

# SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

## 10 Turnpike Lane Red Lodge, Suffolk

**Client:**

Mill House Homes Limited

**Date:**

May 2017

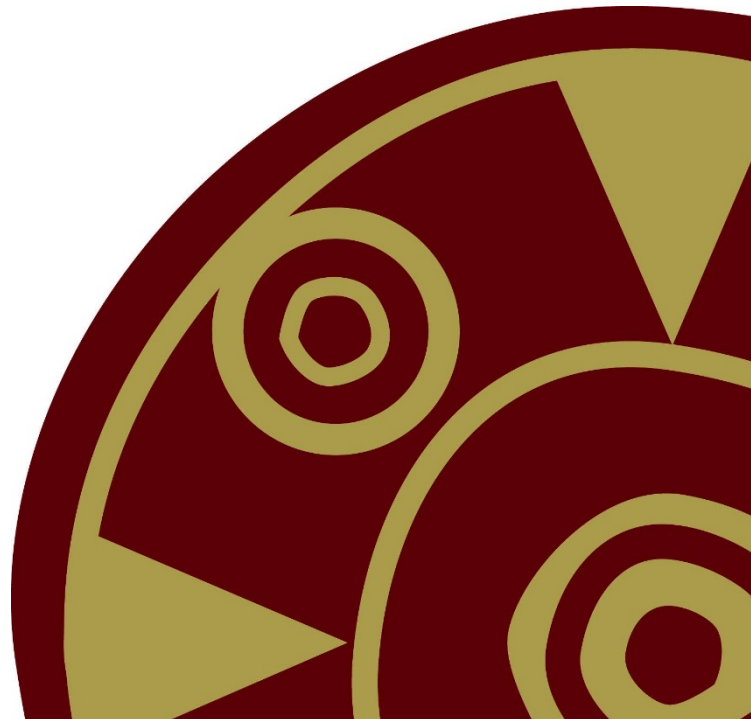
RDL 004 / ESF25508

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/045

Author: Catherine Douglas

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# 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge

## RDL 004

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/045

Author: Catherine Douglas

Contributions By: Ioannis Smyrniaios

Illustrator: Gemma Bowen

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: May 2017



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** RDL 004  
**Event Number** ESF25508  
**Site Name:** 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge  
**Report Number** 2017/045  
**Planning Application No:** DC/17/0181/FUL  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 4th May 2017  
**Grid Reference:** TL 69184 70082  
**OASIS Reference:** suffolka1-282587  
**HER Search Reference:** 9200502  
**Curatorial Officer:** James Rolfe  
**Project Officer:** Catherine Douglas  
**Client/Funding Body:** Mill House Homes Limited

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: Catherine Douglas

Date: May 2017

Approved By: John Craven

Position: Project Manager

Date: 16/05/2017



# Contents

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Summary

Drawing Conventions

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Geology and topography</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeology and historical background</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1. Introduction	3
3.2. Prehistoric	3
3.2. Medieval and post-medieval	3
3.3. Modern	4
3.4. Undated	4
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1 Introduction	7
5.2 Trench results	7
<b>6. Finds</b>	<b>8</b>
6.1 The flint	8
<b>7. Discussion and Conclusions</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>8. Archive deposition</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>10. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>11. Bibliography</b>	<b>11</b>

## List of Appendices

- Appendix 1. HER list of sites within a 500m radius of site
- Appendix 2. OASIS form
- Appendix 3. Written Scheme of Investigation

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	2
Figure 2. Trench plan showing HER results within a 500m radius of the site	5

## List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, facing SW (2x1m scales)	9
Plate 2. Trench 2, facing SE (2x1m scales)	9
Plate 3. Trench 3, facing NE (2x1m scales)	9
Plate 4. Trench 4, facing SW (2x1m scales)	9
Plate 5. Trench 5, facing SW (2x1m scales)	10
Plate 6. Trench 6, facing SE (2x1m scales)	10
Plate 7. Trench 7, facing SE (2x1m scales)	10
Plate 8. Trench 8, facing SE (2x1m scales)	10













## **Summary**

Eight archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on land to the rear of 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Bridge, Suffolk in advance of redevelopment of the site. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the investigation.

