



Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street, Witnesham, Suffolk

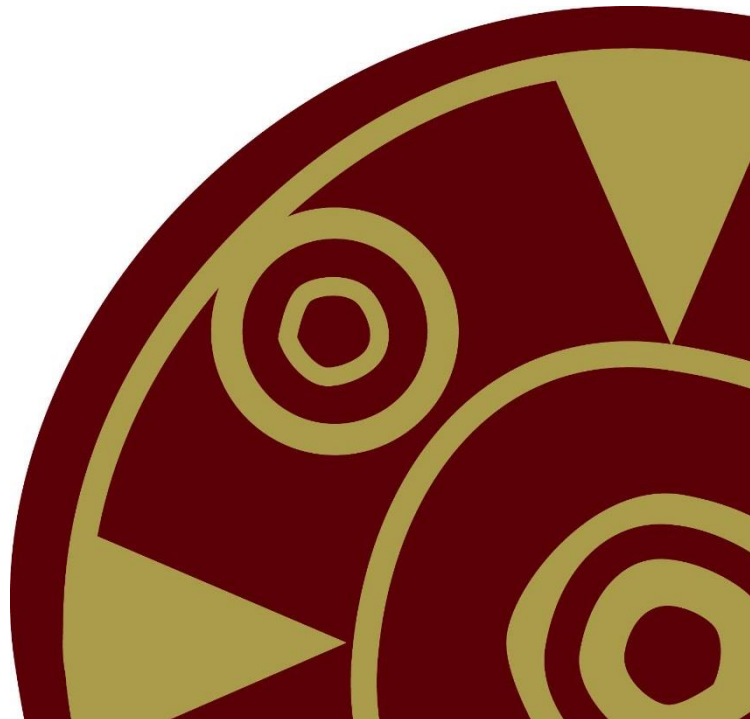
Client:

Last & Tricker Partnership

Date:

December 2015

WTN 032
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/086
Author: Michael Green
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Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street, Witnesham, Suffolk WTN 032

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/086

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HER Information

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Site Name: Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street, Witnesham, Suffolk

Report Number 2015/086

Planning Application No: C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM

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Project Officer: Michael Green

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Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	3
3. Archaeology and historical background	3
4. Methodology	8
5. Results	9
5.1 Introduction	9
5.2 Trench results	9
Trench 1 (Pl.1)	9
Trench 2 (Pl.2)	11
Trench 3 (Pl.3)	12
Trench 4 (Pl.6)	16
Trench 5 (Pl.7)	17
Trench 6 (Pl.10)	22
6. Finds and environmental evidence	23
6.1 Introduction	23
6.2 The Pottery	23
Introduction and methodology	23
The assemblage	23
Fabrics	24
Pottery by trench	25
Conclusion	26
6.3 Fired clay	27
Introduction	27
The assemblage	27

6.4	Struck flint	28
	Methodology	28
	Introduction	28
	The assemblage	29
	Conclusions	31
6.5	Burnt flint and heat-affected stone	31
	Introduction	31
	Methodology	31
	Discussion	32
6.6	Faunal Remains	32
	Introduction	32
	Methods	32
	Results	32
	Discussion	34
6.7	Plant macrofossils and other remains	34
	Introduction and methods	34
	Quantification	34
	Results	35
	Discussion	35
	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	36
	Discussion of material evidence	36
7.	Overall conclusions	37
8.	Archive deposition	38
9.	Acknowledgements	39
10.	Bibliography	40

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	2
Figure 2. Discussed HER entries	5
Figure 3. Site located on the First Edition Ordnance Survey (1882)	6
Figure 4. Trench plan	7
Figure 5. Trench 3 plan and sections	15
Figure 6. Trench 5 plan and sections	21

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south (1x1m scale)	10
Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south-west (1x1m scale)	11
Plate 3. Trench 3, looking south-west (1x1m scale)	12
Plate 4. Trench 3, ditch 0004. Looking east (1x0.4m scale)	13
Plate 5. Trench 3, pit 0006. Looking north-east (1x1m scale)	14
Plate 6. Trench 4, looking north-east (1x1m scale)	16
Plate 7. Trench 5, looking south-east (1x1m scale)	17
Plate 8. Trench 5, pits 0008 and 0012. Looking north (1x2m scale)	19
Plate 9. Trench 5, ditch 0010. Looking south-west (1x0.4m scale)	20
Plate 10. Trench 6, looking south-west (1x2m and 1x1m scale)	22

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Oasis form
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 4.	Animal bone catalogue
Appendix 5.	Pottery catalogue
Appendix 6.	Fired clay catalogue
Appendix 7.	Brief and specification

Summary

A program of archaeological evaluation was carried out to assess the impact to heritage assets for the development of seven new properties and garages at Land to the rear of Warrens Barn in Witnesham, Suffolk (Fig. 1) in accordance with a two part condition imposed on planning application C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM and paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and detailed in a Brief (dated 15/10/2015). The project was funded by Last & Tricker Partnership.


The site consisted of a small scrubland and grass field (0.45 ha) on a moderately steep south facing slope located to the north of The Street, Witnesham.

Six trial trenches were excavated revealing shallow topsoil (0.3m) deposits and mixed clay and sand geology. Five archaeological features were identified, two ditches or gullies and three pits.



The ditches were possibly dated to the Roman period while the pits were dated to the Early Iron Age with one pit in particular containing abundant finds of pottery and struck flint.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Features - - - - -
- Break of Slope
- Features - Conjectured - - - - -
- Natural Features
- Sondages/Machine Strip - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Illustrated Section S.14
- Cut Number 0008
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Cut - - - - -
- Modern Cut - - - - -
- Cut - Conjectured - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Top of Natural - - - - -
- Top Surface - - - - -
- Break in Section - - - - -
- Cut Number  0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD 

1. Introduction

A program of archaeological evaluation was carried out to assess the development area (Fig. 1) for heritage assets.

The project was required by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Team (SCC/HET), the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority, to establish the archaeological potential of the site, planning application number C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The scope of the project was originally outlined in an archaeological evaluation Brief, supplied by Rachel Abraham (SCC/HET) and then addressed by a Suffolk Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 7).

The project was commissioned by Last & Tricker Partnership.

Six trenches were excavated in a grid pattern to sample all areas of the site. Trench 1 was moved and shortened due to modern services and Trench 2 was also moved east to avoid possible services.

The trial trenching revealed a thin topsoil (0.3m maximum depth) overlaying a mixed geology of clays to the north end of the site and clays and sands to the south.

Five archaeological cut features were identified in two trenches (Trenches 3 and 5) with finds of note coming from the large pit 0008 seen in Trench 3, where numerous pottery sherds were recovered along with a possible hearth base and struck flint.

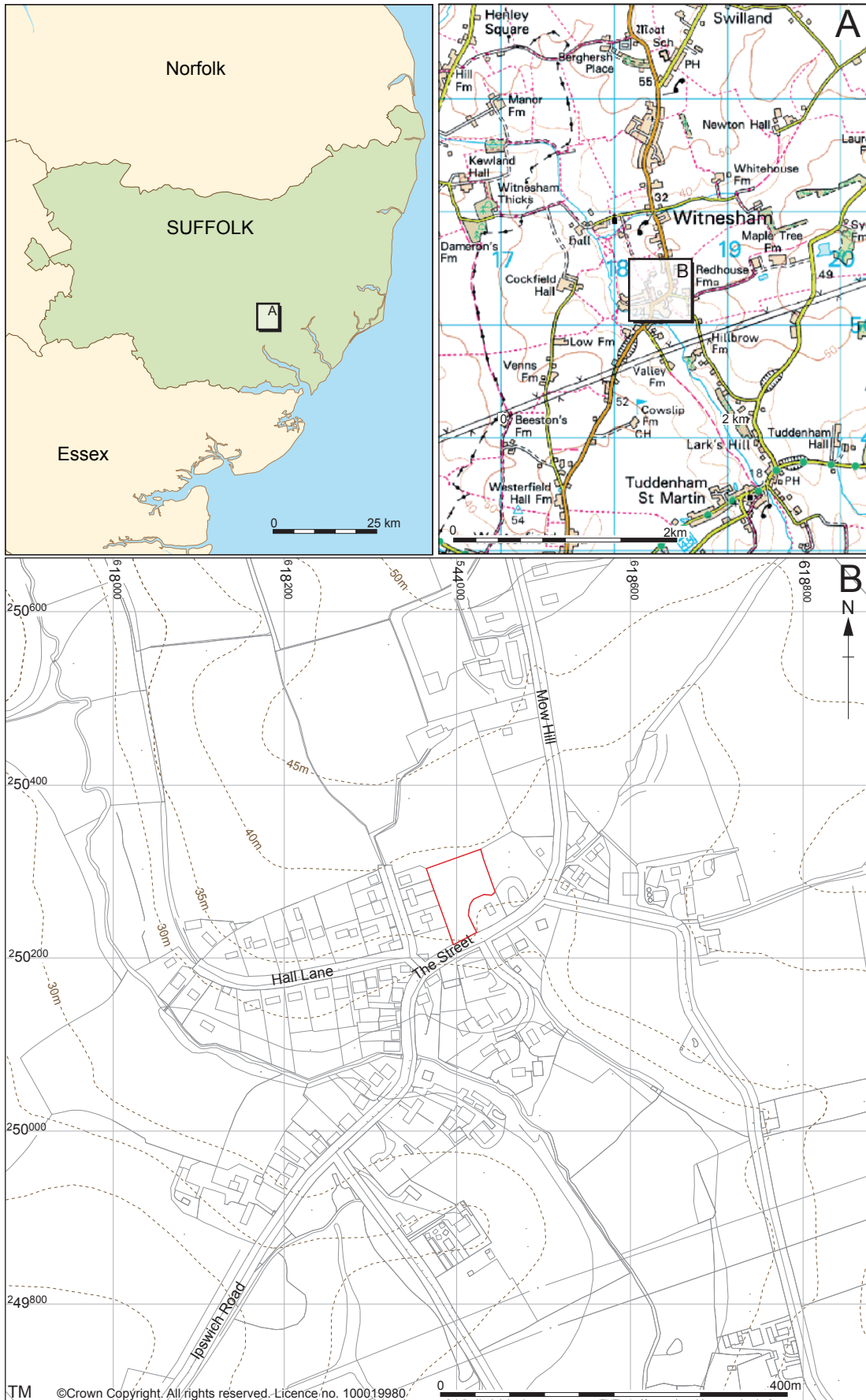


Figure 1. Location of site showing development area (red)

2. Geology and topography

The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravels to the north end of the site which in turn overlie sedimentary bedrock of the Red Crag Formation. The south side of the site has no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey website). Due to the site being within changeable geology and within the flood plain of the River Fynn, on site geology was expected to be changeable with predominately sand, with possible patches of silt, gravel and clays.

