Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm Red Lodge, Suffolk January 2016

Report No. 16/31

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Illustrator: James Ladocha

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Site Code: ESF 23390
NGR: TL 70500 72000

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS molanort1-239444**	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk, January 2016	
Short description	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by Strutt & Parker Farms to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk prior to the proposed development of the site. Thirty eight trenches were excavated, two quarry pits were recorded but no finds were recovered, no other archaeological features were encountered.	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment; geophysical survey	
Current land use	Arable	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type and period	Unknown	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Suffolk	
Site address	Bay Farm, Red Lodge	
Easting Northing	TL 70500 72000	
Area (sq m/ha)	*c* 5.9 ha	
Height aOD	*c* 25m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
Director/Supervisor	Chris Jones	
Project Managers	Adam Yates (MOLA Northampton)	
Sponsor or funding body	Crestwood Environmental for Strutt & Parker Farms	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	25/01/2016	
End date	29/01/2016	
ARCHIVES	**Location (Accession no.)**	**Contents**
Physical	ESF 23390 WGN059	
Paper		Site records (1 archive box)
Digital		Client report PDF. Survey Data, Photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk, January 2016	
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Author(s)	Chris Jones	
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Abstract

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by Crestwood Environmental Ltd, acting on behalf of Strutt & Parker Farms Ltd, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk prior to the proposed development of the site. Thirty eight trenches were excavated two quarry pits were recorded but no finds were recovered, no other archaeological features were encountered.

1 INTRODUCTION

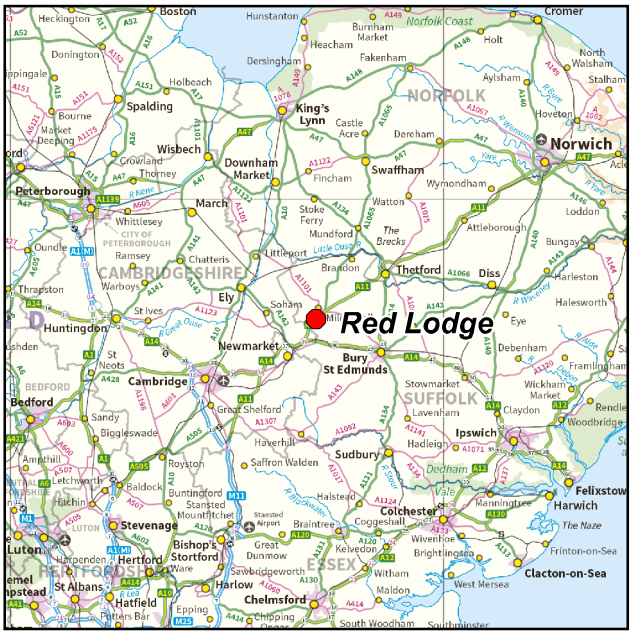
MOLA was commissioned by Strutt & Parker Farms, via their agents Crestwood Environmental to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluation on a *c*5.9ha of land at Bay Farm Red Lodge, Suffolk, (NGR 570500 272000, Fig 1).

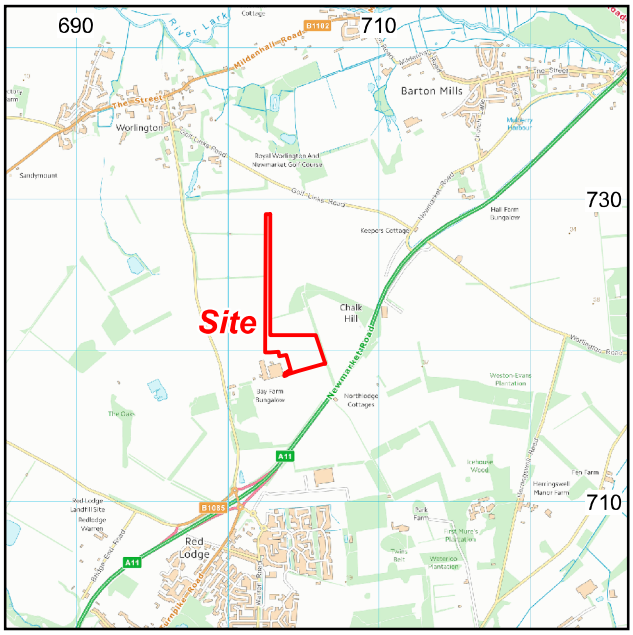
The work was undertaken in advance of proposed development, as requested by Suffolk County Council, as part of planning application DC/15/2109/FUL for construction of an Anaerobic Digestion facility and other ancillary works.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In order to examine the archaeological resource within the proposed development area the objectives of the evaluation were to establish:

- the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/ alluvial deposits;
- the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- the potential for paleo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- the impact of the proposed works upon any surviving archaeological remains;
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.





Scale 1:2,500 Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Topography and geology

The development site comprises a sub-rectangular 5.9ha of arable land sloping down from the east to west. Levels within the site range from c.25m aOD in the east to 19m aOD in the west. Beyond the site the land rises to the north and east towards the Bronze Age Tumulus at Chalk Hill and falls away to the south and west towards Worlington road to the west of the farm. There is no drift geology recorded and the solid underlying geology is recorded as Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk Formations (BGS 2016)

3.2 Historical and archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been examined through desk-based assessment (Crestwood Environmental 2015), the results of which are summarised below.

The evidence of multi-period finds demonstrates that use was made of this landscape from the earliest periods of human occupation in Britain to post-medieval times. Several finds in this vicinity suggest activity from Paleolithic and Neolithic times. Trial trench evaluation in the area identified an Iron Age pit with an assemblage of Paleolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age implements and pottery along with an assemblage of forty struck and unstratified flints, (BTM060) and (ESF23000 and ESF22503).Finds associated with this period found when a railway cutting was made to the south-east of Worlington in 1887, finds were located that identified Paleolithic activity within the study area. Bones of hippo, bison, horse, rhino, elephant, and lion were discovered in a deposit of angular and rounded flint, rounded chalk and yellowish sand (WGN Misc).

