Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Harrison's Lane Halesworth, Suffolk August 2019

Report No. 19/99

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Illustrator: Sofia Turk

Project Manager: Mo Muldowney
Site Code: HWT053
NGR: TM 39423 78135

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Site code: HWT 053

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Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	04/10/19	M Muldowney	C Finn	T Preece	Consultant approval
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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**OASIS No: molanort1- 345796**	
Project title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Harrison's Lane, Halesworth, Suffolk, August 2019	
Short summary	The evaluation works at Harrisons Lane, Halesworth consisted of 29 trenches targeting potential features and apparently archaeologically-sterile areas identified by a preceding geophysical survey. The evaluation confirmed the presence of two post-medieval boundaries at the east side of the study area dating to the 17th to 19th century. The other anomalies were either geological variation or relating to modern agriculture.	
Project type	Evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Schofield 2017)	
Current land use	Arable land	
Development type	Housing development	
Future work	No	
Monument type/period	Post-medieval field boundaries	
Significant finds	CBM, pottery, clay tobacco-pipe	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Suffolk	
Site address	Harrison's Lane, Halesworth. Suffolk	
Postcode	IP19 8QA	
OS coordinates	TM 39423 78135	
Area (sq m/ha)	7.7ha	
Height aOD	c34m aOD in the south-west to c23m aOD in the north-east	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project Brief originator	Hannah Cutler, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer	
Project Design originator	MOLA Northampton	
Project Director/ Manager	Mo Muldowney, MOLA	
Project Supervisor	James Fairclough and Alex Shipley, MOLA	
Sponsor or funding body	Richborough Estates Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date (dd-mm-yyyy)	27-08-2019	
End date (dd-mm-yyyy)	05-09-2019	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no.)	Content
Physical	SCCAS HWT 053	CBM, Pottery, Clay tobacco pipe
Digital		Site records
Paper		Survey data, report, photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph or unpublished MOLA report	
Title	Archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Harrison's Lane, Halesworth, Suffolk, August 2019	
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Author(s)	James Fairclough	
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ABSTRACT

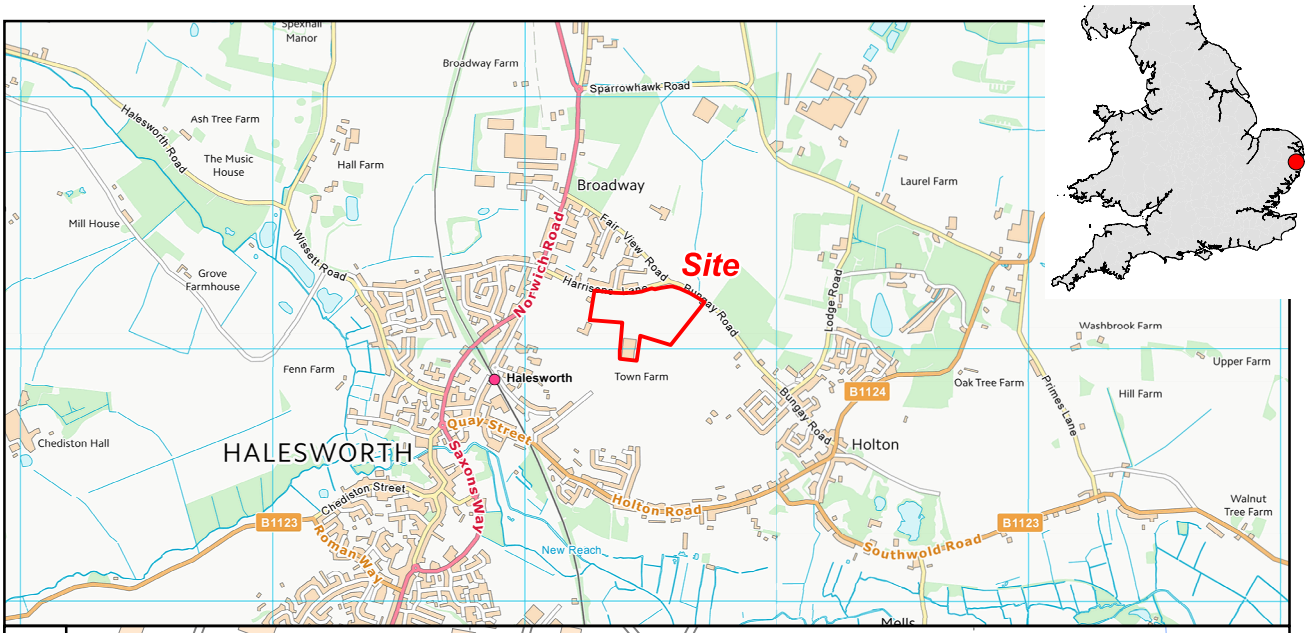
The evaluation works at Harrisons Lane, Halesworth, consisted of 29 trenches targeting potential features and apparently archaeologically-sterile areas identified by a preceding geophysical survey. The evaluation confirmed the presence of two post-medieval boundaries at the east side of the study area dating to the 17th to 19th century. The other anomalies were either geological variation or relating to modern agriculture.

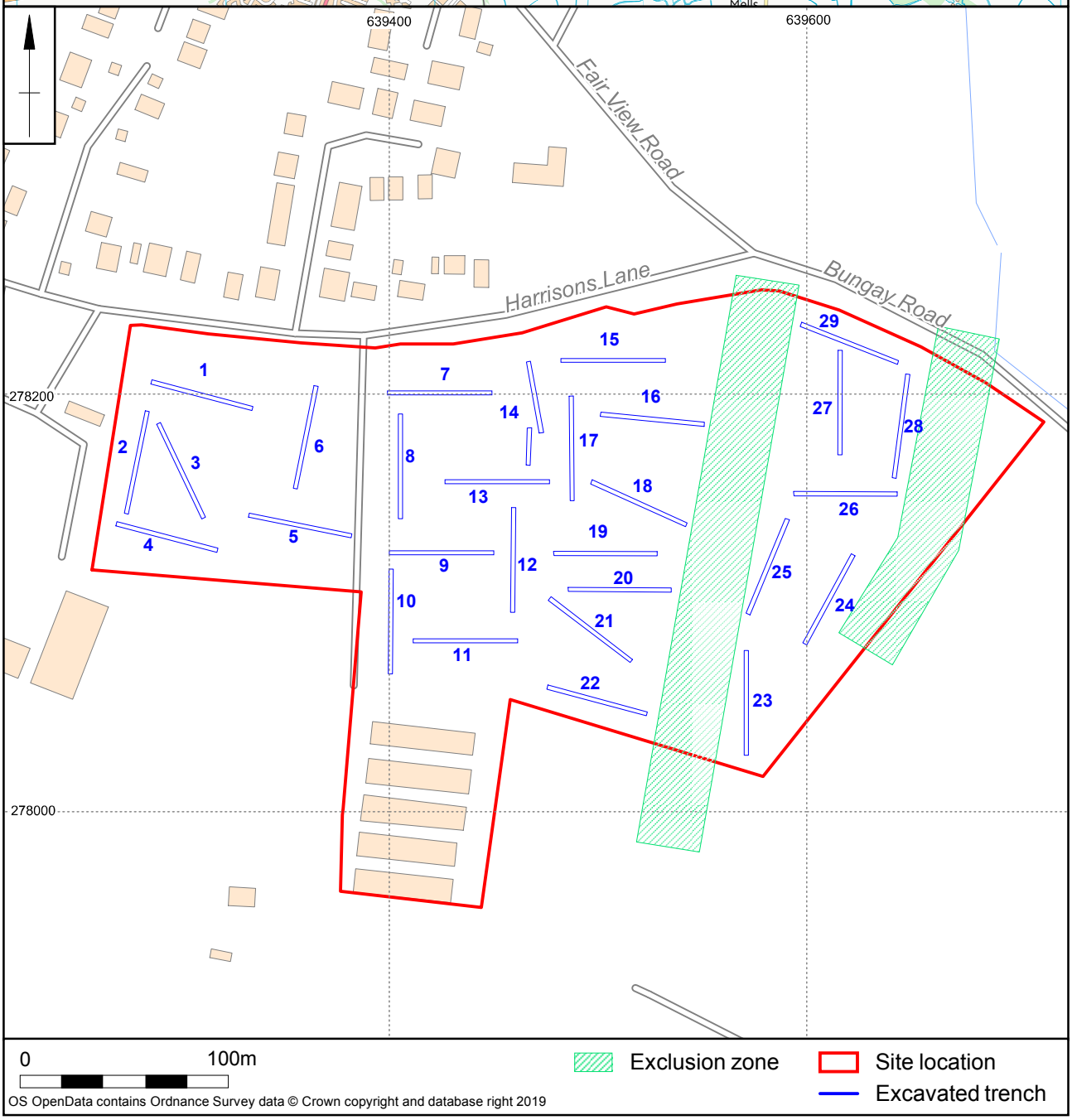
1 INTRODUCTION

MOLA Northampton was commissioned by RPS to undertake a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Harrison's Lane, Halesworth, Suffolk (NGR TM 39423 78135; Fig 1). This was in undertaken in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework (*NPPF; MHCLG 2019) and the brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS, Cutler 2019)

