listed Buildings. A courtyard-plan brick and limestone mansion built c.1524-40 for Sir Thomas Kytson, a wealthy London merchant. Accounts for much of the work survive, indicating that the main mason up to 1535 was John Eastawe/Estow and after then, William Ponyard. The kitchen range and a 'high tower' were removed in 1775 with the present N wing built on their site 1897-1900. A rectangular moat surrounding the house was filled in after 1769, most probably in 1775. Accounts in the 1520s refer to both cleansing and digging the moat, suggesting that an existing moat was being extensively remodelled. Other buildings in the complex included a central lodge for keepers and falconers and low surrounding buildings used for offices, including a stable for 'the horses of pleasure'. To the W of the moat were the 'great barn' and a dovecote. This area is now a garden. There was a Bowling Green on the moat N of the house and a garden outside the N side of the moat. [c. 400m SW]

*Listed buildings:*

**HNV 028 - MSF25271 - 283771: Farmhouse and outbuildings at Mill Farm.** A Grade II Listed 18th century brick farmhouse with a range of outbuildings which were redeveloped in 1770. There is a timber framed three bay barn and a range of stabling, both covered in weatherboarding. Some of these boards are second hand and appear to have been re-used from an earlier building once present at this site; many of these are also covered in a red ochre pigment. A timber-framed water mill attached to east side was demolished in the early 1900s. [c. 200m NE of the site]

**283772: Nos. 2 & 3 Mill Road, Hengrave.** A pair of Grade II Listed red brick cottages dating to c.1850. [c. 65m E of the site]



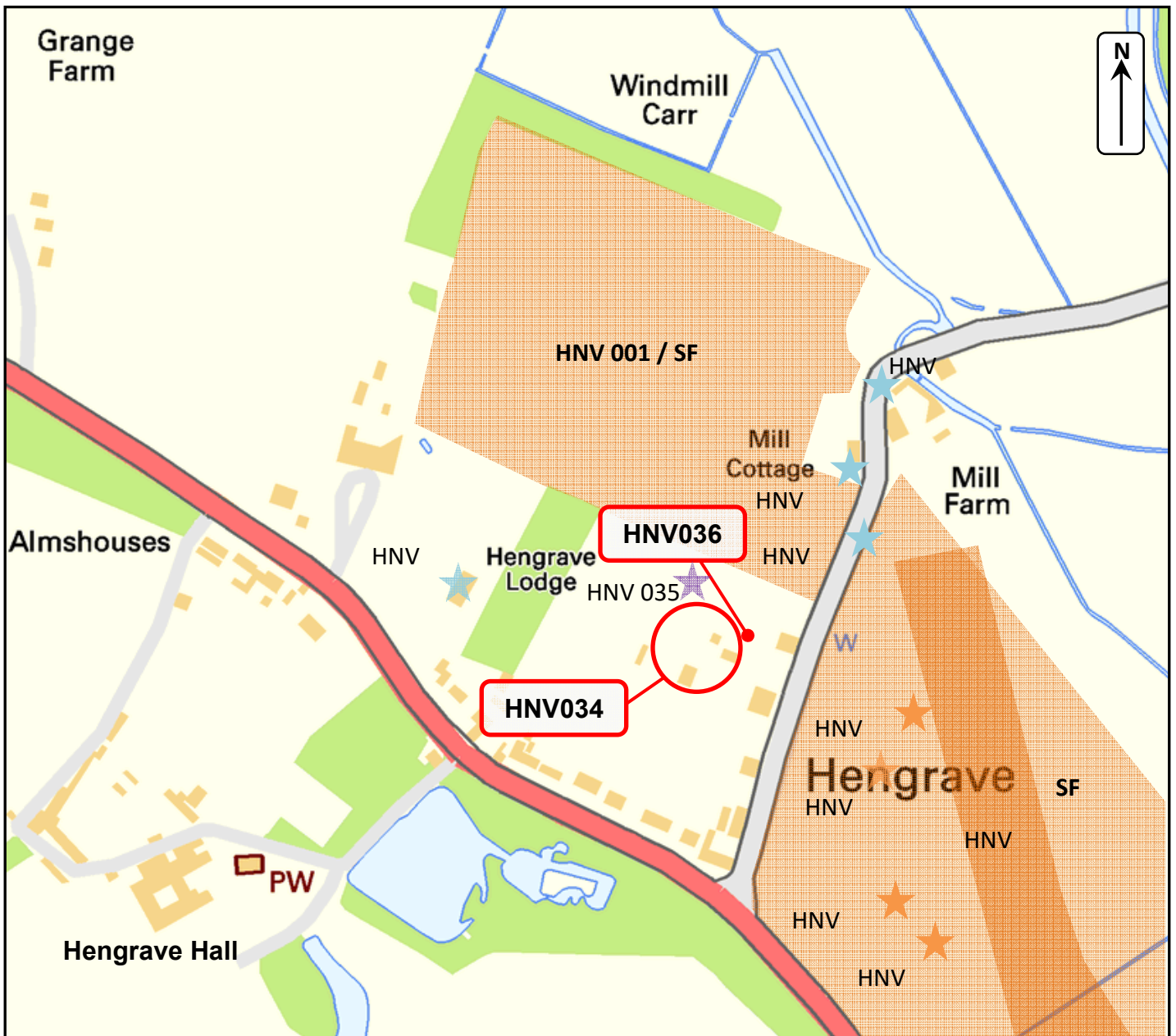


Figure 2. Site location in relation to relevant HER entries

## 5.0 Methodology (Figure 3)

The objective of the archaeological work was to investigate and record any archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation of the garage footprint. The footprint required for the construction of the garage was excavated under direct archaeological supervision by a 7-ton 360° machine with a ditching bucket in a series of spits of c.100mm to expose both archaeological features for investigation and the natural geology.

Spoil, exposed surfaces, baulks and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.



Detailed topographic data was supplied by Brown & Scarlett Architects, which shows that the area of the new house is sited on land at c. 25.30m OD.

The work was undertaken in particularly cold weather, with hard early morning frost and occasional cloud cover.



Plate 2. Trench during excavation (looking SW)  
[Scales shown are either 1m or 2m rods]

## 6.0 Results (Figures 3 to 5) (Appendix 1a)

- **'lateral deposits'**

The natural geology (219) was reached at depths of between 0.5 to 0.6m below the modern ground surface. This was a soft, mid-yellow to orange sand and sandy-gravel with occasional fans of thin gravel rich material underlying softer areas of orange sand, which itself overlay a very fine pale yellow Aeolian sand.

Traces of a lower subsoil were only identified as thin patches in some areas of the trench (218), which comprised of a soft, mid-brownish orange silty-sand of up to 170mm deep. No finds were evident in this material and it shared a relatively diffuse relationship with the natural sand below. This appears to be the remnant of a relatively archaic lower subsoil, which was sealed below a more recent subsoil build-up (201).

Subsoil (201) was a soft, mid-yellowish-brown slightly silty sand which measured up to 150mm thick. It appeared to seal all of the archaeologically significant features encountered and yielded only a small variety of residual finds, which may include intrusive material from allotment rotavating/bioturbation. These include just three examples of prehistoric flint, a 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century jetton, a 17<sup>th</sup> century Rose farthing, a button, a slate pencil and a 19<sup>th</sup> century silver thimble.

The modern topsoil (200) consisted of a very friable mid-grey very silty/sandy loam mix, of c.0.45m depth and with a clear lower boundary distinction. This well-mixed former allotment soil contained moderate quantities of ferrous rubbish, occasional pieces of modern brick/tile and occasional inclusions of coal and charcoal. Post-medieval to modern finds from the topsoil indicative of both casual loss and rubbish disposal include a fragment of horseshoe,

a .303 rifle cartridge, a fragment of cutlery, two pieces of butchered cattle bone, a button, part of a sauce bottle, a clay tobacco pipe stem piece and sherds of household pottery of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The most noteworthy find from the topsoil was a 19<sup>th</sup> century trade token.

- **'Cess tank pit'**

The back-filled sub-rectangular pit for a cess tank (209) which once served the former bungalow was recorded in the north-east area of the trench. It measured c. 5m by 3m and a drainage overflow drain bedded in gravel ran away from it to the north-east. The tank had been removed and the pit infilled with a mix of topsoil (210), from which a single copper-alloy stud was collected as a residual find.

- **'Ditch'**

A linear ditch ([208]) on an approximate northeast to southwest alignment was revealed below the topsoil in the southern area of the trench. This appears to be an extension of a shallow ditch recorded to the immediate west during excavation for a soakaway trench in 2014 and recorded as feature [93+95]/MR:140. The feature was described thusly:

*- a small flint blade was collected from the fill, along with two scraps of abraded pottery of possible Iron Age date and a small shard of possible Roman glass. The small ditch/gully [98] appeared to link into a terminus to the ditch. A very shallow elongated oval feature ([91]) of just a few centimetres depth close to the terminus end of the ditch appeared to be the result of animal disturbance (Emery 2019).*

Where the ditch was again investigated and recorded in the garage trench it measured up to 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep, with a concave profile and slight evidence for a re-cut. It contained a fairly homogenous soft, mid-brown silty-sand from which just two flakes of struck flint were collected.