The observed geology on site was a mid-orange and yellow firm clay with sand and gravel patches seen at the southern end of site.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest identified in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, with the medieval parish church of St Mary lying 700m to the north (HER Ref. WTN 016). A small number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the development site.

A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations are marked in Figure 2 below.

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
ESF22894 (WTN028)	Palaeolithic to modern	Field walking found a Palaeolithic flint scatter and modern material. Located 500m south-west of site.
MSF4878 (IPS094)	Bronze Age and medieval	Bronze Age axe and medieval plaque found during metal detecting. Located 1.45km south-west of site.
MSF13434 (WTN003)	Iron Age and Roman	Iron Age and Roman pottery found in 'Dark Earth' during sand pit excavations. Located within the site boundary.
MSF15547 (WTN017)	Iron Age	Fragment of Iron Age ring found metal detecting. Located 1.35km south-west of site.
MSF31141 (WTN019)	Roman	Roman metal work scatter found metal detecting. Located 1.5km south-west of site.
MSF9175 (WTN misc)	Roman	Roman coin found metal detecting. Located 700m west of site.
MSF4368 (WTN005)	Roman	Top stone of Roman sandstone quern found. Located 1.2km south-west of site.

MSF4374 (TDM001)	Roman	Roman silver coin horde found in pit excavations. Located 1.4km south-east of site.
MSF4369 (WTN006)	Roman	Roman metal work found including brooches, found metal detecting. Located 1km north-west of site.
MSF4367 (WTN004)	Roman	Roman coin found during metal detecting. Located 250m north-west of site.
ESF23294 (WTN030)	Roman and modern	A single sherd of Roman pottery along with modern bricks were found during monitoring works. Located 120m south of site.
MSF31142 (WTN020)	Saxon	Saxon metal work found during metal detecting. Located 550m west of site.
MSF14072 (WTN015)	Saxon	A single sherd of Saxon Thetford ware was found during monitoring works. Located 1.1km south-west of site.
MSF22561 (AKE misc)	Medieval	Medieval silver coin found metal detecting. Located 1.7km south-west of site.
MSF11967 (TDM misc)	Medieval	Medieval pottery found during field walking. Located 1.5km east-north-east of site.
MSF13434 (WTN014)	Medieval	Medieval pottery found during monitoring works. Located 50m east of site.
MSF9176 (WTN misc)	Medieval	Medieval lead pilgrim's ampulla found. Located 650m north-west of site.
MSF4363 (WTN001)	Medieval	Location of a medieval moated rectory. Located 1.1km south-west of site.
MSF14146 (WTN016)	Medieval	Medieval parish church of St Mary lying 700m to the north of site.
MSF25416 (WTN023)	Post-medieval	Post-medieval (16th to 17th century) farmhouse and barn. Located 600m south of site.
MSF21643 (WTN misc)	Undated	Undated finds of weapons and inhumations recorded in the 19th century. Located 600m north-west of site.
MSF19411 (HEN005)	Undated	Area of ancient woodland. Located 1.5km north-west of site.
ESF23123	Unknown	Pipe trench monitoring showed low densities of archaeological remains. Located 50m east of site.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The proposed development is immediately adjacent to an archaeological site (WTN 003) where Roman and Iron Age pottery was found within possible domestic deposits of 'Dark Earth'. The extent of this site is not known and it potentially extends into the development area. A short distance to the east (50m) a medieval pottery scatter was found during monitoring works (WTN 014), while a Roman coin of Allectus, (AD 293-296) was found 200m north-west of the proposed development area (WTN 004).

The proposed residential development will involve significant ground disturbance which could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