Mesolithic evidence has been recovered from the river valleys, indicating that communities settled the river valleys, meres and fen basin. Higher, drier land was likely to be used for temporary camps during procurement expeditions for food and raw materials. A residual late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint was found in a ditch south of Mildenhall Road and north-east of the Worlington Gold Club, (WGN DSS) and (ESF22436). A series of multi-period finds have been identified at Chalk Hill including a single Mesolithic microlith found with a burial within one of the Chalk Hill round barrows, located to the E- NE of the Site (BTM004) and (ESF14952, ESF12198 and ESF13401).

The round barrow at Swales Tumulus contained finds pointing to its Neolithic and Bronze Age development and use. In 1935 the Tumulus was recorded as a tree-covered bowl barrow with no visible ditch and in 1976 was much ploughed down. Excavations in 1935 discovered numerous Neolithic sherds and associated cremated bone were of the central primary mound. Neolithic implements, pottery and an axe-head were also discovered in a nearby hollow (ESF15533). Lithic scatter was found in a small pit and hearth (WGN034) and (ESF21842). To the east of Swale's Tumulus several pits, ditches and a hearth with Beaker pottery and a lithic implement were identified.

Swales Tumulus lies *c*.1km to the south-west of the site with Chalk Hill directly to the east-north-east of the development area. Two further barrows are situated on the southern slope of the hill to the south-east to the site and south of Chalk Hill, two barrows are of unknown date (BTM012 and BTM013). The remains of two individuals along with a rusted knife that were undated were located at a short distance to the

north-west of the known Chalk Hill, (WGN013) and (ESF13275). Another barrow was found 500m north of the Chalk Hill group in a 1956, recorded as cropmarks on an aerial photograph (BTM017).

Single farmsteads and groups of farmsteads in the region, dating to the Iron Age in the area is currently limited, comprising some Iron Age finds recovered from a single pit, 1km west of the site. The discovery included pottery and a lithic implement (WGN028) and (ESF19177).

Roman activity also appears limited in the area with only small points of gathered evidence throughout the study area of Roman activity. An undated outline record of metalwork scatter suggested to be Roman was recorded south of Barton Mills (BTM014). The presence of coffined burials and fragments of hypocaust have been found west of Red Lodge, suggesting that there may have been a series of estates situated on the dry, fertile chalk belt above the wet fens to the west. Archaeological excavation at Mildenhall suggests the presence of a high status villa site.

The town of Worlington, situated 2km to the north-west of the site may have late Saxon origins, however, only medieval settlement is confirmed. The town is known to have had a Fair that existed for roughly 600 years, this was documented as early as 1270 as the granting of a fair and market at the manor of Worlington Scales and later documented when both were granted to the Earl of Pembroke. The town continued to hold the fair until 1899 (WGN046). In the south-east corner of Worlington the outlines of a trapezoidal-shaped medieval moat with a bulb-like extension to the east of a reported “fish pond” have been noted. A number of medieval finds were documented at the site in the 1980s including a bronze punched horse-harness pendant and a bronze medieval token that appeared to be French, (WGN002).

There is additional documentary and map evidence of Bury Abbey Grange located to the south-west of Barton Mills. The Grange was thought to be near or on the site of the present Grange Farm, some buildings, which survived the medieval period shown on Hodskinson’s map of 1783 (BTM025).

The land seems to have in general remained fallow during the post-medieval period, however, Hodskinson’s map of 1783 also shows a water mill adjoining the site of the medieval grange along a small stream, (BTM024). A 100m north of the main drive at Herringswell House, to the south-east of the site of Bay Farm, lies a brick egg-shaped “icehouse” documented as existing in good condition in 2009. While the “icehouse” is not precisely dateable, they were introduced to Britain *c*1660 (HGW Misc).

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Works were undertaken in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 2)> The area of the proposed development was subject to archaeological evaluation through trial trench excavation, with trenches positioned in a systematic grid array, to evaluate a full and varied sample covering 3.5% of the development area (Fig 1). This equates to 38 trenches, each 30m long by 1.80m wide, evenly sampling the area of development. Initially 11 trenches were opened amounting to a 1% sample (Phase 1), to allow for an initial monitoring and assessment of the archaeological potential. This was directly followed by the remaining 27 trenches amounting to 2.5% (Phase 2).

The trenches were positioned using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

Machine excavation was undertaken under the direction of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Trenches were excavated by tracked 360 excavator using a toothless bucket to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed natural horizons. Topsoil and subsoil were stacked separately either side of each trench. Excavation did not proceed beyond safe working depths (approx. 1.2m). Following completion of archaeological works the trenches were backfilled with the material extracted and lightly compacted by machine. Material was replaced in the order extracted (i.e. subsoil first followed by topsoil).