Plate 3. Ditch [208] (looking WNW)  
[1x0.5m & 1x2m Scales]

The function and date of this feature remains uncertain, although given its form and orientation it appears to be associated with the coaxial ditch arrangement identified in the 2014 excavation phase. These ditches were tentatively suggested to be post-prehistoric land divisions, possibly related to pastoral use and set away from settlement.

- **Discrete curvilinear feature and Ditch like termini (Uncertain date)**

Three shallow features were investigated in the north-west area of the trench ([211], [213] & [215]), all of which were sealed below the subsoil (201). Two of these continued beyond the limits of the trench ([211] & [215]).

A discrete and well-defined curvilinear feature was excavated in the north-west area of the trench ([213]). It proved to be between just 100mm to 200mm deep and 1.2m long with a



width of up to 180mm. The feature was slightly deeper and wider at either end with various subtle undulations, which could be evidence for some form of hurdle setting. It contained a very soft, mid-brown (silty) sand (214).

The tapering terminus end of a possible ditch ([211]) with a U-shaped profile was recorded in juxtaposition to this feature, only 0.9m away on its north-western (curving) side. Its maximum depth was 0.25m and was up to 0.6m wide and it contained a similar fill (212).

The very end of a tapering feature ([215]) was recorded against the most northern baulk, which had a slightly irregular V-shaped profile with a depth of 0.27m. It was filled by a very soft mid-brownish orange (silty) sand (216) and was suspected to be a naturally formed feature.



Plate 4. Curvilinear feature [213] + Ditch terminus [211]. (looking NW) [1x0.5m,



Plate 5. Prehistoric pits [202] & [204] during excavation (looking S)  
[1x2m & 2x0.5m Scales]

- **Prehistoric pit group**

A group of three very shallow pits were encountered within the central area of the garage footprint ([202], [204] & [206]). They ranged in depth from just c.100mm to 200mm but contained distinct fills with residual evidence for burning activity in the form of charcoal inclusions and burnt flints. The pits were generally sub-oval with slightly concave sides and relatively flat bases and are described here in more detail:

- Pit [202] measured 0.22 wide and was not fully exposed within the excavation area. It contained a very soft and fine mid-brown (silty) sand mixed (203) with a moderate quantity of burnt flints, with 31 collected during its excavation.

- Pit [204] measured 1.3m long by 1m wide, with a depth of 160mm. It contained a soft, dark blackish-grey silty-sand (205) with frequent burnt flint inclusions. During its excavation 75 burnt flints were collected from it, along with a single unburnt prehistoric flint flake.
- Pit [206] measured 0.85m long by 0.75m wide, with a depth of c. 100mm. It contained a soft, dark-grey silty-sand with occasional burnt flints and fine particles of charcoal in variable densities (207). Five prehistoric flints were collected from the fill, which include a multi-platform core, a burnt ?core fragment, a decortication flake and a burnt utilised flake.

No evidence for in situ burning was present within the sides or base of these features (such as heat affected sands/gravels). They appear to contain residual quantities of heat affected flints indicative of localised prehistoric hearth activity.

Environmental analysis of samples from the fills of each pit revealed that two of the pits ([202] and [204]) appeared to be contaminated with small pieces of coal and combustion residue along with other macrofossil remains such as bone, fish bone/scales, fired clay and mortar/plaster, alongside occasional fragments of charcoal/charred wood. In contrast, the assemblage from pit [206] (Sample <206>) was almost entirely composed of charcoal/charred wood much of which has a distinct flaked appearance indicative of the combustion of ring porous woods at very high temperatures. Two pieces of hazel nutshell are also present (*Corylus avellana*). Fragments of coal, black porous material and bone were again noted, but at a low density.



Plate 6. Prehistoric pit [206] ½ sectioned during excavation (looking N) [1x0.5m Scale]

Despite the presence of burnt flints in association with worked flint, all three fills of these shallow features have macrofossil signatures more suggestive of post-medieval features. However, this appears to be the result of contamination by material more indicative of night soil/midden waste as the result of bioturbation with the allotment soils directly above.

A hazelnut shell fragment and a piece of charcoal derived from an unknown ring porous wood species (examples of which include oak, ash and elm) were selected from the sample <206> of the fill (207) of pit [206] as the best candidates for C14 dating with the potential to provide dates for the original infill event.

The wood charcoal sample (102.B: SUERC-85377/GU50765) has provided a radiocarbon age of 5177 +/- 24 BP (i.e. Before 1950 AD) and the carbonised hazelnut shell fragment sample (102.C: SUERC-85375/GU50764) a radiocarbon date of 4942 +/- 24; i.e. in the region of 3227BC +/- 24 years for the wood charcoal and 2992BC +/- 24 years for the hazelnut shell. The hazelnut represents probable prehistoric food refuse from a single season's growth and is therefore more reliable as the date of deposition, while the wood charcoal which gives a slightly older date probability and could be representative of carbon captured within the long lifetime of a mature tree species of some age, (a minimum of around 187 years based on comparison of the date probabilities).

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This places the hearth activity that created the residual material buried in pit [206] within the middle Neolithic date range (3,200 to 2,800 BC). This is a period when the landscape was

dominated by the adjacent cursus monument, which is believed to have served as the focus of a ritual Neolithic landscape in the form of a processional way stretching for over a mile between Fornham and Hengrave and dating from c. 3,500 to 3000BC.

## 7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

Finds collection was minimal, with no pottery recovered from any of the features. One of the charcoal laden pits did yield a prehistoric core fragment and several struck flakes. In comparison to the main excavation area of 2014-15 a very few flints were collected, so this area appears to be away from the flint discard zone indicated there.

The finds assemblage is summarised in the table shown below with a catalogue of finds by context and period presented in Appendix 2. Each finds type has been further analysed and described in more detail in the following sections.

Material Type	Quantity	No. of contexts
Animal bone	2	1
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1
Copper alloy objects (medieval to modern)	8	3
Flint – burnt	117	4
Flint – worked	8	4
Flint – worked/burnt	3	1
Glass – bottle	1	1
Iron Object (horseshoe)	1	1
Metal working debris	1	1
Pottery – post-prehistoric	6	1
Shell	1	1
Silver object (thimble)	1	1
Slate object (pencil)	1	1

- **Burnt Flint**

A total of 117 burnt flints were hand collected from a total of four contexts, with a combined weight of 2180g. Aside from two pieces from the topsoil, the assemblage was retrieved from a cluster of three prehistoric pits, which contained varying qualities of burnt flint within charcoal stained fills.

The majority of the flint are heavily calcined and heat cracked fragments.

Context no.	Context type	Quantity	Weight (g)
200	Topsoil	2	38g
203	Fill of Pit [202]	31	1004g
205	Fill of Pit [204]	78	1093g
207	Fill of Pit [206]	6	45g
<i>Totals</i>		117	2180g

In addition, three worked and subsequently burnt flints were collected from fill (206), which are catalogued alongside the worked flint assemblage.

The burnt flints may represent the clearance of hearth or bonfire activity of prehistoric date, with radiocarbon dating of material within one of these pits ([206]) providing a Neolithic date.



• **Worked Flint**

A total of 11 worked flints were collected (of which three are also burnt), from a total of four contexts, with a combined weight of 152g. Each piece of flint was examined by eye and with the aid of a hand lens (x8 and x15 magnification) before being catalogued according to a basic typology using standard lithic terminology where possible.

Context	Flint Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment
201	Chunk	1	11	Irregular, hard hit shatter product
201	Flake – tertiary	1	9	Hinged flake, squat
201	Fragment	1	6	Abraded edge from a former platform
205	Flake – tertiary	1	3	Short, squat, some cortex present
207	?Core fragment (burnt)	1	43	Poss. fragment of multi-platform core
207	Chip (burnt)	1	1	
207	Utilised Flake – tertiary (burnt)	1	5	Fairly neat, missing distal end. Minor use/wear along single lateral edge
207	Core	1	53	Multi-platform, slightly prismatic-shaped
207	Flake – primary	1	11	Decortication flake (follows mishit)
217	Flake – tertiary (distal break)	1	1	Opposing earlier removal
217	Flake – secondary	1	9	Short, squat, some cortex present
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>152</b>	

*Raw materials and condition*

The assemblage is made primarily from a good to fair quality, medium grained, opaque flint, with occasional to moderate interclasts and flaws. The fabric is a pale yellowish-grey when viewed through a strong white light, with slight patination of some pieces rendering them a slightly bluer opaque hue. Several of the pieces retain a thin cortex and indicate the use of surface or sub-surface flints as the most likely source. The generally small size range of cores and flakes may be attributable to a reliance on smaller parent materials, such as large pebbles. The overall condition of the assemblage is very good, with all examples in fresh condition with no signs of post-depositional weathering or abrasion. This would normally indicate that they have been recovered close to where they were originally manufactured and discarded/buried. Some pieces have taken on a slight patina, the result of both age and weathering differences. The three heat affected pieces from pit fill (207) are granulated and reduced to a darker grey appearance with a heat reddened cortex on the large fragment. This is a distinct variation from the few burnt flint fragments collected from the same context, which are heavily calcined and fire-cracked.