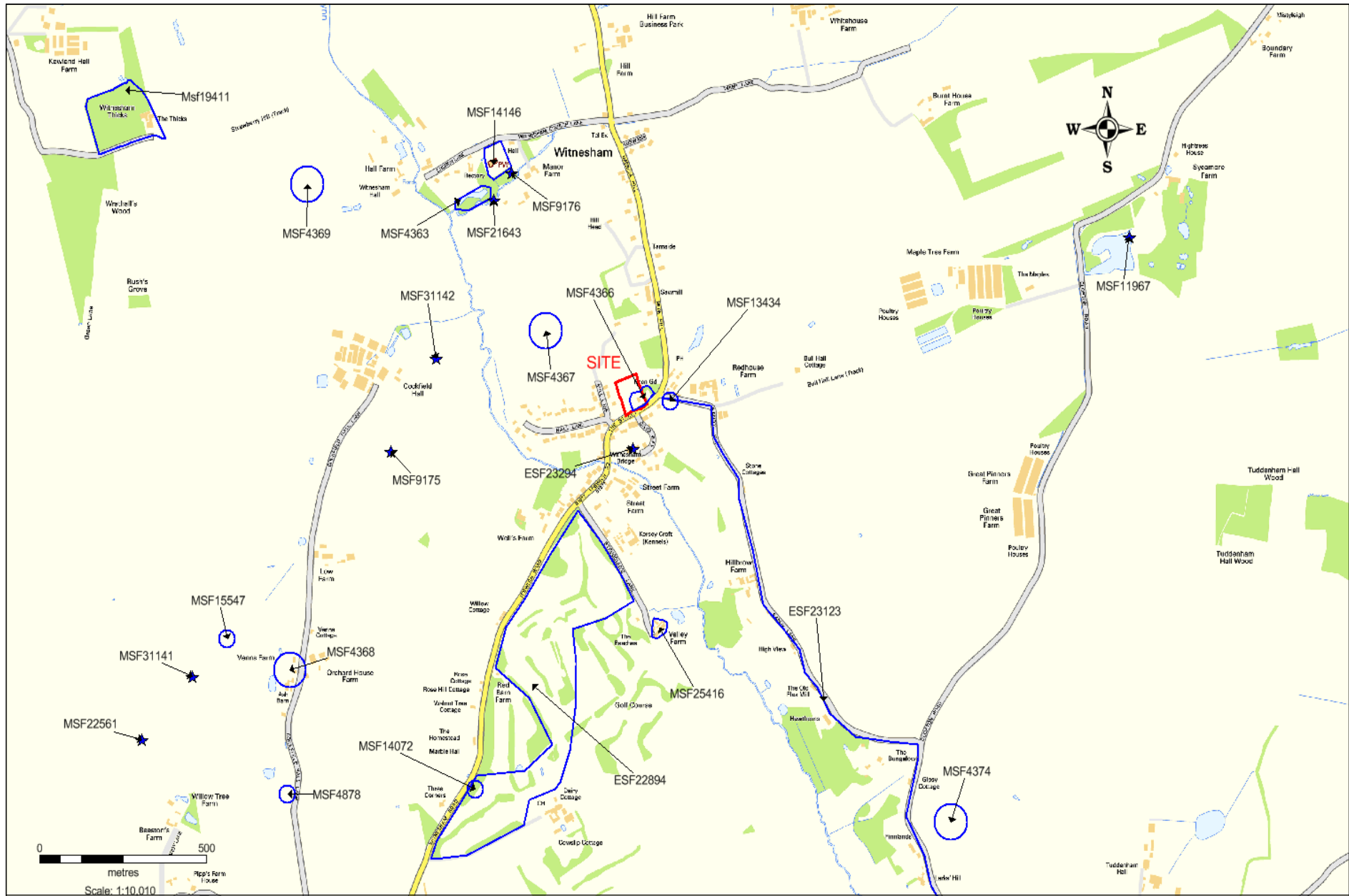


Figure 2. Discussed HER entries

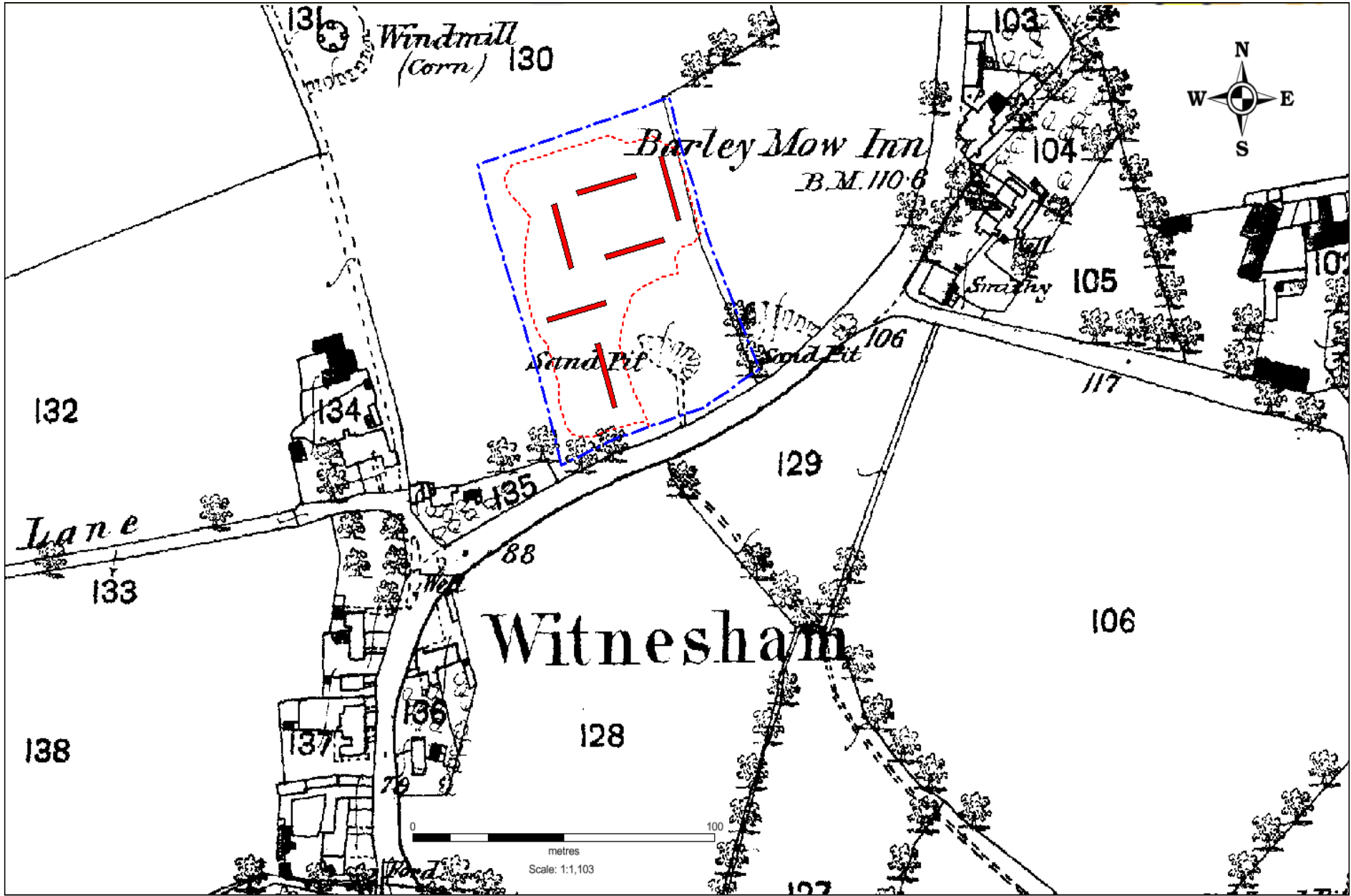


Figure 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1882) with site outline (blue) and initial proposed trenching (red)

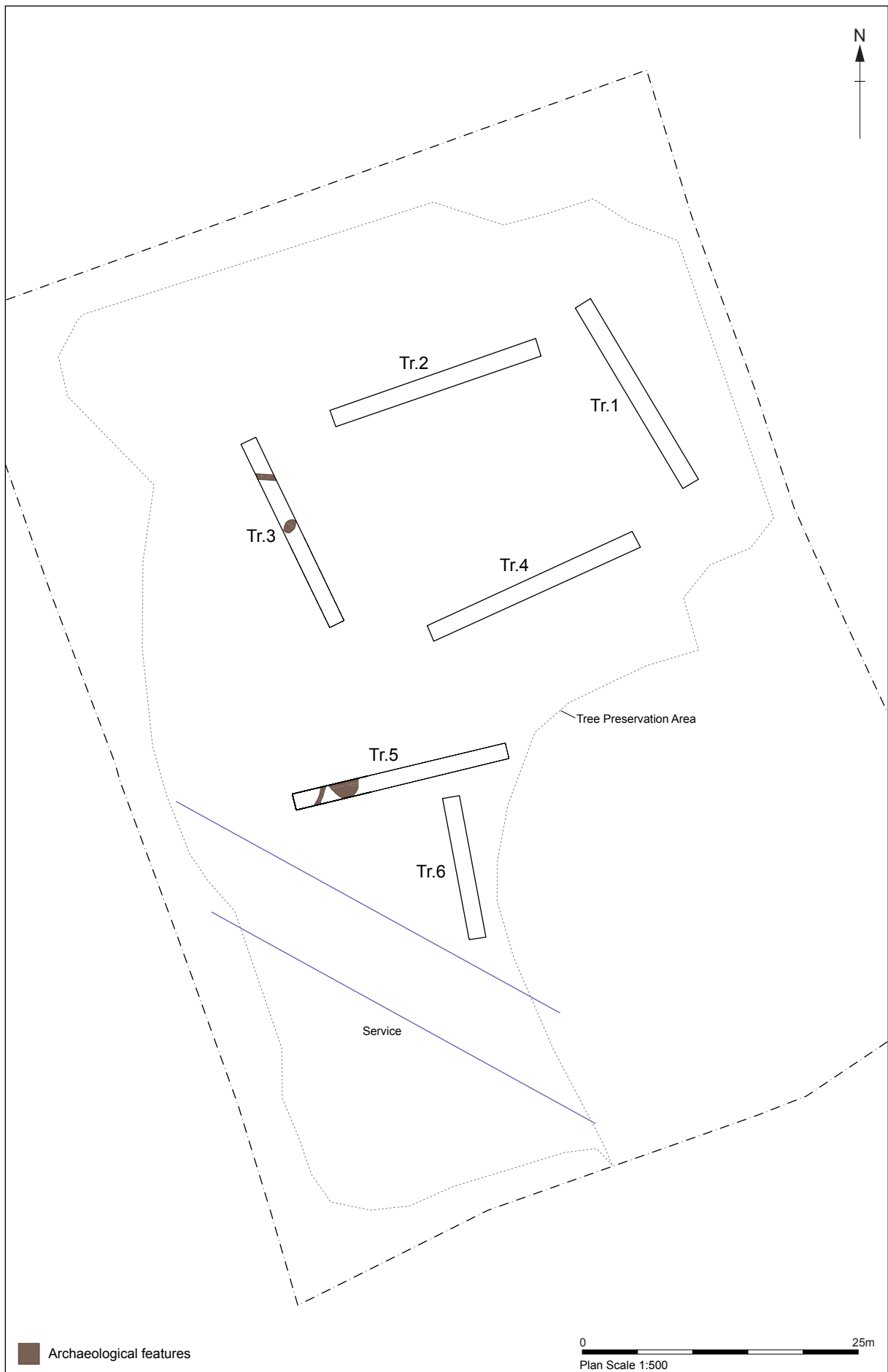


Figure 2. Trench plan

4. Methodology

Six trenches, measuring 90m in total length were excavated on a grid pattern across the development area on the 19th of November 2015. The position of Trench 1 and Trench 2 were shifted slightly from that proposed to avoid services and accesses routes and Trench 1 was excavated to 10m rather than 20m due to the services identified (Fig. 3).

The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring 1.5m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the undisturbed natural geology or top archaeological horizon. Where required the trench was cleaned, and potential features investigated, by hand. The trench and spoilheaps were visually scanned and metal-detected for artefactual material.

A single continuous numbering system was used to record all layers, features and other deposits on SACIC pro forma sheets. Trench data was entered onto separate SACIC pro-forma sheets and photographic, drawing and soil sample registers were maintained. Site data has been input onto an MS Access database, labelled with the HER site code. An overall site plan showing trench location, feature positions, sections and levels was made using an RTK GPS. Individual detailed trench plans at a scale of 1:50 and excavated sections at a scale of 1:20 were drawn on an A3 pro-forma pre-gridded permatrace sheets. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive. All site drawings have been scanned and digitised and are included in the digital archive.

An OASIS form (Appendix 1) has been completed for the project (Reference No. 230603) and a digital copy of the report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, is to be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service under HER No. WTN 032. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), and ICON guidelines and will meet the requirements of SCCAS.

5. Results

Michael Green

5.1 Introduction

Six trenches were excavated 1.5m wide across the site running roughly north to south and east to west with depths of 0.28-0.36m seen. The trenches were excavated through the topsoil (0002) to the natural geology of clay and sand with a patchy subsoil (0003) seen in Trench 6. Only two of the six trenches revealed archaeological features with two ditches and three pits seen. The full context list is available in Appendix 2.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1 (Pl. 1)

This trench was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east located at the eastern edge of the site. It measured 20m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.33m. The trench was excavated through 0.33m of topsoil (0002) to a patchy mid-orange and yellow clay. No archaeological features were seen.

Topsoil 0002

The topsoil was a mid-brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. It did not show signs of heavy modern cultivation. No finds were found within the topsoil of any of the trenches and metal detecting also only found two modern nails and a can which were discarded.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south (1x1m scale)

Trench 2 (Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned west- south-west to east-north-east located at the northern edge of the site. It measured 20m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil (0002) to a patchy mid-orange and yellow clay. No archaeological features were seen.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking south-west (1x1m scale)

Trench 3 (Pl. 3)

This trench was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east located at the western edge of the site. It measured 20m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil (0002) to a patchy mid-orange and yellow clay. One pit and one ditch were identified cutting the natural geology.



Plate 3. Trench 3, looking south-west (1x1m scale)

Ditch 0004 (Pl. 4)

This linear feature was seen at the northern end of the trench and was aligned east to west with a bowl-shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base. It measured 0.42m in width, 0.09m in depth and was seen running the entire width of the trench. It contained one fill 0005 which was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (three sherds, 4g) dating to Early Iron Age and possibly Roman periods and a single stuck flint.



Plate 4. Trench 3, ditch 0004. Looking east (1x0.4m scale)

Pit 0006 (Pl. 5)

This pit was oval in plan elongated north-east to south-west with a bowl-shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base. It measured 1.35m in length, 0.87m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.24m. It contained one fill 0007 which was a dark-grey brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and moderate amounts of small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (42 sherds, 111g) dating to the Early Iron Age period, animal bone (16 fragments), fired clay (27 fragments) and a single struck flint.