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the evaluation were fully recorded. Recording followed standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features were given a separate context number. Deposits were described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

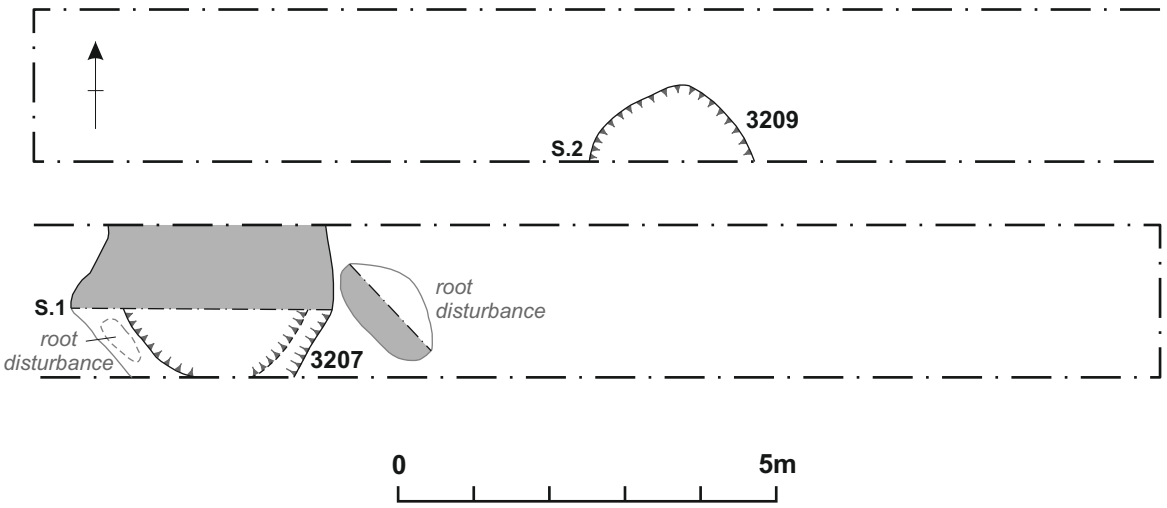
5 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

5.1 General stratigraphy

The natural horizon across the site generally comprised light whitish grey-brown sandy silt and chalk, with patches of medium orange-brown sandy silt. This was overlain by topsoil which was mid-orangey brown sandy silt between 0.30m and 0.32m thick. Unless otherwise stated all features cut the natural horizon and full context information is included in Appendix 1.

Archaeological features were recorded in one of the 38 excavated trenches, Trench 32. The archaeological features identified comprised two quarry pits.

Trench 32



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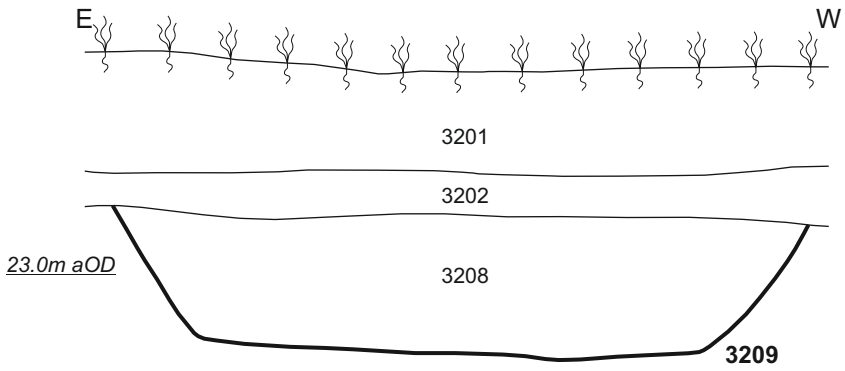

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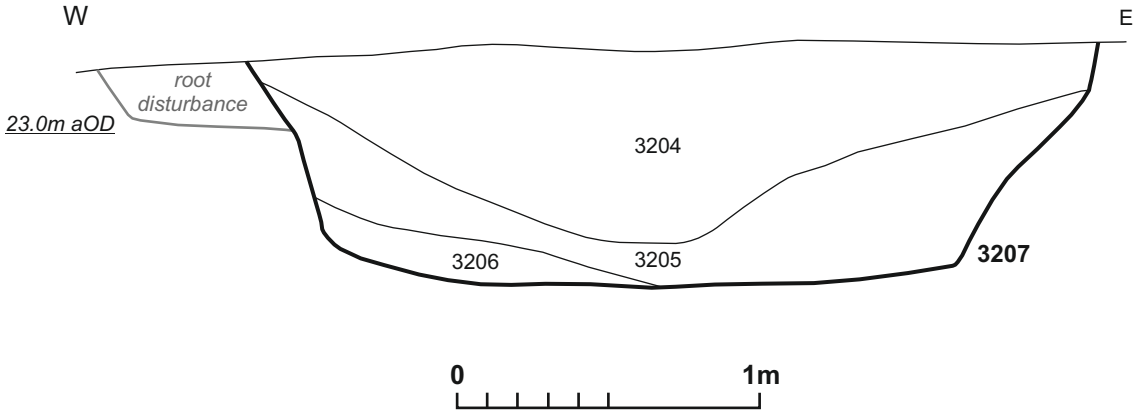

Scale 1:100 (plan) & 1:25 (sections) Trench 32, pits 3209 & 3207 Fig 2

5.2 The quarry pits, Trench 32

In Trench 32 were two quarry pits, [3207] and [3209] (Figs 2, 3, and 4), spaced 6m apart.
Quarry pit [3207] (Fig 2; section 1, and Fig 3), 2.83m wide and 0.78m deep, had steep sides with eroded upper edges and a wide flat base. Two naturally derived, sterile, sandy fills, (3205) and (3206) accumulated in the base of the pit. Both fills likely represent weathered material from the edges of the pit. The quarry pit was later purposely infilled with dark reddish-brown silty-sand (3204). There were no finds.

Quarry pit [3207], looking north Fig 3

The western pit, [3209] (Fig 2; Section 2, and Fig 4), was 2.31m wide and 0.47m deep with steep cut sides and a wide flat base. Its fill, (3208), was medium brown, silty sand, with light grey mottling. There were no finds.

Quarry pit [3209], looking south Fig 4

6 DISCUSSION

The trenching revealed no significant archaeological features and generally confirmed the results of the geophysical survey.

Two possible quarry pits were identified in the south-eastern corner of the development in Trench 32. These were likely dug to extract the natural chalks.