The flake production methods within this small assemblage include both soft and hard hammer methods. The multi-platform exhausted core from (207) is in particularly fresh condition and shows no signs of platform preparation, some crushing damage from mishits and retains some areas of cortex. Flake scars show a variation in fairly irregular flake production. It is possible that this is a shatter fragment used as an expedient core rather than a carefully considered core. The core would therefore normally be classified as Neolithic to possibly Bronze Age in date. Overall the retention of cortex and the fairly squat flakes also suggest activity of a similar period, although the more patinated residual pieces from the topsoil (201) are more reminiscent of the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic lithic assemblage collected in 2014 and include a possible fragment of abraded platform from a core.

The presence of a core, a possible burnt fragment of core, a burnt flake and chip and a single decortication flake from the fill (207) of pit [206] can be interpreted on their own as minor evidence of Neolithic to possible Bronze Age hearth activity. However, radiocarbon dating of material collected from the fill (207) of pit [206] has provided a Middle Neolithic date for deposition of around 2992BC +/- 24 years.

This is a small but interesting assemblage which appears to show some contrast with the main trends of the lithics collected from the previous excavation of the house footprint, further to the southwest (Emery 2017). The flints were collected in such small quantities here that they are likely to represent only residual background for prehistoric activity. Unlike the previous assemblage from the house excavation, no evidence attributable to Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic bladelet technology was collected.

- **Metal Objects**

A small number of metal objects were collected during the course of the excavation, none of which can be attributed to the fills of archaeological features. They were collected from the topsoil (200) and subsoil (201) and the infill of a cess-tank pit (210).

*Topsoil finds include:*

- A single fragment (244g) from a large iron horseshoe of late post-medieval to modern date;
- A spent brass .303 rifle cartridge;
- The handled end of a 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century item of cutlery;
- An undecorated discoidal post-medieval copper-alloy button with rear suspension loops, with a diameter of 17mm (2.26g);
- A rough melted dense mass of copper-alloy weighing 82g which may be derived from metalworking/casting activity of uncertain date.

*Subsoil finds include:*

- A damaged and squashed silver thimble (2.58g) of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was collected from the subsoil. This thin-walled machine-made thimble has a simple design with fine knurling and a thin band;
- An undecorated post-medieval copper-alloy button with rear suspension loops with a diameter of 26mm (6.17g).

*Cess tank pit:*

- A large copper-alloy stud with a domed head of late post-medieval to modern date was collected from the infill of the cess tank pit (210).

- **Slate object - pencil**

The pointed end of a slate pencil (2.81g) of late post-medieval date measuring 49mm in length was collected from the subsoil (201).

- **Clay tobacco pipe**

Only a single example of clay tobacco pipe was recovered, a fine wire-bored mouth-piece of likely 19<sup>th</sup> century date (1g) sourced from the topsoil.

- **Glass**

The long neck of a clear glass ?sauce bottle (45g) of 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date was collected from the topsoil.



- **Pottery**

Only six sherds of pottery were collected from the topsoil excavation area, with a combined weight of 36g. Four of the sherds are refined earthenwares of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, one is a pieces of modern porcelain and the other is an abraded sherd of Late Glazed Red Earthenware of a similar date range. The pottery appears to be residual from rubbish disposal.

- **Faunal remains**

Two fragments of cattle limb bone (39g) were collected from the topsoil, in a relatively abraded state. Both are heavily chopped fragments and are residual food waste of probable post-medieval or later date.

A single oyster shell (base) in good condition (17g) was collected from the subsoil, possible residual food waste or for use with poultry.

- **Coins & Tokens** (*Appendix 4*)  
By Andy Barnett

A Rose Farthing and a Rose/Orb jetton were recovered from the subsoil and a trading token from the topsoil via metal detection, all of which are likely to be stray losses. The full catalogue of each item is presented in Appendix 4.

- The jetton is an anonymous issue, dating to the late 16<sup>th</sup> – early 17<sup>th</sup> century. The jetton is missing nearly half of its outer circle due to a weakness introduced into the flan during striking.
- The Rose farthing, dating to 1639-1643 is not in too bad a condition. The legend can be read and privy marks are visible.
- The trading token belongs to a Confectioner and Bakers called Wilsons and is dated 1839. The obverse has the city of Norwich arms, a three turreted castle over a lion, and the reverse states their business and the date. The token is readable with a little surface corrosion. The London Gazette Volume I of 1846 shows that a partnership of three brothers, Thomas and John and George Wilson were "*Bakers, Confectioners, Dealers in Foreign Fruit and Confectionary and Italian Warehousemen*". The article also shows they were declared bankrupt on 17<sup>th</sup> February 1846, the same day their import business on Fenchurch Street in London was also dissolved.

## 7.0 **Environmental Analysis** (*Appendix 5a*) By Val Fryer

Excavations recorded a small group of three pits of possible prehistoric date ([201], [[204] & [206]). Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossils were taken from each feature, with three being submitted for analysis.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry.

## Results

The assemblages from pits [204] (sample 100) and [202] (sample 101) are very mixed in composition. In both instances, small pieces of coal and black porous and tarry residues are predominant, with the latter possibly being derived from the combustion of the former. Other remains include small pieces of bone, fish bones/scales, splinters of heat shattered stone and minute pieces of both burnt/fired clay and mortar/plaster. Plant macrofossils are scarce, although occasional fragments of charcoal/charred wood are noted along with pieces of charred root or stem.

In contrast, the assemblage from pit [206] (sample 102) is almost entirely composed of charcoal/charred wood, much of which has a distinct flaked appearance indicative of the combustion of ring porous woods at very high temperatures. Two pieces of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are also present. Fragments of coal, black porous material and bone are again noted, but at a low density.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the pits are now thought to be of prehistoric date (similar features of later Mesolithic to Neolithic date being recorded nearby), the composition of two of the three recovered assemblages would not normally appear to support this hypothesis. The material from samples 100 and 101 are usually more typical of small deposits of hearth waste or night soil of post-medieval date, with the assemblage from sample 101 including a small fragment of post-medieval bottle glass. The material within sample 102 may be earlier (although minor contamination is still present), and it is suggested that the assemblage is largely derived from contamination sourced to a small, discrete deposit of hearth waste within the soils above, with the condition of the material almost certainly being indicative of high temperature combustion.

Although it was hoped to retrieve material suitable for C<sup>14</sup> dating, this proved difficult due to the probable contamination of modern material, with the suitability of the selected remains being borderline at best. Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root/stem have been taken from pits [204] and [202]. The hazel nutshell fragments from pit [206] had a moderate potential for dating, as they are the product of a single season's growth. Although larger pieces of charcoal have also been selected from the same assemblage, the flaked condition of the material precludes species identification prior to dating. In addition, the longevity of what would appear to be ring-porous tree species may not provide a very clear date for the feature.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis of the plant macrofossils is required.

## 9.0 Radiocarbon Dating (Appendix 6)

By the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)

As discussed previously in Section 7.0, two samples were selected for radiocarbon dating:

Material: *Carbonised hazelnut shell fragments*  
Laboratory Code: SUERC-85376 (GU50764)  
Context Reference: (207)  
Sample Reference: 102.A

Material: *Charcoal*  
Laboratory Code: SUERC-85377 (GU50765)  
Context Reference: (207)  
Sample Reference: 102.B

The results are presented as Appendix 6 and referenced in Section 6.0 above.

## 10.0 Conclusions

This relatively small-scale archaeological excavation has provided additional results to that produced from the same overall plot in 2014 (HNV 034). This new trench revealed several additional shallow archaeological features and a continuation of a linear ditch previously recorded just to the west, along with a large cess-tank pit which formerly served the demolished property known as Denbet.

A cluster of three shallow prehistoric pits containing burnt flints and charcoal stained deposits in the form of buried hearth waste was investigated, with a small number of burnt and unburnt worked flints also retrieved from their fills. Most significantly, C<sup>14</sup> dates established for one of the pits places the activity to 2992BC +/- 24 years, within the middle Neolithic date range (3,200 to 2,800 BC). This is a period when the landscape was dominated by the adjacent cursus monument, which is believed to have served as the focus of a ritual Neolithic landscape in the form of a processional way stretching for over a mile between Fornham and Hengrave and dating from c. 3,500 to 3000BC.

A small assemblage of just 11 worked flints were collected, evidence for prehistoric activity of primarily Neolithic date. Unlike the previous assemblage from the house excavation, no evidence attributable to Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic bladelet technology was collected.

A further segment of a linear ditch recorded just to the west in 2014 was investigated and recorded. The function and date of this feature remains uncertain, although given its form and orientation it appears to be associated with the coaxial ditch arrangement identified in the 2014 excavation phase. These ditches were tentatively suggested to be post-prehistoric land divisions, possibly related to pastoral use and set away from settlement. A small number of shallow features were investigated to the north of this ditch, again of uncertain date. One such distinct discrete curvilinear feature is suggested to be evidence for some form of hurdle setting.

Other noteworthy finds collected from the subsoil and allotment derived topsoil include a late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century jetton, a 17<sup>th</sup> century Rose farthing and a trading token of Confectioner and Bakers called Wilsons dated to 1839 and bearing the city of Norwich arms.

## 11.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Jon Birrell who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work and who arranged for suitable machine works. The excavation was carried out by Andy Barnett and the author. Environmental samples were reported on by Val Fryer. The post-excavation analysis work were carried out by the author with a contribution from Andy Barnett (coin/token analysis). Survey data was kindly supplied by Richard Dilley of Brown & Scarlett Architects. HER data was supplied by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (HER invoice ref: 9228514. 7/8/2019). Radiocarbon dating was carried out by the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre at Glasgow University.