Plate 5. Trench 3, pit 0006. Looking north-east (1x1m scale)

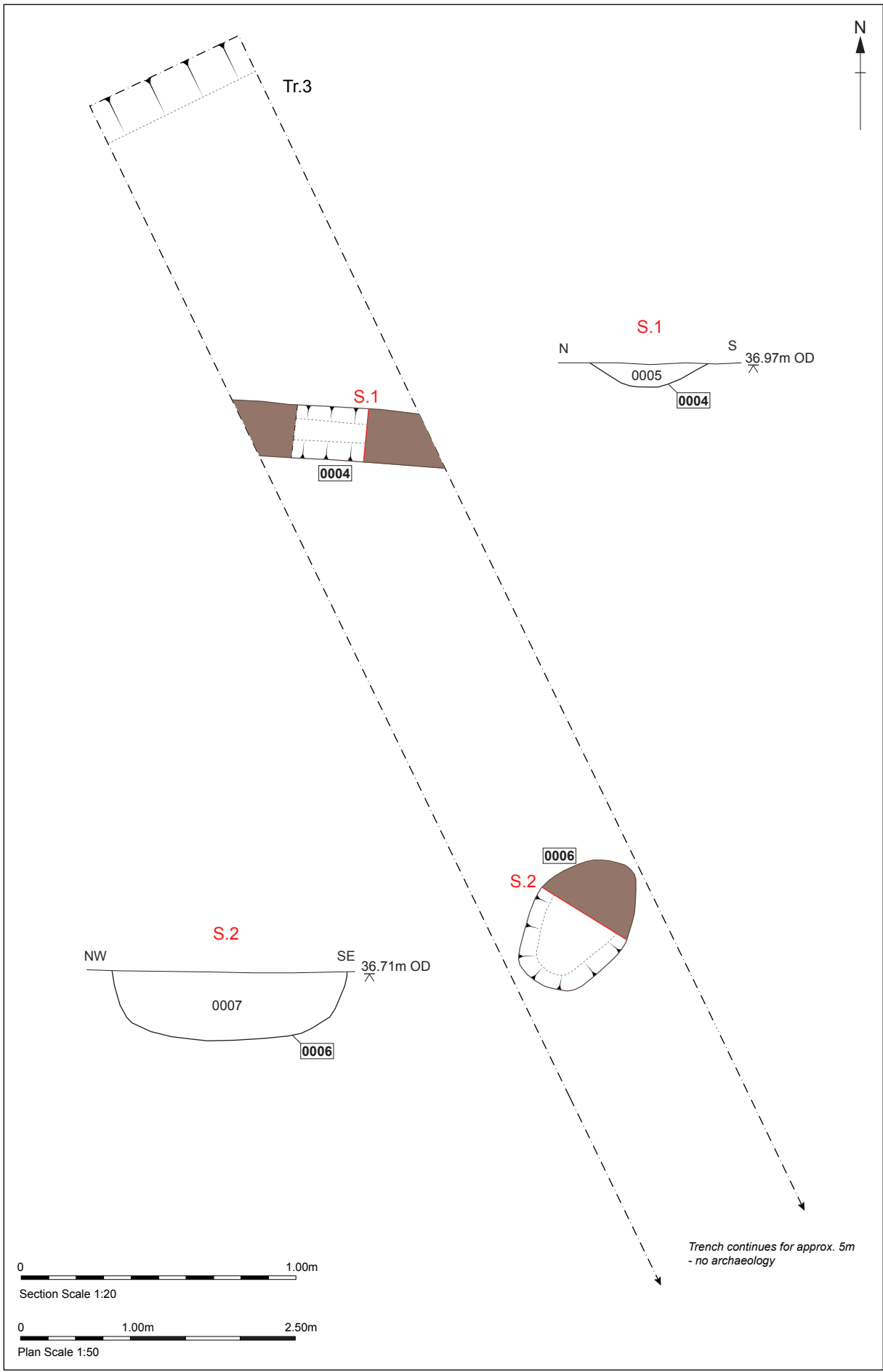


Figure 3. Trench 3, plan and sections

Trench 4 (Pl. 6)

This trench was aligned west- south-west to east-north-east and was located at the central area of the site. It measured 20m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.36m. The trench was excavated through 0.26-0.36m of topsoil (0002) to a patchy mid-orange and yellow clay with orange sand at the western end. No archaeological features were seen.



Plate 6. Trench 4, looking north-east (1x1m scale)

Trench 5 (Pl. 7)

This trench was aligned west- south-west to east-north-east located at the central area of the site. It measured 20m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. The trench was excavated through 0.32m of topsoil (0002) to a patchy mid-orange and yellow clay with patchy orange sand seen at the eastern end. The trench contained one ditch and two pits which cut the natural geology.



Plate 7. Trench 5, looking south-east (1x1m scale)

Pit 0008 (PI. 8)

This pit was oval in plan, elongated north-west to south-east with a bowl-shaped profile, concave near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 1.8m in length, 1.7m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.42m. It contained two fills 0009 and 0014. Fill 0009 was the top fill and was a dark-grey brown soft clayey silt with moderate amounts of small flint inclusions and charcoal flecks and occasional fired clay flecks. The fill contained pottery (260 sherds, 1004g) dating to the Early Iron Age period, animal bone (124 fragments), 13 pieces of struck flint, burnt stone and fired clay (29 fragments).

Fill 0014 was the basal fill and was a mid-orange brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained pottery (17 sherds, 82g) dating to Early Iron Age period, animal bone (2 fragments) and 3 struck flints.

This pit was seen cutting pit 0012 in section; pit 0012 was also elongated parallel with this pit and most likely is dated to the same period.

Pit 0012 (PI. 8)

This pit was oval in plan elongated north-west to south-east with a bowl-shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base. It measured 1.0m in length, 0.78m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It contained one fill 0013 which was a dark-grey brown soft clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions, charcoal flecks and fired clay flecks. The fill contained no finds.



Plate 8. Trench 5, pits 0008 and 0012. Looking north (1x2m scale)

Ditch 0010 (Pl. 9)

This linear feature was seen at the western end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west with an open U-shape profile, concave steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.42m in with, 0.25m in depth and was seen running the entire width of the trench. It contained one fill 0011 which was a mid-brown grey soft clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions. The fill was devoid of dating evidence.



Plate 9. Trench 5, ditch 0010. Looking south-west (1 x 0.4m scale)

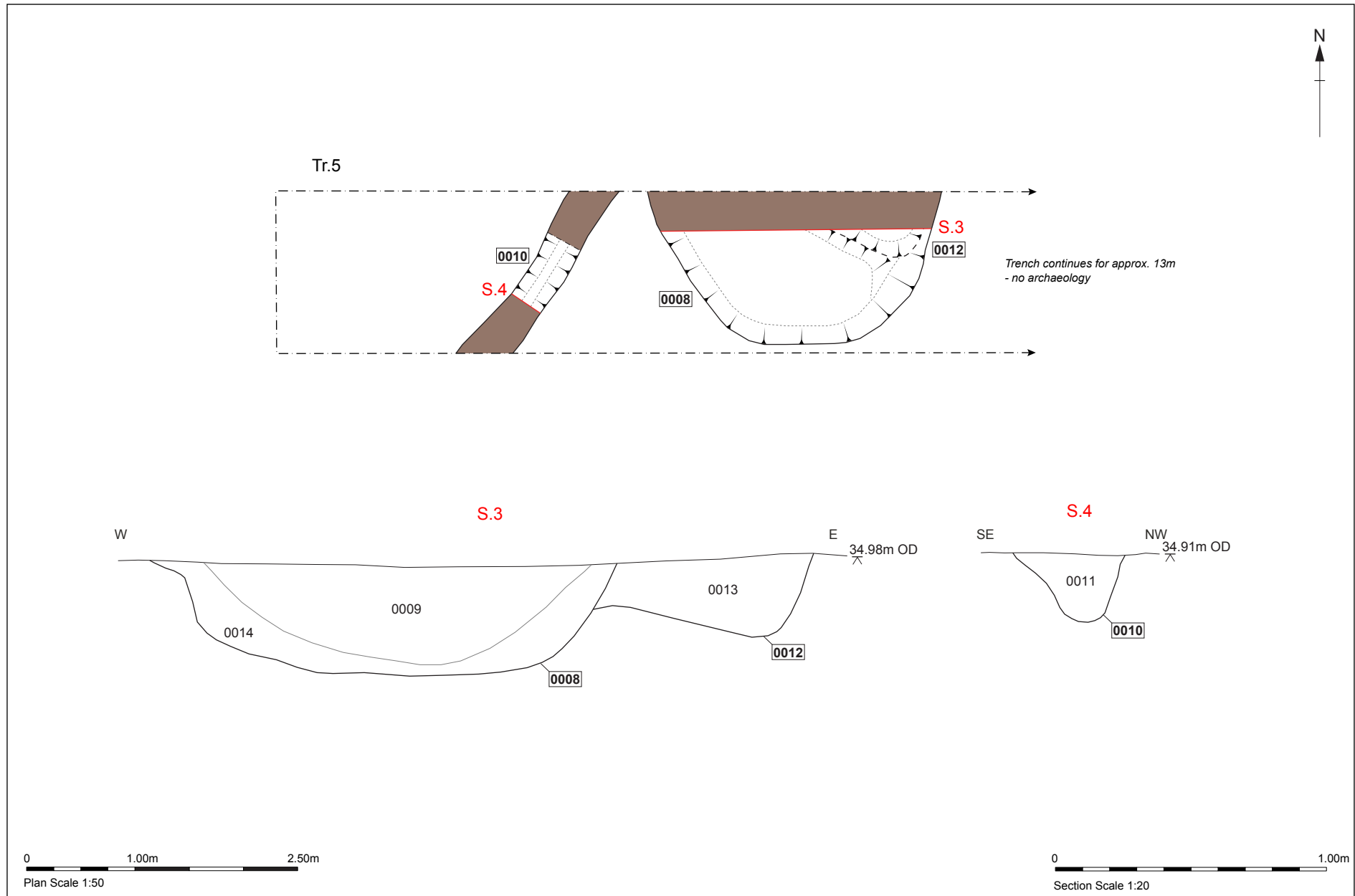


Figure 4. Trench 5, plan and sections

Trench 6 (Pl. 10)

This trench was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east located at the southern edge of the site. It measured 10m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.32m. The trench was excavated through 0.28-0.32m of topsoil (0002) to a patchy mid-orange and yellow clay with orange sand patches. No archaeological features were identified.



Plate 10. Trench 6, looking south-west (1x2m and 1x1m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Compiled and edited by Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds and animal bone recovered from the evaluation. The totals include material recovered from the environmental samples. A full catalogue of the finds by context order is shown in Appendix 3.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	322	1201
Fired clay	63	294
Worked flint	36	877
Heat altered flint	58	233
Heat altered stone	14	9768
Animal bone	142	139

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Andy Fawcett

Introduction and methodology

A total of 322 sherds with a combined weight of 1201g was recorded from the evaluation at Witnesham.

The pottery was catalogued by sherd count and weight. The principle fabrics in each context were rapidly scanned at x20 vision. Fabric codes were assigned using letter combinations based upon codes developed by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

Where present, form types have been allocated form descriptions such as jar, and bowl. A full breakdown of reference codes can be seen and the entire recorded pottery assemblage is shown in Appendix 5.

The assemblage

The pottery assemblage was recovered chiefly from pits and a single ditch fill, as can be seen in Table 3.