The lack of finds identified by the evaluation suggests that this area has primarily remained, relatively, uninhabited.

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MOLA
December 2016

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
1	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Topsoil	Friable ,Mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
102	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
2	E-W 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
202	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
3	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
301	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange- brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
302	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
4	E-W 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
401	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
402	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
5	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
501	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
502	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 20-25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
6	E-W 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
601	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
602	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
7	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
701	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
702	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
8	W-E 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
801	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
802	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
9	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
901	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
902	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
10	E-W 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1001	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
1002	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
11	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1101	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
1102	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
12	E-W 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1201	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
1202	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
13	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1301	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
1302	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
14	W-E 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1401	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
1402	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
15	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1501	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
1502	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
16	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1601	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
1602	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
17	W-E 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1701	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
1702	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
18	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1801	Topsoil	Friable, dark orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
1802	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
19	**E-W 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1901	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
1902	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
20	**N-S 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2001	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange- brown sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
2002	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
21	**N-S 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2101	Topsoil	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
2102	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
22	W-E 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2201	Topsoil	Friable, mid brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
2202	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
23	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2301	Topsoil	Friable, dark orange-brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
2302	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 20% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
24	W-E 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2401	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.32m thick	-
2402	natural	Light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
25	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2201	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
2202	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 10-25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
26	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2201	Topsoil	Friable, dark orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
2202	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 10-25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
27	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2701	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
2702	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
28	W-E 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2801	Topsoil	Friable,dark orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
2802	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
29	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2901	Topsoil	Friable, dark orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
2902	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25%chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
30	W-E 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3001	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
3002	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
31	N-S 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3101	Topsoil	Friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
3102	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
32	E-W 30m x 2m			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3201	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
3202	subsoil	Light orange brown sandy silt with 1% rounded stones	0.14m thick	-
3203	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-
3204	Fill of [3207]	Loose, mid-dark reddish brown, silty sand with 5% mixed flints.	2.83m wide 0.64m deep	Sample 1
3205	Fill of [3207]	Loose, light whitish grey sand with 5% small stones and flints	0.82m wide 0.44m deep	-
3206	Fill of [3207]	Loose, mid-dark brown silty sand, with 5% small flint fragments	1.38m wide 0.15m deep	-
3207	Pit	Elliptical shaped with steep sides and a flat base	2.83m wide 0.78m deep	-
3208	Fill of [3209]	Loose, mid brown and light grey mixed silty sand with 5% small flint fragments	2.31m wide 0.47m deep	-
3209	Pit	Semi-circular , with steep sides and a flat base	2.31m wide 0.47m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
33	**W-E 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3301	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
3302	natural	Firm-soft light grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25-50% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
34	**N-S 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3401	Topsoil	Friable, dark orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
3402	natural	Firm-soft light grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 25% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
35	**W-E 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3501	Topsoil	Friable, mid orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
3502	natural	Firm-soft light grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
36	**N-S 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3601	Topsoil	Friable, dark orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
3602	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50 chalk pieces and 2% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
37	**W-E 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3701	Topsoil	Friable, dark orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.30m thick	-
3702	natural	Firm-soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50-75% chalk pieces and 5% flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment			
38	**N-S 30m x 2m**			
Context	***Context type Feature & type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
3801	Topsoil	Friable, dark orange brown, sandy silt with 2% mixed stones	0.31m thick	-
3802	natural	Soft light whitish grey-brown sandy silt with patches of orange-brown sandy silt with 50% chalk pieces and 10% flint.	-	-

APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Written scheme of investigation for archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk

January 2016

Project Manager: Adam Yates

Author: Susan Porter
Illustrations: James Ladocha

Project Manager: Liz Muldowney
Site Code: TBC
NGR: TL 688 459

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Written scheme of investigation for archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk

January 2016

Project Manager: Adam Yates

Quality control and sign off**:**

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	20/01/16	A Yates	A Yates	A Yates	Draft
2	21/01/16	A Yates	A Yates	A Yates	Draft

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Written scheme of investigation for archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge Suffolk

January 2016

Site name:	Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk
National Grid Ref:	570500 272000
Planning application:	DC/15/2109/FUL
Client:	Strutt &Parker Farms Ltd
Date:	21st January 2016
OASIS No	molanort1-239723
Contractor:	MOLA Bolton House Wootton Hall Park Northampton NN4 8BE

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 MOLA has been commissioned by Strutt & Parker Farms ltd via their agents Crestwood Environmental to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluation works on a c5.9 ha site at Bay Farm Red Lodge, Suffolk, (NGR 570500 272000, Fig 1). The work will be undertaken in advance of proposed development of the land.

1.2 A planning application has been submitted for construction of an Anaerobic Digestion facility and other ancillary and enabling works (DC/15/2109/FUL). The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service have requested a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of any development taking place.

1.3 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA. It describes the proposed methodology, resources, standards observed, and programme for the archaeological trial trench evaluation. The works will be carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012). Works follow on from discussion between Crestwood Environmental and Suffolk County Council and are in accordance with the Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (Abraham 2016).

1.4 MOLA is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation, and all works will be undertaken according to the CIfA *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) This WSI has been prepared in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b), Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2011), the procedural document

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (HE 2015), and with regional guidelines (Gurney 2003).

1.5 An accession number has been requested to enable deposition of the site archive with Suffolk County Council County Stores at the end of the project. An Event Number has been applied for with Suffolk HER, this will be used as the site code.

2 BACKGROUND

Location, topography and geology

2.1 The development site comprises a sub-rectangular 5.9ha of arable land sloping down from the east to west. Levels within the site range from c.25m aOD in the east to 19m aOD in the west. Beyond the site the land rises to the north and east towards the Bronze Age Tumulus at Chalk Hill and falls away to the south and west towards Worlington road to the west of the farm. There is no drift geology recorded and the solid underlying geology is recorded as Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk Formations (BGS 2016)

Historical and archaeological background

2.2 The archaeological potential of the site has been examined through desk-based assessment (Crestwood Environmental 2015), the results of which are summarised below.