# 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**

---

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge, Suffolk (Fig. 1) with work undertaken on 4th May 2017. The work was required by a condition on planning application DC/17/0181/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and was subject to a Brief produced by James Rolfe of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 23/03/2017. The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Stuart Boulter of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC, Appendix 3) and was commissioned and funded by Mill House Homes Ltd.

The research aims of the evaluation were as follows:

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

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is centred on grid reference TL 69184 70082, in the rear garden of 10 Turnpike Lane, located in the southwest of the village of Red Lodge, c.100m northeast of the River Kennett. The site is bounded to the southeast by Turnpike Lane, to the northeast and southwest by residential houses and to the northwest by an open field and the A11.

The underlying geology of the site is described by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) as river terrace deposits, comprising sands and gravels. The site is situated on a very gentle incline, sloping from the southeast down to the northwest between 18.79m and 19.85m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The river terrace deposits were at 19.426m AOD in trench 8, and sloped down to 18.328m AOD in Trench 1.

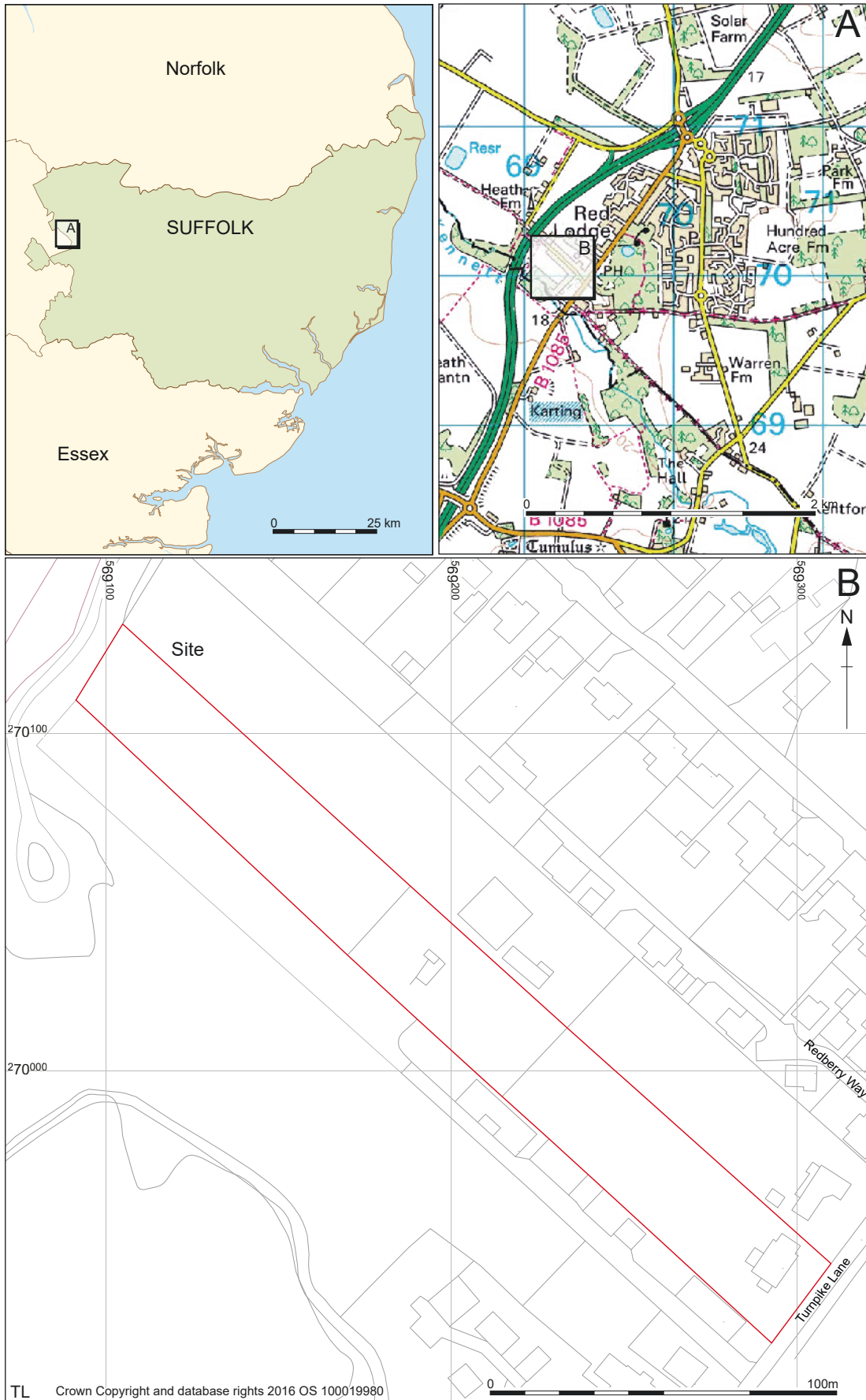


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red).

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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### **3.1. Introduction**

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 500m radius of the site identified nine entries (Figure 2), although two of the sites mentioned have multiple entries in the HER. These are discussed below. The full results of the search are held in the digital project archive and a summary of these entries is presented in Appendix 1.

The perceived archaeological potential for the site was based primarily on its favourable topographic location for early settlement on a south-west facing slope overlooking a river, and also based on the results of a nearby evaluation.

### **3.2. Prehistoric**

The find spot of a Neolithic oval scraper is recorded 100m to the northeast of the site (MSF8011 / FRK Misc).