Context type	Sherd No	Weight/g
Ditch	3	4
Pit	319	1197
Total	322	1201

Table 3. Pottery by context type

Overall the pottery assemblage has a low average sherd weight of just under four grams. In parts the assemblage is in a fairly fragmentary state, although it should be noted that a contributory factor to the low average sherd weight in a number of cases, is that pottery recovered from samples has also been included within this analysis.

The overall condition of the pottery, in terms of abrasion, ranges from being abraded to slightly abraded, although the greater part of the assemblage shows only slight abrasion. The diagnostic component of the assemblage (rim and base sherds) is low, with only seven vessel rims identified and five base fragments.

Fabrics

With the exception of one possible Roman sherd, the remainder of the assemblage is dated to the early Iron Age. Table 4 shows a breakdown by percentage of the fabrics identified within the assemblage.

Fabric type	Sherd No	%	Weight/g	%
HMF	268	83	974	81
HMSO	41	12.5	192	16
HMG	6	2	16	1.25
HMS	6	2	16	1.25
?BSW	1	0.5	3	0.5
Total	322	100	1201	100

Table 4. Fabric percentages by sherd count and weight

An examination of the prehistoric fabrics demonstrates the predominance of flint-tempered fabrics within the assemblage as a whole. The next largest category is sand-based fabrics with organics, followed by smaller quantities of those containing grog or simply quartz sand.

The HMF group contains a variety of fabrics that range from coarse to fine, and in frequency terms, flint is abundant through to common and sparse. Many of these fabrics also contain subsidiary inclusions such as red grog/clay pellets, but the majority also contain varying amounts of burnt out organics too. The surfaces of these sherds tend to be reduced, although occasional browns have also been noted.

Fabrics placed within the HMSO group are a lot finer on average than the previous category. The surfaces of these sherds are mostly reduced and are unified by the presence of abundant to common organics. However, many of these sherds also contain sparse fine flint, as well as occasional grog.

Pottery by trench

Trench 3 (45 sherds weighing 115g)

This trench contained two features that held prehistoric pottery. The largest group was retrieved from fill 0007 of pit 0006 (42 sherds) and is dated to the early Iron Age; the majority of sherds were recovered from Sample 1 (35 sherds). The context contained a variety of flint-tempered sherds (HMF), alongside a small number of sand-based fabrics (HMG and HMS). None of the sherds are diagnostic or decorated and the majority display abrasion. Without the inclusion of sherds recovered from the sampling strategy, the average sherd weight is still a low 5.66g.

The second group from this trench consists of three abraded body sherds (4g) in fill 0005 of ditch 0004. The small amount of pottery and its overall condition means that the group is not well-dated, but even so the combination of fabrics is similar to those recorded in the previous context.

Trench 5 (277 sherds weighing 1086g)

The pottery from this trench was recovered from the fills 0009 and 0014 of pit 0008, which has been dated to the early Iron Age. The largest assemblage was recorded in context 0009 (260 sherds weighing 1004g), most of which (185 sherds @ 230g) were retrieved via the sampling strategy.

The dominant fabric, with all its variants, is HMF followed by smaller quantities of HMSO and HMG.

Six jar rims were identified alongside five different base fragments. At least two everted rim types were noted, one of which has a flattened rim and shows what looks to be constructional thumb marks around the neck line. Another rim appears to have a small slightly everted and beaded rim with a short neck on top of a potentially carinated profile. The remaining forms are simply too small to be identified as either belonging to a vessel with an upright or everted rim. None of the sherds are decorated. As might be expected the large number of sherds derived from Sample 2 has lowered the average sherd weight as these are very fragmented. However without the inclusion of these sherds, the assemblage average sherd weight from fill 0009 of pit 0008 stands at a reasonable 10.32g. In terms of condition, none of the sherds shows anything more than slight abrasion, despite too the highly fragmented sherds from Sample 2.

Context 0014 (17 sherds weighing 82g) contained a mixture of two fabrics, HMF and HMG. One jar profile was recorded in a coarse version of HMF. This has an upright rim with thumb marks around the neck which as in the previous context, look constructional rather than decorative. The sherds within this fill have a lower average weight than those retrieved from the previous context (4.82g), but nevertheless still show only slight abrasion.

Conclusion

The prehistoric pottery groups from Trenches 3 and 5 represent a uniform group of locally produced ceramics, in terms of dating, fabric and condition; the only exception to this being the condition of the pottery in fill 0005 of ditch 0004.

The fabric types and combinations are typical of the early Iron Age and are similar to those for instance recorded at a recent archaeological evaluation at Martlesham (Fawcett 2012).

It is recommended that the ceramic assemblage should be sent to a prehistoric pottery specialist for a more detailed analysis, if further work is undertaken on the site. This should involve a more formal examination and identification of both fabric and form types. The results of this investigation may then be compared with assemblages from around the immediate vicinity of the current site, as well as groups from the outlying area. This approach would hopefully provide further insights into what this current assemblage represents, in terms of its economy, status and function, as well as provide a possible improvement in the dating of features.

This assemblage is of local importance as it augments the results of a previous excavation, which also identified the presence of Iron Age activity, adjacent to the current site (WTN 003). The Warrens Barn group therefore provides further evidence for some form of domestic/rural land use during the Iron Age and demonstrates too, that this extended over a larger area of Witnesham than was previously thought.

6.3 Fired clay

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of sixty-three fragments of fired clay with a combined weight of 294g was recovered from two contexts dated to the early Iron Age. A full breakdown of the assemblage can be seen in Appendix 6.

The assemblage

Trench 3 (27 fragments weighing 91g)

All of the fragments from this trench were recovered from fill 0007 of pit 0006. The majority of pieces were retrieved from Sample 1 (24 fragments weighing 87g). The assemblage is very fragmented with its condition ranging from abraded to slightly abraded. With the exception of one fragment containing clay pellets (*mscp*), the remainder are in a chalk based fabric which also contains ill-sorted quartz sand and occasional organics (*msch*).

All of the fragments are oxidised and none show signs of burning. Only four fragments display very small areas of a flat/irregular surface, and none of the pieces have rod impressions or finger marks.

Trench 5 (36 fragments weighing 203g)

The fired clay assemblage from this trench was all recovered from fill 0009 of pit 0008. The larger part of this group was retrieved from Sample 2 (29 fragments weighing 51g). Like the previous group, this assemblage is also very fragmented although the level of abrasion is only slight. As before, the dominant fabric is *msch* with only two examples of *mscp* and *ms*. The majority of fragments are oxidised, although at least three pieces show evidence of burning, being partly reduced.

At least four fragments have the remains of a flat/irregular surface and one has a curved/irregular surface. The only potential, partial remains of a rod impression was noted on this latter piece, but it is possible that it is an inclusion void as a result of breakage.

Conclusion

The fired clay assemblage is considerably fragmented with very few diagnostic elements which might have provided a better interpretation as to its use. The material is certainly contemporary with the Iron Age pottery, however due to fragmentation, the absence of decent surface areas or other impressions, it is not possible to determine whether it represents the remnants of walling or a hearth/oven.

6.4 Struck flint

Mike Green

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below. The material was classified by type with numbers of fragments and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded. The condition of the flint is commented on in the discussion.

Introduction

A total of nineteen struck flints was recovered during the excavation from five separate contexts, from three trenches.

Context No	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0001	Rough scraper	None	5	1	19
0005	Flake	None	0	1	1
0007	Flake (with thermal fractures)	None	0	1	5
0009	Shatter	None to light	5-50	7	353
0009	Shatter (with thermal fractures)	None	25	1	198
0009	Flake	None	0-5	5	71
0014	Core	None	15	1	169
0014	Flake	None	0	1	4
0014	Shatter	None	60	1	43
	Total			19	863

Table 5. Flint summarised by quantities and type

The struck flint is a mixture of blue black glassy flint, light brown grey glassy flint and pale grey chert. Hard hammer techniques were seen along with sparse retouch and numerous percussion impacts.

The assemblage

Overall the flint is in good condition with little to no edge damage or rolling seen, suggesting that the struck flint was deposited deliberately into the features along with other waste. The knapping techniques used were crude, producing irregular angles from unprepared cores with multiple hinge and step fractures seen.

The flint from the different features is described below:

Trench 3: Ditch 0004 fill 0005

A single small chip was found within this fill. It measured 20mm long and 15mm wide and showed signs of hard hammer techniques; splintering was seen around the bulb. This flint is a brown grey glassy flint and shows some signs of edge damage and therefore it may be residual.

Trench 3: Pit 0006 fill 0007

This pit contained a single flake. It is a blue-black glassy flint measuring 28mm in length and 35mm in width. A hinge fracture is present at the distal end of the flake and the dorsal surface shows signs of frost fracturing.

Trench 5: Pit 0008 fill 0009

This feature contained seven pieces of shatter, a single heat-altered shatter piece and five flakes. The shatter pieces vary in size from 40mm to 90mm in length and 25mm to 50mm in width with all pieces containing cortex. The single piece of shatter that was heat-altered had been subjected to high temperature after it had been struck. The flakes are all squat flakes in form with pronounced bulbs with some corticated pieces present. They vary in size from 25mm to 50mm in length and 20mm to 40mm in width and a mixture of blue black glassy flint and pale grey chert was seen. Two flakes show signs of reworking with strike marks seen on multiple edges and some flakes removed. All flints were struck using hard hammer techniques and this assemblage is typical of Iron Age flint knapping.

Trench 5: Pit 0013 fill 0014

A single thick squat flake, a single core and a single piece of shatter was found in pit fill 0014. The squat flake was a black glassy flint measuring 25mm in width and length with a pronounced bulb showing signs of splintering. The shatter piece measured 60mm in length and 30mm in width and was a grey glassy flint with 60% cortex present. The core is a blue black glassy flint with pale grey chert patches and measures 60mm by 45mm. Multiple flakes were removed from five surfaces showing hinge and step fractures. Multiple strike marks from failed flake removal were also present on one surface. All flints were struck using hard hammer techniques; this assemblage is typical of Iron Age flint knapping.

Trench 6: Unstratified 0001

A single rough scraper was found on the spoil heap in Trench 6. It is a blue-black glassy flint with a small amount of cortex present on the proximal end. This struck flint is a thick flake with multiple step and hinge fractures seen on the ventral surface and is 50mm long and 30mm wide. A small amount of retouch is present on one side making a very crude scraper tool.