This scheme of archaeological investigation was recommended by the SCCAS, with the aim to characterise any archaeology present and assess the impact any development would have upon it. A geophysical survey carried out by Suffolk Archaeology prior to the evaluation works was used to establish the required trench layout (Schofield 2017).

All works were carried out in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b) and the SCCAS Brief (Cutler 2019). All works conformed to the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, HE 2015).





0 100m

Exclusion zone

Site location

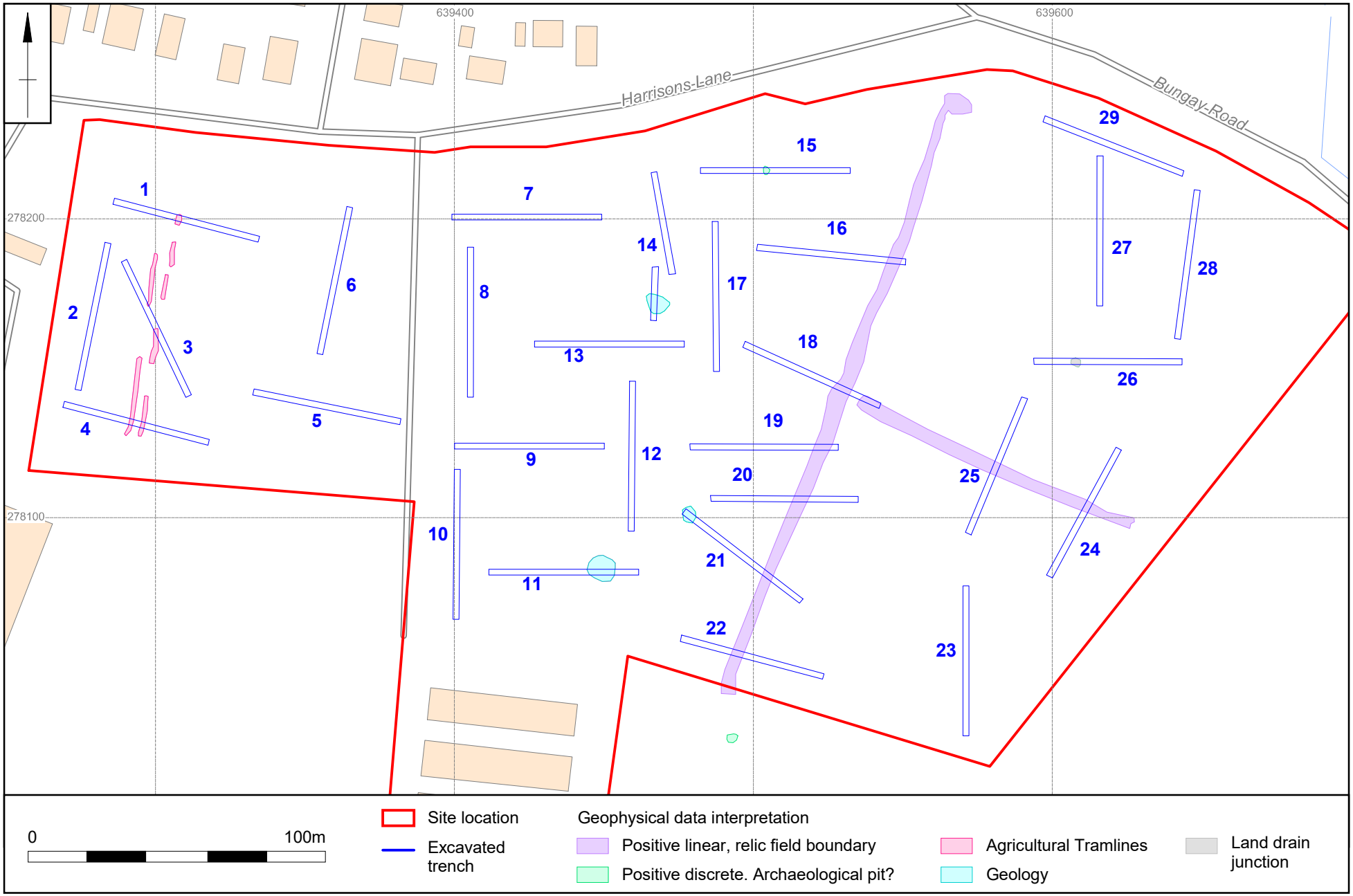
Excavated trench

Scale 1:3000

Site location and excavated trenches Fig 1

Scale 1:1750 (A4)

Trench layout and geophysical survey results Fig 2



HWT053

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, geology and topography

The site is located to the north-east of Halesworth and is bounded by Harrison's Lane to the north, open fields (under development) to the south-west and open fields to the south-east. It sloped down from *c*34m aOD in the south-west to *c*23m aOD in the north-east. The total size of the development area was 7.7ha.

Bedrock geology consisted of Crag Group sand which was overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed during the Quaternary Period with glaciers activity depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters (BGS 2019).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

No archaeology had been previously identified in the study area but works in the wider landscape have produced archaeological evidence. The background for the site was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation produced by MOLA (Poulus 2019) and has been summarised below.

Prehistoric

A Bronze Age socketed axe was found 690m south of the study area on Holton Road; the exact date of discovery is unknown but is before 1947 (HWT 002). Further south, 890m south of the study area, the cutting of a new access road at Old Angel Bowling Green in 1988 (HWT 008) produced finds of probable Mesolithic/Neolithic worked flint, as well as Beaker and Iron Age pottery.

To the north, 780m from the site, Iron Age settlement evidence was identified during evaluation and mitigation works from 2009 to 2010 (HLN 009/ESF20440). This was characterised by ditches, pits and roundhouses with later Roman activity also pointing to settlement activity.

Medieval

Early medieval finds in the wider area comprise a late Saxon terminal found 680m to the north-west of the study during metal detecting (HWT 046) and late Saxon Thetford ware pottery from the previously mentioned Old Angel Bowling Green (HWT 008). Around 975m to the south is the medieval town of Halesworth, within which lies a middle to late Saxon settlement of unknown extent (HWT 015). The historic settlement core of Holton, 830m to the south, is also medieval in origin (HLN 011).

Archaeological evaluation 740m to the west in 2017 (HWT 054) identified a medieval field system and stock enclosure. It revealed a series of ditches and gullies, creating a rectangular field system, as well as a possible square enclosure. The small quantities of pottery recovered dated the features to the 11th or 12th century. A posthole and pit were also discovered containing charcoal rich deposits.

Post-medieval

Landmarks of note dating to this period include Holton Post Mill to the south-east, built in 1749, and a former small pox hospital built in the 18th century. The remains of the former hospital were identified to the south to the study area (HWT 020). A series of contemporary enclosed fields are noted on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk from 1783, with the label 'pest house' at their centre. This hospital fell out of use some time after 1927 becoming Pesthouse Farm, now called Town Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building.