An archaeological evaluation (MSF24934 / RDL001) has previously been carried out on 2.9ha of vacant land off of Turnpike Road, in advance of residential development, 100m to the southeast of the site. Trenching showed the natural subsoil and archaeological horizon to lie at a shallow depth below modern topsoil deposits. A small assemblage of prehistoric struck flint was recovered from four possible features and unstratified contexts, with one further, well-defined, pit containing an assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery and environmental remains suggesting domestic activity. The results indicate a phase of low-level prehistoric occupation in the vicinity with features being isolated and widespread. The shallow nature of the trenching suggests that some archaeological deposits may have been lost to medieval and post-medieval agriculture or warrening.

### **3.3. Medieval and post-medieval**

The medieval and post-medieval rabbit warren of Red Lodge is located 100m to the east of the site. Established by a grant of free warren to the Bishop of Rochester in 1249 the warren is subsequently recorded under tithe payments in 1627 and as being 579 acres in area in 1826. Three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure (MSF16529 / FRK 050) are shown on an enclosure map of 1816, the fourth being lost to the 18th century turnpike,

as enclosing the 'Red Lodge' (FRK 073). Now the Red Lodge Inn this building may include part of the original Warrener's lodge.

### **3.4. Modern**

Two lines of probable WWI practice trenches have been identified on aerial photographs of 1946. (MSF26854 / FRK 103) Their condition in the photographs suggest they may date from the 1914-18 war or post WWI training. The trenches appear to have been constructed as a series of adjacent pits.

### **3.5. Undated**

A former mound (MSF18987 / FRK Misc), sketched on the 1816 Freckenham Hall Estate Plan and therefore predating 1816, is of uncertain date and function. Situated 50m to the east of the site the HER notes it could be a prehistoric round barrow or a pillow mound relating to the medieval and post-medieval Red Lodge warren.

Earthwork banks partially surviving on the sides of Green Lane (MSF23557 / FRK 093) are undated but could be of medieval or post-medieval date. These are c.30cm high on the north and south, and 1m+ high at the east side of the lane. A narrow enclosed area can also be seen adjoining towards the west end on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of the 1880's.

