

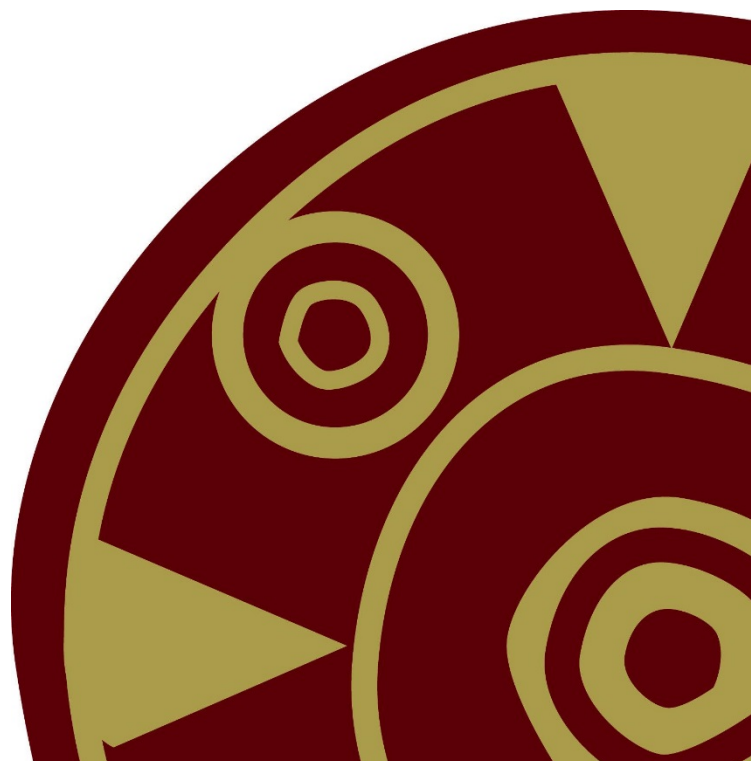


## **Pink Cottages** Coddenham, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Hartbuild Ltd

**Date:**  
August 2016

CDD 094  
Archaeological Evaluation Report v0.3  
SACIC Report No. 2016/051  
Author: Rob Brooks  
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# Pink Cottages, Coddtenham

## CDD 094

Archaeological Evaluation Report v0.3

SACIC Report No. 2016/051

Author: Rob Brooks

Illustrator: Gemma Bowen and Rob Brooks

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: August/2016



## HER Information

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**Site Code/Event Number:** CDD 094/ESF 24069  
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**Site Name:** Pink Cottages  
**Report Number** 2016/051  
**Planning Application No:** 0539/16  
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**Oasis Reference:** suffolka1-253717  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Richard Hoggett  
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### 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. 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: Rob Brooks  
Date: 02/08/2016

Approved by: John Craven  
Position: Project Officer  
Date: 02/08/2016  
Signed:



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



## **Summary**




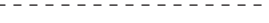







Four evaluation trenches were excavated in an area immediately north-east of the Old Norwich Road, prior to its redevelopment for housing, in the parish of Coddham, in Suffolk. The site had most recently been the location of a Grade II listed house (subsequently divided to form the Pink Cottages) and gardens, although the building burnt down in 2014. Post-medieval quarrying was recorded, alongside three late medieval to post-medieval parallel ditches that are probably field boundaries. Two further undated quarry pits were also recorded, infilled with sterile sand and gravel deposits, thought to largely be the result of natural processes associated with the River Gipping.

# 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 
- 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 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of two new houses on land immediately north-east of the Old Norwich Road, in the parish of Coddendam, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief issued by Dr Richard Hoggett (2016) of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by John Craven (Suffolk Archaeology CIC – Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application Mid Suffolk 0539/16. The work was commissioned and funded by Hartbuild Ltd, and was carried out on the 12th-13th July, 2016. The trenches were located on the site of the former Pink Cottages and associated gardens, at grid reference TM 1201 5269, 2km south-west of Coddendam and 2.7km north-west of Barham.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The geology of the area is recorded as superficial deposits of River Terrace sand and gravel, with records of peat and alluvium close by to the south-west and Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel to the north. The bedrock consists of Newhaven Chalk Formation material (BGS, 2016). On site, the geology presented itself as pale to mid yellow and orange loose coarse sand, with varying levels of small flints throughout.

The development area is positioned c.90m south-west of the 20m contour, with ground levels on site recorded at around 15.5m. The topography continues to drop down to the south-west towards the River Gipping that is positioned at about 15m above the Ordnance Datum.

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record [SHER] for the area was commissioned and is included in the digital archive. This and the Brief show that the proposed development is located in 'a small area within a major Roman complex as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record [SHER] (CDD 003, CDD 017 (c.200m west of the site)) and near to a Roman pottery kiln (CDD 081 (c.160m north-west of the site)), lying on the edge of Shrublands Park (BRH 021) which is a Grade 1 registered park' (Hoggett, 2016). In fact, the boundary of the Park overlies part of the northern edge of the site and finds spots of a Bronze Age blade and Anglo-Saxon metalwork are recorded as part of the CDD 017 record, flanking the south-west side of the Old Norwich Road (Fig. 1). The 18th century Shrublands Hall lies 580m to the south-east.

The site itself was formerly occupied by a Grade II listed house of late 16th or early 17th century date, which was later divided into two dwellings known as Pink Cottages (Fig. 2). A full listing of the SHER records, building listings and landscape characterisation zones are included within the digital archive of the site.

The village of Coddenham is listed in the Domesday Book as having a population of 96.5 households, whilst Barham had 59 households, meaning that both are described as 'very large' (Powell-Smith, 2016).