19th and 20th century

Monitoring at Town Farmhouse identified 19th and 20th-century pits which were likely related to the former 'pest house' or isolation hospital (HWT 042). In 2009 two phases of evaluation undertaken 500m to the south-west at the former Ridgeons site (ESF21042) identified early to late modern features relating to the 19th-century malthouse complex.

Geophysical survey

The survey of the development area was carried out in 2017 by the Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC, Schofield 2017). This identified linear anomalies at both the western end and eastern end of site. Those to the west ran parallel to one another aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. The two larger linear features to the east were aligned perpendicular to one another and were interpreted as backfilled field boundaries. These corresponded with boundaries recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping dating from 1884 to 1958. Five discrete responses dispersed across the study area were noted as potentially being pit type anomalies but might equally have a geological origin.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project aims

The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any archaeology revealed within its cultural and environmental setting. In particular the investigation aimed to:

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

3.2 Research framework

Specific research objectives were to be drawn from national and regional research frameworks as relevant depending upon the results of the work (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Glazebrook, Medlycott and Brown 2008; Medlycott 2011), and addressed in this report (section 7).

4 METHODOLOGY

The trial trenches were distributed across the proposed development (Fig 1) covering a 4% sample of the 7.7ha area, as specified by the brief and guidance (Cutler 2019, SCC 2017). Two 30m wide easements areas were put in place at the west side of site along the route of two over-head power lines (Fig 2) running roughly north to south. Twenty nine trenches were excavated, each being 50m long by 2m wide, to examine anomalies identified in the geophysical survey results and areas that appeared blank or of a geological nature.

All works followed the recording procedures detailed in MOLA's Archaeological Fieldwork Manual (MOLA 2014), which is issued to all staff. The trenches were located using a Leica Survey Grade RTK GPS operating to an accuracy of ±0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

Topsoil and overburden were removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation ceased at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of the archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil and other material.

Metal detector survey was undertaken ahead of the excavation of the trenches with trench bases and spoil heaps scanned following excavation.

All archaeological features were investigated unless otherwise agreed. Discrete features were half sectioned and slots excavated through linear features to a minimum of 1.0m in width. Care was taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record.

Recording followed standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). Any necessary plans and sections were drawn at a suitable scale, plans at 1:50 or 1:20 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20. All levels were related to Ordnance Datum. All excavated archaeological features were given a separate context number and their character and composition recorded on MOLA pro-forma record sheets.

Finds were collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored by context. Artefacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2014c; Watkinson and Neal 2001). The excavated trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval.

A photographic record was maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels. Overall images of the site were taken prior to excavation and after backfilling. Detailed images of individual features were taken as appropriate. All photographs, except general site images or specific images for publication included a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

The field data was compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing in accordance with relevant guidelines (HE 2015 and CIfA 2014d).

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1 General stratigraphy

The only features identified on site were the two post-medieval field boundaries located by the geophysical survey at the east side of site. These were recorded in eight of the excavated trenches (16, 18 to 22, 24 and 25) and excavated in three (16, 22 and 25). The natural horizon across the site primarily comprised brown/orange and grey/yellow clays with chalk and flint inclusions. The topsoil was friable grey-brown clayey silt, on average 0.30m thick, and was largely separated from the natural by a thin interface caused by plough scarring on average 0.05m thick. A more consistent subsoil was seen in the trenches at the east end of site (23 to 29) and comprised a brown silty and sandy clay on average 0.07m thick.

At the northern end of Trench 12 Roman pottery sherds originating from the same vessel were recovered from the interface below the topsoil, (1202). However no features were visible within the trench, or those surrounding it. At the southern end of Trench 14, a 0.22m thick subsoil layer of compact brown silty clay with occasional chalk and CBM fragments was recorded. Full context descriptions can be found in the Appendix.

5.2 Post-medieval boundaries

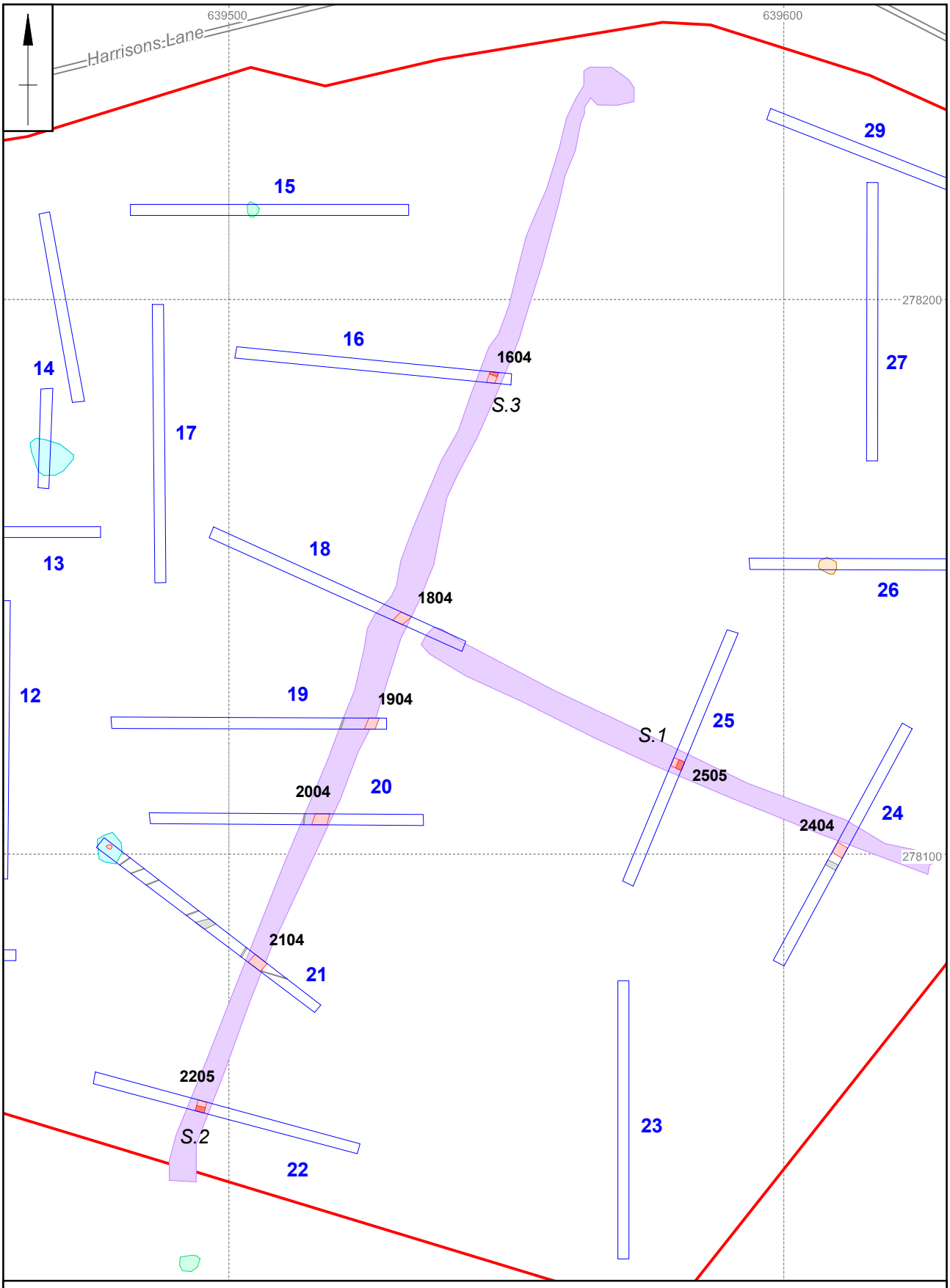
The boundary ditches identified by both the geophysical survey and evaluation works (Figs 2 and 3) were located in the eastern side of the site perpendicular to one another. Ditch [2505] was excavated in Trench 25 and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 1.56m wide by 0.57m deep with an eroded V-shaped profile (Fig 4) and an uneven base. Its single fill (2504) comprised dark grey silty clay containing pottery, ceramic building materials (CBM) and glass. Its continuation was seen to the east in Trench 24 but its possible terminus identified by the geophysical survey to the west (Fig 2) was not identified in Trench 18.