2.3 The archaeological potential of the site lies in its topographically favourable location for early activity and its close proximity to a group of Bronze Age round barrows, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, one of which is scheduled (HER no's BTM 004 (SAM SF31091), BTM 028, BTM 012, BTM 013, and WGN 003). Historically the site lay within the Hundred of Lackford and the Civil Parish of Worlington. Study of Historic maps of the area suggest that the land remained common land and was intermittently farmed. The 1903-1905 Ordnance Survey maps depict a woodland plantation on the eastern half of the site. This plantation was present on the 1958-1959 Ordnance Survey map, but has been felled by the Ordnance Survey of the 1970's (S&P Farms 2015). Due to its favourable location and proximity to Bronze Age monuments there is a high potential for archaeological deposits to survive within the development area, however the site has not been subject to previous archaeological investigation.

Multiperiod

2.4 The evidence of multi-period finds demonstrates that use was made of this landscape from the earliest periods of human occupation in Britain to post-medieval times. Several finds in this vicinity suggest activity from Paleolithic and Neolithic times. Trial trench evaluation in the area identified an Iron Age pit with an assemblage of Paleolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Age implements and pottery along with an assemblage of forty struck and unstratified flints, (MSF28258) and (ESF23000 and ESF22503).

2.5 To the south of Swales tumulus further Prehistoric activity is recorded as eleven pits, a post hole pit and a hearth of unknown dates were excavated. These finds and

features represent later Prehistoric activity seen at other projects in the quarry and in the study area as a whole (MSF26793), (ESF21910, ESF22161 and ESF22999).

2.6 Approximately 1km west of the site additional discoveries of early Bronze Age pottery, a lithic implement and a core within a largely Iron Age pit (MSF22968) and (ESF19177) have been recorded. While fifty Mesolithic flints were picked up along with other Neolithic scatter and Roman and post medieval pottery sherds (MSF28834) and (ESF21786, ESF19517, ESF19518 and ESF19230).

Palaeolithic

2.7 In addition to the Paleolithic finds recorded above, finds associated with this period found when a railway cutting was mode to the southeast of Worlington in 1887, finds were located that identified Paleolithic activity within the study area. Bones of hippo, bison, horse, rhino, elephant, and lion were discovered in a deposit of angular and rounded flint, rounded chalk and yellowish sand (MSF8021).

Mesolithic

2.8 Abundant evidence from the Mesolithic has been recovered from the river valleys, indicating that communities settled the river valleys, meres and fen basin. Higher, drier land was likely to be used for temporary camps during procurement expeditions for food and raw materials. A residual late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint was found in a ditch south of Mildenhall Road and north-east of the Worlington Gold Club, (MSF31399) and (ESF22436).

2.9 A series of multiperiod finds have been identified at Chalk Hill including a single Mesolithic microlith found with a burial within one of the Chalk Hill round barrows, located to the E- NE of the Site (MSF216) and (ESF14952, ESF12198 and ESF13401).

Neolithic to Bronze Age

2.10 The Neolithic settlement continued to be focused on river valleys and the lighter soils of the Brecks were favoured by the early farming communities. Due to tree clearance associated with farming, heathland began to develop.

2.11 The round barrow Swales Tumulus contained finds pointing to its Neolithic and Bronze Age development and use. In 1935 the Tumulus was recorded as a tree covered bowl barrow with no visible ditch and in 1976 as much ploughed down. Excavations in 1935 discovered numerous Neolithic sherds and associated cremated bone were of the central primary mound. Neolithic implements, pottery and an axe-head were also discovered in a nearby hollow (ESF15533).

2.12 Further evidencing Neolithic activity, just to the west of Swale's Tumulus, lithic scatter was found in a small pit and hearth (MSF26707) and (ESF21842). While to the east of Swale's Tumulus several pits, ditches and a hearth with Beaker pottery and a lithic implement were identified. This is indicative of extended activity within the study area during the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age (MSF24877) and (ESF20600 and ESF21902).

2.13 Bronze Age activity in the study area is characterised by the use of barrows to demarcate burial locations in the landscape. The HER search provides details of two concentrations of barrow burials in the study area, one barrow associated with several phases of burial at Swales Plantation and five barrows on Chalk Hill. There are more barrows to the south of the Site. Excavation of some of the barrows has

confirmed a Bronze Age date, however, for the remainder of the barrows the dates are unconfirmed as Bronze Age. Dates of Late Neolithic and Iron Age barrow use are recorded elsewhere in the UK.

2.14 Swales Tumulus lies c.1km to the south west of the site with Chalk Hill directly to the east-northeast of the development area. Two further barrows are situated on the southern slope of the hill to the southeast to the site and south of Chalk Hill, two barrows are of unknown (MSF223 and MSF224). The remains of two individuals along with a rusted knife that were undated were located at a short distance to the north west of the known Chalk Hill, (MSF11615) and (ESF13275). Another barrow was found 500m north of the Chalk Hill group in a 1956, recorded as cropmarks on an aerial photograph (MSF10199).

Iron Age

2.15 Settlement in the river valleys continued into the Iron Age, with evidence of both single farmsteads and groups of farmsteads in the region. Evidence for Iron Age activity in the area is currently limited comprising some Iron Age finds recovered from a single pit, 1km west of the Site. The discovery included pottery and a lithic implement (MSF22969) and (ESF19177).

