



Glebe Lea

Brussels Green, Darsham,
Suffolk

Client:

Mrs C. Smith

Date:

February 2016

DAR 036
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/015
Author: Simon Picard
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Glebe Lea, Brussels Green, Darsham DAR 036

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/015

Author: Simon Picard

Illustrators: Linzi Everett and Simon Picard

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: February/2016

HER Information

Site Code: DAR 036
Site Name: Glebe Lea, Brussels Green
Report Number 2016/015
Planning Application No: DC/14/1361/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 16th February 2016
Grid Reference: TM 4229 6999
Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-231266
Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham
Project Officer: Simon Picard
Client/Funding Body: Mrs C. Smith
Client Reference: NA

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Picard
Date: February 2016
Approved By: *****
Position: *****
Date: *****
Signed: *****

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Summary

A single trench archaeological evaluation was carried out at Glebe Lea, Brussels Green, Darsham prior to the construction of a house with garage. No archaeological deposits were encountered, no finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a new house with garage in the garden of Glebe Lea, Brussels Green in Darsham, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and to a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by John Craven of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC, Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application DC/14/1361/FUL. The work was carried out on the 16th February, 2016 and was commissioned and funded by the landowner, Mrs Cora Smith.

2. Geology and topography

The village of Darsham lies in an area of gently undulating open farmland, generally around the 20m contour. Running through the eastern edge of the village from north to south is a tributary drain of the Minsmere River and it is immediately to the east of this that the site is located, in a narrow linear plot alongside Wash Lane. To the west of the site is a modern housing estate and to the east are dispersed farmsteads around the former 'Bristles Green', while to the north and south the site is bounded by open farmland. Wash Lane follows the lowest path in the surrounding landscape with the fields to the south falling gently to meet the road. Glebe Lea lies towards the base of a gentle southwest facing slope on Wash Lane's northern edge with the development area itself situated to the southwest of Glebe Lea. Currently in use as garden allotments the development area is generally flat and is c.13m above Ordnance Datum.

The geology of the area is recorded as superficial deposits of Head clay, silt, sand and gravels overlying Crag Group Sand sedimentary bedrock (BGS, 2016). On site the geology presented itself as pale yellow sand.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) records evidence for historic activity within 500m of the site ranging from the Roman through the medieval to the post-medieval periods (Fig. 1). Evidence of Roman occupation has been recorded 70m to the west of the site when work to lay a drain uncovered a large pit containing Roman material (HER code DAR 003). Further to this, approximately 200m to the south of the site, a scatter of Roman *tegulae*, or roof tile, was recorded (DAR 016). In both instances medieval material was found alongside the Roman and has been recorded under the same HER codes; a fragment of glazed floor tile (DAR 003) and a scatter of medieval silver coins and pottery (DAR 016). The historic settlement core of Darsham is centred on the medieval All Saints church (DAR 011) and is approximately 150m to the east of the site. Garden Cottage, which is approximately 180m to the southwest of the site, accounts for the post-medieval entry on the HER (DAR 006). Here, building work uncovered a rectangular cess pit believed to date from the 18th century and also a witch bottle; these were often buried under fireplaces or thresholds to ward off evil spirits. Despite Darsham being listed in the Domesday Book as having thirty-nine households, which is described as very large, no evidence for pre-Conquest occupation is recorded on the HER.