Lying perpendicular to this was a long ditch aligned north-east by south-west (Fig 3). It was excavated in Trenches 16 and 22 and recorded passing through a further four trenches (18 to 21). In Trench 16 it was recorded as ditch [1604], where it measured 1.51m wide and 0.82m deep with an eroded U-shaped profile and an uneven base (Fig 4). It contained a single fill (1603) comprising dark brown-grey silty clay and containing pottery, CBM and glass. The southern extent of the boundary was excavated in Trench 22 as ditch [2205], which measured 1.60m wide and 0.68m deep with an asymmetrical V-shaped profile and a concave base. This again contained a single fill, (2204), with further post-medieval finds of CBM and clay tobacco-pipe being recovered.

5.3 Other features

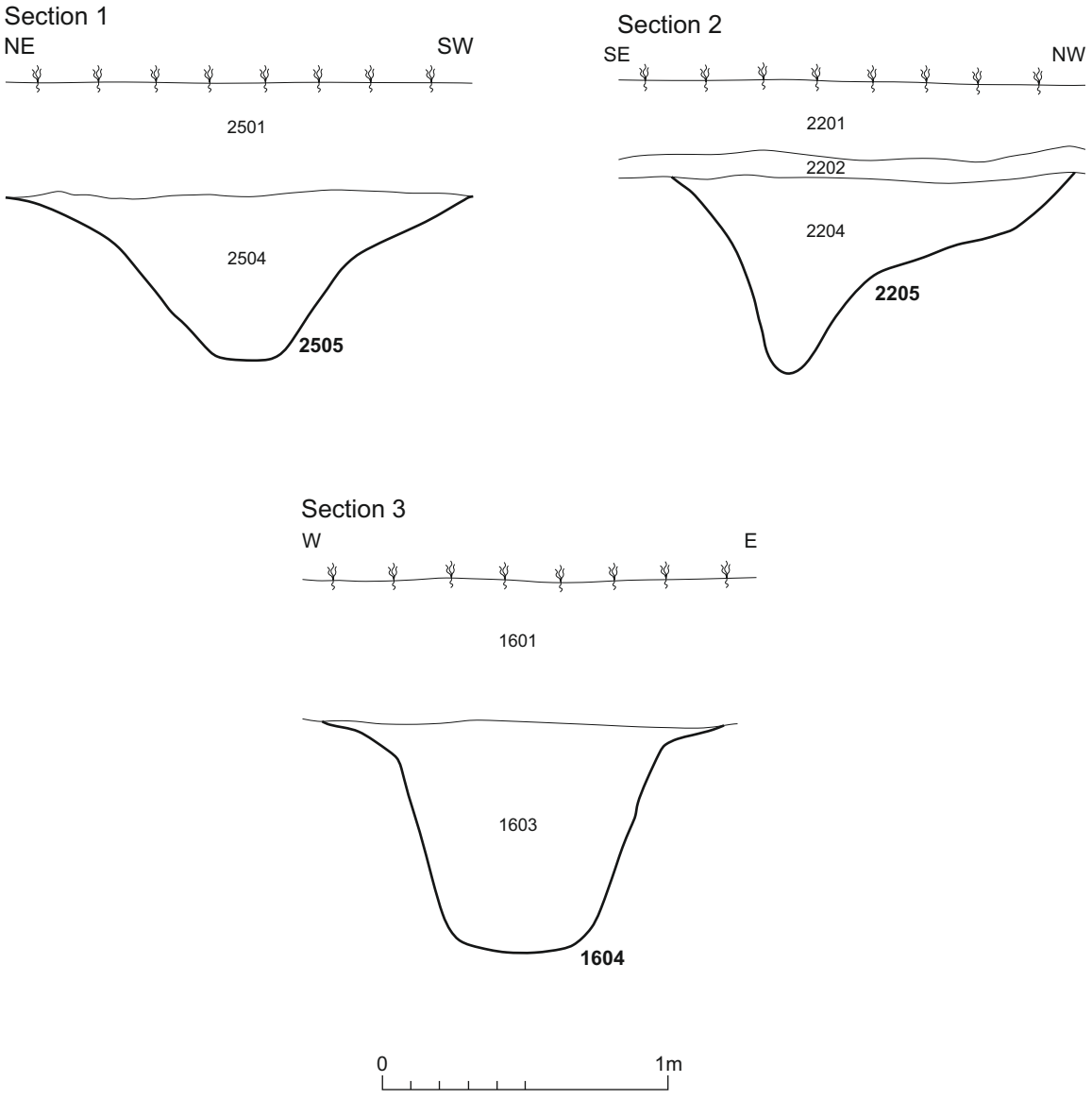
The other anomalies identified by the geophysical survey were either geological in origin or related to modern agriculture. Those targeted by Trenches 11, 14 and 21 were confirmed to be variation in the natural deposits, with the anomaly in Trench 14 being due to an area of heavily compacted clay. This area was situated underneath agricultural tramlines so had likely been compacted by machine movements.

The other anomalies could be related to modern agricultural activity. The small anomaly targeted by Trench 26 corresponded with a junction formed by two land drains. The parallel linear features to the west of the study area were not seen in any of the trenches but did match with agricultural tramlines that crossed the field between Trenches 1, 3, and 4. No features were found in these trenches.



Scale 1: 1000

Excavation results Fig 3



Scale 1:25

Sections 1, 2 and 3 Fig 4

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Pottery by Adam Sutton

Sixteen sherds weighing 239g were recovered from three contexts. Quantities (by weight and sherd count) and dates of this pottery are tabulated in Table 1, whilst pottery from each context is discussed in turn below.

Context (1202) produced the most pottery: 14 sherds weighing 209g. All of the pottery is in the same fabric: a hard, medium sandy oxidised earthenware of Roman dates. Three rim sherds, likely all from the same vessel, are present: the form will have been a large jar with a thickened, everted rim. A body sherd, likely from the same vessel, has a neck cordon with a row of small diagonal impressions/incisions. The vessel may have its provenance in the Nar Valley industry of Norfolk (Brancaster Types 99/100: Andrews 1985).

Contexts (1603) and (2504) each produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. That from (1603) is a small flake of stoneware with a blue-and-white glazed 'scale' pattern on one surface, which may be of Victorian date. That from (2504) is a hard earthenware fabric with brown external, and cream-yellow internal, glaze.

Table 1: Pottery by context

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Date
(1202)	14	209	Roman
(1603)	1	1	Post-medieval
(2504)	1	29	Post-medieval
Total	**16**	**239**	**-**

6.2 Clay building material by Rob Atkins

Three small brick fragments (59g) came from context (2504). They are all of fully oxidised orange sandy fabric.

Roof tile

An 18th or 19th-century roof tile fragment (34g) came from context (1603) is in a fully oxidised orange sandy fabric. It is 15mm thick and very well made.

Two post-medieval (17th-18th-century) roof tile fragments (37g) came from context (2504) were in a fully oxidised orange sandy fabric. One fragment is 13mm thick.

6.3 Glass by Claire Finn

Two small fragments of glass came from trenching at Halesworth. Both originated from post-medieval bottles of olive-green glass.

From Trench 25 came a large, highly abraded, piece from the body of a cylindrical bottle (2504) (weighing 19g). The piece varied in thickness between 3.1mm and 7.2mm, indicating the increasing thickness towards the bottle heel. The surface was iridized with dense pitting decay on both faces, but it was possible to determine that the bottle was probably freer-blown rather than moulded. It may date from the 18th-19th century.

The second fragment came from Trench 16, context (1603). This comprised a piece (weighing 5.3g) from the body of a probably cylindrical bottle. The fragment was 4.9-7.0mm thick and contained a large seed. The exterior surface was matte. This may be early 19th century in date.

6.4 Other finds by Tora Hylton

Metal finds

Three metal small finds were recovered from Trenches 16 and 22. The finds are post-medieval/modern in date and they include the fragmentary remains of a copper-alloy base from a shotgun shell and an iron ?nail from Trench 16 [1603], and a small staple, presumably for securing items manufactured from wood (?fencing) from Trench 22 [2204], the details of which are below.