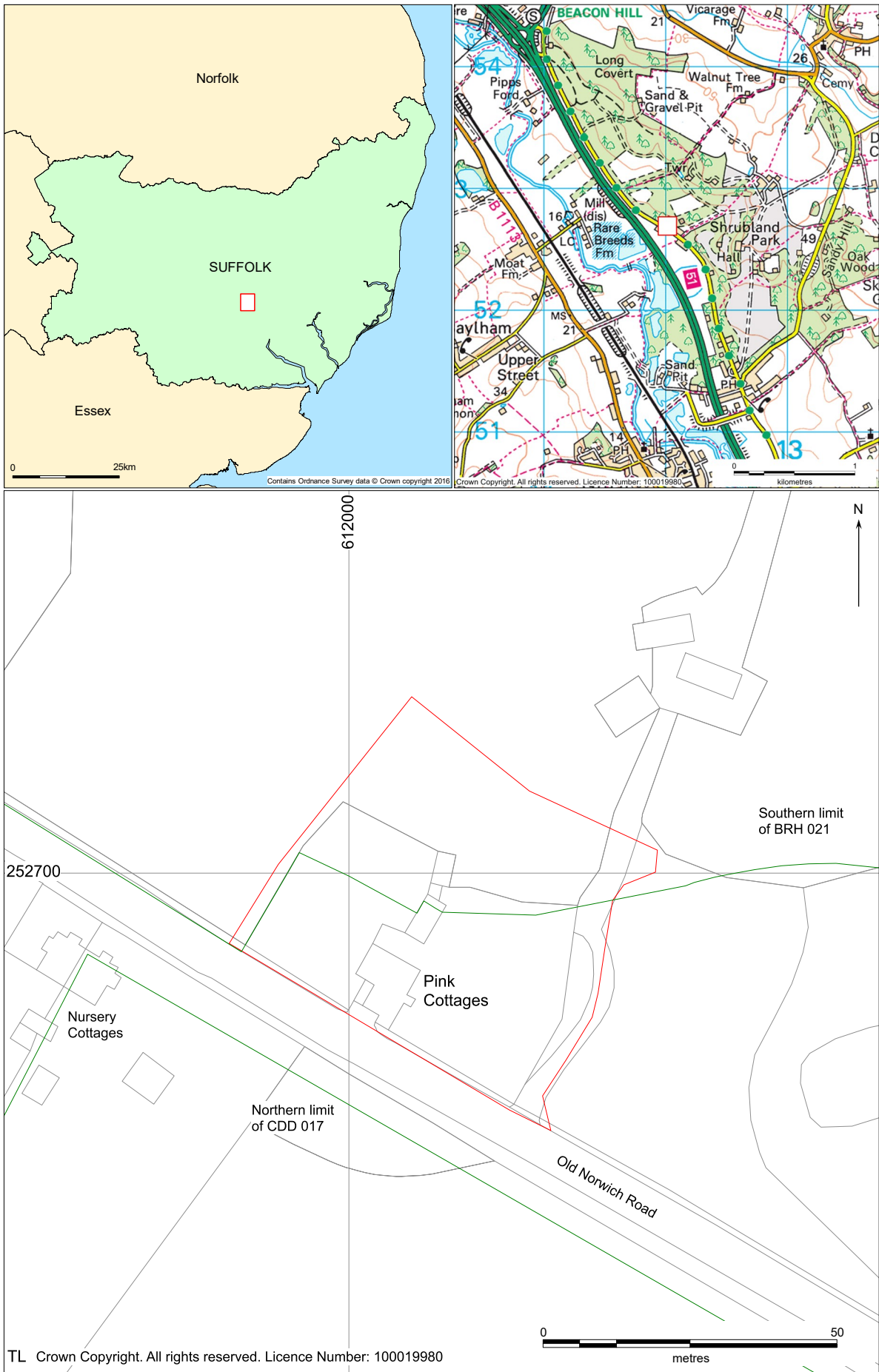


Figure 1. Location map, with HER entries (green)

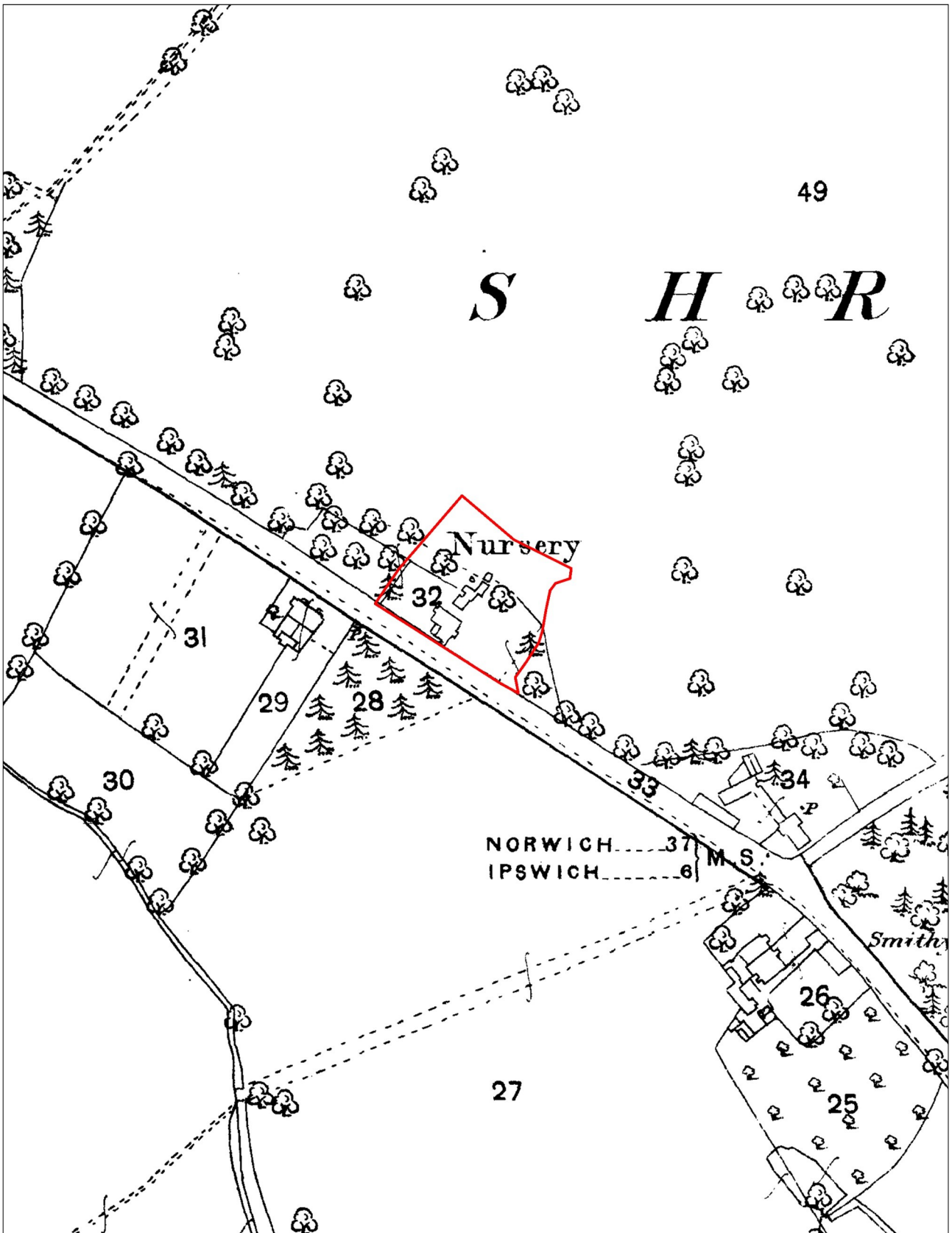


Figure 2. First Edition Ordnance Survey map (approximate site position in red)



## 4. Methodology

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The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket. All of the mechanical excavation was constantly monitored and directed by an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil (which contained a lot of modern refuse) and a layer of brown silty-sand were removed, exposing the superficial geological layers of the site. Two of the trenches were repositioned from the original locations suggested in the WSI due to the presence of a water pipe, manhole, the site boundary and piles of demolition material. This had been agreed in advance with Dr Richard Hoggett (SCCAS/CT).

When the trench excavation was finished the soil profiles were cleaned where possible and then recorded via photography and measured sketches. Some of the trenches were 1.2m+ deep and as such only limited recording could be carried out in these instances due to Health and Safety concerns. A number of large post-medieval quarry pits were recorded in the first two trenches, but only two were recorded in section where it was safe to do so, to act as representative samples. The remainder were partially excavated to collect finds, but they were only recorded in plan. A further large pit or hollow was recorded in Trench 3a, with a machine sondage excavated into its sterile 1.4m deep fill. Further test pits (Trenches 3b and 3c) were excavated to establish its limits. Three ditches were excavated in the final trench, with 1m wide slots excavated through each and environmental samples taken from two. Where measured profiles were drawn, these were done at 1:20 and all planning was carried out with a Leica RTK GNSS working with accuracy tolerances of sub 0.05m. Colour digital photographs were taken of the trenches, features and soil profiles. Records of the trenches were made on SACIC *pro forma* trench sheets. A small number of finds were recovered from the site. Metal detecting was attempted across the site, but the high levels of residual modern material made this very difficult.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code CDD 094. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-253717 – 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 archive is currently located at SACIC's office in Needham Market, but will be transferred to the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, upon approval of the report.

## 5. Results

### 5.1 Introduction

Across the site approximately 0.3m-0.5m of dark grey-black topsoil was removed, which frequently contained modern refuse, as well as post-medieval brick fragments and other demolition deposits. Below this, a number of large post-medieval pits were recorded, which cut a mid greyish-brown stony silty-sand layer. Two further undated pits appeared to have been backfilled with this apparently sterile deposit. In the final trench, three parallel ditches were recorded, which were also filled with a similar grey layer. Soil profiles as recorded throughout the trenches are shown in Table 1, with a full context list included as Appendix 3 and trench photographs as Appendix 4.

Layer 0025 was a deposit of disturbed natural, consisting of yellow and orange sand, with common flints and occasional patches of dense flints. It was partly root disturbed and recorded in all of the trenches, if somewhat sporadically. Cut by all of the post-medieval pits and overlying layer 0025, layer 0024 was recorded across all four trenches. It was a mid brown loose silty-sand deposit with common small flints, and its relationship to two of the three ditches, as well as pit 0009 and pit/hollow 0021 was unclear. However, it was thought to seal fill 0008 of ditch 0007.