Roman

2.16 Roman activity also appears limited in the area with only small points of gathered evidence throughout the study area of Roman activity. An undated outline record of metalwork scatter suggested to be Roman was recorded south of Barton Mills (MSF28252). The presence of coffined burials and fragments of hypocaust have, found west of Red Lodge, suggests that there may have been a series of estates situated on the dry, fertile chalk belt above the wet fens to the west. Archaeological excavation at Mildenhall suggests the presence of a high status villa site.

2.17 To the west–southwest of Barton Mills, a single fragment of Samian pottery was found in disturbed soil along with Medieval sherds and an Early Saxon brooch amongst undated ditches and pits (MSF227). It was claimed in 1997 that a Roman villa complete with a tessellated flooring had been discovered in the nearby chalk quarry to the east-northeast of the Site, but destroyed secretly by the workers, (MSF17750).

Saxon

2.18 There is currently limited evidence of Saxon activity in the study area, however a fragment of Saxon Jewry was found just outside the west-southwestern edge of present day Barton Mills along with Roman pottery.

Medieval

2.19 The town of Worlington, situated 2km to the north west of the site may have late Saxon origins, however only medieval settlement is confirmed. The town is known to have had a had a Fair that existed for roughly 600 years, this was documented as early as 1270 as the granting of a fair and market at the manor of Worlington Scales and later documented when both were granted to the Earl of Pembroke. The town continued to hold the fair until 1899 (MSF25679). In the south east corner of Worlington the outlines of a trapezoidal shaped Medieval moat with a bulb-like extension to the east of a reported “fish pond” have been noted. A number of

medieval finds were documented at the Site in the 1980's including a bronze punched horse-harness pendant and a bronze Medieval token that appeared to be French, (MSF8014).

2.20 The original church of the ancient village of Barton Mills has late 12th century origins and the grant of the market and fair was noted at that time to "Tuwand" which could have been a reference to Barton Mills during that time (MSF25619).

2.21 There is additional documentary and map evidence of Bury Abbey Grange located to the south west of Barton Mills. The Grange was thought to be near or on the site of the present Grange Farm, some buildings, which survived the Medieval period shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783 (MSF 16901).

Post-medieval to modern

2.22 The land seems to have in general remained fallow during the post-medieval period, however, Hodskinson's map of 1783 also shows a water mill adjoining the site of the Medieval Grange along a small stream, (MSF16900). C.100m north of the main drive at Herringswell House to the south east of the site of Bay Farm lies a brick egg shaped "icehouse" documented as existing in good condition in 2009. While the "icehouse" is not precisely dateable, they were introduced to Britain circa 1660, (MSF11251).

2.23 Aerial photographs to the north west of Red Lodge to the west of the Turnpike Road from 1946 show a c.210m long square enclosure with the south half of the interior being divided into 12m long parallel strips. Whilst the exact function and date are unknown, the size and outer shape was suggestive of a post- medieval rabbit warren similar in scale and size to the warren in Lakenheath, approximately 11.2km or 7 miles to the north.

2.24 Ordnance Survey mapping provides a good illustration of the HER evidence for the study area in modern times.

2.25 Approximately 2km to the east-north-east of the site lies a Second World War pillbox with an anti-ricochet wall (MSF16697) and (ESF13088). Evidence of a World War II trench exists in the western corner of Red Lodge, (MSF15681) and (ESF21546, ESF21986 and ESF21545).

2.26 To the west of the probable rabbit warren site, a series of trenches have been identified. Aerial photographs of 1946 suggest that these were used as a military training area either during or slightly after World War 1, (MSF26854) and (ESF21986). Within this area of trenching, an undatable sub-square enclosure of 4.5 hectares or 11.136 acres in size was identified in 1926. No further information exists, (MSF16528) and (ESF21546 and ESF21986).

Undated

2.27 To the south of Swales Tumulus two undated pits are recorded (MSF26708) (ESF21842). Fluxgate gradiometric surveys recorded two possible anomalies indicting a possible archaeological origin on the land directly to the south of the site. However, further evaluation found these to be natural anomalies and modern drains, (MSF27186 and MSF30907) and (ESF22016 and ESF22198).

3 OBJECTIVES

3.1 In order to examine the archaeological resource within the proposed development area the objectives of the evaluation are to establish:

- the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/ alluvial deposits
- the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- the impact of the proposed works upon any surviving archaeological remains;
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.2 The evaluation will be carried out within the parameters suggested by the published research priorities set out for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Glazebrook 1997; Medlycott 2011). The research aims set out in these documents will be addressed by the project, as appropriate.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The area of the proposed development will be subject to archaeological evaluation through trial trench excavation, with trenches positioned in a systematic grid array, where possible, to evaluate a full and varied sample covering 3.5% of the development area (Fig 1). This equates to 38 trenches, 30m long by 1.80m wide, evenly sampling the area of development. Initially 11 trenches will be opened amounting to a 1% sample (Phase 1), to allow for an initial monitoring and assessment of the archaeological potential. This will be directly followed by the remaining 27 trenches amounting to 2.5% (Phase 2). The trench locations may be later subject to minor adjustment to avoid services or on account of local site conditions. An additional 180 square meters is held in contingency in the event that complex archaeology is uncovered requiring further definition. Contingency excavation will be undertaken after discussion with the client and the Senior Archaeological Officer for Suffolk.

4.2 The trenches will be accurately measured in using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of ± 0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

4.3 Machine excavation will be undertaken under the direction of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Trenches will be excavated by tracked 360 excavator using a

toothless bucket to reveal archaeological remains or, where these are absent, undisturbed natural horizons. Topsoil and subsoil will be stacked separately either side of each trench. Excavation will not normally proceed beyond safe working depths (approx. 1.2m). In the unlikely event that archaeological features or deposits are encountered at a depth below 1.2m, a methodology will be devised to enable the testing of the depth and nature of the stratigraphy or the safe recording of features, such as localised sondages or auguring deep deposits. Following completion of archaeological works trenches will be backfilled with the material extracted lightly compacted by machine. Material will be replaced in the order extracted (i.e. subsoil first followed by topsoil). Following completion of backfilling trenches will be inspected to ensure the works are of an appropriate standard.