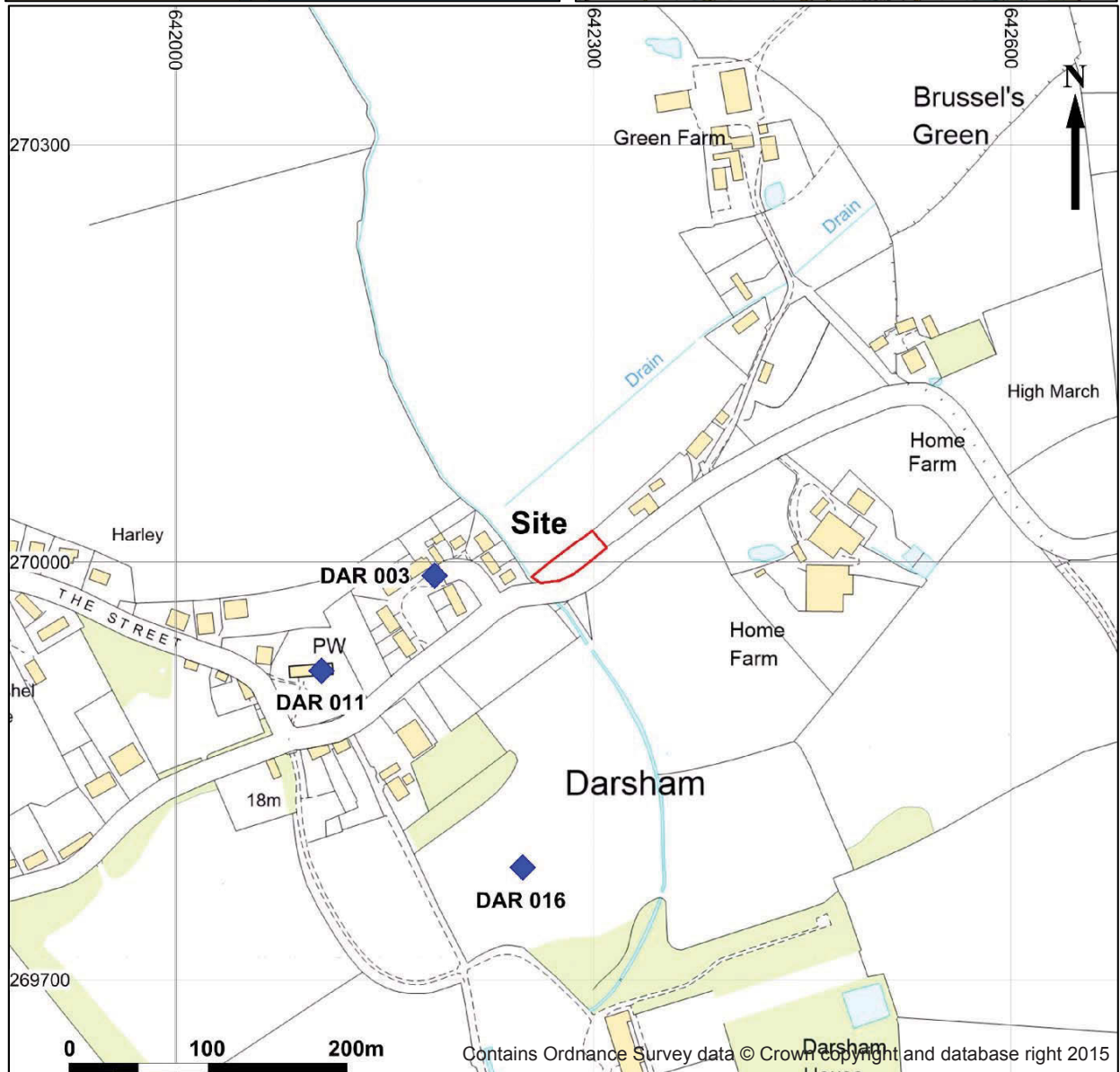