Trench no., dimensions and orientation	Soil profile and feature numbers
1 – 1.8m x 12.4m x 0.96m-1.12m deep, SE to NW	Northwest profile – 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.7m-0.8m of 0024, above 0.1m of heavily illuviated/disturbed 0025, above natural Southeast profile – 0.38m of topsoil, above 0.6m of 0024, above natural Features – quarry pits 0001 and 0005
2 – 1.8m x 19.9m x 0.6m-1.3m deep, SSW to NNE	Northeast profile – 0.2m-0.28m of topsoil, above 0.14m-0.18m of 0024, above 0.13m-0.22m of 0025, above natural Southwest profile – 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.4m of 0024, above 0.3m of 0025, above natural Features – pit 0009 and quarry pits 0011, 0013 and 0015
3a – 1.8m x 9.6m x 1.4m deep (where excavated through entirety of 0022), NW to SE	Central profile through 0021 – 0.3m of topsoil, above 0.4m of 0022, above 0.4m of 0026, above 0.2m of 0025, above natural Features – pit/hollow 0021
3b – 1.8m x 2.4m x 0.7m deep, W to E	0.2m-0.25m of topsoil, above 0.25m of 0024, above 0.15m-0.2m of 0025, above natural Features – edge of pit/hollow 0021
3c – 1.8m x 2.25m x 0.57m deep, NW to SE	0.27m of topsoil, above 0.25m of 0024, above 0.05m of 0025, above natural Features – none
4 – 1.8m x 16.8m x 0.68m-0.9m deep, SW to NE	Southwest profile – 0.4m-0.44m of topsoil, above 0.26m-0.42m of 0024, above up to 0.16m of 0025, above natural Northeast profile – 0.32m-0.46m of topsoil, above 0.32m-0.46m of 0024 Features – ditches 0007, 0017 and 0019

Table 1. Trench descriptions

## 5.2 Phase 1 – medieval to earlier post-medieval ditches

Three features from the site are thought to relate to this period, consisting of the apparently parallel ditches in Trench 4; cuts 0007, 0017 and 0019 (Pl. 1, Figs. 3-4). All of these linear cuts were orientated south-west to north-east; at right angles to the road and the latter two were immediately adjacent to one another, hence why they are grouped together. One ditch produced no finds, whilst another had very small pieces of medieval pottery and the third had early post-medieval pottery.

Ditch 0007 possibly curved to the west slightly at its north-eastern end, although this was not clear. The edges sloped at c.45°; it had a thin concave base, and it measured 0.6m wide x 0.36m deep. The single fill, 0008, which was sealed by layer 0024 was recorded as mid brown sandy-silt and abundant small flints, and it was slightly paler than layer 0024 and contained one oyster shell.

Ditch 0017 was immediately west of ditch 0019, but the relationship between the two was unclear. Cut 0017 measured 0.63m wide x 0.2m(?) deep, had c.45°-70° concave to irregular sides and a concave to irregular base. Single fill 0018 was medium grey-brown silty-sand with common flints and some root disturbance. It was possibly sealed by layer 0024, but the relationship was unclear. Finds recovered include one sherd (3g) of 11th-13th century pottery, whilst from Sample 1 there were four sherds (2g) of late 12th-14th century pottery, three heat-altered flints and fifty-nine fragments of animal bone (6g), as well as shell.

Ditch 0019 was larger than the other two cuts, at 1.22m wide, but only 0.16m(?) deep, with c.30° sides and a wide base. Again the relationship with layer 0024 was uncertain and the single fill, 0020, was light grey-brown silty-sand with common flints, as well as patches of yellow sand, and a disturbed soil profile suggesting root action. Finds included the largest pottery sherd from the site (22g), which was of 11th-12th century date, one sherd (2g) dated 1480-1550 and five sherds (3g) of late 12th-14th century date, as well as nine pieces of fired clay (2g), one piece of clay tobacco pipe, three heat altered flints, ninety-five tiny pieces of animal bone (8g) and thirty-eight pieces of shell (35g).

### 5.3 Phase 2 – post-medieval quarry pits

Five large irregular cuts are included in this phase and were sample-excavated for finds and, where possible, to characterise their profiles somewhat (Figs. 3-4). However, all were within deeper areas of the trenches, making any systematic excavation unsafe. The material within them clearly also suggested that they were post-medieval, with some possibly being 20th century. They have all been interpreted as quarry pits, dug to excavate the sand and flint gravel aggregate that made up the superficial geological deposits across the site. All of the pits are thought to cut layer 0024, although it was not possible to investigate this thoroughly in the deeper trenches. All of these pits contained mixed fill deposits, interpreted as redeposited quantities of layer 0024, yellow-orange natural sand and flints, and dark grey silty-sand (thought to be inclusions of topsoil material). The cuts, fills and finds are summarised in Table 2.

Pit cut and fill	Description
Cut 0001 Fills 0002-0004, 0027-0028	Large cut, with curving edge in plan, extending beyond trench limit. 40° concave sides, base not uncovered due to depth. Not very clear, but probably cuts through layer 0024, with material similar to 0024 infilling its base. C.2.6m x >1.4m x >1.05m deep. <b>0002</b> - basal fill. Medium brownish-grey silty-sand with occasional medium to small sub-rounded stones and some rooting. Firm compaction. <b>0003</b> - secondary fill. Medium greyish-brown and yellow-orange mixed silty-sand with occasional medium to small sub-rounded stones. Firm compaction. Secondary fill above 0002. <b>0004</b> - third infill of pit. Very similar to 0002. Medium brownish-grey firm silty-sand with occasional medium to small sub-rounded stones and some rooting. Some small fragments of post-medieval CBM in this fill with rusted Fe objects. <b>0028</b> – fourth pit fill. Mixed mid brown, yellow and brownish-yellow silty-sand deposit, with patches of dense flints, as well as common flints throughout. <b>0027</b> – upper pit fill. Dark brown loose to firm silty-sand, with frequent small flints and occasional lenses of darker grey-brown silty-sand and yellow sand. Root disturbed.
Cut 0005 Fill 0006	Large irregular cuts/series of cuts (Pl. 2). Full extent obscured by trench edges. 70-80° straight to slightly convex SE edge. Not bottomed. Cut layer 0024. >2.64m x >1.8m x >0.96m deep. <b>0006</b> – mixed mid grey, brownish-grey and yellow sand patches with common small flints. Two sherds of pottery of late 17th-19th and 19th-20th century date.
Cut 0011 Fill 0012	Large cut, with varied sides in plan which was too deep to fully excavate, but clearly late post-medieval/modern as it contained chicken wire and other pieces of machine worked metal. Near vertical sides. 3.24m x >1.8m x >0.6m deep. <b>0012</b> – mixed mid grey-brown sandy-silt, dark grey sand and chalk with orange sand. Pot and tile sampled, but also contained chicken wire, large recent iron rod and slate. Three sherds of pottery of 16th-18th century and 1670-1900 in date and two pieces of late medieval to post-medieval brick.
Cut 0013 Fill 0014	Large pit cut/series of cuts - amorphous in plan and extends beyond trench. Planned but not drawn in section or photo'd as certainly late. Vertical edges. Too deep to bottom. Cuts 0024. 3.33m-6.21m x >1.6m x >0.5m deep. <b>0014</b> - mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand, with occasional orange sand lenses, common small flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Two pieces of late medieval to post-medieval brick and roof tile, the brick being 17th century+.
Cut 0015 Fill 0016	Large amorphous pit cut(s) extending beyond trench. Trench too deep to excavate much of feature, but small sample dug for finds. Profile not seen though. Planned, but no photo or section. Cuts layer 0024. <b>0016</b> – mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand, with occasional orange sand lenses, common small flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Two pieces of later medieval to post-medieval roof tile.