*On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with the Suffolk County Council archive. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service 'OASIS' database*

## 12.0 Bibliography

- |                                |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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### Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
200	Deposit		V.friable, mid-grey v.silty-sand/loam, occ. stones, mod. worm action, clear lower boundary distinction, .c. 0.45m thick. Mod. ferrous rubbish, occ. cbm pieces, coal and charcoal	Topsoil/Garden soil	Modern
201	Deposit		Soft, mid-yellowish-brown (silty) sand, occ. stones. up to 150mm thick	Subsoil	Post-medieval
202	Cut		Sub-oval shallow pit, c. 0.22m deep, width 0.22m, uncertain length, steeper along western edge, subtle concave base	Pit (shallow)	Early to Middle Neolithic
203	Deposit	[202]	V.soft and fine, mid-brown (silty) sand, occ. stones, fairly homogenous. c. 0.22m deep	Pit fill	Early to Middle Neolithic
204	Cut		Oval pit, c. 0.16m deep, c. 1.3 by 1m. Fairly flat based.	Pit (shallow)	Early to Middle Neolithic
205	Deposit	[204]	Soft, dark-blackish-grey silty-sand, c. 25% burnt flints, occ. stones c. 0.16m deep	Pit fill	Early to Middle Neolithic
206	Cut		A concave profiled, sub-oval shallow pit, c. 0.85m L, 0.75m W, 0.12m deep.	Pit (shallow)	Early to Middle Neolithic (C <sup>14</sup> confirmed)
207	Deposit	[206]	Soft, v.dark-grey silty-sand, occ. stones, occ. burnt flints, fine soot like charcoal presence in variable densities. 0.12m deep.	Pit fill	Early to Middle Neolithic (C <sup>14</sup> confirmed)
208	MR		Aligned c. NW-SE., concave profiled with slight double cut profile at east end of trench. Max. 0.3m deep, max. 0.95m wide	Ditch = [93]	Uncertain
209	Cut		c. 5m by c. 3m sub-rectangular feature with rounded corners aligned NE-SE. a former ceramic pipe fed into it with a plastic overflow pipe and gravel filled filter trench feeding away from it. Served the former bungalow 'Denbet'	Cess tank pit	C20th
210	Deposit	[209]	Redeposited topsoil/garden soil	Infill	C20th+
211	Cut		Tapering ?terminus to a poss. linear feature, 0.25m deep, >0.6m W	?linear terminus	Uncertain
212	Deposit	[211]	V.soft (dense), mid-brown fine (silty) sand, occ. stones. , 0.25m deep	Fill	Uncertain
213	Cut		100 to 200mm deep, 1.25m L, 100 to 180mm wide curving feature, suspected to be a hurdle setting or similar.	Discrete curvilinear feature	?Prehistoric
214	Deposit	[213]	V.soft, mid-brown (silt) sand, rare stones, fairly homogenous. 100 to 200mm deep	Fill	Uncertain
215	Cut		Irregular V-shaped profile, 0.5m W, 0.27m Deep	?Terminus	Uncertain
216	Deposit	[215]	V.soft, mid-brownish-orange, (silty) sand, homogenous and sterile – poss. natural origin? 0.27m Deep	Fill	Uncertain
217	Deposit	[208]	Soft, mid-brown silty-sand, fairly homogenous, occ. stones. occ. sand patches. Max. 0.3m deep	Fill	Uncertain
218	Deposit		Soft, mid-brownish orange silty-sand, mod. stones. gradual lower boundary distinction. C. 70-170mm thick.	Lower subsoil	Prehistoric
219	Deposit		Soft to V.soft, mid-yellow to orange, sand and sandy gravels. Fans of thin gravel rich material noted to overlay softer orange sand, which itself overlies v.fine pale yellow Aeolian sand	Natural Geology	Quaternary+

**Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table**

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Ditch	1
	Linear Feature	3
Middle Neolithic (3500 to 2701BC)	Pit	3
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Cess pit	1

**Appendix 2a: Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
200	Animal bone	2	39
200	Burnt Flint	2	38
200	Clay tobacco pipe	1	1
200	Copper alloy – bullet case	1	11.89
200	Copper alloy – button	1	6.17
200	Copper alloy – spoon handle	1	10.74
200	Copper alloy - token	1	3.46
200	Glass – bottle	1	45
200	Iron Object – horseshoe frag.	1	244
200	Metal working debris – bronze waste	1	82
200	Pottery	6	36
201	Copper Alloy – button	1	2.26
201	Copper alloy – coin	1	0.86
201	Copper alloy – Jetton	1	0.44
201	Flint – worked	3	26
201	Shell – oyster	1	17
201	Silver – thimble	1	2.58
201	Slate – pencil	1	2.81
203	Burnt Flint	31	1004
205	Burnt Flint	78	1093
205	Flint – worked	1	3
207	Burnt Flint	6	45
207	Flint – worked & burnt	3	49
207	Flint – worked	2	54
210	Copper alloy – stud	1	5.81
217	Flint - worked	2	10

**Appendix 2b: Finds summary table**

Period	Material	Quantity
Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)	Flint - worked	6
	Flint – Burnt	110
Early Neolithic (4000 to 3001BC)	Flint – Burnt	7
	Flint – Burnt & Worked	3
	Flint – worked	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Animal bone	2
	Clay tobacco pipe	1
	Coin – Rose farthing	1
	Copper-alloy; Token – Jetton	1
	Copper-alloy; Token – trading token	1
	Glass – bottle	2
	Iron – horseshoe fragment	1
	Pottery	6
	Shell – oyster	1
	Slate pencil	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Rifle cartridge	1

**Appendix 3: Archive summary table**

Factual Type	Quantity
Site diary	1
Permatrace drawing sheets	3
Drawing register	1
Context register sheets	1
Context Sheets	18
Photo Index	1
Digital Images	28
Sample Register Sheet	1
Sample Record Sheet	3
Radiocarbon dating certificates	2

**Appendix 4: Coin & Tokens**

Context No.	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
200	Trade Token	1	3.64g	Topsoil
Denomination: Date: 1839 Metal: Copper-alloy Mint: - Mint Mark: - State: Great Britain Ruler: William IV r. 1830-1837 Period: 19 <sup>th</sup> -century Weight: 3.64g Diameter: 21.5mm Comments: Quite good condition. Legible with some corrosion on the reverse Reference: The London Gazette Part 1, 1846. T Neuman			Obverse Description: Legend on three lines and around the periphery Obverse Legend: WIISONS NORWICH 1839. CONFECTIONERS AND BAKERS Reverse Description: Arms of the City of Norwich, a lion below a three towered Castle Reverse: No legend	

Context No.	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
201	Rose/Orb Jetton	1	0.44g	Subsoil
Denomination: Date: Late 16th - Early 17th century Metal: Copper-alloy Mint: Nuremberg Mint Mark: State: Nuremberg Ruler: - Period: Post-medieval Weight: 0.44g Diameter: 20mm Comments: Worn, damaged. Half of outer circle missing due to a hard strike and a very thin flan creating a weakness in the metal. Reference: Jeton, Medalets and Tokens Vol I, Mitchener, Seaby 1988. p428, 1463-1469			Obverse Description: Alternating fleurs and crowns around central rose Obverse Legend: No legend. Wedges around. Reverse Description: Imperial orb within double stranded tressure. Reverse: No legend. Wedges around	



Context No.	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
201	Coin: Rose Farthing	1	0.86g	Subsoil
Denomination: Rose Farthing, Type 4b Date: 1639-1643 Metal: Copper-alloy Mint: - Mint Mark: - State: Great Britain Ruler: Charles I r.1625-1649 Period: Post-medieval Weight: 0.86g Diameter: 14mm Comments: Surface corrosion but still legible Reference: The Farthing Tokens of James I and Charles I Everson, Galata 2007. P62 & 63			Obverse Description: Crossed sceptres through Single arched crown. Obverse Legend: CAROLV DG MA BRI Privy Mark: Crescent Reverse Description: Crowned rose Reverse: FRA:ET.HI:REX Privy Mark: Crescent	

**Appendix 5: Macrofossil Catalogue**

Sample No.	<100>	<101>	<102>				
Context No.	205	203	207				
Feature No.	204	202	206				
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit				
Plant macrofossils							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			x				
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	Xxxx				
Charcoal >2mm	X	x	xxxx				
Charcoal >5mm	X		xxx				
Charcoal >10mm			X				
Charred root/stem	x	x	X				
Other remains							
Black porous/tarry residues	Xxx	xxx	X				
Bone	X	X	X				
Burnt/fired clay	X						
Burnt stone (flint)	X	X					
Fish bones/scales	X	X					
Glass		X					
Mortar/plaster	X	X					
Small coal frags.	xxx	Xxx	X				
Vitreous material		X					
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	10				
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.3				
% flot sorted	100%	100%	50%				