Conclusions

Nineteen flints were recovered from the evaluation, with a majority of the flint likely to be from features dating to flint knapping events seen on site. This is due to the lack of patination present on the majority of the flint found. All of the struck flint found can be dated to the Iron Age period where crude knapping techniques were used to create sharp edges with no core preparation. The core fragment from pit fill 0014 along with shatter pieces found in pit fills 0009 and 0014 are indicative of the Iron Age period and along with the pottery found within these features a conclusive Iron Age date can be placed on the flint knapping from this site.

A burnt sandstone hammerstone was also found within pit 0009, fill 0008. This hard hammer was most likely used to knap the flint seen in this feature and was later burnt within a hearth either accidentally or used as part of a hearth lining to retain heat.

6.5 Burnt flint and heat-affected stone

Mike Green

Introduction

Two pieces of burnt flint were recovered from fill 0009 of pit 0008 in Trench 5. The flint is light grey, discoloured, and highly fractured. Only high temperature heat-altered flint was recorded. Three fragments of heat-affected stone were also present in the same fill.

Context No	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0009	High temperature heat-altered flint	none	50	2	85
0009	Heat-affected stone			2	682
0009	Large burnt fragment of conglomerate stone			1	4325
Total				5	5092

Table 6. Burnt flint and stone summarised by type

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated, patinated and thermal fractures commented on in the discussion.

Discussion

The two flints found within pit fill 0009 were subjected to high temperatures which has discoloured the flint to a pale grey white in colour. The flint is most likely to be naturally occurring nodular flint which was subjected to heat from a hearth or fire pit.

Two pieces of heat-affected stone, probably burnt quartzite were also identified from this feature. In addition a much larger burnt stone was present. It is some kind of gravel conglomerate which has a depth of between 50-60mm. It is red-brown in colour, and may perhaps be the remains of a burnt hearth.

6.6 Faunal remains

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction

The zooarchaeological remains from the recent work were evaluated to establish the nature of the assemblage and the level of its preservation, the presence of ecofacts, and to provide details for future post-excavation assessment.

Methods

All fragments of animal bone from the site were analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods following guidelines set out by English Heritage (2014).

The animal remains from each context were recorded to provide primary data. The excel spreadsheet records the preservation, the taphonomical description, the identification of species, anatomical elements, the quantification of ageable, measurable elements and any butchery and pathological signs (Appendix 4).

Results

A total of 142 bones was recovered from the evaluation, weighing 139g (Table 7). The faunal assemblage was recovered from prehistoric features. The assemblage comprises hand-collected and sieved animal bones from environmental samples from features in Trenches 3 and 5.

The state of preservation of the bone from the site is generally good; but the fragmentation is very high.

Employing standard zooarchaeological procedures, only thirty specimens were identified to taxa and parts of anatomy. The remaining elements mostly came from sieved environmental samples and could only be categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (large terrestrial mammal: cow, horse, large deer; medium terrestrial mammal: sheep/goat, pig, small deer; small terrestrial mammal: dog, fox, hare; very small terrestrial mammal: mouse, vole) or unidentified.

Context	Feature	Date	Type	Sample No	Weight (g)	Count
0007	0006	Pre/Roman	Pit	-	28	3
0007	0006	Pre/Roman	Pit	1	5	13
0009	0008	Prehistoric	Pit	-	72	18
0009	0008	Prehistoric	Pit	2	27	106
0014	0008	Pre/Roman	Pit	-	7	2
Total	-	-	-	-	139	142

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, date, type, weight and fragment account

The assemblage includes four mammalian types of animal species: Bos/cattle; Sus/pig; Ovicaprid/sheep or goat species (Table 8).

Species	Count	Percentage
Cattle	4	2.8%
Sheep/goat	24	16.9%
Pig	2	1.4%
LTM	9	6.3%
MTM	28	19.7%
VSTM	2	1.4%
Unidentifiable	73	51.5%
Total	142	100%

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by taxon and fragment count (including teeth)

Sheep/goat are the most numerous taxon, followed by a lower number of cattle, and pig. Butchery, knife cuts was noted on large terrestrial mammal rib bone in fill 0009 of pit 0008. Canid gnawing was recorded on sheep/goat humerus and metatarsus fragments from the same context. A non-fused ovicaprid radius indicates a juvenile animal in fill 0009. Evidence of burning was noted on long bone shaft fragments in fill 0007 of pit 0006.

No evidence of pathological signs, bone working or other bone modifications was noted.

Discussion

All of the identified bones belong to domestic mammal species. The bone assemblage was recognised as discarded food debris from stages of meat preparation and consumption such as butchering, kitchen and table waste. This statement is supported by the observation of dog gnawing on the bone fragment.

The level of preservation and identifiability suggests that the animal bone could provide information on animal husbandry and the economy of the site. If further animal remains were collected during the course of any subsequent excavation, the animal husbandry of the site could be characterised and compared with this previous work, both on a regional and national level.

6.7 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Two bulk samples were taken from pits 0006 (Trench 3) and 0008 (Trench 5). The samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 9. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

Results

Table *6 summarises the plant macrofossil types and other material recovered through the samples.

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0007	0006	Pit	Prehistoric/?Roman	Charred cereal grains ##, charcoal +, rootlets ++, amphibian bones #, vitrified material #
2	0009	0008	Pit	Iron Age	Charred cereal grains #, charcoal +, un-charred weed seeds #, rootlets ++, vitrified material #

Table 9. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Discussion

The preservation is through charring and is relatively poor. Both samples have large quantities of fibrous rootlets within them; this material is regarded as modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposits. Wood charcoal was present in both samples in small quantities but this was highly fragmented and of little use for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Both samples contained small numbers of charred cereal grains; wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were both observed along with a few possible Rye (*Secale cereale* L.) grains. Some of the cereal grains were puffed as though they had been exposed to high temperatures, others were too fragmented to identify in detail at this stage. No chaff elements, which could have aided with species identification, were observed within either flot.

Uncharred seeds of Clovers/Medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and Daisy family (Asteraceae) were present in small numbers or as single specimens. These are common weeds of rough or cultivated ground. However none of the seeds were charred or minerally replaced and it is possible they could be intrusive within the archaeological deposit.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

On the whole the samples are poor in terms of identifiable material. The cereal grains present have been exposed to heat, possibly during the later stages of processing, although chaff which would evidence this is absent, or through chance loss on a hearth or fire. Although the cereal remains are sparse they are however evidence that agricultural and domestic activities took place within the vicinity.

It is not recommended that any further work should be carried out on these samples at this stage as the material present is too sparse to justify quantification, below 100+ specimens. However if further interventions are planned on this site it is recommended that bulk samples are taken from well-sealed and dated contexts in order to further investigate the nature of this cereal waste.

Discussion of material evidence

The finds evidence confirms that the features recorded during the evaluation belong to the Early Iron Age, with a single sherd of Black-surfaced ware of possible Roman date also present. Fired clay, worked flint, animal bone and carbonised plant remains also indicate some evidence of possible settlement in the vicinity during this period. The site lies on the eastern side of the Fynn river valley, a place which would be favourable for occupation. It is not far from Barham, which is on the flood plain of the River Gipping, which is also a focus of Iron Age and Roman activity.

7. Overall conclusions

The site revealed low densities of archaeology with two possible periods represented, the Early Iron Age and Roman.

The six excavated trenches revealed a total of five features which were limited to two trenches (Trenches 3 and 5) with three pits and two ditches seen. The features are mostly dated to the Early Iron Age period with ditch 0004 (Trench 3) possibly dating to the Roman period due to the presence of a possible Roman sherd of pottery and abraded Iron Age pottery which could be residual.

The quantity of finds from site was relatively high in comparison to the amount of archaeological features seen. Pit 0008 in particular contained over 1kg of pottery from the two fills present along with animal bone, fired clay and struck flint. The faunal and plant microfossil evidence suggest that food processing and/or consumption was occurring on or near to the site with butchery being noted on animal bones and charred grain present within feature fills.

The results from this evaluation suggests that the activity seen on the adjacent site (WTN 003) does continue into the proposed development area. The finds and features seen provide further evidence for some form of domestic/rural land use during the Iron Age and demonstrates too, that this extended over a larger area of Witnesham than was previously thought.

Future work in this area has the potential to address research topics outlined in the Regional Research Framework (Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., (eds), 2000, Medlycott, M., (ed), 2011) and the main questions that can be addressed are outlined below.

- As a possible Roman feature as well as Iron Age features were found, the site has the potential to provide further information on the Iron Age to Roman transition period.
- As domestic activity is present on or near to the site due to the finds data, information could be gathered on possible settlement patterns in the Iron Age.
- The dating and chronological sequence of the Iron Age could be added to through the presence of significant finds assemblages.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SACIC, Needham Market, Suffolk

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Witnesham\WTN 032 Warrens Barn Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Witnesham\WTN 032 Warrens Barn Evaluation\Photographs

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Michael Green and Jez Meredith and directed by Jez Meredith.

Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardener who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians.

The finds report was compiled by Richenda Goffin with an individual specialist report provided by Anna West, Laszlo Lichtenstein and Michael Green (SA) and Andy Fawcett (freelance).

Monitoring and advice was provided by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Team.