Table 2. Summaries of Phase 2 pits

## 5.4 Unphased contexts

Two features were not clearly phased by stratigraphy or finds and appeared to be infilled with sterile deposits. The first was pit 0009 in Trench 2, which had a curved edge in plan, c.45° slightly concave edges and a slightly concave base, measuring >1.85m x >1.8m x 0.35m+ deep (Pl. 3). Its fill, 0010, was identical to layer 0024 and produced no finds. There was no direct evidence of how the feature related to layer 0024, but it cut naturally derived deposit 0025.

A very large feature, either a pit or natural hollow was recorded in Trenches 3a and 3b as pit/hollow 0021. Where first identified in 3a it covered almost the entirety of the trench, with a single very poorly defined edge visible in the north-west corner. A machine sondage in the centre of the trench revealed that here it was 1.4m deep and had a flat base (Pl. 4). In this profile it contained three fills; the basal deposit being 0.2m of mid orangish-brown loose sand with common small flints, which was very similar to/ the same as layer 0025. Overlying this was 0.4m of mid greyish-brown loose sand, with common small flints, recorded as 0026. The uppermost fill, 0029, was directly below the topsoil and was a 0.4m thick deposit of mid brown loose sand with common small flints. None of the fills produced any finds and the upper two were notably similar to layer 0024, probably being derived from the same material. The probable, but again poorly defined edge of the cut/hollow was recorded in Trench 3b. Initially, this feature was interpreted simply as an area of deeper stratigraphy within a natural hollow, as its fills imitated the profiles seen in the other trenches of material akin to layer 0025, overlaid by deposits similar to layer 0024. However, given the apparent edge in Trench 3b, this may have been a large quarry cut, backfilled with naturally derived material.





Figure 3. Trench and feature plan

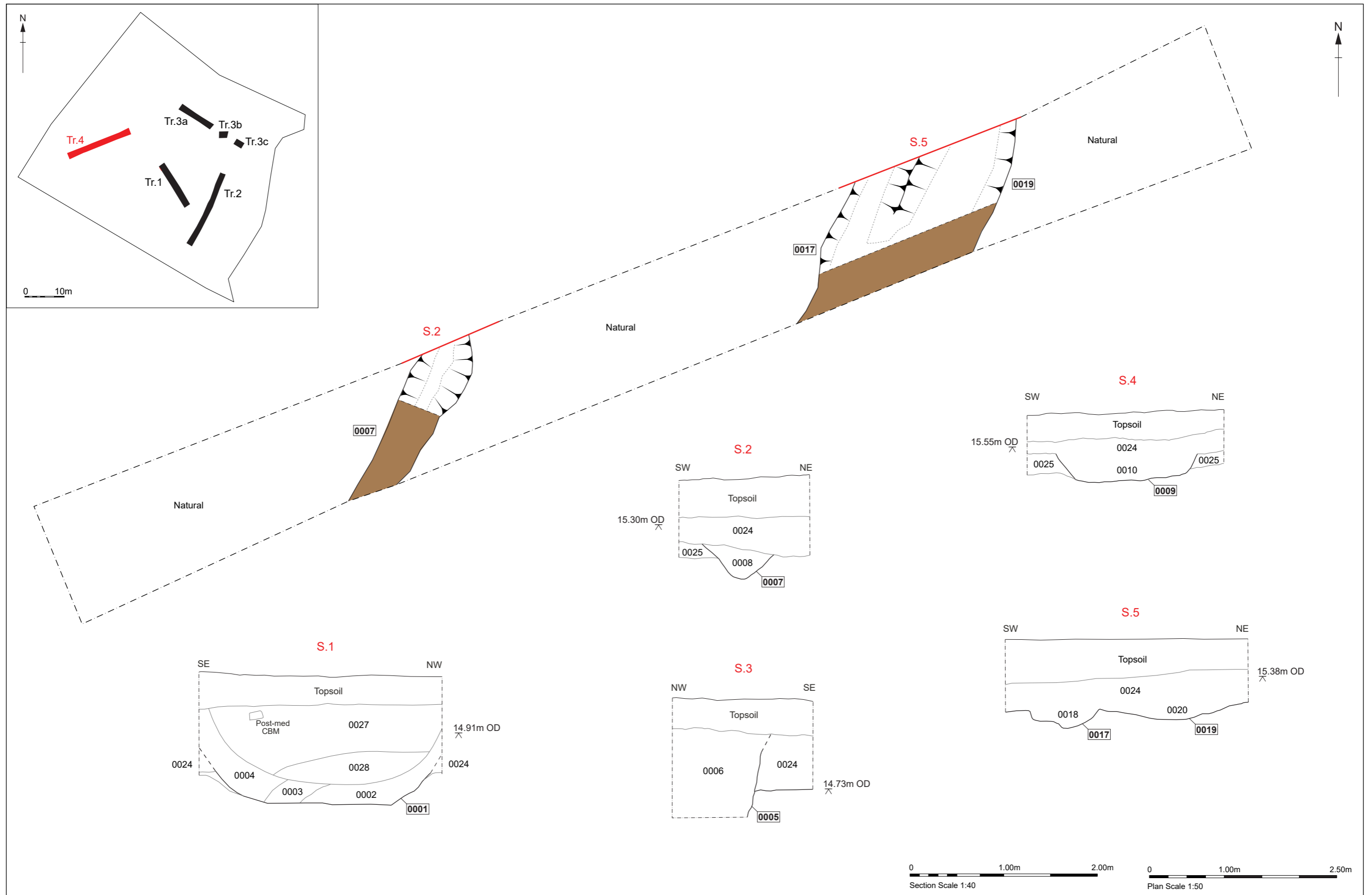


Figure 4. Trench 4 plan and selected sections





Plate 1. Above - ditches 0017 and 0019, Trench 4 (facing north-west, 2m scale)



Plate 2. Left - pit 0005, Trench 1 (facing north-east, 1m scale)



Plate 3. Above - pit 0009,  
Trench 2 (facing north-west,  
2m scale)



Plate 4. Left - pit/hollow 0021,  
Trench 3a (facing north-east,  
1m scale)

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Richenda Goffin

### 6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from a total of seven contexts from four of the evaluation trenches. The table below shows quantities by context, although any extra material recovered from environmental samples is not shown here. The full finds quantification was inputted into the site database (Appendix 5).

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Stone		Shell		Spotdate
	No	Wt./g	No	Wt./g	No	Wt./g	No	Wt./g	No	Wt./g	
0006	2	19									19th-20th C
0008									1	5	
0012	3	129	2	143	1	2					L17th-18th C
0014			2	137							Lmed/pmed
0016			2	215							Lmed/pmed
0018							1	6			
0020	2	25							4	27	L15th-16th C
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	

Table 3. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

#### Introduction

A total of seven fragments of pottery with an overall weight of 173g was recovered from three contexts. The pottery was catalogued by fabric and form by count, weight, and estimated number of vessels and further diagnostic features such as abrasion and wear were also recorded. The fabric codes were assigned from the unpublished fabric series for Suffolk (Anderson unpublished). Fabric, form and decoration were recorded with vessel quantities directly onto an Access database which forms Appendix 6.

#### The assemblage

Most of the pottery dates to the post-medieval period, but small quantities of medieval pot were also identified.

Two fragments of late post-medieval wares (19th C+) were present in fill 0006 of pit 0005 in Trench 1. The single fill 0012 of pit 0011 in Trench 2 contained two fragments of

Glazed redwares dating to the 16th-18th century, but also the rim of an English stoneware drinking vessel of a slightly later date, c.1670-1900. A fragment of Raeren stoneware of early post-medieval date was present in fill 0020 of ditch 0019 in Trench 4, but there was also a large and unabraded sherd of Yarmouth-type coarseware present, which dates to the 11th-12th century. Additional small pieces of medieval coarseware were found in the residues of an environmental sample taken from this feature.

### **6.3 Ceramic building material**

#### Introduction

Six fragments of ceramic building material were collected, with a total weight of 495g. The small assemblage was fully catalogued by fabric, form, count and weight with the additional recording of other diagnostic features. This information is shown in Appendix 6. Fabric and form codes are based on commonly used abbreviations established by Sue Anderson (unpublished). Following on from full recording this material will be discarded before the finds are deposited in the SCC archive.