4.4 The excavated area and spoil heaps will be scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. No uncontrolled metal detecting will be permitted. The requirements of the Treasure Act (1996) will be adhered to. Finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer, who will inform the Coroner within 14 days, and dealt with under the procedures of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice. This includes both precious metals and base metals where they are of prehistoric date. Suitable measures will be taken to ensure their security where removal cannot take place (i.e. they are within a human burial). Any finds falling under the provision of the Treasure Act will notified to the Portable Antiquities Scheme within 48 hours of discovery. Non-modern ferrous objects, and all coins, will be submitted for x-radiography.

4.5 Each trench will be cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it is certain that there are no archaeological remains present. For discrete features such as pits, 50% of their fills will be sampled as a minimum, unless 100% is requested. For linear features 1.00m slots across their width will be excavated as a minimum. Significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled, in accordance with the guidelines issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (2011). The integrity of the archaeological record will be maintained.

4.6 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of evaluation will be fully recorded. Recording will follow standard fieldwork procedures (MOLA 2014). All archaeological features will be given a separate context number. Deposits will be described on pro-forma context sheets to include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

4.7 Archaeological features will be plotted on trench plans at a scale of 1:50. Buildings, other significant remains or areas of complex stratigraphy will be planned in greater detail at 1:20 or 1:10 scale as appropriate. Sections or profiles through features and areas of complex stratigraphy will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.

4.8 A photographic record will be maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels, supplemented by monochrome negatives. Overall shots of the site will be taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. Overall shots of each trench will be taken together with detailed shots of individual features and feature groups as appropriate. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication will include a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

4.9 Finds will be collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions, by context. Artefacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014c; Walker

1990; Watkinson and Neal 2001). Unstratified animal bones and modern material will not be collected. Material that comprises a large quantity of a standard product (e.g. brick or tile) will be retained as a sub-sample representing its typical composition.

4.10 If any burials are encountered they will be investigated sufficiently to confirm identification and then left *in situ*. Crestwood Environmental, The Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council, H M Coroner and the client will be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. If removal is required by the monitoring officer this will take place under the appropriate licence and according to the conditions set out therein.

4.11 Samples will be taken for environmental analysis from all suitable contexts following the guidance for sampling as outlined by Historic England (Campbell, Moffett and Straker 2011). Bulk environmental soil samples would normally be taken from securely dated, sealed archaeological features or deposits for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. The volume of such samples will be context and sediment specific and will be 40 litres or 100% of feature fills (whichever is less). If necessary advice on sampling strategies will be sought from Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor and specialist consultants (see below). Following excavation, al samples will be processed at MOLA, using the flotation technique to retrieve seed, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues will then be hand sorted to retrieve bones and other finds.

5 REPORTING

5.1 A report will be produced no later than one month after the completion of the fieldwork, any variation to the reporting timetable due to the site findings/specialist input will be discussed with MOLA. The report will contain the following:

- Perceived archaeological potential of the site;
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary;
- The nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological finds, as determined by on-site and post-excavation analysis; including, if relevant, specialist reports analysing artefacts, faunal and floral remains, scientific samples, and discussion of parallels with other sites (see 7.3 for specialist personnel);
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits across the site, as affected by its present state and recent past.

5.2 A draft copy of the final report will be submitted to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services for comment/ approval. Once finalised, copies of a full written report will be submitted to the clients and to all other relevant parties, with both a digital and hardcopy submitted to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services. A digital copy in pdf/A-1a (archival pdf) format will be submitted to Suffolk Historic Environment Record. The results of the evaluation will be published in a suitable and relevant academic journal.

5.3 All projects conducted by MOLA contain an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) registration form in the front pages of the

report. This data is used to keep the online database up to date with the most recent projects conducted by MOLA. When completed the digital report will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website.

5.4 If required a short (1 page) summary of the results of the Phase 1 will be provided by email by 29th January for inclusion in the annual proceedings of the Suffolk Institute round up.

5.5 Should further archaeological work be required this will be covered in a second Written Scheme of Investigation. A decision on this will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team as advisors to the Local Planning Authority.

6 ARCHIVING

6.1 The physical site archive will be available for deposition within six months of completion of the fieldwork. Transfer of ownership of the artefacts will follow MOLA procedures. The completed archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Accession No. TBC). The site archive will be accompanied by the research archive, which will comprise the text, tabulated data, the original drawings and all other records generated in the analysis of the site archive.

6.2 The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared for deposition in accordance relevant county guidelines (SCCAS 2014), as well as Walker (1990), Brown (2011), CIfA (2014d) and the MGC (1992). Any material requiring special curation will be handled under the recognised guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 2001). Specifications for the long term storage of remaining digital archive material is currently under review at MOLA and final storage will be agreed at completion of the project.

7 KEY PERSONNEL AND TIMETABLE

7.1 MOLA is a CIfA registered organisation, under the overall management of **Taryn Nixon BA MCIfA, Chief Executive Officer**. MOLA Northampton is under the management of **Steve Parry BA MA MCIfA FSA, Director**.

7.2 The project will be carried out under the management of **Adam Yates BA, MCIfA, Senior Project Manager**. The trial trenching will be carried out by one of MOLA's supervisors with a team of qualified project assistants.