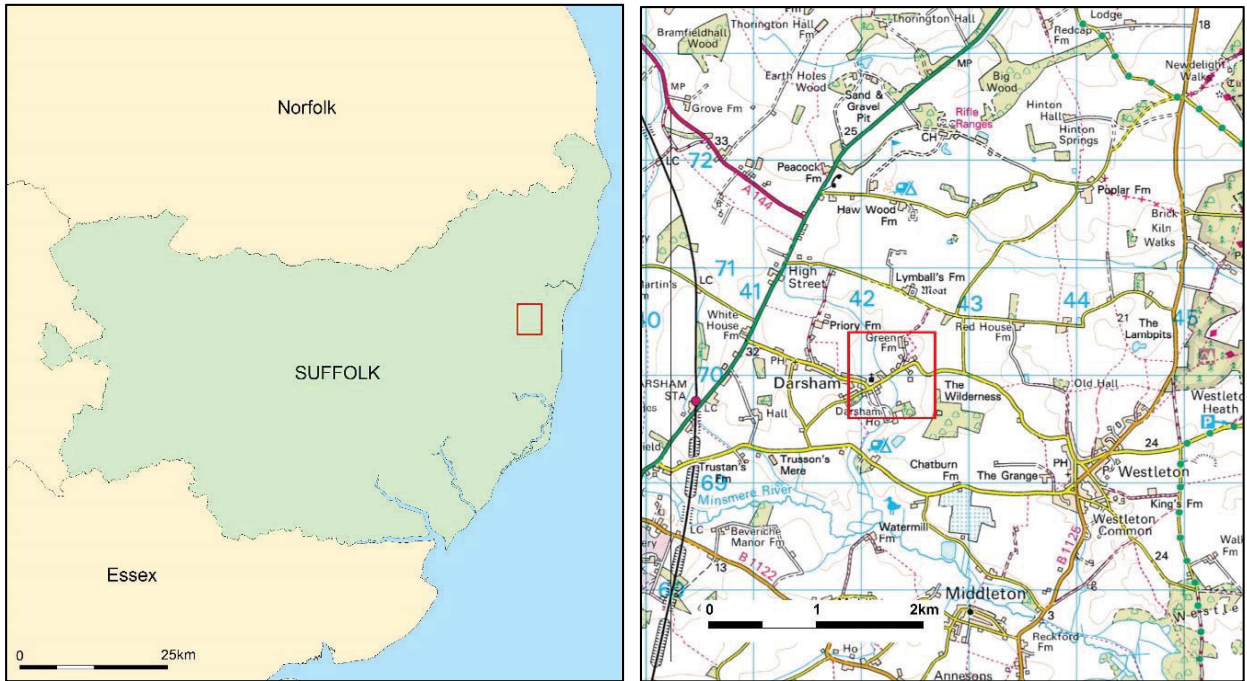