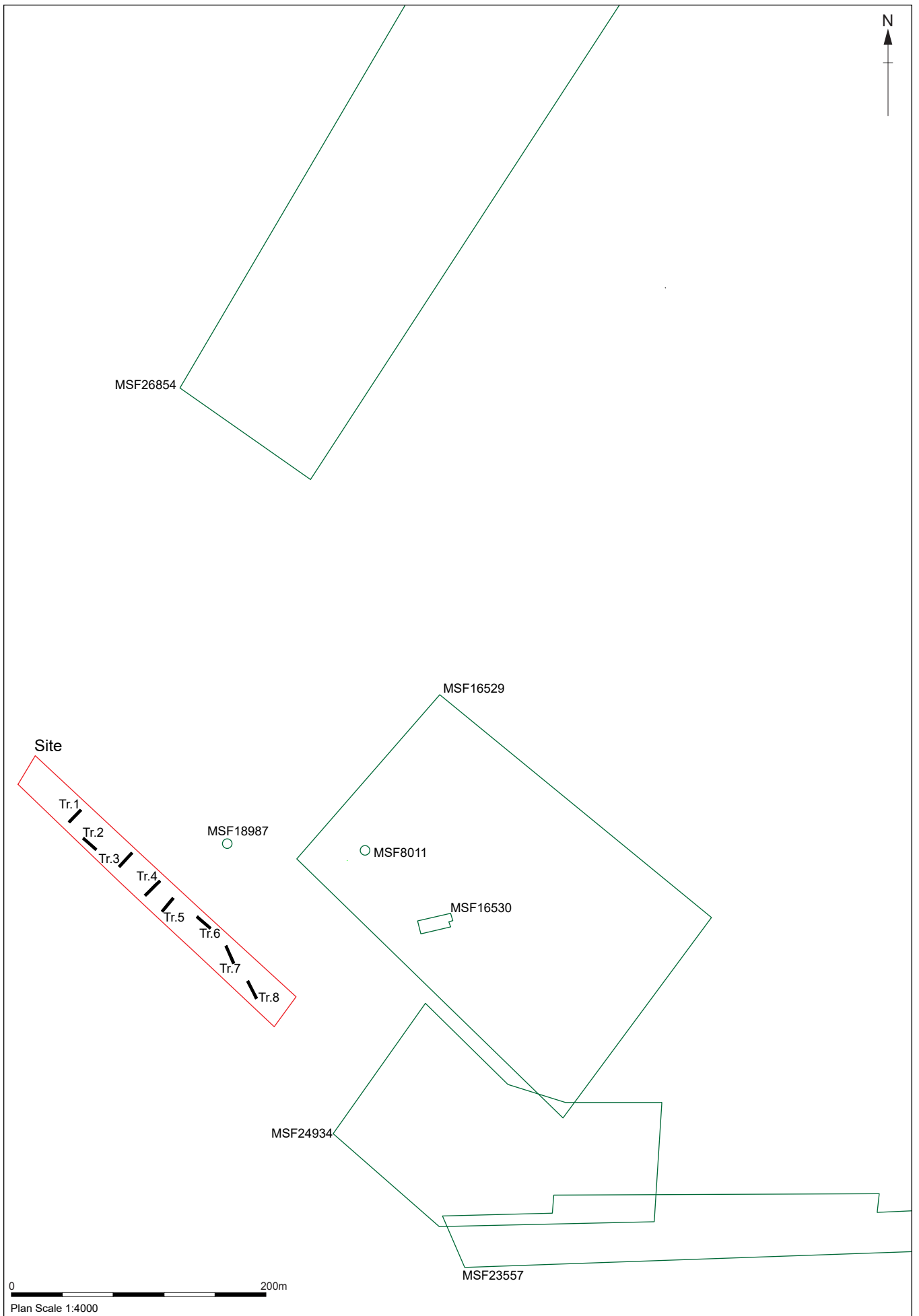


Figure 2. Overall site plan showing location trenches and HER sites

## **4. Methodology**

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A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by SACIC (Appendix 3), the contents of which were approved by James Rolfe of SCCAS prior to the start of works.