7.3 Other project staff will be appointed as appropriate and may include key staff from the table below, or other specialists from MOLA:

Flint	Dr Yvonne Wolframm-Murray BSc (MOLA)
Prehistoric pottery	Andy Chapman BSc MCIfA FSA (MOLA)
Roman pottery	Rob Perrin BA MLitt PGCE MCIfA FSA (Freelance specialist)
	Tora Hylton Finds and Archives Manager (MOLA)
Medieval pottery	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (Freelance specialist)

Ceramic building material	Pat Chapman BA CMS ACIfA (MOLA)
Coins and metalwork	Ian Meadows BA (Freelance specialist)
Small finds	Tora Hylton (MOLA)
Conservation/ x-ray photography	MOLA London
Faunal remains	Rebecca Gordon BSc MSc (MOLA)
Plant macrofossils	Karen Stewart, Senior Archaeobotanist, (MOLA)
	Val Fryer BA MCIfA (Freelance specialist)

7.4 The programme of fieldworks will commence on Monday 25th January. Phase 1 Trenches should be opened by the afternoon of Tuesday 26th January, with the remaining trenches by end of Thursday 28th January, although ground conditions may affect this programme. Initial monitoring by the Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council will take place early during the fieldwork and will be agreed by Crestwood Environmental for examination of Phase 1 Trenches (proposed for 26th January). Subsequent monitoring visits to examine Phase 2 Trenches will be arranged as required.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.1 A site specific risk assessment and safety plan will be prepared before the start of the project and will be updated throughout the project if appropriate. All site staff are inducted in the site specific risk assessment and made aware of potential hazards before they commence the works on site.

8.2 MOLA is a responsible employer and all work is conducted in accordance with MOLA's established Health and Safety Policy. This provides a practical framework for the implementation of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the management of Health and Safety at Work regulations 1992 and other relevant legislation.

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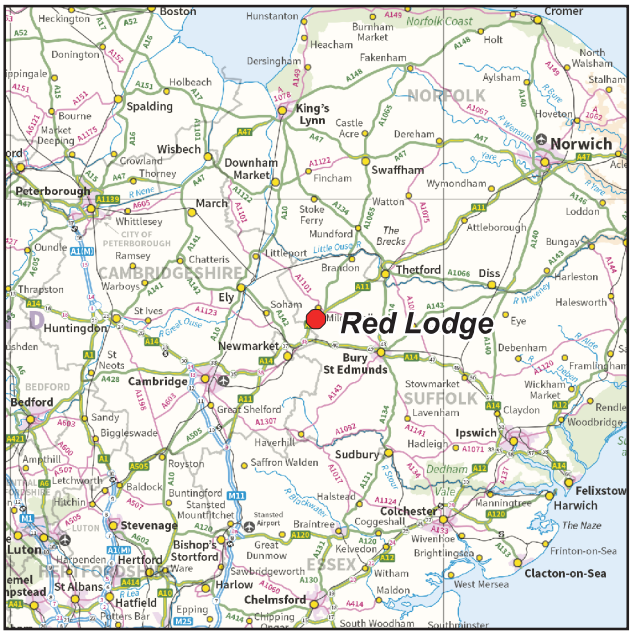
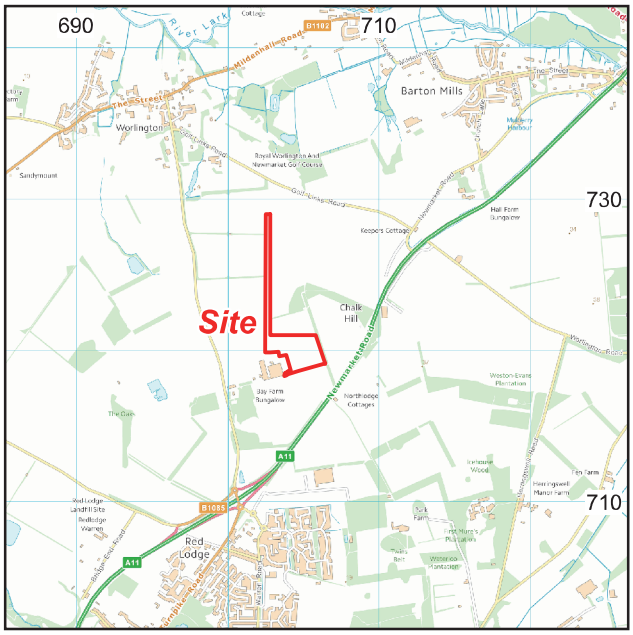
MOLA Northampton
20th January 2016
Revised 21st January 2016





Scale 1:2,500 Site location and proposed trenches Fig 1

APPENDIX 3: OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: ENGLAND

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

PRINTABLE VERSION

OASIS ID: molanort1-239444

Project details

Project name	Trial trench evaluation at Red Lodge, Bay Farm, Suffolk
Short description of the project	MOLA Northampton was commissioned by Strutt and Parker Farms Ltd to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk prior to the proposed development of the site. Thirty-eight trenches were excavated, two quarry pits were recorded butt here were no finds..
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2016 End: 29-01-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23390 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/2109/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Anaerobic Digestion facility
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH RED LODGE Bay Farm
Study area	5.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7050 7200 52.319144801881 0.501865087716 52 19 08 N 000 30 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25m Max: 25m

Project creators

Name of	MOLA Northampton

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council
Project design originator	MOLA Northampton
Project director/manager	Adam Yates
Project supervisor	Christopher Jones
Name of sponsor/funding body	Strutt & Parker Farms via their agents Crestwood Environmental

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	MOLA Northampton
Digital Archive ID	ESF 23390
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	MOLA Northampton
Paper Archive ID	ESF 23390
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Bay Farm, Red Lodge, Suffolk, January 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, C
Other bibliographic details	16/31
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	MOLA Northampton
Place of issue or publication	MOLA Northampton
Description	A4, red spine, heat bonded, clear covers

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