Figure 1. Site location plan including location of sites from Suffolk HER

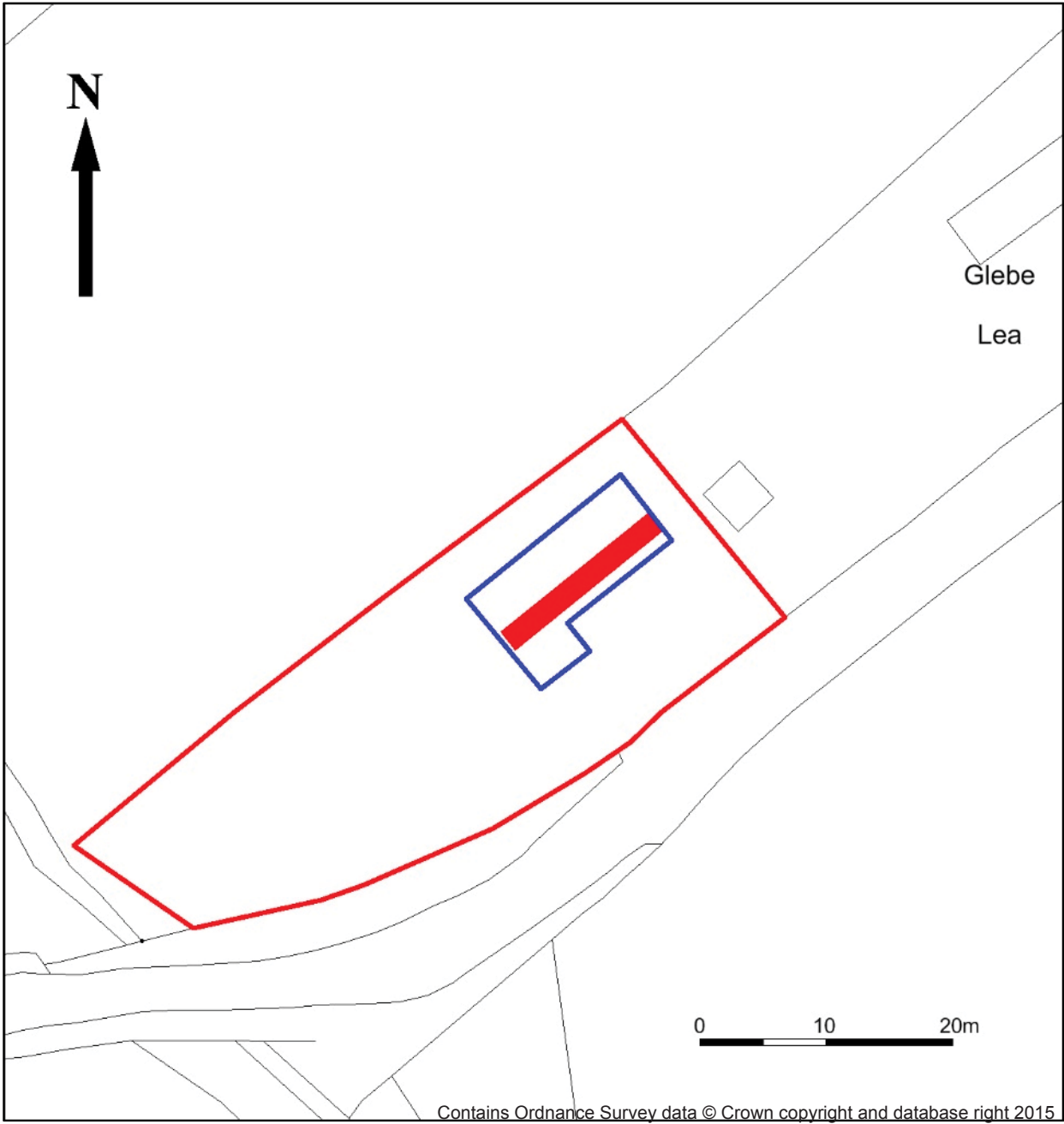


Figure 2. Trench 1 location plan with proposed new build in blue

4. Methodology

A single trench, measuring 15m long by 1.6m wide, was excavated by a tracked 360 degree mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision and direction of an experienced archaeologist (Fig. 2). The topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed to expose the top of the natural strata below with the upcast soil being metal detected and examined for finds.

Following excavation the soil profile of the trench was cleaned by hand, drawn at a scale of 1:20 on plastic drawing film and photographed, along with the trench itself, using a high resolution digital camera (Pls. 1 and 2). A record of the trench was made using a SACIC *pro forma* sheet. The trench was located and heights above Ordnance Datum obtained using an RTK GNSS surveying system (Leica GS08+). No environmental samples were collected and no finds were retained.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code DAR 036. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-231266, Appendix 2) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County HER, maintained by SCCAS/CT at Bury St Edmunds under HER code DAR 036.

5. Results

Trench 1 was orientated northeast southwest and measured 15m by 1.6m and was up to 1.6m deep. The excavation of the trench revealed the topsoil on the site to be uniformly 0.4m thick along the trench and to consist of very dark brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt. It contained occasional small stones and flecks and small fragments of modern ceramic building material. Below the topsoil was a homogenous layer of mid brown slightly clayey silty sand colluvium. Towards the upper surface of this deposit there were occasional flecks of charcoal and red ceramic building material while towards the base of the deposit it became slightly darker. At the northeast end of the trench this colluvium was 0.9m thick with the underlying natural sand sloping down to

the southeast where the colluvial deposit was 1.14m thick. No archaeological features or finds were encountered or recorded.