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 fg = fragment    b = burnt

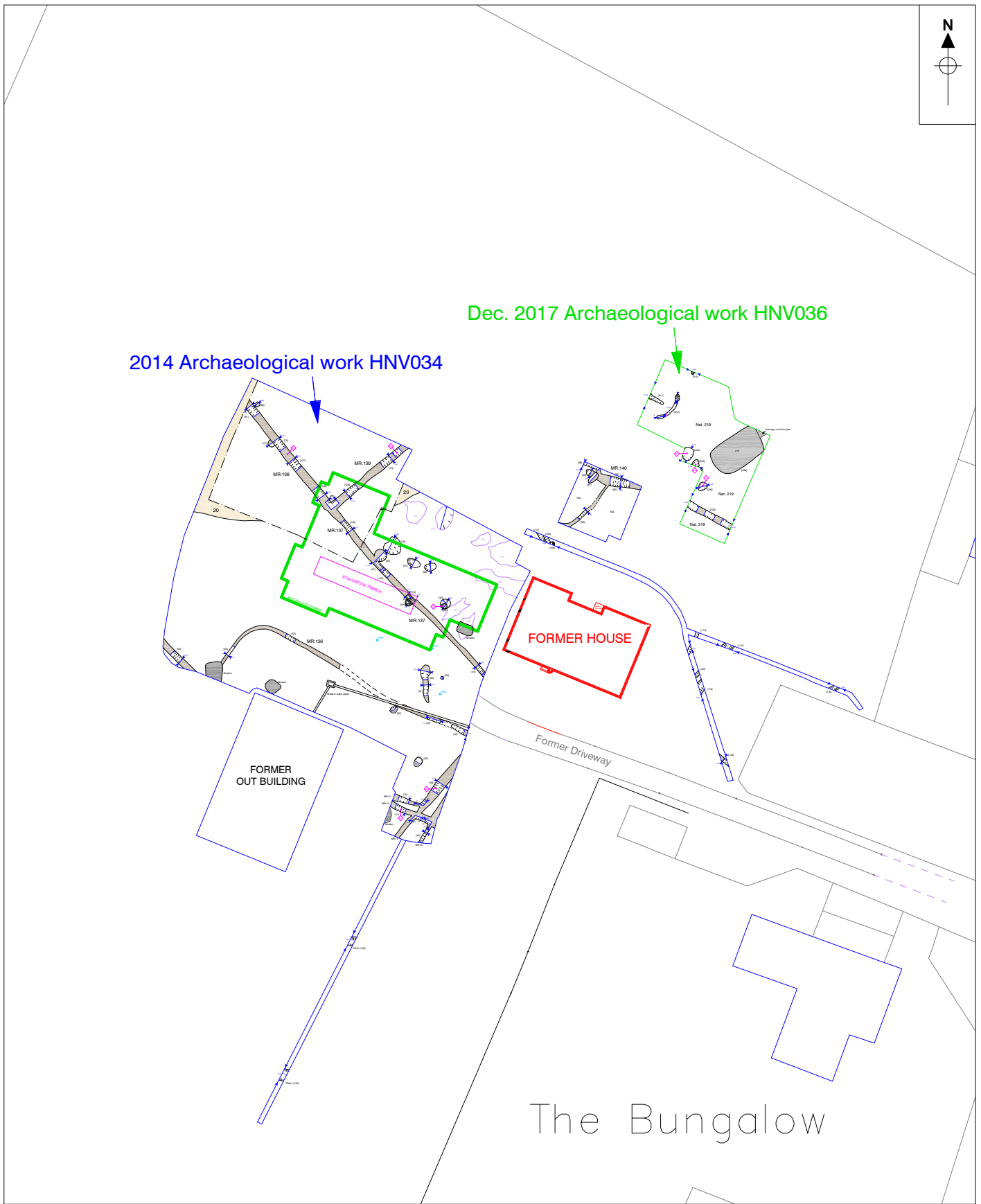


Figure 3. Trench location plan. Scale 1:500

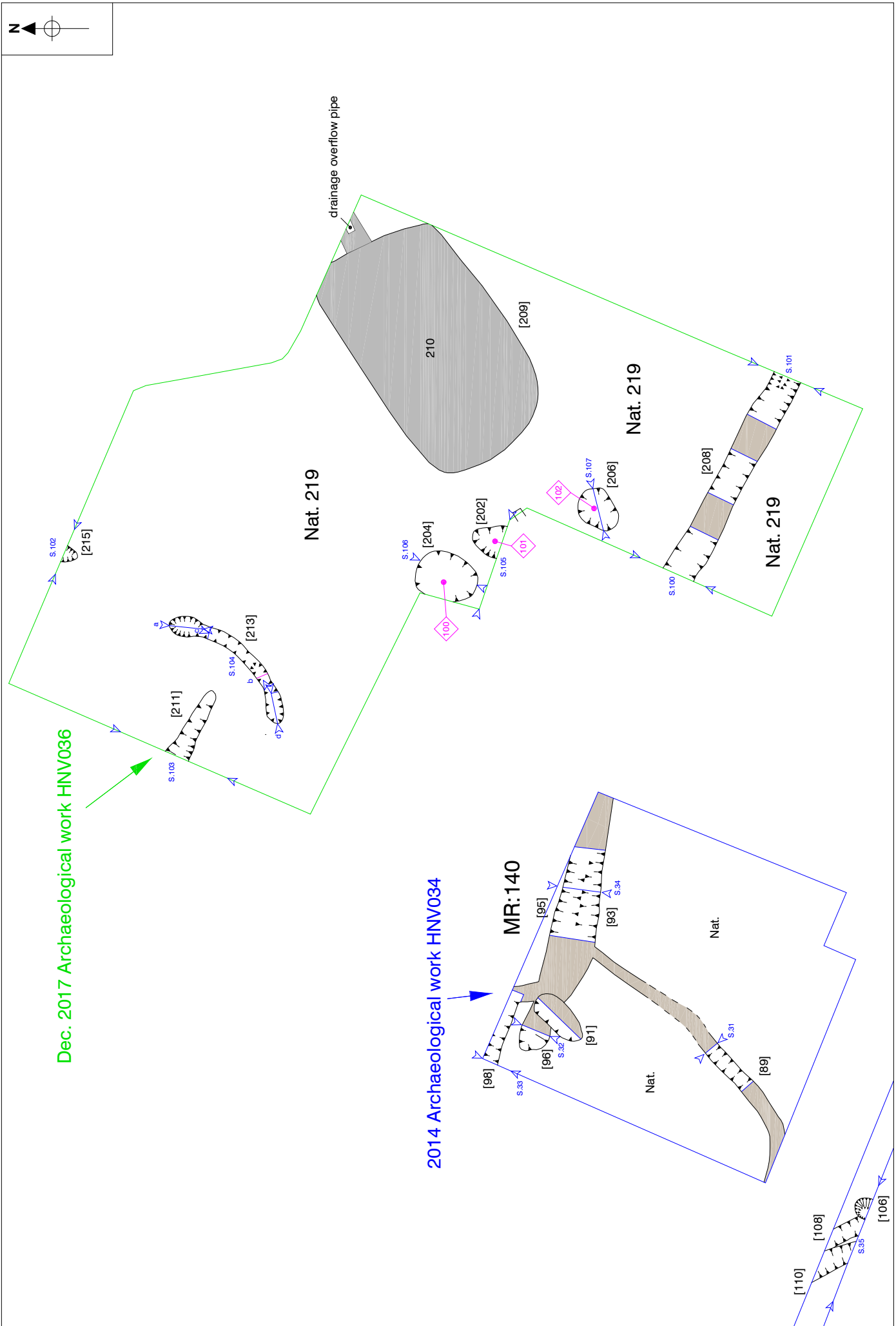


Figure 4. Trench plan. Scale 1:00

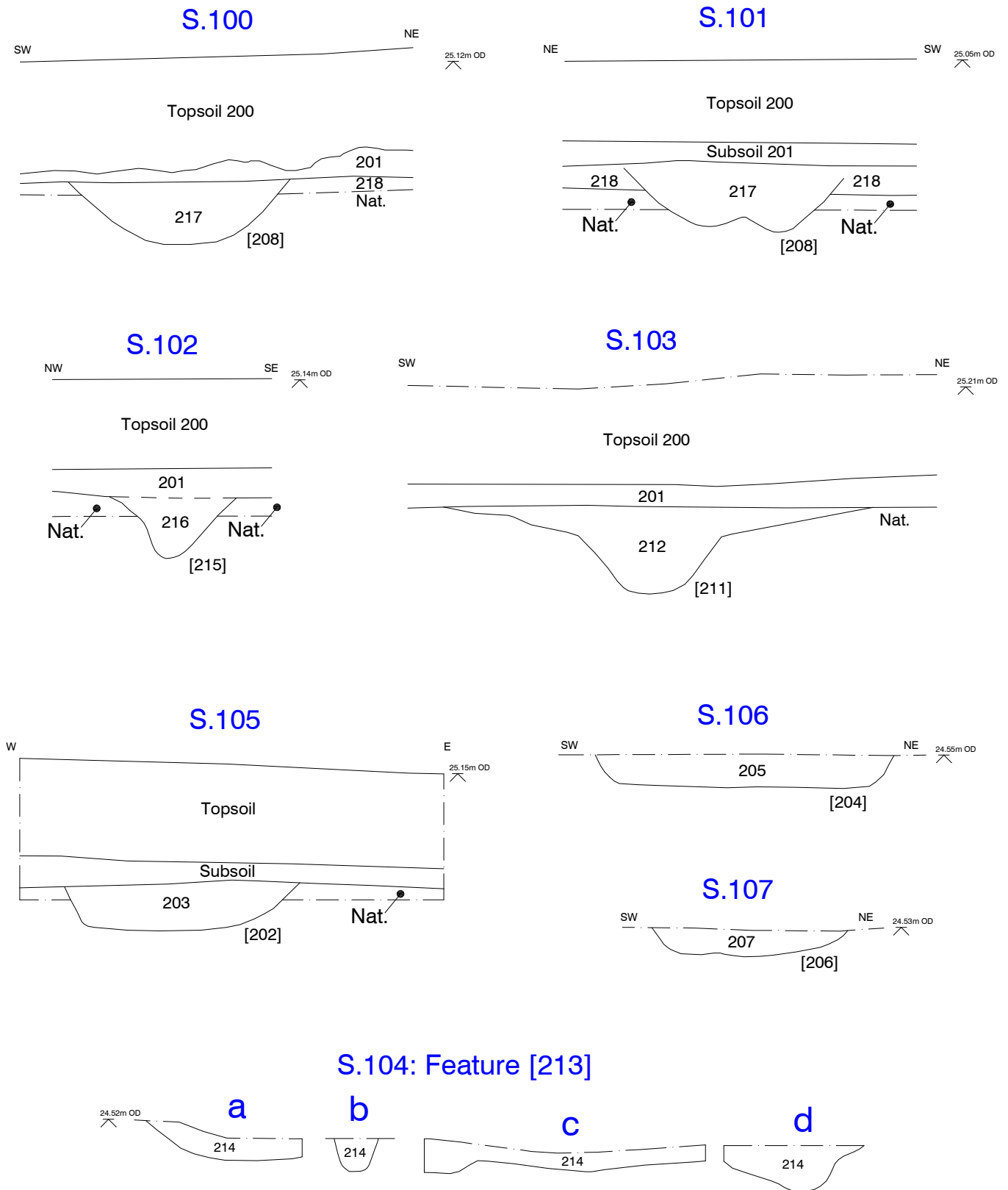


Figure 5. Recorded Sections. Scale 1:25

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: norvicar1-303915**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavation at Pillbox Farm, Mill Road, Hengrave, Suffolk.
Short description of the project	The results of a programme of archaeological work (Strip, Map and Sample Excavation) at Pillbox Farm, Mill Road, Hengrave, Suffolk. The site is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Fornham Cursus (FAS 004), parts of which are a Scheduled Monument (SF 114). This new trench revealed several additional shallow archaeological features and a continuation of a linear ditch of uncertain date previously recorded just to the west, along with a large cess-tank pit which formerly served the demolished property known as Denbet. A cluster of three prehistoric pits containing burnt flints and charcoal stained deposits in the form of buried hearth waste was investigated, with a small number of burnt and unburnt worked flints also retrieved from their fills. Most significantly C14 dates established for one of the pits places the activity to 2992BC +/- 24 years, within the middle Neolithic date range (3,200 to 2,800 BC). This is a period when the landscape was dominated by the adjacent cursus monument. A small assemblage of just 11 worked flints were collected, evidence for prehistoric activity of primarily Neolithic date. Unlike the previous assemblage from the house excavation, no evidence attributable to Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic bladelet technology was collected. Other noteworthy include a late 16th to early 17th century jetton, a 17th century Rose farthing and a trading token of Confectioner and Bakers called Wilsons dated to 1839 and bearing the city of Norwich arms.
Project dates	Start: 18-12-2017 End: 19-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HNV036 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NVC17/411 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/1937/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HNV034 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Middle Neolithic
Monument type	CESS PIT Modern

Significant Finds	FLINT WORKED Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT BURNT Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT BURNT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT BURNT AND WORKED Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT WORKED Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN - ROSE FARTHING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY JETTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY TRADING TOKEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS BOTTLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON HORSESHOE FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHELL - OYSTER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLATE PENCIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	RIFLE CARTRIDGE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY HENGRAVE Pillbox Farm, Hengrave
Postcode	IP28 6LR
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8280 6874 52.285892145906 0.680374738458 52 17 09 N 000 40 49 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Norvic Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Norvic Archaeology
Project director/manager	Giles Emery
Project supervisor	Giles Emery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr J Birrell

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	SCCAS
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	SCCAS

Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	SCCAS
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

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Proposed Garage/Store at:

Pillbox Farm, Mill Road, Hengrave, Suffolk. IP28 6LR.

**WSI FOR A PROGRAMME  
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE EXCAVATION**

Prepared By

**NORVIC archaeology**

November 2017

<b>Planning Authority:</b>	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
<b>Planning Application No.</b>	DC/17/1937/FUL
<b>HER No. for this project:</b>	to be arranged
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	TL 8280 6874
<b>Development Proposal:</b>	Garage/Store
<b>SCCAS Officer:</b>	Rachael Abraham (Ref: 2017_1937)

## **Table of Contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>AIMS</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>METHOD STATEMENT</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>3.1 Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>3.2 Evaluation by Trial Trench</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>3.3 Post-fieldwork &amp; Assessment</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>3.4 Final Analysis, Reporting and Archive</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>TIMETABLE AND RESOURCES</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>ON SITE AND SPECIALIST STAFFING</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>GENERAL CONDITIONS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>TRENCH LOCATION FIGURE</b>	<b>10</b>

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Conservation Team (CT) of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) has requested that a Programme of Archaeological Work (hereafter PoAW) be undertaken in response to proposals for the development of a single Garage/Storage building adjacent to a recently constructed residential property known as Pillbox Farm, Mill Road, Hengrave, Suffolk (planning ref: DC/17/1937/FUL).