#### The assemblage

All of the assemblage was recovered from pits in Trench 2. Two fragments of post-medieval late brick or ?late brick were present in fill 0012 of pit 0011. A fragment of grog-tempered brick from fill 0014 of pit 0013 had a surviving height of c.55mm, suggesting that it dates to the 17th century or later. Two pieces of roofing tile in fill 0016 of pit 0015 are likely to belong to the early post-medieval period.

### **6.4 Clay tobacco pipe**

A single clay pipe stem fragment from fill 0012 of pit 0011 cannot be closely dated beyond the date range of the 17th-19th century.

### **6.5 Shell**

A single land mollusc (*Cepaea nemoralis*), was present in fill 0020 of ditch 0017 in Trench 4. Fragments of oyster shell were also found in the ditch, and another piece of oyster was present in fill 0008 of ditch 0007, also in Trench 4.

## 6.6 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

### Introduction and methods

Two bulk samples, of 20 litres each, were taken from ditches during the evaluation. The samples were processed in full 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 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace, 1997).

The non-floating residue was 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

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Flot contents
1	0018	0017	Ditch	charred cereal grains #, charred legumes #, charcoal +, amphibian bones #, coal fragments +, vitrified material +, rootlets ++
2	0020	0019	Ditch	charred cereal grains #, weed seeds #, charcoal +, bone fragments #, amphibian bones #, coal fragments +, vitrified material +, rootlets ++

Table 4. Environmental remains

## Discussion

The majority of both flots consisted of large rootlet fragments; these were disregarded as modern contaminants and were removed before the flots was examined. The remaining flot material was relatively small at less than 10ml and 20ml respectively.

The preservation of the plant macrofossil remains was through charring and was generally poor. Many of the cereal grains, which were present in small numbers, were puffed and fragmented, as though they had been exposed to high temperatures. Wood charcoal was present within both samples but was very scarce. None of the fragments present were large enough to be suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Cereal grains were present in very small numbers in both samples. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were observed within Sample 1, fill 0018 and Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recovered from the non-floating residues. A small number of Barley grains were observed within Sample 2, fill 0020, along with a few fragmented grains tentatively identified as possibly being Rye (*Secale cereale* L.). The majority of the caryopses present within both flots were very puffed and fragmented, as though having been exposed to high temperatures for a sustained period, making identification to species impossible. No chaff, glume bases, spikelet forks or rachis fragments, which result from cereal processing, were observed within either of the flots. Black vitrified material was present within both samples and may be the result of organic material, such as the cereal grains being burnt at high temperatures.

A small number of possible charred legume fragments were observed within Sample 1, fill 0018; they are possibly from small legumes such as peas (*Pisum sativum* L.). Their presence may suggest the production and consumption of pulses within the vicinity.

Pulses provided an important source of protein both for humans and as animal fodder during the medieval period, however as they did not require processing with heat in the way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

Uncharred weed seeds were also present in Sample 2, fill 0020 in very small numbers. Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), Bramble family (*Rubus* sp.) and Elder (*Sambucus* sp.) were all present. These could however be seeds present within the background soil seed bank and may be intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Small coal fragments were present in both flots and could be the result of the historic use of steam-powered agricultural machinery in the area.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Both samples were relatively poor in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal fragments and charred cereal grains were present in both, but were rare and too fragmented to be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

The remains recovered from these two samples were so sparse, that it is difficult to say anything conclusive beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity. Although the vitrified material could suggest material from a domestic hearth or fire, the scarcity of material within the flots means it is unlikely to represent waste material deliberately disposed within the archaeological features. It is more likely that the material, resulting from domestic or agricultural activities in the area, became incorporated into the backfill of the archaeological features through wind or water action.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on these samples at this stage, as it would offer little extra information to the results of the evaluation. However, if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the possible agricultural or domestic activity. Any further accompanying weed seed assemblage could possibly also provide useful insight into to the utilisation of local plant resources. Although no

further work is required on the flots from these samples it is recommended that they are retained as part of the site archive.

## **6.7 Discussion of material evidence**

Small quantities of medieval pottery were identified in the fill 0020 of ditch 0017 in Trench 4 on the western part of the site, including a large and unabraded sherd dating to the early medieval period (11th-12th century). A single fragment dating to the early part of the post-medieval period was also found in this feature. The remainder of the pottery from the evaluation dates from the 16th-19th century. The ceramic building material also dates to the late medieval to early post-medieval period, with no earlier fabrics or forms identified. Whilst environmental remains indicative of cereal processing and probable domestic activity were recovered from the bulk samples, these were in low quantities and do not tend to indicate nearby occupation or deliberate deposition.



## 7. Discussion

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Despite the position of the site close to the settlement of Roman Coddendam and to Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon find spots, no similar deposits were recorded here and the absence of even unstratified Roman pottery was notable. Large areas of the site had clearly been disturbed by relatively late post-medieval quarrying, as well as a phase of what appeared to be undated quarrying at the northern edge of the site, consisting of two possible pits filled with sterile material. Despite the quantity of post-medieval activity on the site, the geological levels survived in many areas and this, as well as the absence of any medieval or earlier finds (e.g. animal bone, pottery sherds, etc.) within layers 0025, 0024 or the topsoil would tend to indicate that the site is unlikely to have archaeological deposits in the remainder of the development area. A single larger sherd of 11th-12th century pottery from one of the ditches may indicate an unusual episode of deposition on the site. However, this appears to be an exception, as the remainder of the material from this feature consisted of tiny fragments of pottery and sparse environmental remains.

The three ditches on the site are likely to be medieval and post-medieval features and probably represent an original cut and subsequent re-cuts of the same boundary over time. Given their alignment they are thought to be associated and are interpreted as property or field system boundaries, branching off from the road. They do not line up with any of the ditches shown on 1st-3rd editions of the Ordnance Survey maps though, suggesting that the features are earlier/pre-1880s (Fig. 2). The relationship with layer 0024 was not always clear and the low levels of finds are not suggestive of intensive settlement in the area, although medieval and early post-medieval occupation was clearly occurring somewhere in the locale. The environmental remains tended to corroborate this, although the low levels of cereal processing waste and charcoal are thought to have been deposited within the features by natural processes.

Of some interest was grey layer 0024. It did not appear to contain evidence of occupation (such as charcoal or any finds), instead being entirely sterile where excavated. It is thought that this is possibly a river edge sediment associated with the River Gipping (i.e. an overbank build-up of suspended sediment that formed as the meandering watercourse flooded its main channel occasionally), perhaps mixed with low-energy colluvial deposition.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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Although the site was in places heavily disturbed by post-medieval quarrying, the geological levels were well-preserved elsewhere and there were no background finds, suggesting that little in the way of earlier occupation had occurred on the site. Some further undated quarrying was also recorded, along with three late medieval to post-medieval ditches that are thought most likely to be field system boundaries. The latter were all excavated and sampled fully. Given the limited results of the evaluation, it is likely that no further archaeological works are required on the site, although the final decision rests with SCCAS Conservation Team.

## 9. Archive deposition

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The paper and digital archives are currently held at SACIC's Needham Market office, but will be deposited within the SCCAS main archive upon approval of the report.

## 10. Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Nathan Griggs and Rob Brooks, and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by John Craven, who also provided advice during the production of the report. Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan van Jennians and the specialist finds report was by Richenda Goffin. Anna West processed the environmental samples and wrote the subsequent report. The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and Rob Brooks and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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## Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation



### **Pink Cottages**

Old Norwich Road, Coddenham, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Hartbuild Ltd

**Date:**  
June 2016

CDD 094 / ESF24069  
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Evaluation  
Author: John Craven  
© SACIC



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#### **Project details**

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Planning Application No:	0539/16
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Richard Hoggett (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TM1200 5268
Area:	0.27ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	ESF24069 / CDD 094
Oasis Reference:	253717
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c.2 days
Client/Funding Body:	Hartbuild Ltd
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	CDDPIN001

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## 1. Introduction

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- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at Pink Cottages, Old Norwich Road, Coddendam, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application 0539/16, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The proposed development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 16/05/2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Richard Hoggett 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.
- The site consists of the remains of Pink Cottages, which were largely destroyed by fire in 2014. The gardens contain a range of outbuildings and sheds and currently contain a range of mature trees and shrubs and piles of debris from the damaged buildings. The development proposal involves the final demolition of Pink Cottages and construction of two new detached houses to the east.