Catalogue:

Shotgun shell, copper alloy. Incomplete, part of base with centrefire primer located at the centre. Context 1603,

Rod fragment, iron. Incomplete, one terminal missing. Irregular-sectioned rod fragment with curved profile, sub-circular/square-sectioned at one end and tapered to a rectangular-section at the other. Nature of object difficult to determine, but may be a nail shank. L: 46mm, Context 1603,

Staple, iron. Incomplete, terminal of one arm missing. Small U-shaped staple with circular cross-section, arms tapered to a sharp point. L: 29mm W: 13mm, Context 2204,

Clay tobacco-pipe

Two clay tobacco-pipe stem fragments were recovered from ditch [2204]. The stem fragments measure up to 43mm in length and all display minimal signs of surface erosion. Changes in manufacturing technique and the use of finer wire to make the bores ensured that there was a regular reduction in hole diameter between *c*1620 and 1800. The bores are large and they were measured using graded drill bits in increments of sixty-fourths of an inch and the result suggests that they are *c*17th century in date.

Table 2: Clay tobacco-pipe

Context	Number	Size of bore	Date
2204	2	8/64th's	*c*17th century

7 DISCUSSION

The evaluation works confirmed the presence of two large field boundaries that had previously been identified by the geophysical survey (Fig 2). Based on historic Ordnance Survey mapping the boundaries were in use from at least 1884 until 1958 (OM 2019), with earlier finds being incorporated into the backfill.

The Roman pottery discovered in Trench 12 was not found within or near a feature. The sherds may have been transported by ploughing, or fallen down cracks formed during very hot, dry weather. However they had clearly been moved and damaged recently by ploughing with shards being embedded in the visible scarring. No feature or geophysical anomaly corresponded with the location of the artefact.

The discrete anomalies seen in the survey result were primarily variations in the natural geology, with the smaller anomaly seen in Trench 26 coinciding with a cross-

section formed by two land drains. The trenches excavated at the west side of site to target the parallel linear features aligned north-north-east to south-south-west did not contain any archaeology. However the anomalies did correspond with established agricultural tramlines seen on the surface which had compacted topsoil heavily onto the natural horizon. These tramlines crossed all three trenches 1, 3 and 4 (Fig 5).

Due to the lack of archaeological evidence very little can be addressed in relation to the research agendas for the region (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Glazebrook, Medlycott and Brown 2008; Medlycott 2011). The confirmation of the previous field boundaries does give some understanding of the landscapes development in the post-medieval and modern periods. However the area's use does not appeared to have altered. The find spot of residual Roman pottery within Trench 12 points to activity in the vicinity of the study area. However the nature of this can't be determined based on the pottery alone.

Tramlines running into Trench 3, looking north Fig 5

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
1	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639334.651; 278193.152**	**34.09m aOD**	**0.31m & 33.78m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
101	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.26m thick	-
102	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.05m thick	-
103	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
2	**50m x 2m N-S**	**639183.901; 278192.050**	**34.91m aOD**	**0.31m & 34.60m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
201	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.27m thick	-
202	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.04m thick	-
203	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
3	**50m x 2m NW-SE**	**639289.800; 278186.063**	**34.92m aOD**	**0.29m & 34.70m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
301	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.26m thick	-
302	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.03m thick	-
303	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate stones and occasional chalk flecks.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
4	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639317.686; 278125.219**	**35.04m aOD**	**0.32m & 34.72m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
401	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.28m thick	-
402	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.04m thick	-
403	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
5	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639382.032; 278132.020**	**34.28m aOD**	**0.38m & 33.90m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
501	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.35m thick	-
502	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.04m thick	-
503	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
6	**50m x 2m NE-SW**	**639365.409; 278204.124**	**33.29m aOD**	**0.36m & 32.93m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
601	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.31m thick	-
602	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.05m thick	-
603	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
7	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639449.396; 278200.415**	**30.55m aOD**	**0.30m & 30.25m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
701	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.27m thick	-
702	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.03m thick	-
703	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with frequent chalk and moderate stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
8	**50m x 2m N-S**	**639405.806; 278187.468**	**31.89m aOD**	**0.30m & 31.59m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
801	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.25m thick	-
802	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.05m thick	-
803	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
9	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639450.360; 278124.275**	**32.42m aOD**	**0.30m & 32.12m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
901	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.28m thick	-
902	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.02m thick	-
903	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
10	**50m x 2m N-S**	**639401.211; 278116.144**	**33.32m aOD**	**0.25m & 33.07m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1001	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.20m thick	-
1002	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.05m thick	-
1003	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with frequent chalk and moderate stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
11	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639461.590; 278081.507**	**33.74m aOD**	**0.33m & 33.41m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1101	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.25m thick	-
1102	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.08m thick	-
1103	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with frequent chalk and moderate stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
12	**50m x 2m N-S**	**639459.288; 278145.780**	**31.79m aOD**	**0.53m & 31.26m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1201	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.38m thick	-
1202	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.15m thick	Pottery
1203	Natural	Firm mid grey-yellow clay with light blue frequent moderate chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
13	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639476.778; 278157.867**	**31.07m aOD**	**0.40m & 30.67m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1301	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.33m thick	-
1302	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.07m thick	-
1303	Natural	Dark grey-yellow clay with frequent chalk and stones.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
14	**N.section 33m x 2m, NW-SE S.section 18m x 2m N-S**	**639467.196; 278183.892** **639466.664; 278215.58**	**29.67m aOD**	**0.51m & 29.06m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1401	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.34m thick	-
1402	Subsoil (south section)	Compact clayey silt occasional chalk and CBM fragments.	0.22m thick	-
1403	Natural	Firm mix of light brown-orange and grey-yellow clays with moderate chalk and stones.	-	-
1404	Interface (north section)	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.17m thick	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
15	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639532.603; 278216.471**	**28.09m aOD**	**0.33m & 27.76m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1501	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.33m thick	-
1502	Natural	Mixed light blue-grey clay with occasional chalk and flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
16	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639550.909; 278185.587**	**28.52m aOD**	**0.33m & 28.19m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1601	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.33m thick	-
1602	Natural	Mixed light blue-grey clay with occasional chalk and flint.	-	-
1603	Fill of [1604]	Compact dark brown-grey silty clay with moderate small rounded flint.	0.82m deep	Pottery CBM Glass
1604	Cut of ditch	Linear aligned NE-SW with V-shaped profile and an uneven base.	1.51m wide 0.82m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
17	**50m x 2m N-S**	**639487.188; 278198.806**	**30.51m aOD**	**0.46m & 30.05m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1701	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.46m thick	-
1702	Natural	light blue-grey and brown clay with moderate chalk and flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
18	**50m x 2m NW-SE**	**639496.847; 278158.012**	**30.41m aOD**	**0.49m & 29.92m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1801	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional stones.	0.38m thick	-
1802	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.10m thick	-
1803	Fill of [1804]	Compact mid grey-brown, with dark black patches, silty clay.	-	-
1804	Cut of ditch	Unexcavated post-medieval ditch aligned NE-SW.	-	-
1805	Natural	Firm dark yellow clay with patches of orange clayey sand and light blue clay.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
19	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639528.419; 278123.521**	**31.17m aOD**	**0.34m & 30.83m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
1901	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.24m thick	-
1902	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.1m thick	-
1903	Fill of [1904]	Compact mid grey-brown, with dark black patches, silty clay.	-	-
1904	Cut of ditch	Unexcavated post-medieval ditch aligned NE-SW.	-	-
1905	Natural	Firm dark yellow clay with patches of orange clayey sand and light blue clay. Frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
20	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639535.073; 278106.160**	**31.28m aOD**	**0.33m & 30.95m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2001	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.28m thick	-
2002	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.05m thick	-
2003	Fill of [1904]	Compact mid grey-brown, with dark black patches, silty clay.	-	-
2004	Cut of ditch	Unexcavated post-medieval ditch aligned NE-SW.	-	-
2005	Natural	Firm dark yellow clay with patches of orange clayey sand and light blue clay. Frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
21	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639476.829; 278102.085**	**31.28m aOD**	**0.33m & 30.95m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2101	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.28m thick	-
2102	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into natural.	0.05m thick	-