Eight trenches, each measuring 15m x 1.8m were excavated on the location set out in the WSI. The locations of trenches 4 and 7 were altered slightly to avoid garden sheds and concrete hardstanding. The trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

The trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica GPS) and scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). The trenches were opened using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide bladed ditching bucket under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist.

Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and layers of underlying made ground were removed by machine and were kept separately. The excavation was taken, in spits of no more than 0.25m, down to the top of the underlying geology or where archaeological features became visible. After excavation the trenches were re-surveyed using a DGPS and 'spot-height' levels were surveyed throughout each trench.

All artefactual evidence was retained with a 'no discard' policy operated on-site.

Contextual information was recorded in a unique continuous numbering system on SCCAS Field Team pro-forma context sheets under the HER code RDL 004. A photographic record comprising high resolution digital shots was maintained throughout the evaluation.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code RDL 004. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-282587, 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 SCCAS archive in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk under HER code RDL 004.



## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

Eight trenches, each measuring 15m x 1.8m, were excavated to a maximum depth of between 0.32 – 0.47m (Fig. 2). No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.

### **5.2 Trench results**

The natural river terrace deposits 0003 comprising sands and gravels, were identified in every trench. The site was situated on a very gentle incline, sloping from the southeast down to the northwest. The river terrace deposits were encountered at 19.426m AOD in trench 8, sloping down to 18.328m AOD in Trench 1. The sand was reddish-brown in appearance and contained very frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint inclusions.

No archaeological features truncated the natural. There was no evidence for disturbance or modern truncation and the geological horizon remained intact in each trench, suggesting the lack of archaeological features represented a true lack of archaeological activity within the site.

The natural was immediately overlain by a layer of subsoil 0002, which consisted of mid reddish-brown loose silty sand containing occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. This measured a thickness ranging from 0.15m to 0.25m. A single piece of undated struck flint was collected from the subsoil.

The subsoil was overlain by topsoil 0001 which consisted of mid-dark grey brown friable sandy silt containing frequent sub-angular flint inclusions. This measured a thickness ranging from 0.14m – 0.22m.

## **6. Finds**

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### **6.1 The flint**

The monitoring produced a single piece of worked flint weighing 4 grams from subsoil 0002. The flake is bluish grey and moderately patinated, preserving 30% of the original cortex. It is a primary flake with use ware along its sharp edge, and it was most likely used as a scraper backed by its external cortex. The flake is not clearly datable.

## **7. Discussion and Conclusions**

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No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation and the proposed development is unlikely to have any impact upon archaeological deposits.

As the geological horizon appeared to remain intact, and there was no visible evidence of modern truncation or disturbance, the absence of archaeological deposits suggests a true lack of activity on the site any period. In particular there was minimal evidence of any prehistoric occupation, which is known to be present as scattered deposits in the wider area, and no indication of any activity relating to the nearby medieval and post-medieval rabbit warren.

The site can be seen as open fields on OS mapping dating as far back as 1884 and this general landuse has evidently continued to the present day, albeit with considerable subdivision and alteration of boundaries.



Plate 1. Trench 1, facing SW (2x1m scales)



Plate 2. Trench 2, facing SE (2x1m scales)



Plate 3. Trench 3, facing NE (2x1m scales)



Plate 4. Trench 4, facing SW (2x1m scales)



Plate 5. Trench 5, facing SW (2x1m scales)



Plate 6. Trench 6, facing SE (2x1m scales)



Plate 7. Trench 7, facing SE (2x1m scales)



Plate 8. Trench 8, facing SE (2x1m scales)

## **8. Archive deposition**

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The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the SCCAS archive in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk under HER code RDL 004.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Catherine Douglas and Linzi Everett.