The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolka1-230603

Project details

Project name	WTN 032: Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street, Witnesham
Short description of the project	A program of archaeological evaluation was carried out to assess the impact to heritage assets for the development of seven new properties and garages at Land to the rear of Warrens Barn in Witnesham, Suffolk (Fig. 1) in accordance with a two part condition imposed on planning application C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM and paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and detailed in a Brief (dated 15/10/2015). The project was funded by Last and Tricker Partnership. The site consisted of a small scrubland and grass field (0.45 ha) on a moderately steep south facing slope located to the north of The Street, Witnesham. Six Trial Trenches were excavated revealing shallow topsoil (0.3m) deposits and mixed clay and sand geology. Five archaeological features were identified, two linear ditches or gullies and three pits. The ditches were spuriously dated to the Roman period while the pits were dated to the Early Iron Age with one pit in particular containing abundant finds of pottery and struck flint.
Project dates	Start: 19-11-2015 End: 19-11-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23294 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Early Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling", "Metal Detectors", "Sample Trenches"

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
 Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
 Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WITNESHAM Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street, Witlesham
 Study area 0.45 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 184 502 52.106396785906 1.189616889926 52 06 23 N 001 11 22 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 31m Max: 38m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Rachael Abraham
 Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner
 Project supervisor Jezz Meredith
 Type of sponsor/funding body Client
 Name of sponsor/funding body Last & Tricker Partnership

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Paper Contents "other"
 Paper Media available "Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Entered by Michael Green (michael.green@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 17 December 2015

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001			Unstrat finds	No		No	6
0002		Topsoil Layer	Topsoil over the entire site, seen in all trenches. Mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions No finds	No		No	
0003		Subsoil Layer	Patchy subsoil only seen in trench 6 Light brown soft sandy clay with moderate small flint inclusions. Thin subsoil seen in trench 6, no finds	No		No	6
0004	0004	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan aligned E-W with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base Cut of small ditch	No		No	3
0005	0004	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown soft silty clay with occasional small flint inclusion. Single fill, clear clarity Fill of ditch	No		No	3
0006	0006	Pit Cut	Oval in plan elongated NE-SW with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base. Possible iron age pit but contained possible later pottery on the surface	No		No	3
0007	0006	Pit Fill	Dark grey brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and moderate amounts of small flint inclusions. Single fill, clear clarity fill of pit	No		No	3
0008	0008	Pit Cut	Oval in plan elongated NW-SE with a bowl shaped profile, flat base and concave near vertical sides. Cuts smaller pit 0012 Cut of IA pit	No		No	5
0009	0008	Pit Fill	Dark grey brown soft clayey silt with moderate amounts of small and medium sized flints and charcoal flecks and occasional fired clay flecks. Top fill of 2, clear clarity Top fill of pit, finds rich and charcoal stained.	No		No	5
0010	0010	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with an open U shape profile, straight steep sides and a concave base. Cut of small undated ditch	No		No	5

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0011	0010	Ditch Fill	Mid brown grey soft clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions, Single fill, clear clarity No finds	No		No	5
0012	0012	Pit Cut	Oval in plan elongated NW-SE with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base. Cut by pit 0008 Cut of probable IA pit	No		No	5
0013	0012	Pit Fill	Dark grey brown soft clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions, charcoal flecks and burnt clay flecks. Single fill, clear clarity. Cut by pit 0008 no finds	No		No	5
0014	0008	Pit Fill	Mid orange brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. Basal fill, clear clarity basal fill of pit	No		No	5

Appendix 3. WTN 032 Catalogue of bulk finds

Context Number	Sample Number	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Heat Altered Stone		Animal Bone		Ceramic period	Notes
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001		0	0	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0005		3	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre/Rom	
0007		8	36	2	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	3	28	Pre/Rom	
0007	1	40	80	24	88	6	4	30	96	4	33	13	5	Pre	Slag 1 - 1g
0009		120	916	8	157	13	623	0	0	8	9501	18	72	Pre	
0009	2	191	240	29	53	11	10	26	51	2	234	106	27	Pre	
0014		17	82	0	0	3	216	2	86			2	7	Pre/Rom	
Totals		379	1360	63	300	36	877	58	233	14	9768	142	139		

Appendix 4. Catalogue of faunal remains

Context	Wt/g	Taphonomy	Cattle			Sheep/Goat			Pig			LTM	MT M	VST M	Unid	Element	Comments
			Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B						
7	28	g		2												hum/fem	
7	5	p					2	2			2			7		teeth	Envl sample 1, calcinated one fr
9	72	g						10		1				4		cra, rad, pel, hum, metat,	ovic.unfused rad juv, atm, cutmarks on LTM ribs
9	27	g		1			1	9						16	2	73 hum, phalanges, ribs,	Environmental sample 2, rodent skull+hum fr,
14	7	g		1										1		mand, rib	

Appendix 5. Catalogue of pottery

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Fabric	Forms	No	Weight /g	Condition	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0005	0004	Ditch	3	HMF	Body	1	2	Abr	Fragmented	LBA-EA	c EIA
0005	0004	Ditch	3	HMSO	Body	2	2	Abr-sli	Fragmented	EIA/MIA-LIA	
						3	4				
0007	0006	Pit	3	HMF	Body	38	104	Abr-sli	Larger part from Sample 1. Most contain varying amounts of organics too	LBA-EIA	c EIA
0007	0006	Pit	3	HMS	Body	2	3	Abr	One from Sample 1. Fine fabrics with sparse flint	EIA-MIA	
0007	0006	Pit	3	HMG	Body	1	1	Abr		EIA-MIA/LIA	
0007	0006	Pit	3	?BSW	Body	1	3	Abr	Contains mostly dense well sorted quartz, ?intrusive or from top surface area of feature?	?Roman	
						42	111				
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Jar	1	25	Sli	Flared/everted with squared rim, thmb marks at neck. Coarse abundant flint with organics. Oxidised or brown surfaces	LBA-EIA	c EIA
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Base	1	118	Sli	Fabric as above	LBA-EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Base	1	23	Sli	Fabric as above	LBA-EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Body	33	241	Sli	Fabric as above	LBA-EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Body	14	38	Sli	Fabric as above. From Sample 2	LBA-EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Body	7	58	Sli	Abundant coarse flint with large sparse grog and some organics	LBA-EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Body	24	108	Sli	Flint common or sparse with large sparse red grog and some organics, predom. finer fabric, reduced or occas. brown surface	c EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Base	1	53	Sli	Fabric as above	c EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Base	1	6	Sli	Fabric as above	c EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Base	1	81	Sli	Fabric as above	c EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Body	133	50	Sli	Fragmented from Sample 2, too small to be divided at this stage	LBA-EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMSO	Body	37	174	Sli	Finer fabric with sparse/rare finer flint but organics dominate, occasionally grog. Predom. reduced with occasional brown surface	c EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMSO	Jar	1	4	Sli	Small rim frag. Fabric as above with sparse fine flint and occ. grog	c EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMSO	Jar	1	12	Sli	Fabric as above but with common organics. Possibly carinated	c EIA	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMS	Jar	1	8	Sli	Everted rim. Oxidised surface ill sorted quartz, no flint	EIA-MIA?+	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMS	?Jar	2	1	Sli	Fragmented from Sample 2. Sparse fine flint	EIA?+	
0009	0008	Pit	5	HMS	Jar	1	4	Sli	Fragmented from Sample 2. Sparse fine flint	E-MIA?+	
						260	1004				
0014	0008	Pit	5	HMG	Body	5	15	Sli	Reduced with occasional sparse flint	E-MIA	c EIA
0014	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Body	2	18	Sli	Sparse flint and organics	LBA/EIA	
0014	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Jar	1	22	Sli	Coarse common flint, rim almost upright squared off with thumb marks at neck	LBA-EIA	
0014	0008	Pit	5	HMF	Body	9	27	Sli	Flint with some organics	LBA-EIA	
						17	82				

Pottery fabric codes

HMF	Hand-made flint tempered ware
HMSO	Hand-made sand and organic tempered ware
HMS	Hand-made sand tempered ware
HMG	Hand-made grog tempered ware
BSW	Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware

Appendix 6. Catalogue of fired clay

Context	Cut	Feature	Trench	Fabric	No	Weight/g	Condition	Surfaces	Marks	Comments
0007	0006	Pit	3	Msch	26	90	Abr	4 x flat/irregular	Nil	Small fragments most from Sample 1 (24). Oxidised/off white
0007	0006	Pit	3	Mscp	1	1	Abr		Nil	Fragment less than one gram
					27	91				
0009	0008	Pit	5	Msch	34	174	Sli	4 x flat irregular, 1 x curved irregular	1 x possible partial rod mark	Oxidised, two heat-affected. Some contain sparse organics. Most from Sample 2 (28)
0009	0008	Pit	5	Mscp	1	25	Sli	1 x flat/irregular	Nil	
0009	0008	Pit	5	Ms	1	4	Sli		Nil	From Sample 2, fragment
					36	203				

Fired clay fabric codes

Mscg	Medium sand with chalk
Mscp	Medium sand with clay pellets
Ms	Medium sand

Appendix 7. WSI and brief



Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field The Street, Winesham

Client: Last & Tricker Partnership

Date: November 2015

WTN 032
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: Michael Green
© SACIC



Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. The Site	2
3. Archaeological and historical background	2
4. Project Objectives	4
5. Archaeological method statement	6
6. Project Staffing	15

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	3
Figure 2. Proposed trench plan and historic mapping	5

Project details

Planning Application No:	C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham, SCCAS
Grid Reference:	TM 184 502
Area:	0.45ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	WTN 032 (ESF23294)
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-230603
Project Start date	18 th November 2015
Project Duration:	c.1 day

Client/Funding Body:	Last & Tricker Partnership
SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	Jezz Meredith
SACIC Job Code:	