2103	Fill of [1904]	Compact mid grey-brown, with dark black patches, silty clay.	-	-
2104	Cut of ditch	Unexcavated post-medieval ditch aligned NE-SW.	-	-
2105	Natural	Firm dark yellow clay with patches of orange clayey sand and light blue clay. Frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	-	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
22	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639523.276; 278046.881**	**32.71m aOD**	**0.30m & 32.41m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2201	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.24m thick	-
2202	Subsoil/interface	Medium brown silty sandy clay	0.06m thick	-
2203	Natural	Light orange brown clay and gravel, with chalk and flint inclusions.	-	-
2204	Fill of [2205]	Compact mid grey-brown silty clay with chalk and stone inclusions with occasional charcoal.	0.68m thick	Pot Bone Metal Clay pipe
2205	Cut of ditch	Linear aligned N-S with V-shaped profile and a concave base.	1.60m wide 0.68m deep	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
23	**50m x 2m NE-SW**	**639571.248; 278077.022**		**0.35m &**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2301	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.24m thick	-
2302	Subsoil/interface	Medium brown silty sandy clay	0.11m thick	-
2303	Natural	Firm mid orange brown clay with chalk and flint inclusions.	-	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
24	**50m x 2m NE-SW**	**639622.239; 278123.103**	**25.30m aOD**	**0.43m & 24.87m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2401	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.33m thick	-
2402	Interface	Interface caused by plough scarring. Topsoil mixed into	0.10m thick	-

		natural.		
2403	Fill of [2405]	Compact mid grey-brown, with dark black patches, silty clay.	-	-
2404	Cut of ditch	Unexcavated post-medieval ditch aligned NE-SW.	-	-
2405	Natural	Compact light brown-yellow clay with frequent stone inclusions.	-	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
25	**50m x 2m NE-SW**	**639590.776; 278140.125**	**27.08m aOD**	**0.33m & 26.75m aOD**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2501	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.26m thick	-
2502	Subsoil/interface	Medium brown silty sandy clay	0.07m thick	-
2503	Natural	Firm mid orange brown clay with chalk and flint inclusions.	-	-
2504	Fill of [2505]	Compact dark grey silty clay with moderate small rounded stones.	0.57m thick	Pot CBM Glass
2505	Cut of ditch	Linear aligned NW-SE with eroded V-shaped profile and a uneven base.	1.56m wide 0.57m deep	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
26	**50m x 2m E-W**	**639543.818; 278152.044**	**-**	**0.44m &**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2601	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.32m thick	-
2602	Subsoil/interface	Medium brown silty sandy clay	0.12m thick	-
2603	Natural	Firm mid orange brown clay with chalk and flint inclusions.	-	-

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height (aOD)**	**Depth & height of natural**
27	**50m x 2m N-S**	**639615.942; 278220.734**	**-**	**0.30m &**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2701	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.28m thick	-
2702	Subsoil/interface	Medium brown silty sandy clay	0.02m thick	-
2703	Natural	Firm mid orange brown clay with chalk and flint inclusions.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
28	**50m x 2m N-S**	**639648.422; 278209.741**	**-**	**0.32m &**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2801	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.30m thick	-
2802	Subsoil/interface	Medium brown silty sandy clay	0.02m thick	-
2803	Natural	Firm light mixed orang/grey sandy clay and flint.	-	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height (aOD)	Depth & height of natural
29	**50m x 2m NW-SE**	**639597.186; 278233.595**	**-**	**0.41**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/ Samples***
2901	Topsoil	Friable mid grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent stones.	0.33m thick	-
2902	Subsoil/interface	Medium brown silty sandy clay	0.08m thick	-
2903	Natural	Firm light mixed orang/grey sandy clay and flint.	-	-

APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Harrison's Lane, Halesworth, Suffolk

Quality control and sign off:

Issue No.	Date approved:	Checked by:	Verified by:	Approved by:	Reason for Issue:
1	28/3/19	Mo Muldowney	Mo Muldowney	Adam Yates	Approved by SCCAS

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Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Harrison's Lane, Halesworth, Suffolk April 2019

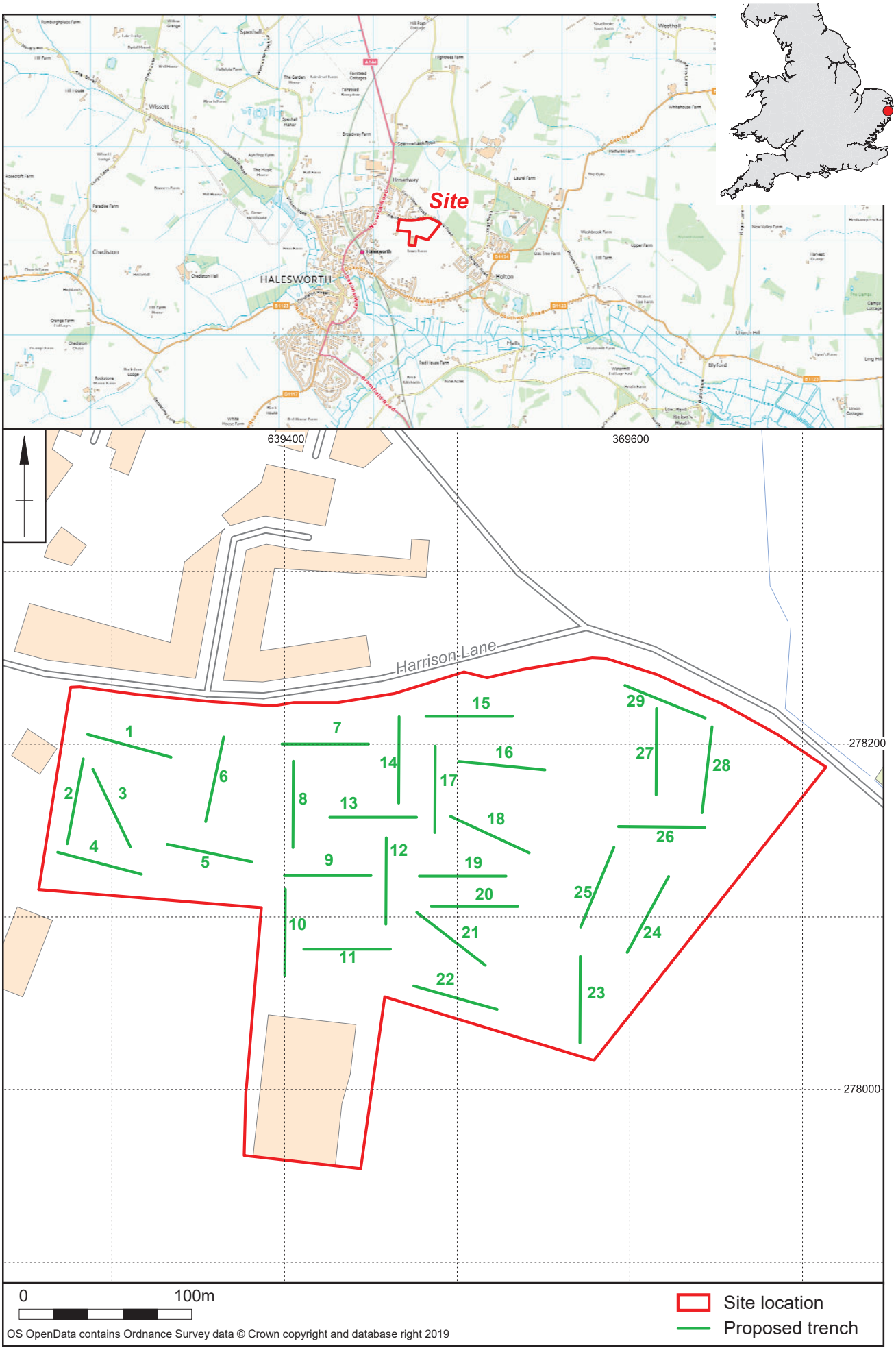
Contents:

SITE NAME:	Land South of Harrison's Lane, Halesworth
OS NGR:	TM 39423 78135
CLIENT:	CgMs Heritage (part of RPS)
PLANNING REF. NO:	DC/18/4947/OUT
DATE:	26 March 2019
CONTRACTOR:	MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) Kent House 30 Billing Road Northamptonshire, NN1 5DQ

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) has been commissioned by CgMs Heritage (part of RPS) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land south of Harrison's Lane, Halesworth, Suffolk (NGR TM 39423 78135; Fig 1).