## 2. Archaeological and historical background

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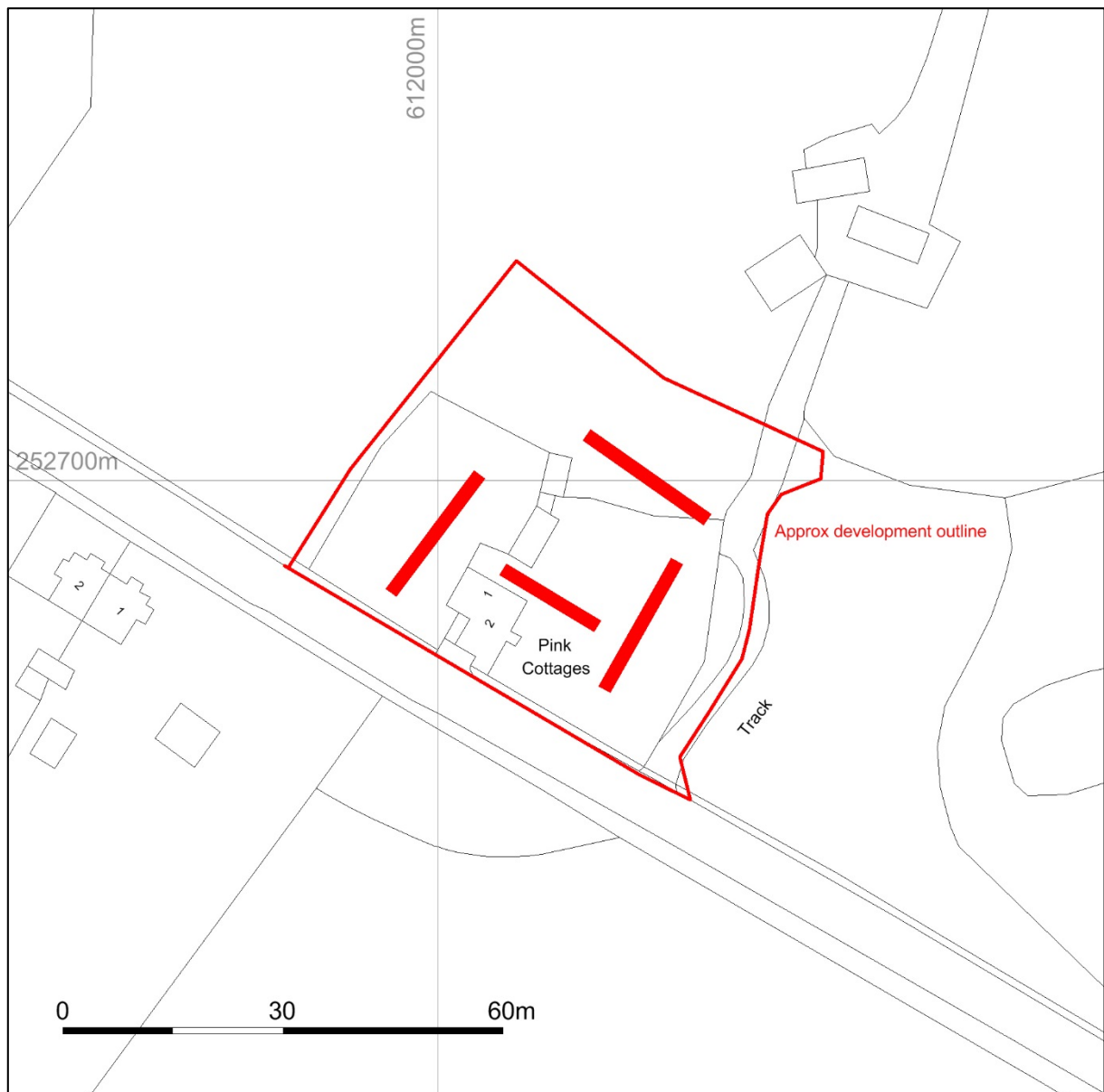
- The condition has been placed as, according to the Brief, the site is a *'small area within a major Roman complex as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (CDD 003, CDD 017) and near to a Roman pottery kiln (CDD 081), lying on the edge of Shrublands Park (BRH 021) which is a Grade 1 registered park.'*
- Pink Cottages, according to planning advice supplied by Historic England on 8th March 2016 *'were constructed as one house in the late C16 or early C17, and later divided into two dwellings. The Pink Cottages were listed at Grade II in 1987, and delisted following their extensive destruction by fire in April 2014.'*

Figure 1. Location map – **REMOVED**

## 3. Project Objectives

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- 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.



Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence Number: 100019980  
 Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

#### 4. Archaeological method statement

##### 4.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
  - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
  - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
  - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute For Archaeologists, 2014).
  - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2011).
- 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.

##### 4.2. Project preparation

- An event number and site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer 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.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.



### 4.3. Fieldwork

- 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 5% of the 0.27ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to 75m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 135sqm, and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). This plan concentrates trenching on the areas of proposed new build and access but places a fourth trench to the west of Pink Cottages. It is thought likely that considerable modifications may have to be made to the trench plan onsite to avoid existing obstacles such as trees, unmapped outbuildings and piles of debris and other hazards such as unknown buried services or areas of disturbance or contamination. Overhead cables along the roadside restrict trenching in this area.
- 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-0.6m of topsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface 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 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.

#### **4.4. 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 John Craven. 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.

#### **4.5. 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.

#### **4.6. 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 2014).
- 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 be 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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## 5. Project Staffing

### 5.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

### 5.2. 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		
Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer		
Linzi Everett	Project Officer	Yes	
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	Yes	
Simon Picard	Assistant PO	Yes	Surveyor
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor/Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer	Yes	
Preston Boyle	Supervisor	Yes	
Tim Carter	Project Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Nathan Griggs	Project Assistant		
Steve Hunt	Project Assistant		
Owen Lazzari	Project Assistant		
Romy McIntosh	Project Assistant		
Rui Oliveira	Project Assistant		
Ed Palka	Project Assistant		
Rui Santo	Project Assistant		
Filipe Santos	Project Assistant		
Rebecca Smart	Project Assistant	Yes	
Eddie Taylor	Project Assistant		
Sam Thomas	Project Assistant	Yes	
Stefania Usai	Project Assistant		
Aimee McManus	Trainee Project Assistant		

### 5.3. 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 1. Health and Safety

### 1. Introduction

The project will be carried out following the SACIC Health and Safety Management System at all times. The SACIC Health and Safety Policy Statement reads as follows:

*Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.*

*Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.*

*We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:*

- *To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;*
- *To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.*
- *Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.*
- *To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.*
- *To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.*
- *To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.*
- *To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.*
- *To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.*
- *To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.*
- *To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assist us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management*

*through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.*

## **2. Specific project issues**

### **Introduction**

All SACIC staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:

- Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
- Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the project risk assessments.
- Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
- Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.

A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SACIC Risk Assessments for the project are included below.

All SACIC staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SACIC Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SACIC offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments and receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work. All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SACIC staff, external specialists, SCCAS staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC insurance policies. SACIC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

### **Welfare facilities**

Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SACIC staff will work from their vehicle and use client welfare facilities if available. If not staff will be able to travel to public facilities. Additional facilities, toilet, site accommodation etc, will be provided if the project is extended. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SACIC vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

### **First Aid**

A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

### **Site access and security**

Access to the site is via Old Norwich Road and the client will be supplying plant. The site is private property and fenced on the road frontage. If the trenches are to be left unattended before being backfilled (i.e. overnight) they will be enclosed with high visibility temporary barrier fencing.

### **Deep excavation**

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the trench is stepped or shored. In practice the trench is likely to be c.0.5m deep unless deep alluvial sequences are encountered. On completion of the project trenches will be backfilled to ground-level although pre-existing ground surfaces will not be reinstated.