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 and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The flint report was produced by Ioannis Smyrniaios.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## **11. Bibliography**

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Rolfe, J. 2017, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge*, Suffolk County Council.

### **Websites:**

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk> – Accessed on 05/05/17



## Appendix 1. HER list of sites within a 500m radius of site

MonUID	Date	Name	Description	Easting	Northing
MSF8011	Neolithic	Find spot	Find spot of a Neolithic oval scraper	5693	2700
MSF24934	Middle Bronze Age	Land off Turnpike Road, Red Lodge	An evaluation carried out on 2.9ha of vacant land identified a small assemblage of prehistoric struck flint, four possible features and a pit containing an assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery. The pottery and environmental evidence suggest environmental activity.	56946	26985
MSF18987	Unknown – Prehistoric?	Mound, round barrow and pillow mound	Mound sketched on Freckenham Hall Estate Plan, pre 1816. Possibly round barrow, described on plan as "hill". Probably within rabbit warren so possibly pillow mound. Now in Red Lodge parish, formerly part of Freckenham parish. MOUND (Early Neo to IPS: Post Medieval - 4000 BC - 1900 AD) ROUND BARROW (Early Neo to IPS: Post Med - 4000 BC to 1900 AD) PILLOW MOUND (Medieval to IPS: Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)	569257	270063
MSF23557	Unknown	Green Lane, Red Lodge	Earthwork banks partially surviving on N (circa 30cm high) and S (1m + high at E end) sides of Green Lane(S1). Also narrow enclosed area adjoining towards W end on OS 1st Ed map (1836) date unknown but indicated on 1880s OS map.	569812	269759
MSF16530	Medieval	Redlodge Warren <i>Rabbit Warren</i>	A grant of free warren was granted to the Bishop of Rochester in 1249. The warren is recorded under tithe payments in 1627 (payment of 6 shillings, 8 pence per half year) & in 1631 and 1636 (13 shillings, 3d per year)(S2).	569419	270001
MSF16529	Post Medieval	Redlodge Warren <i>Hunting Lodge</i>	Three-quarters of a possible sub-rectangular enclosure (1824), cut by 1768 turnpike (& earlier?) road, and formerly enclosing 'The Red Lodge' Inn, a probable former Warrener's lodge: Post Med to C19th - 1601 AD to 1800 AD	569473	270014
MSF26854	Post Medieval	WWI practice trenches, Red Lodge	Two lines of probable WWI practice trenches, identified on aerial photographs. Their condition of 1946 photographs suggest they may date from the 1914-18 war or post WW1 training. The trenches appear to have been constructed as a series of adjacent pits	56941	27060





## Appendix 2. OASIS form

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-282587**

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### Project details

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Project name	10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge, Record of an Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Eight archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated on land to the rear of 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Bridge, Suffolk in advance of redevelopment of the site. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the investigation.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2017 End: 04-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	RDL 004 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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### Project location

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Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH RED LODGE 10 Turnpike Road, Red Lodge
Site coordinates	TL 691 700 52.301613862203 0.480337906466 52 18 05 N 000 28 49 E Point

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### Project creators

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Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	James Rolfe
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	Mill House Homes Limited

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

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

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report"

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**Project bibliography 1**

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Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Evaluation Report: 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge, Suffolk

Author(s)/Editor(s) Douglas, C.