Plate 1. Trench 1, 1m scale, looking southwest



Plate 2. Trench 1, northwest end soil profile, 1m scale, looking southeast

6. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

This evaluation has shown that the natural strata on the site has not been truncated by either modern or historic land use. With open fields rising to both the south and northeast of the site the accumulation of colluvial material is, perhaps, to be expected. The sterile nature of the deposit would suggest that it is unlikely that any of the material has been imported to provide a level base for development, either historically or more recently. It is more likely that, given its position outside the main settlement core, the site has been in cultivation since at least the medieval period. Given that no archaeological features or deposits were uncovered during the evaluation it is recommended that no further archaeological work is necessary, although the final decision rests with SCCAS Conservation Team.

7. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County HER, maintained by SCCAS/CT at Bury St. Edmunds.

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out and directed by Simon Picard.

Project management was undertaken by Rhod Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The report illustrations were created by Linzi Everett and Simon Picard and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

9. Bibliography

BGS, 18th February 2016, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

Powell-Smith, A., 18th February 2016, *Open Domesday*, available at: <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/>

Appendix 1. Abridged Written Scheme of Investigation



Glebe Lea

Brussels Green, Darsham, Suffolk

Client:
Mrs C Smith

Date:
November 2015

DAR 036
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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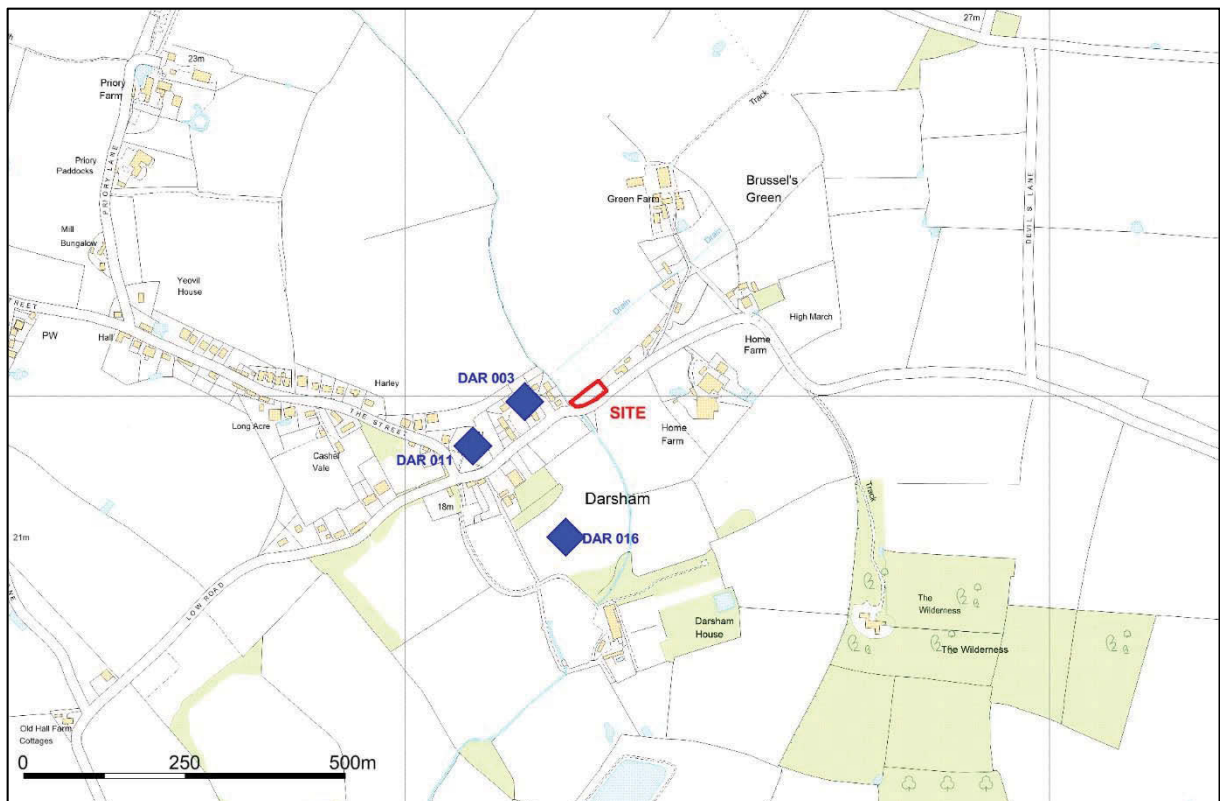
Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/14/1361/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TM 422 699
Area:	c.970sqm
HER Event No/Site Code:	ESF23299/ DAR 036
Oasis Reference:	231266
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c. 1 day