- 1.2 The site is located in an area considered to be of high archaeological potential as defined by Rachael Abraham of the SCCAS-Conservation Team in the SCCAS consultation document relating to this planning application:

*This development affects an archaeologically sensitive site in the Lark Valley, within a multi-period historic landscape. The site is situated to the south of a former settlement, identified as Anglo-Saxon in date, which is a statutorily protected Scheduled Monument (SM SF170, County Historic Environment Record HNV 001).*

*It is also immediately to the west of the Neolithic Fornham cursus, another Scheduled Monument (SM SF114, HER 002), and prehistoric sites and features associated with it (HNV 020-025, HNV 027).*

*Archaeological investigations associated with an adjacent development at Pillbox Farm have identified later Mesolithic or early Neolithic finds and features, as well as a co-axial field system. As a result, there is high potential to encounter further archaeological remains at this location and the proposed development will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist.*

R.Abraham, (consultation ref: 2017\_1937 / 5th October 2017)

- 1.3 This document provides a mitigation strategy to satisfy the SCCAS requirement for a suitable Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been requested as a condition on the development. This WSI presents a *Strip, Map and Sample* excavation methodology (SMS) on the footprint of the development to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features.
- 1.4 The roughly L-shaped footprint for the new Garage/Stoner will be reduced under direct archaeological supervision and control to natural subsurface geology (or sensitive archaeological deposits), which amounts to an area of c.100m<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.5 This document has been prepared in response to an invitation from Mr Jon Birrell. This document has been prepared in response to an invitation from Jon Birrell. It provides a method statement for a PoAW and details how Norvic Archaeology proposes to implement the various stages of the archaeological work.

## 2 AIMS

- 2.1 A defined PoAW, as stipulated by the SCCAS Conservation Team, is required to ensure that any archaeological deposits encountered during the works are investigated appropriately and recorded via controlled excavation to recognised standards. The general objectives of the Strip, Map & Sample excavation work (SMS) is to recover information regarding the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities of any archaeological assets encountered.
- 2.2 Period resource assessments set out in the document Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medleycott 2011) pose specific research questions for periods ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Modern period which may be of relevance to this programme of work.

This project has high potential to encounter subsurface archaeological features, including a linear feature of uncertain date recorded in a previous excavation at the site (Norvic Report 72 – forthcoming). The previous excavation encountered evidence for Mesolithic to Early Neolithic finds and features along with an undated coaxial field system – suggested to be of post-prehistoric date and possibly associated with Anglo-Saxon land use identified previously to the north. Any features, residual finds scatters and features with well-sealed finds have the potential to augment or elucidate further on the results of previous work.

2.4 The aims of the archaeological work can be summarised as follows:

- 2.4.1 *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.*
- 2.4.2 *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site.*
- 2.4.3 *To ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.*
- 2.4.4 *To establish, as far as is reasonably possible within the scope of the project, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation*
- 2.4.5 *To explore any evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
- 2.4.6 *To present the archaeological data recovered in the form of a written report suitable for archive and further dissemination.*

### 3 METHOD STATEMENT

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A three-stage strategy will be undertaken as part of this PoAW created in response to the requirements of the SCCAS/CT.

**Strip, Map & Sample excavation (SMS)** - Sub-surface archaeological features or deposits exposed by the reduction of soils/subsoil will be cleaned and defined and a suitable excavation strategy will be defined (following initial consultation with the SCCAS) to excavate and record the exposed archaeology. Written, drawn and photographic records of all excavated archaeological deposits and features will be produced.

**Post-Fieldwork Processing, Initial Analysis, & Assessment** - The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out upon completion of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the SCCAS. An assessment and initial analysis of the stratigraphic/structural records, artefactual and environmental materials will be undertaken. The results of this assessment, along with recommendations for further analysis and dissemination of the data recovered, will be presented for approval in an **Assessment Report and Updated Project Design**, although in agreement with the SCCAS/CT this stage of work may be omitted if the results of the excavation do not warrant a stage of Assessment/UPD to achieve the final objectives of the project.