1.2 Planning permission is being sought for development on this site (Planning ref. no DC/18/4947/OUT). Based upon the results of the geophysical survey of the site, a scheme of archaeological investigation has been recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. A Brief for these works was prepared by SCCAS in March 2019 (Appendix I)



Scale 1:3000 South of Harrison Lane. Site location and proposed trenches Fig 1

Scale 1:1750

Harrison's Lane trench plan with geophysical survery result

Fig 2

1.3 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012), a programme of archaeological works will be undertaken to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets that might be present at this location, before they are damaged or destroyed.

1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by MOLA to describe the proposed methodology to be undertaken for the archaeological trial trench evaluation, in accordance with the requirements of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS 2017) and as set out in the Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2019, Appendix I).

1.5 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014b) and the SCCAS Brief (SCCAS 2019). All works will conform to the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (HE 2015). All site recording procedures are detailed in MOLA's in-house manual (MOLA 2014), which is issued to all staff.

2 BACKGROUND

Location, topography and geology

2.1 The site is located to the north-east of the centre of Halesworth. It is bounded by Harrison's Lane in the north, open fields (under development) to the south-west and open fields to the south-east.
It slopes down from *c*34m aOD in the south-west to *c*23m aOD in the north-east.
The total surface of the development area is 7.7ha.

2.2 Bedrock geology consists of Crag Group sand formed up to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas depositing clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2017).
Overlying the bedrock geology are superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period during ice age conditions where glaciers scoured the landscape depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters (BGS 2017).

Historical and archaeological background

2.3 A partial detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey of the development area was executed in 2017 by the Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC). They covered five fields, two of which fall within the boundaries of the site: Field 1 in the west, where Trenches 1-7 are located, and field 2, in the east, where Trenches 8-29 are located.

2.4 In Field 1 magnetic disturbance was recorded in the southwestern corner (most likely connected to a building in the adjacent field) and a linear trend parallel with the northern boundary, probably connected to a ferrous service. Two discrete responses were located in the centre of the field, most likely caused by large ferrous objects in the ploughsoil or localised areas of burning.

2.5 A series of NNE-SSW aligned linear anomalies was present in the centre of the field, on the same alignment as the current field boundary. These might have been drains connected to a trackway that once bisected the field, or have an agricultural origin.

2.6 In Field 2 two perpendicular positive linear anomalies are indicative of backfilled field boundary ditches, aligned with the current field boundary configuration. Field boundaries are depicted in the same locations on the Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping dating back to the 1884 publication. These ditches are recorded on OS maps until 1958, they appear to have been backfilled by the time of the 1972 publication.

2.7 The ferrous service recorded in Field 1 continues into Field 2. A large discrete response could indicate a pit backfilled with ferrous material. While five other discrete responses could indicate pits of an archaeological nature. However, these could also be geological occurrences. A single linear trend running parallel to the eastern boundary could be connected to an agricultural furrow (Schofield 2017).

2.8 890m to the south finds made in 1988 along a 200 ft length of a new access road cutting across the Old Angel Bowling Green included worked flints of probable Mesolithic and Neolithic date, a pit containing beaker pottery, Iron Age pottery and late Saxon Thetford ware (HWT 008).

2.9 690m south of the site a Bronze Age socketed axe was found in the garden of "The Bungalow" (now 50), Holton Road. The exact date is not known, but before 1947 (HWT 002).

2.10 780m north of the site Iron Age ditches, pits and roundhouses and Roman ditches and pits indicative of settlement were identified during an evaluation and excavation in 2009-2010 (HLN 009)/(ESF20440). However, on the other side of the road, a short distance to the northwest, a trial trench evaluation in 2017 found no archaeological features or artefacts (ESF25983).

2.11 680m to the northwest a late Saxon decorative terminal and post-medieval token were found during metal detecting (HWT 046).

2.12 740m to the west an archaeological evaluation in 2017 identified a medieval field system and stock enclosure (HWT 054). Nine trenches measuring 30m and one trench measuring 20m were excavated across the site in a grid pattern. An additional 30m trench, a 17m extension to trench 7 and a 16m extension to trench 9 were also opened up to clarify the extent of the archaeology connected to (ESF25830) Archaeological evaluation revealed a series of ditches and gullies on the east side of the site aligned in two directions representing a rectangular field system, including a possible square enclosure in the north-facing side of the valley. Small quantities of pottery retrieved from the features suggested that these date to the 11th or 12 century. Animal bone present in the ditches show that these represent stock enclosures rather than arable fields. Close to the centre of the eastern side of the site was a post-hole, pit and gully filled with charcoal-rich material, evidence of burning.

2.13 830m south of the site lies the indicative area of the historic (medieval) settlement core of Holton (HLN 011).

2.14 975m to the south lies the medieval town of Halesworth. Within this town lies an area of unknown extent of middle-late Saxon settlement (HWT 015).

2.15 Holton Post Mill, built in 1749, is clearly depicted on the map to the southeast with the Church of St Peter recorded to the east. The New Reach canalised end of the Blyth Navigation is recorded to the south of the site.

2.16 Background research has revealed that a former isolation small pox hospital or pesthouse (HWT 020) was built in the 18th century, its remains located south of the

development area. A series of enclosed fields are recorded on Hodskinson's map of Suffolk from 1783, clearly labelled within the centre of which are the words 'pest house'. On the 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) map Pesthouse Farm (smallpox hospital) is printed south of the site and is recorded as such until the 1927 publication, where the building becomes Pesthouse Farm, indicating that the hospital had fallen out of use. It is now called Town Farmhouse and a Grade II listed building. 19th and 20th century pits were identified during monitoring at Town Farmhouse. These pits could be related to the former Pest House or Isolation Hospital that existed on the site in the 19th century (HWT 042). There was no evidence of burials: documentary evidence indicates that patients who died in the hospital were buried in a plot 400m to the southeast, outside the boundaries of the site. (Schofield 2017).

2.17 500m to the southwest two phases of evaluation were undertaken in 2009 in advance of the redevelopment of the former Ridgeons site, identifying well preserved early-late modern features relating to the 19th century malthouse complex. A kiln or oven was located along the SE border of the site (ESF21042).

2.18 130m to the south, 19th and 20th century pits were identified during monitoring at Town Farmhouse. These pits could be related to the former Pest House or Isolation Hospital that existed on the site in the 19th century (HWT 042). There was no evidence of burials: documentary evidence indicates that patients who died in the hospital were buried in a plot 400m to the southeast, outside the boundaries of the site.

2.19 700m to the southwest monitoring identified a substantial deposit of alluvial material above an organic silty layer (HWT 038) (ESF22178). This material probably originates from flooding from the river.

2.20 390m to the south a geophysical survey was executed in 2017 on land north and east of Hill Farm Road. This yielded no indication of archaeological features (HWT 051).

2.21 630m to the east evaluation trenching prior to development in 2009 revealed no archaeological features or finds (ESF20319).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation is to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any archaeology revealed within its cultural and environmental setting. In particular the investigation will aim to:

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

3.2 Specific research objectives will be drawn from national and regional research frameworks as relevant depending upon the results of the work (Glazebrook 1997;

Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Glazebrook Medlycott and Brown 2008; Medlycott 2011).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 All works follow the recording procedures detailed in MOLA's *Archaeological Fieldwork Manual* (MOLA 2014), which is issued to all staff.