### **Contaminated ground**

Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.

Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

### **Hazardous Substances**

No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

### **Underground services**

Details of known services have not been provided by the client. Trench positions will be laid out in advance with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

### **Overhead Powerlines**

No overhead powerlines cross the site but do run along the road edge on the southern side of the plot. A safe working distance will be maintained and plant will not operate near or under the cables.

### **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.

- Hard Hat (to EN397).
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
- Gloves (to EN388).
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

### **SACIC Environment Policy**

Suffolk Archaeology is committed to the sustainable management of the local and global environment to support local communities and growth in our local economy. We will strive to reduce our carbon emissions, to protect and enhance the natural and historic environment and to tackle the issues of a changing climate. In delivering our services, we are committed to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, and to the continual improvement of our environmental performance.

We will endeavour to:

- Prevent environmental pollution and minimise waste.
- Reduce our carbon emissions.
- Continually improve our energy efficiency and reduce our use of resources.
- Reduce the impact of vehicle travel by our employees
- Implement sustainable procurement practices where possible.
- Enhance biodiversity, conserve distinctive landscapes and protect the historic environment.

All existing and new SACIC subcontractors are issued annually with an Environmental Guidance Note for Contractors.

On site the SACIC Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with the SACIC EMS Officer.

The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

The client and/or landowner has not informed SACIC of any environmental constraints upon the development area.

All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SACIC for disposal.

Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.

Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats. All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level ( National Joint Utilities Group, 1995, Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees).

### 3. Project Contacts

#### SACIC

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven	01449 900121
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
SACIC H&S	Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
SACIC Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01449 900126

#### Emergency services

Local Police	Landmark House, 4 Egerton Rd, Ipswich, IP1 5PF	101
Local GP	Needham Market Country Practice, Barking Road, Needham Market, IP6 8EZ	01449 720666
Location of nearest A&E	The Ipswich Hospital, Heath Road, Ipswich, IP4 5PD	01473 712233
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	<b>0845 782 0999</b>
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

#### Client contacts

Client	A Hart (Hartbuild Ltd)	07821 269403
Client Agent	Sebastian Blemings (SJB Designs)	01449 723186
Site landowner		

#### Archaeological contacts

Curator	Dr Richard Hoggett	01284 741226
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

#### Risk Assessments - **REMOVED**

A pre-site inspection and assessment has been made of the site and the following SACIC Risk Assessments apply to the project and are included below.

SACIC RA1	Working with plant machinery
SACIC RA2	Manual excavation and outdoor working
SACIC RA3	Deep excavations
SACIC RA4	Use of Hand tools
SACIC RA5	Damage to services



## Appendix 2. OASIS form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

### Printable version

**OASIS ID: suffolka1-253717**

#### Project details

Project name	CDD 094 Pink Cottages Evaluation
Short description of the project	Four evaluation trenches were excavated in an area immediately north-east of the Old Norwich Road, prior to its redevelopment for housing, in the parish of Coddenham, in Suffolk. The site had most recently been the location of a Grade II listed house (subsequently divided to form the Pink Cottages) and gardens, although the building burnt down in 2014. Post-medieval quarrying was recorded, alongside three late medieval to post-medieval parallel ditches that are probably field boundaries. Two further undated quarry pits were also recorded, infilled with sterile sand and gravel deposits, thought to largely be the result of natural processes associated with the River Gipping.
Project dates	Start: 12-07-2016 End: 13-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CDD 094 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24069 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	0539/16 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2016/051 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MOLLUSCA REMAINS Uncertain
Methods &	"Sample Trenches"

techniques

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CODDENHAM CDD 094 Pink Cottages Evaluation, Old Norwich Road

Postcode IP6 0PP

Study area 219.1 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 1201 5269 52.131252852354 1.097994990892 52 07 52 N 001 05 52 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 14.5m Max: 15.25m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Richard Hoggett

Project director/manager John Craven

Project supervisor Rob Brooks

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Hartbuild Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Physical Archive ID CDD 094

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Archive ID CDD 094

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Archive ID CDD 094

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Survey","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Pink Cottages, Coddendam, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, R.  
Other bibliographic details SACIC Report No. 2016/051  
Date 2016  
Issuer or publisher Suffolk Archaeology CIC  
Place of issue or publication Needham Market, Ipswich  
Description A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour.

Entered by Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)  
Entered on 2 August 2016

## OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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## Appendix 3. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0001	0001		Pit Cut	Large cut, with curving edge in plan, extending beyond trench limit. 40° concave sides, base not uncovered due to depth. Not very clear, but probably cuts through layer 0024, with material similar to 0024 infilling its base.  Late post-medieval quarry pit, similar in its mixed fills to pit 0011 in Trench 2.	c.2.6	>1.4	>1.05					0002	No	No				
0002	0001		Pit Fill	Basal fill. Medium brownish-grey silty-sand with occasional medium to small sub-rounded stones and some rooting. Firm compaction.  Tip lines suggest this was fill was the first used to backfill from the pit, from the NW.			c.0.3				0001	0003	No	No				
0003	0001		Pit Fill	Secondary fill. Medium greyish-brown and yellow-orange mixed silty-sand with occasional medium to small sub-rounded stones. Firm compaction. Secondary fill above 0002.  Secondary backfill, tip lines suggest it was infilled from NW.			0.25				0002	0004	No	No				
0004	0001		Pit Fill	Third infill of pit. Very similar to 0002. Medium brownish-grey firm silty-sand with occasional medium to small sub-rounded stones and some rootinh. Some small fragments of post-medieval CBM in this fill with rusted Fe objects.  Pit fill. Very similar to 0002.			0.4				0003	0028	No	No				
0005	0005		Pit Cut	Large irregular cuts/series of cuts. Full extent obscured by trench edges. 70-80° straight to slightly convex SE edge. Not bottomed. Cut layer 0024.  Late post-medieval quarry pit.	>2.64	>1.8	>0.96					0006	No	No				
0006	0005		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Mixed mid grey, brownish-grey and yellow sand patches with common small flints.  Single mixed fill of pit, derived from 0024, natural and topsoil?			>0.96				0005		No	No				
0007	0007		Ditch Cut	South-west to north-east aligned ditch, possibly curving to west at northern end. C.45° fairly straight sides, curving to thin concave base. Possibly sealed by layer 0024.  Small ditch cut. Parallel to 0017 and 0019. Possibly a boundary ditch, given its alignment to the road.		0.6	0.36						0008	No	No			
0008	0007		Ditch Fill	Mid brown loose sandy-silt, with frequent small flints. Slightly paler than 0024, which seems to seal 0008. Clear horizon with natural.  Ditch fill. Largely naturally derived, given the quantity of stones within it.			0.36				0007	0024	No	No				
0009	0009		Pit Cut	Cut with curved edge in plan in north-east end of Trench 2. C.45° slightly concave edges, with curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. Relationship with layer 0024 is unclear.  Pit cut, infilled with very similar material to 0021 in Trench 3. Presumably cut through layer 0024 and then backfilled with similar deposit, or open when 0024 formed, subsequently infilling it?	>1.85	>1.8	0.35+					0010	No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0010	0009		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Mid brown loose to firm silty-sand , with common to frequent small flints. Root disturbance in places. Unsure how this relates to 0024 as they are identical. Similar to/same as 0024.			0.3?				0009		No	No			
0011	0011		Pit Cut	Large cut, with varied sides in plan which was too deep to fully excavate, but clearly late post-medieval/modern as it contained chicken wire and other pieces of machine worked metal. Only recorded in plan. Near vertical sies. Late pit for quarrying sand and gravel.	3.24	>1.8	>0.6?		0024		0024	0012	No	No			
0012	0011		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Mixed mid grey-brown sandy-silt, dark grey sand and chalk with orange sand. Pot and tile sample, but also contained chicken wire, large recent iron rod and slate.			>0.6?				0011		No	No			
0013	0013		Pit Cut	Large pit cut/seris of cuts - amorphous in plan and extends beyond trench. Planned but not drawn in section or photo'd as certainly late. Vertical edges. Too deep to bottom. Cuts 0024. Series of late post-medieval/modern quarry pits.	3.33-6.	>1.6	>0.5		0024		0024	0014	No	No			
0014	0013		Pit Fill	Single fill. Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand, with occasional orange sand lenses, common small flints and occasional charcoal flecks.			>0.5				0013		No	No			
0015	0015		Pit Cut	Large amorphous pit cut(s) extending beyond trench. Trench too dep to excavate much of feature, but small sample dug for finds. Profile not seen though. Planned, but no photo or section. Cuts layer 0024. Series of late post-medieval/modern quarry pits.	>3.98	>1.6	>0.6					0016	No	No			
0016	0015		Pit Fill	Single fill. Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand, with occasional orange sand lenses, common small flints and occasional charcoal flecks.			>0.6				0015		No	No			
0017	0017		Ditch Cut	South-west to north-east aligned ditch, with c.45-70° concave to irregular sides, curving to thin concave or irregular base. Possibly sealed by layer 0024 - relationship unclear and also unclear with ditch 0019. Section is oblique to feature. Small ditch cut. Parallel to 0007 and 0019. Possibly a boundary ditch, given its alignment to the road.		0.63	0.21?					0018	No	No			
0018	0017		Ditch Fill	Single ditch fill. Medium grey-brown silty-sand with common medium to small sub-rounded flints and some rooting. Similar material to layer 0024.							0017		No	No			
0019	0017		Ditch Cut	South-west to north-east aligned ditch, with c.30° concave sides, curving to a wide, slightly concave base. Possibly sealed by layer 0024 - relationship unclear and also unclear with ditch 0017. Section is oblique to feature. Ditch cut. Parallel to 0007 and 0017. Possibly a boundary ditch, given its alignment to the road.		1.22	0.16?					0020	No	No			
0020	0017		Ditch Fill	Light grey-brown silty-sand with common medium to small sub-rounded flints and some rooting, as well as patches of sand, suggesting root disturbance. Slightly disturbed material, similar to layer 0024.			0.16?				0019		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0021	0021		Pit/hollow Cut	<p>Large 'cut' extending from Trench 3a and thought to end in Trench 3b. Irregular to curving edges. Too steep to dig by hand, although some areas excavated to sample for finds. Machine sondage dug to 1.4m, hitting natural. Filled with material that is very similar to, but not identical to layers 0024 and 0025.</p> <p>Possibly a deliberate cut, but sterile and naturally derived backfill, as well as basal deposit of slightly disturbed natural sand is reminiscent of the undisturbed profile recorded in places elsewhere, suggesting that this is more likely to have been a natural hollow, infilled with natural deposits.</p>	>12.4?	>2?	1.4					0022	No	No			
0022	0021		Pit/hollow Fill	<p>Basal 'fill'. Mid orange-brown loose sand with common small varied flints. Clear to diffuse horizon with natural. Natural, disturbed by root action. Very similar to layer 0025.</p>			0.2				0021	0026	No	No			
0024			Layer	<p>Layer of mid brown loose sand, with common small, varied flints. Recorded throughout all four trenches, cut by all large pit features, and possibly redeposited within/infilling 0009 and 0021.</p> <p>Largely naturally-derived material, which appears to be sterile of finds. Perhaps a colluvial deposit?</p>						0011, 0013	0008, 0025	0011, 0013	No	No			
0025			Layer	<p>Layer of disturbed natural orange sand and flints, usually mixed with mid grey or brown silty-sand. Disturbed natural. Very similar to 'fill' 0022 in cut 0021.</p>								0024	No	No			
0026	0021		Pit/hollow Fill	<p>Secondary fill of 'cut' 0021. Mid grey-brown loose sand with common small varied flints. Clear horizon with 0022.</p> <p>Very similar to layer 0024, but slightly darker.</p>			0.4				0022	0029	No	No			
0027	0001		Pit Fill	<p>Upper pit fill. Dark brown loose to firm silty-sand, with frequent small flints and occasional lenses of darker grey-brown silty-sand and yellow sand. Root disturbed. Similar to layer 0024, but redeposited material, containing intrusive material from topsoil from when pit was backfilled.</p>			0.75				0028		No	No			
0028	0001		Pit Fill	<p>Fourth pit fill. Mixed mid brown, yellow and brownish-yellow silty-sand deposit, with patches of dense flints, as well as common flints throughout. Mixture of layer 0024, geological deposits and more organic topsoil.</p>			0.35				0004	0027	No	No			
0029	0021		Pit/hollow Fill	<p>Upper 'feature' fill. Mid brown loose sand with common small varied flints. Diffuse horizon with layer 0026. Very similar to layer 0024, and probably derived from it/the same as it.</p>			0.4				0026		No	No			





## Appendix 4. Trench photos



Plate 5. Left - Trench 1 (facing north-west, 1m scale)

Plate 6. Right - Trench 2 (facing south-west, 2m scale)



Plate 7. Left -  
Trench 3 (facing  
south-east, 2m  
scale)



Plate 8. Right -  
Trench 4 (facing  
south-west, 2m  
scale)

## Appendix 5. Bulk finds catalogue

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Context	Sample	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Clay Pipe		Heat altered flint		Animal bone		Shell		Ceramic Period
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0006		2	19													Pmed
0008													1	5		
0012		3	129	2	143			1	2							Pmed
0014				2	137											
0016				2	215											
0018																
0018	1	5	5							3	1	59	6	5	1	Med
0020		2	25										4	27		Med, Pmed
0020	2	5	2			9	2					18	1	14	1	?Med
Totals		17	180	6	495	9	2	1	2	3	1	77	7	24	34	



## Appendix 6. Pottery and CBM catalogue

### Pottery

Trench No	Feature	Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	Abrasion	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall spotdate
1	Single fill of pit 5	0006	PM	EGS	BODY		1	15	1		Probably London stoneware	L17th-19th C	
		0006	PM	IRST	CUP	Red lines around rim	1	3	1	A	Cup or mug rim, cafeteria quality	19th-20th C	19th-20th C
2	Single fill of pit 11	0012	PM	GRE	BODY/BASE		2	117	2	A	1 frag base of open vessel, v worn base	16th-18th C	
		0012	PM	EGS	MUG		1	11	1		Rim sherd from drinking mug, poss London Fulham	1670-1900	L17th-18th C
4	Fill of ditch 0017	0018	M	MCWG	BODY		1	3	1		Coarse sandy fab w some shell & chalk from Sample 1	11th-13th C	12th-13th C
		0018	M	MCW	BODY		4	2	4		Tiny frags from Sample 1	L12th-14th C	
4	Fill of ditch 17	0020	M	YAR	BODY		1	22	1		Large body sherd from jar	11th-12th C	
		0020	PM	GSW3	BODY		1	2	1			1480-1550	L15th-16th C
		0020	M	MCW	BODY		5	3	0		Small frags from Sample 2	L12th-14th C	

### Ceramic Building Material

Context	Feature	Period	Fabric	Form	Frag No	Wt (g)	Condition	Description	Dating
0012	Fill of pit 0011 in Trench 2	M/PM	mscp	LB?	1	108	A	Corner of fully oxidised late brick	LM/PM
0012		LM/PM	msf	LB	1	34		Fragmentary. Mortar on 1 face	LM/PM
0014	Fill of pit 0013 in Trench 2	LM/PM	fsg	LB	1	106	AA	Height 56mm, 17th C+	LM/PM
0014		LM/PM	msg	RT	1	30			LM/PM
0016	Fill of pit 0015 in Trench 2	LM/PM	mscp	RT	2	215		1 has circular peghole 16mm in diameter	LM/PM

Key to fabrics:

Mscp Medium sandy with clay pellets  
 Msf Medium sandy with flint  
 Fsg Fine sandy with grog  
 Msg Medium sandy with grog

Date range:

Late medieval to post-medieval  
 Late medieval to post-medieval  
 Late medieval to post-medieval  
 Late medieval to post-medieval





Suffolk Archaeology CIC  
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk  
01449 900120



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