**Final Analysis, Reporting and Archive** - Following the programme set out in the Updated Project Design the post-excavation analysis will be completed detailing the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork, presented as an **Excavation/Archive Report**. If appropriate a synthesis of the results will be published in an appropriate format. A suitable archive of all necessary excavated material and data will be prepared – following current SCCAS Archive Guidelines and advice of the County Historic Environment Officer.

3.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in further detail below.

#### 3.2 Strip, Map & Sample excavation phase

3.2.1 The area of the Garage/Store (**as per the figure supplied at the rear of this document**) will be reduced by machine (fitted with a bladed bucket) in spits of c. 100mm to archaeologically significant deposits/subsurface geology under direct archaeological

supervision and control. The area of the trench will be laid out by the client prior to the start of works. Previous work carried out by Norvic Archaeology at the site suggest cover soils of c. 0.5m depth.

- 3.2.2 The SMS aims to investigate any sequence of *in situ* archaeological deposits down to a practical and safe working depth (c.1.2m) with hand auger tests of any deeper deposits if appropriate. Any requirements to investigate to a greater depth involving hand digging and/or additional machine-work will require consultation and agreement with the SCCAS/CT and the client on an agreed strategy, with the maintenance of a safe-working environment the overarching priority (this may take the form of stepping or shoring methods as ground conditions allow).
- 3.2.3 Norvic Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client if appropriate to the project and accepts no liability if this information is not disclosed.
- 3.2.4 A basic contamination check made on the Environment Agency online database (accessed March 2016) showed no previously listed historic or current landfill or major contamination sites within the immediate area of the site. However, Norvic Archaeology expects the client to provide more detailed information on the nature, extent and level of any likely soil contamination present in the form of a written statement or contamination report specific to the development area.

Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the archaeological works, all work will cease in the affected area until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and onsite control measures implemented. Norvic Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.

- 3.2.5 The final location/dimensions of the trench will be determined by Norvic Archaeology to the satisfaction of the SCCAS/CT, although the exact layout of the footprint is expected to be laid out on the ground prior to the start of works by the client.
- 3.2.6 Modern overburden and makeup deposits will be removed by a suitable mechanical digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (ideally 1.5m wide minimum). The area of disturbance will be scanned by metal detector prior to surface reduction. This will take place under constant archaeological supervision with soil deposits removed in gradual spits (c. 100mm) until significant archaeological horizons, natural geology or the limits of a safe working depth is encountered (whichever is higher). Where possible topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling. Metal detection will be undertaken by an experienced operator as part of the reduction process.
- 3.2.7 Spoil from topsoil, subsoil, *in situ* soil horizons, trench bases and any hand-excavated deposits will be scanned by metal detector.
- 3.2.8 Stripped surfaces will be investigated through manual cleaning, except in areas clearly devoid of archaeological features.
- 3.2.9 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be recorded using Norvic Archaeology's pro-forma recording system, see <http://www.norvicarchaeology.com/Recording.htm>. The records will include written, graphic and photographic elements. Plans and sections will be made at suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. A suitable digital photographic record will be maintained of archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristics and relationships. A digital photographic record will also be taken to record the pre-excavation condition of the site, the progress of the excavation and the appearance of the site following the completion of the excavation. The photo archive will be augmented by a traditional monochrome record as appropriate to the results of the fieldwork.

3.2.10 Artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and, where possible, related to the context from which they derived. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made. Currently a flexible combination of judgemental sampling and systematic sampling for flotation is proposed – with samples sizes of c. 40L taken from well-sealed deposits with the potential to provide ecofacts for environmental analysis and scientific dating. Following initial soil stripping and a review of the feature types and densities present a more defined strategy maybe agreed with the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Service/the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science; in general sampling will follow the guidelines established by English Heritage (Environmental Archaeology Guide to Theory and Practice of Methods. 2nd ed. 2011).

3.2.11 Detailed strategies for excavation methods and levels of excavation sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site out in reference to the SCCAS standard excavation requirements document (updated March 2017); with allowance made for greater recovery rates as appropriate; percentage sampling will normally apply if areas of complex stratified deposits are encountered. In general, the following feature/deposit excavation sampling strategy will be employed wherever site conditions allow in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003):

*Linear Features:* Will be subject to 10% sample excavation at appropriate intervals to allow an informed interpretation of date and function. Ditch terminals will be targeted as part of such investigation and junctions will also be prioritised for investigation to determine any unclear stratigraphic relationships. Where possible, investigation slots will measure 1m wide or greater. If a large prehistoric ditch suspected to relate to the Fornham Cursus is revealed the investigation strategy will aim to characterise its depth and form as the confines of the evaluation trench allow (see 3.2.2. above).

*Discrete Features* (e.g. pits/postholes): Exposed features will generally be half-sectioned, although individual features may be subject to quarter-sectioning or 100% excavation as necessary dependent upon their scale or significance to the research aims of the project.

*Negative Structural Features* (e.g. SFB-pits, beamslots, etc.): Exposed features recognised as forming elements of more significant structural features will generally be subject to higher sampling percentages than other discrete features – usually 100% unless otherwise agreed with the SCCAS/CT.

*Walls and other masonry:* Built features will be exposed and recorded as necessary to assist in characterising and dating their construction, with any further excavation and investigation carried out to target stratigraphic and phase relationships.

*Burial Features:* Any overall strategy targeting features identified or strongly suspected to be burial features will be discussed where possible with the SCCAS/CT prior to implementation. In general burial deposits which cannot be left *in situ* will be subject to 100% excavation of exposed material.

*Buried soils:* If identified, well preserved relict soils will be subject to a suitable sampling and sieving strategy to determine artefact densities.

*Post-medieval and modern features:* To be dealt with summarily in accordance with their archaeological significance or role in any project specific research agenda.

*Colluvial/'masking deposits':* Where extensive horizons are encountered of uncertain depth which have the potential to mask earlier episodes of human activity these deposits will be investigated appropriately to a safe working depth, with hand auger tests made of any deeper deposits.

3.2.12 Human remains will normally be left *in situ* unless they are likely to suffer damage/disturbance as a result of their exposure or further analysis of the remains is required to meet the aims of the evaluation brief. Any burials subject to removal as part of

this evaluation project will be discussed with the SCCAS/CT within each phase of works with details agreed before removal begins. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857. Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of their excavation. Initial backfilling of any graves or excavation areas thought to contain human remains will be done so manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.

3.2.13 Where areas of significant archaeological remains are encountered that cannot be recorded safely or to the appropriate standard within the normal limitations of archaeological methods, consultation will take place between the client and the SCCAS/CT to reach an agreement on any need for further archaeological excavation.

3.2.14 At the cessation of archaeological excavation works the site (or agreed sub-divisions) will require official sign off from a representative of the SCCAS prior to the start of any development work by the client or their agents.

### 3.3 Post-Fieldwork Processing, Initial Analysis and Assessment

#### *Initial processing of the site archive*

3.3.1. The purpose of this phase is to ensure that all elements of the site record from the fieldwork are cross-referenced and compatible with each other for the post-excavation assessment and reporting phases.

3.3.2 All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Suffolk Museums and Archaeology Service. Finds data will be catalogued to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.

3.3.3 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be initiated

### 3.4 Preparation of an Assessment Report

*NB: in agreement with the SCCAS/CT this stage of work may be omitted if the results of the excavation do not warrant a stage of Assessment/UPD to achieve the final objectives of the project*

3.4.1 An assessment of the archive commensurate with the results will be undertaken in line with the recommendations set out in the document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (2006). This assessment will summarise the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence and evaluate both its significance and potential to address the original research aims of the project. These aims will be subject to revision in light of the results of the assessment and will be presented as part of an Updated Project Design. If any aspect of the results of the excavation appears to merit publication a suitable forum will be identified in the Updated Project Design.

3.4.2 A provisional stratigraphic matrix and accompanying text sections will be prepared where appropriate in order to establish the stratigraphic sequence and provisional phasing of the archaeological remains.

3.4.3 An assessment of the finds data will be undertaken in line with the procedures set out in the document Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001). This will involve the identification and summary description of the artefactual materials by relevant specialists. All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document Guidelines for Finds Work (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1992). Where appropriate, finds data will be stored on a database to expedite analysis and report preparation.