Client/Funding Body:	Mrs C Smith
SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	DARGLB001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at Glebe Lea, Brussels Green, Darsham (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application DC/14/1361/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 22/07/2015), 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, as advisors for the LPA, for review prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.



Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number: 100019980
Figure 1. Location map

2. The Site

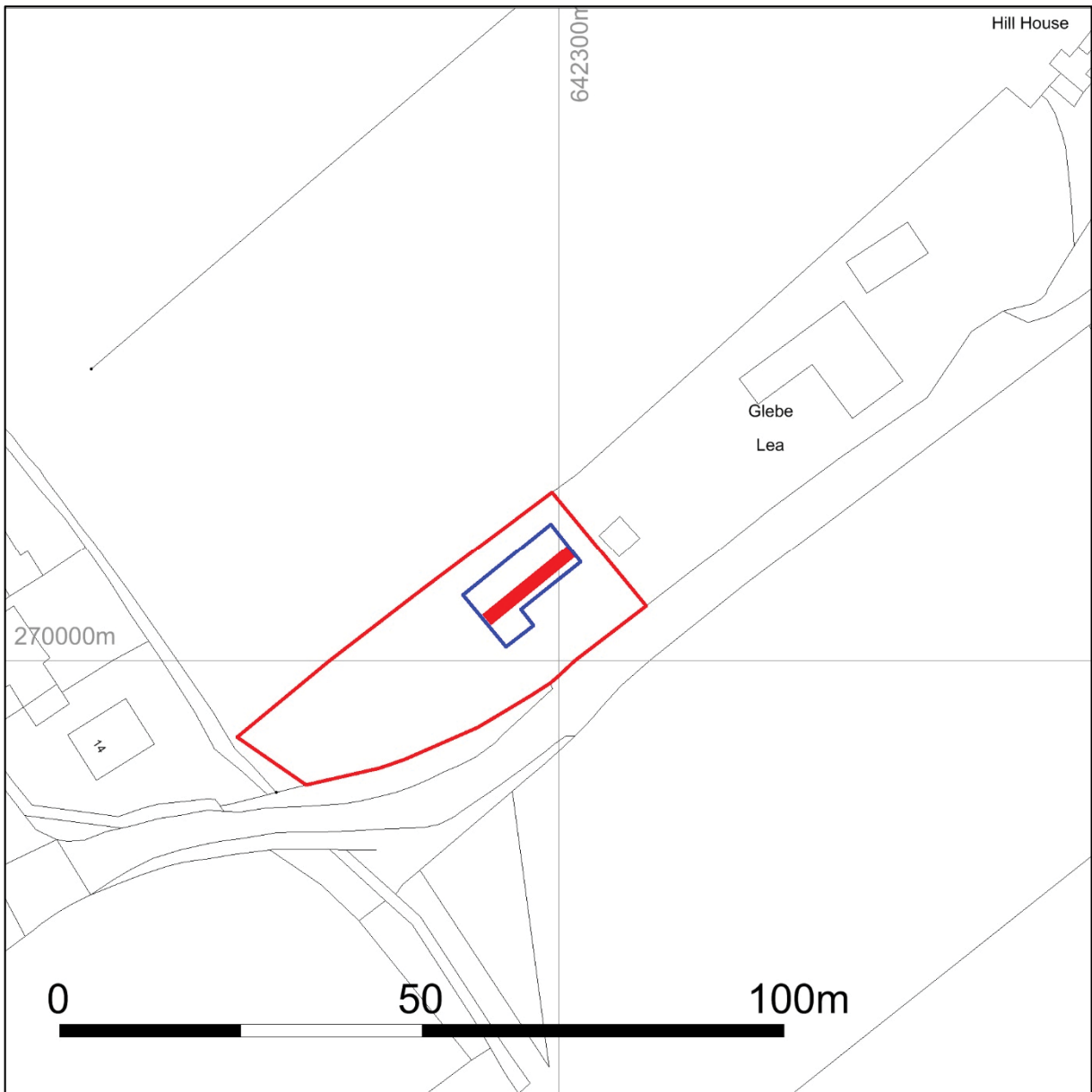
- The site, an area of c.970sqm, consists of an open plot of scrub grass/pasture lying to the south-west of Glebe Lea and partially in use as garden allotments. The site and Glebe Lea form a narrow linear plot alongside Low Road/Wash Lane and is bounded by open farmland to the north and south. A modern housing estate lies to the west and to the east are dispersed farmsteads around the former 'Bristles Green'.
- The site lies at a height of c.14m above Ordnance Datum and is broadly flat, lying adjacent to a tributary drain of the Minsmere River which lies 1.3km to the south.
- The site geology consists of overlying superficial deposits of Head clay, silt, sand and gravels overlying Crag Group Sand sedimentary bedrock (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest with high potential for archaeological deposits. Evidence of Roman occupation has been previously recorded to 70m to the west (DAR 003 and 200m to the south (DAR 016). The site lies between a historic settlement core c.150m to the west, centred around the Church of All Saints (DAR 011) and the dispersed settlement around Brussels (formerly Bristles) Green to the east. Medieval finds have also been recorded at both DAR 003 and DAR 016. The proposed residential development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