1. Introduction

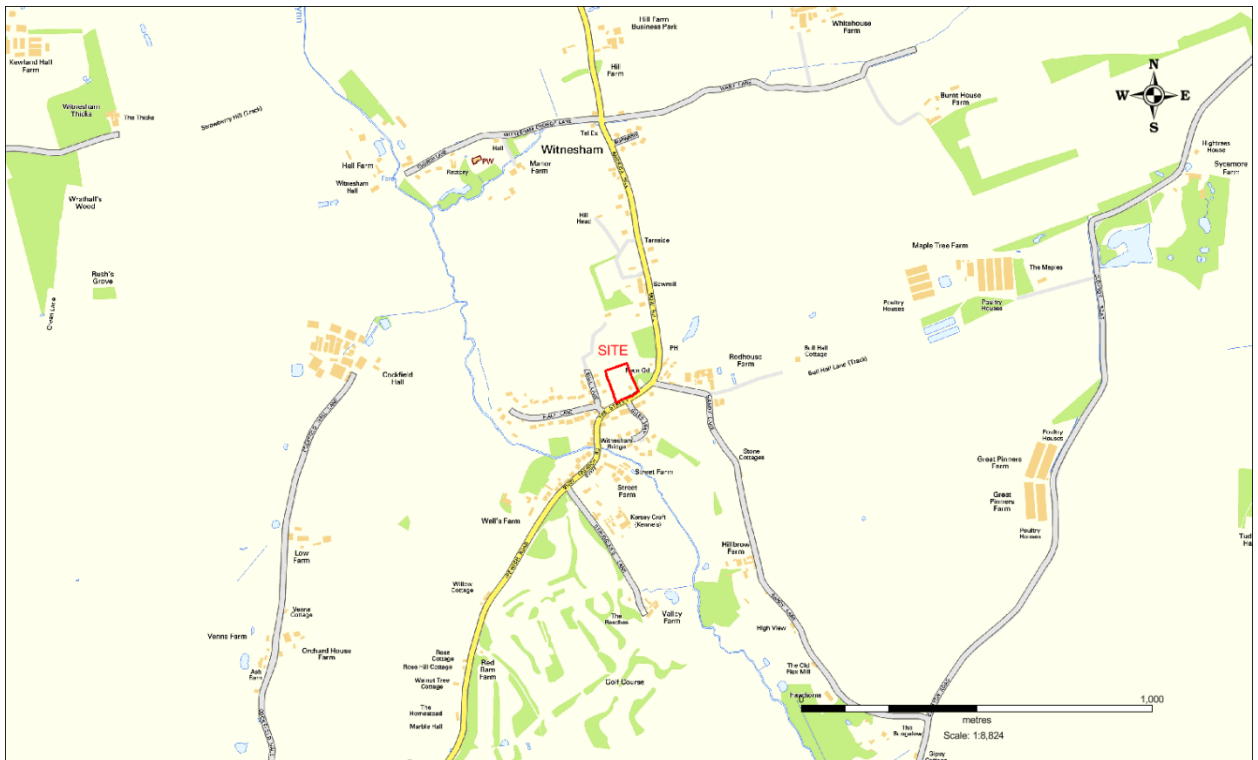
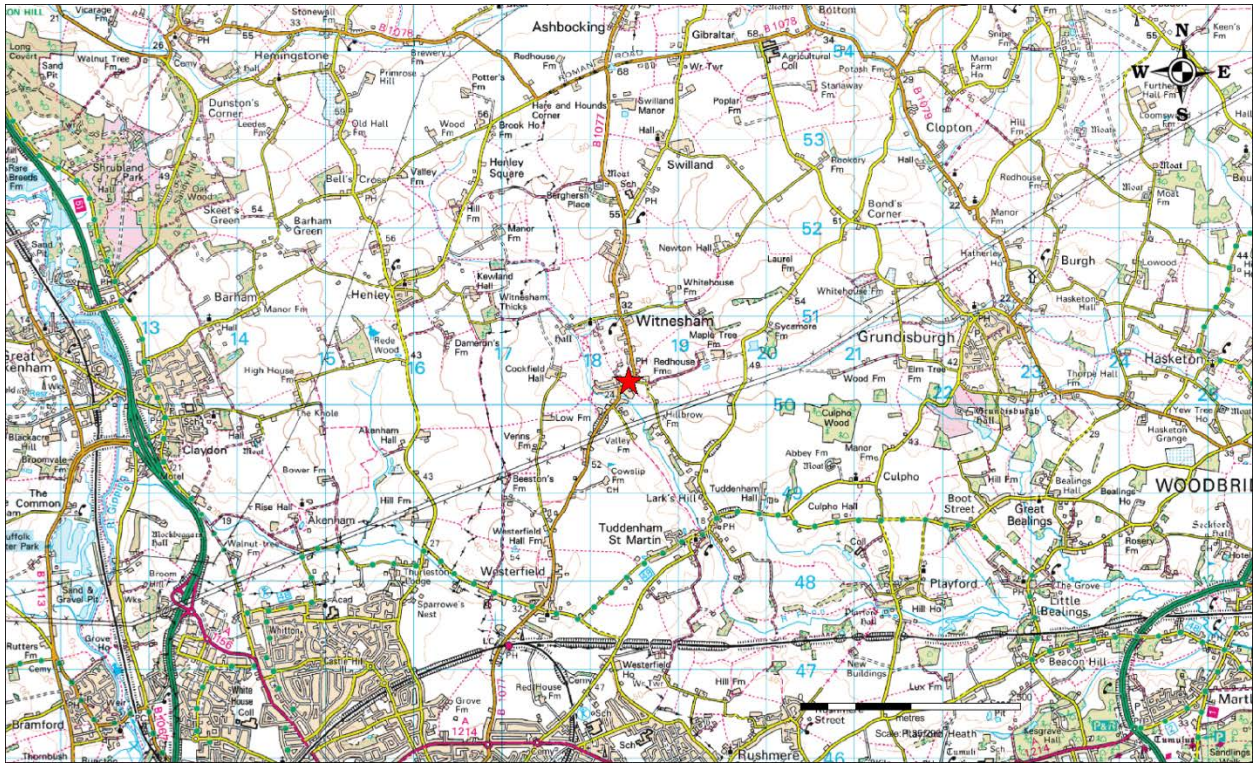
- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street, Winesham (Fig. 1) for heritage assets by a condition on planning application C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 15/10/2015), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

2. The Site

- The site consists of a pasture and scrubland field to the rear of Warrens Barn. The proposed six property development infills the land behind the current Warrens Barn.
- The site lies at a height of c.31m to 38m above Ordnance on a gently south facing slope dropping down toward the river Fynn, 150m to the south.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravels to the north end of the site which in turn overlie sedimentary bedrock of the Red Crag Formation. The south side of the site has no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey website). Due to the site being within changeable geology and within the flood plain of the river Fynn, on site geology is expected to be changeable with predominately sand, with possible patches of silt, gravel and clays.

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest identified in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, with the medieval parish church of St Mary lying 700m to the north (HER Ref. WTN 016). The proposed development is immediately adjacent to an archaeological site (WTN 003) where Roman and Iron Age pottery was found within possible domestic deposits of "Dark Earth". The extent of this site is not known and it potentially extends into the development area. A short distance to the east (50m) a medieval pottery scatter was found during monitoring works (WTN 014), while a Roman coin of Allectus, (AD 293-296) was found 200m north-west of the proposed development area (WTN 004).
- The proposed residential development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

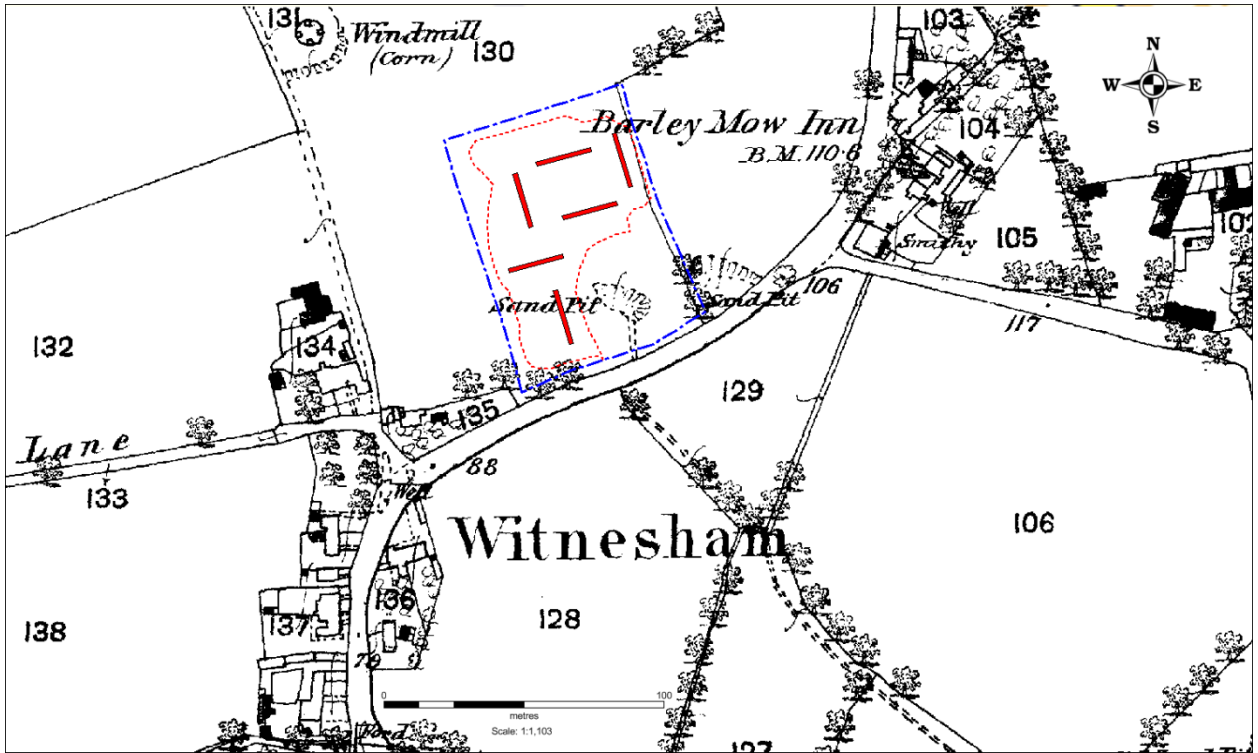


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Figure 1. Location map

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan on First Edition Ordnance Survey (1882) and current mapping

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- SCCAS will be given five days' notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- An event number (ESF23294) and site code (WTN 032) have been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated (Oasis reference: suffolka1-230603) and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated through the placement of a 125m of trenching across the development footprints. Six 20m

trenches are proposed, set out in a standard grid pattern to sample the footprints for all 6 properties with an additional 5m of trenching to be used as required. A proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil and subsoils (possibly greater at the southern end of site) until the first visible archaeological or geological surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an

experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.

- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected

archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Rhodri Gardener. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.

- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report will contain the results of a search of Suffolk's Historic Environment Record (HER) to cover the site and its environs. SCC will need to be commissioned and a fee will be charged for the service.

- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).

- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street,
Witnesham

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Suffolk Coastal District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: TBC

GRID REFERENCE: TM 184 502

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: 6 dwellings

AREA: 0.45ha

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Abraham
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741232
E-mail: rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 15 October 2015

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following two-part condition relating to archaeological investigation:

3. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

4. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.2), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

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

1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the 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/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

2.1 This application affects an area immediately adjacent to an archaeological site of unknown extent (recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as WTN 003). Pottery finds at this site indicate Iron Age and Roman settlement activity. As a result, there is high potential for early occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development.

Planning Background

3.1 There is potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 141), 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:
- 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 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area of the development site, which is 225.00m². Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in 125.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.5 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/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, 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.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 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.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. 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/CT, 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 2011 Ver 1.2.

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 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

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

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