- 3.4.4 An assessment of any specific artefact conservation requirements will be undertaken with advice from the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum or an appropriate specialist/ICON registered conservator. In all instances, conservation assessment procedures will follow the frameworks set out in the documents Excavated Artefacts and Conservation (UKIC Conservation Guidelines No 1, 1988) and A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995).
- 3.4.5 Environmental/C<sup>14</sup> samples taken during the course of the excavation or selected sub-samples from the overall assemblage may be assessed in relation to the project's stated research objectives. The assessment of environmental material in all instances will follow the guidelines set out in the document Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations (Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Papers No 2, 1995).
- 3.4.6 The results of the assessment stage are intended to be presented as an Assessment Report and Updated Project Design as outlined in the document Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), although if minimal or negative results are generated by the fieldwork, this stage of work will be reduced in scope following agreement with the Historic Environment Service.
- 3.4.7 Following an opportunity for discussion and consideration of the results with the Historic Environment Service of a draft Assessment Report & UPD, the finalised task list and a timetable for publication will be agreed for due acceptance by the client.
- 3.4.8 Where external specialist timetables allow the **Assessment Report & Updated Project Design (UPD)** will be submitted to the client and the Historic Environment Service within six months of the completion of fieldwork and securement of financial resources. Copies of this report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Service as stipulated by the Brief.
- 3.5 Final Analysis, Reporting and Archive

#### *Excavation/Archive Report*

- 3.5.1 In accordance with the programme of work set out in the Updated Project Design, the final post-excavation analysis will be undertaken on the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence recovered during the fieldwork. The results of the analysis will be presented as an Excavation/Archive Report. A synthesis of the results of the analytical work will also be submitted for publication where this was a specified objective of the Updated Project Design.
- 3.5.2 Background research, commensurate with the results of the field work, will be undertaken to place the results of the work within their local archaeological context. This information will form part of the final report. Guidelines set out in the documents Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994) and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) will be followed. The study may include the following sources of information as appropriate to the objectives of the research: Historic Environment Records; Historical maps; Air Photography Library; other relevant documentary sources.
- 3.5.3 Following securement of financial resources and where external specialist timetables allow a draft copy of the final report will aim to be supplied to the Historic Environment Service for comments within six months of acceptance of the Assessment Report and Updated Project Design. Following any necessary amendments and as stipulated by the brief, a hard copy and a .pdfa copy of the report on CD will be supplied to the Historic Environment Service. A copy will also be submitted to the client at this time.
- 3.5.4 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (Walker 1990), and in accordance

with the Archaeology Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

- 3.5.5 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the Treasure Act, 1996, will remain the property of the landowners. Norvic Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the site archive as an educational or museum resource. Where deposition is to be made to the County Archaeology Store the archive will be prepared to meet the SCCAS Guidelines (2017). In the event that items are identified as treasure finds the discovery will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (FLO), who is expected to inform the county coroner within 14 days on Norvic Archaeology's behalf.
- 3.5.6 Norvic Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the Archive report is submitted to the Historic Environment Service, to be included as part of the final report. An interim OASIS report for the project may also be provided as part of any Assessment & Updated Project Design where appropriate.
- 3.5.7 Should positive results be gained from the project, a summary report will be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

#### 4 TIMETABLE AND RESOURCES

- 4.1 The different stages of archaeological work have different time and staff requirements. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by factors outside of Norvic Archaeology's reasonable control. The trench work is timetabled to take a minimum of 1 to 3 days. Contingencies for additional person days are in place that can be enacted with agreement from the client, should the fieldwork reveal a more complex or dense volume of archaeological deposits.
- 4.2 The duration of the post-excavation work cannot be clearly defined as it involves the processing and analysis of data collected during fieldwork. However, the final excavation report will aim to be available within six months of the completion of fieldwork.

#### 5 ON SITE AND SPECIALIST STAFFING

- 5.1 The trench work will be carried out or managed by Giles Emery, T/A Norvic Archaeology assisted by an additional professional archaeologist as required. Any additional staff will have a similar level of archaeological experience.
- 5.2 Norvic Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. Subcontracted archaeologists will be of a similar level of experience and knowledge in this type of project. Where significant changes of staff are to be made Norvic Archaeology will inform the Historic Environment Service.
- 5.3 The following organisations/individuals may, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide relevant specialist work or advice in respect to detailed analysis and/or reporting on any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered during the investigation that requires their expert knowledge and advice. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements. This list is not exhaustive and only seeks to demonstrate that Norvic Archaeology is able to provide access to a network of specialists in order to meet the requirements of the Brief if significant assemblages or materials are recovered.

<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Fields of Specialism</b>
Sue Anderson	Ceramic Building Material, Post-Roman Pottery, Humans Skeletal Remains
Sarah Percival	Prehistoric and Saxon Pottery, Fired Clay
Alice Lyons	Roman ceramics, Kiln materials and Personal Items
Andrew Barnett	Numismatic Items, Portable Artefacts
Jane Cowgill	Portable artefacts, Ironworking
Sarah Bates	Lithics

<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Fields of Specialism</b>
Kate Emery	Lithics (Palaeolithic Specialism)
Matthew Pope	Lithics & Consultancy
Mick Boyle	Post Roman Glass Vessels
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains and Human Skeletal Remains
Neil Moss	Architectural Stonework
Roland Harris	Architectural analysis and metric survey
Dave Bescoy	Environmental analysis, Geomatics
Val Fryer	Macrofossil Analysis
Fran Green	Pollen & Diatoms and General Environmental
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology & Consultancy
Charly French	Micromorphology
Debbie Forkes	Conservation Services
Julia Park-Newman	Conservation Services & Consultancy
Kenneth Penn	Secondary Source Documentary Material

## 6 GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 6.1 Norvic Archaeology fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA). All staff employed or subcontracted by Norvic Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute of Field Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
- 6.2 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health & Safety requirements in operation at the time of the project.
- 6.3 Should the Historic Environment Service require any additional investigation beyond the scope of this specification, then the cost and duration of any such supplementary work will be negotiated between the client and Norvic Archaeology. Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the Historic Environment Service.

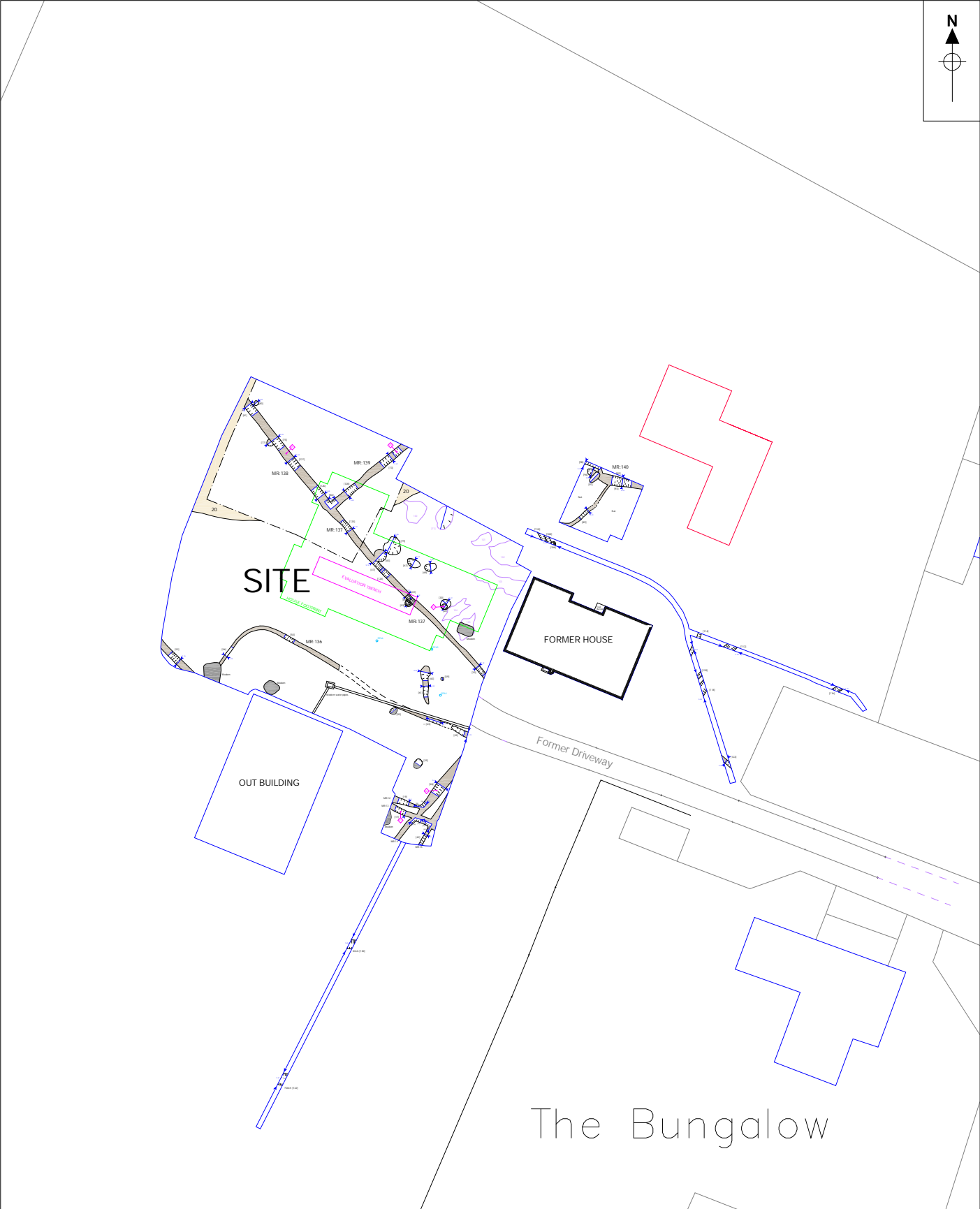
- 6.4 Norvic Archaeology currently maintains:

Employers Liability Insurance	£10,000,000
Public Liability Insurance	£2,000,000

*Copies of these certificates are available on written request.*

Email: [giles.emery@norvicarchaeology.com](mailto:giles.emery@norvicarchaeology.com)  
Tel: 07759016372

Norvic Archaeology is the registered trading name of Giles Emery, Freelance Archaeologist.



0 50 m

Figure to show proposed garage footprint (in red). Scale 1:500