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

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC 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 and site code have been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (ESF23299 and DAR 036) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated 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. 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 by the placement of a fifteen metre trench (1.8m wide) across the development footprint, and 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 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of ploughsoil until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil 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 and the Coroner informed. 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 Gardner. 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 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>

6. Project Staffing

6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SACIC staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
John Craven	Project Officer		
Linzi Everett	Project Officer	Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Laszlo Lichenstein	Project Officer	Yes	
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	Yes	
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor/Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer	Yes	
Simon Picard	Assistant PO	Yes	Surveyor
Preston Boyle	Supervisor	Yes	
Krisztian Anderko	Project Assistant		
Krisztina Baranyai	Project Assistant		
Tim Carter	Project Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Rebecca Smart	Project Assistant		
Stefania Usai	Project Assistant		

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery and general finds	Freelance
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

Appendix 2. OASIS Form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-231266

Project details

Project name	Glebe Lea, Brussels Green, Darsham
Short description of the project	A single trench archaeological evaluation was carried out at Glebe Lea, Brussels Green, Darsham prior to the construction of a house with garage. No archaeological deposits were encountered, no finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.
Project dates	Start: 16-02-2016 End: 16-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DAR 036 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL DARSHAM Glebe Lea, Brussels Green, Darsham
Postcode	IP17 3RN
Study area	970 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4229 6999 52.273983148064 1.551974926554 52 16 26 N 001 33 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13m Max: 13.3m

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	Simon Picard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mrs Cora Smith

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	DAR 036
Digital Contents	"Survey"

Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	DAR 036
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Glebe Lea, Brussels Green, Darsham, Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Picard, S.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2016/015
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4, comb bound, in colour.

Entered by	Simon Picard (simon.picard@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	19 February 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

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