4.2 The evaluation comprises 29 trenches of 50m x 2m, covering *c*4% of the available area. There is a possibility for a further contingency of 1%. Trenches will be located using a Leica Survey Grade RTK GPS operating to an accuracy of ±0.05m to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. Minor repositioning may be required once the safety buffers of services are put in place (Fig. 2).

4.3 Topsoil and subsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Removal of topsoil and subsoil will take place in 1.8m (the width of a ditching bucket) wide strips, with an additional 0.2m taken off the side of the trench. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. The topsoil will be stacked separately from the subsoil and other material to allow for sequential backfilling of the trenches.

4.4 The machined surface will be cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features where necessary. All features will be planned in the first instance using a Leica Survey Grade RTK GPS to produce a pre-excavation plan.

4.5 The location of the trenches will be scanned with a metal detector before excavation commences. After excavation trench bases and spoil heaps will be scanned with a metal detector. Metal detecting will be executed by a competent and experienced member of staff.

4.6 Depth of excavation will be limited only by Health & Safety constraints. In the unlikely event that deep archaeological features or deposits are encountered, 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 stepping of sections or auguring deep deposits. Where archaeologically significant deposits will be compromised by the development, the full depth of the archaeological features will be excavated.

4.7 Archaeological features will be hand excavated sufficiently to characterise the remains and determine their date and function:

- Linear features will be examined to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Excavation slots will be a minimum of 1.0m wide at regular intervals to comprise an overall 10% sample. All relationships, terminals, mid-points and changes of orientation will be examined.
- Where linear features are closely associated with settlement the sample size will be raised to a minimum of 25%. More detailed sampling would constitute specialist work as a result of unexpected discoveries.
- All structural remains including eaves drip gullies, beam slots and postholes associated with buildings will be fully excavated.
- All industrial features including domestic ovens and hearths will be fully excavated and sampled for environmental remains, which will constitute

specialist work as a result of unexpected discoveries.

- Discrete non-structural pits and postholes will be subject to 50% excavation, or 100% when required.
- Deep features, such as wells, will be investigated to their full depth as far as Health and Safety measures allow and may constitute specialist work as a result of unexpected discoveries.

4.8 Recording will follow standard MOLA procedures (MOLA 2014). Any necessary plans and sections will be drawn at a suitable scale, plans at 1:50 or 1:20 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum. All excavated archaeological features will be given a separate context number and their character and composition will be recorded on MOLA *pro-forma* record sheets.

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; 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 Finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the HM Coroner and dealt with under the procedures of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice. The Portable Antiquity Scheme's Finds Liaison Officer will be informed of any such find at the same time. 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 immediately.

4.11 If any human remains are encountered they will be investigated sufficiently to confirm identification and then left *in situ*. Suffolk County Council, HM Coroner and the client will be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains. Removal will be required and this will take place under the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence and the conditions set out therein in accordance with section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

4.12 A photographic record will be maintained by high resolution digital photography exceeding 12 megapixels. Overall images of the site will be taken prior to excavation. Detailed images of individual features and feature groups are as taken as appropriate. All photographs, except general site images or specific images for publication will include a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

4.13 Samples will be taken for environmental analysis, where needed, from suitable contexts following the guidance for sampling as outlined by Historic England (Campbell *et al* 2011). Bulk environmental soil samples would normally be taken from securely dated, sealed archaeological features or deposits for plant macrofossils, 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 will be sought from Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor.

4.14 The field data will be compiled into a site archive with appropriate cross-referencing in accordance with relevant guidelines (HE 2015).

4.15 SCCAS will be updated on the nature of archaeological remains uncovered throughout the duration of the fieldwork, and method and form of development will be monitored, if necessary in the form of site visits.

5 POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

5.1 All finds will be cleaned, catalogued and prepared for storage in accordance with the guidelines contained in CIfA (2014c), Walker (1990) and Watkinson and Neal (2001).

5.2 A report will be produced within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork. The report will be prepared following the CIfA standard and guidance (CIfA 2014b). The post-excavation aspect of the project will be undertaken following the formula set out in *MoRPHE* (HE 2015).

5.3 Known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER will be related to the results of the fieldwork. The report will clearly display the invoice number for the HER search.

5.4 Specialist reports will contain acknowledgements, bibliography and follow recognised professional practises according to the specific subject area (e.g. *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, Barclay *et al* 2016). If human remains are recovered, then the analysis of the remains will address future research potential and options for reburial. Bulk soil samples taken for environmental purposes will be sieved and reported upon as required.

5.5 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.6 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS for approval within five weeks of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.7 A copy of the WSI should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.8 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved report should be sent to the local archaeological museum.

5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must 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*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.10 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.

5.11 Upon completion of the fieldwork stage of the project the site archive will be consolidated. This will adhere to the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017 and standard guidance (Walker 1990; MGC 1992; Brown 2011; CIfA 2014d). Any material requiring special curation will be handled under the recognised guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 2001). The site archive will be deposited with the SCCAS.

5.12 Qualified specialists will examine the finds, and specialists likely to have input into the project are detailed below.

6 KEY PERSONNEL AND TIMETABLE

6.1 MOLA is a CIfA registered organisation, under the overall management of **Janet Miller BA FSA, Chief Executive Officer**. MOLA is under the management of **Steve Parry BA MA MCIfA FSA, Director**.

6.2 The project will be carried out under the management of **Adam Yates BA MCIfA, Head of Developer Services Northampton.** The fieldwork will be carried out by MOLA's experienced supervisors, supported by a team of qualified archaeologists.

6.3 All finds will be examined by specialists drawn from within the pool of MOLA employees. Outside specialists will be appointed as required. All staff will be suitably competent to undertake the tasks to which they are appointed. **Tora Hylton, Finds Manager** will examine small finds and appoint outside and internal specialists as required. Specialist analysis will be undertaken by period and artefact specialists regularly used by MOLA. These will be drawn from the following pool as well as specialist staff of MOLA London:

Flint	Yvonne Wolframm-Murray BSc PhD (MOLA)
Prehistoric pottery	Andy Chapman BSc MCIfA FSA (MOLA)
Roman pottery	Adam Sutton BA MA PhD
Medieval pottery	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (Freelance specialist)
Ceramic building material	Rob Atkins BSocSc, Dip Arch *MCIfA*
Daub and burnt clay	Mary Ellen Crothers BA MA
Glass	Claire Finn BA MA PhD
Other finds all periods	Tora Hylton
Human bone analysis	Chris Chinnock BA MSc PCIfA
Animal bone analysis	Adam Reid BSc MSc ACIfA
Beetles, charred plant remains	Sander Aerts BA MA
Conservation/x-ray photography	MOLA London

6.4 The programme is expected to start in August or September (exact date TBC) and continue for at least two weeks. SCCAS will receive a minimum of ten working days notice prior to commencement of ground works on the site.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 A site specific risk assessment and safety plan (RAMS) 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.

7.2 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
26 March 2019

APPENDIX I: BRIEF

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Town Farm, Harrison Lane, Halesworth

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Waveney District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DC/18/4947/OUT (parcels BN1, BN2, BN3, BN4, BN5). Our reference for parcels BN6 and HC3 is "Pre Town Farm additional sites 2019"

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)

GRID REFERENCE: TM393780

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Various, including housing and sports facilities on land parcels BN1-6 and HC3

AREA: *12.47ha*

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Hannah Cutler

Archaeological Officer

Tel. : 01284 741229

E-mail: Hannah.cutler@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 13/02/2019

Summary

1.1 Planning permission is being sought for development on this site. A scheme of archaeological investigation has been recommended.

1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA. 2

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.

1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The site has received geophysical survey (HWT 053), which showed some features including pits and a possible trackway. To the north an Iron Age and Roman settlement was excavated in 2010 (HLN 009). Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

Planning Background

3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.2 Trial Trenching is required to: 3

• Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

• Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

• Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

• Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 4% by area, which is 4,988m2. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in *c*. 2771m of trenching at 1.80m in width. A 1% contingency (693m of trenching) in case of the need for further sampling (if decided by SCCAS) should also be included.

4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.

4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a **named, experienced metal detector user**, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**

6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (http://www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.

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