Other bibliographic details Suffolk Archaeology Report Number: 2017/045

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Place of issue or publication Needham Market, Suffolk

Description One A4 paper bound file

Entered by Catherine Douglas (catherine.douglas@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 8 May 2017

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## Appendix 3. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge, Suffolk

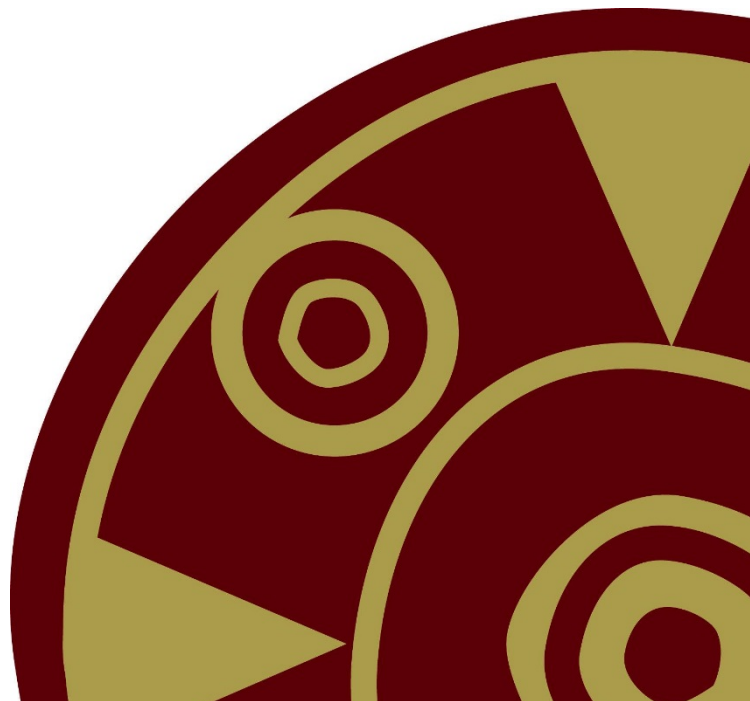
Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme  
of Archaeological Evaluation

**Date:** April 2017

**Prepared by:** Stuart Boulter

**Issued to:** James Rolfe (SCCAS Conservation Team)

© SACIC





## Summary Project Details

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Site Name	10 Turnpike Lane
Site Location/Parish	Red Lodge
Grid Reference	TL 6917 7005
Access	From Turnpike Lane
Planning Application No	DC/17/0181/FUL
HER code	RDL 004
Event No.	ESF25508
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-282587
Type:	Trenched Evaluation
Area	c.0.66 hectares
Project start date	3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2017
Fieldwork duration	2 days
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 2 - 3 SACIC staff

## Personnel and contact numbers

---

SACIC Project Manager	John Craven	Office: 01449 900121 Mobile: 07841 255067
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBA	Office: Mobile:
SCC Curatorial Officer	James Rolfe	Office: 01284 741225 Mob.: 07720 210086
Client	Andrew Garnett (Mill House Homes Limited)	Tel: 0845 2244845 Mobile: 07824 468974

## Emergency contacts

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Local Police	Kingsway, Mildenhall, Bury St. Edmunds, IP28 7HS	01473 613500 101 or emergency 999
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 2QZ	01502 719820

## Hire details

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Plant:	Client to provide	N/A
Welfare	Client to provide	N/A
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

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## **Contents**

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

## **Figures**

1. Site location and positions of proposed trial-trenches

## **Appendices**

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation





## 1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) to cover a programme of archaeological trenched evaluation at 10 Turnpike Lane, Red Lodge, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation area covers c.0.66 hectares (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS/CT). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of the planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief covering these specific planning conditions that was produced by James Rolfe of SCCAS/CT (dated 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017).
- 1.5 The perceived archaeological potential for the site was based primarily on its favourable topographic location for early settlement on a south-west facing slope overlooking a river. A close by evaluation identified a small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint and prehistoric features (RDL 001).
- 1.6 The Evaluation Brief requires that 8 x 15m long 1.8m wide trial-trenches are opened up to cover the proposed building footprints and access road (Figure 1).
- 1.7 The WSI and this Method Statement comply with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2011 ver 1.1) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2012, Ver. 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance:
  - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
  - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);
  - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
  - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);
  - *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region

- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team 2014

1.8 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

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

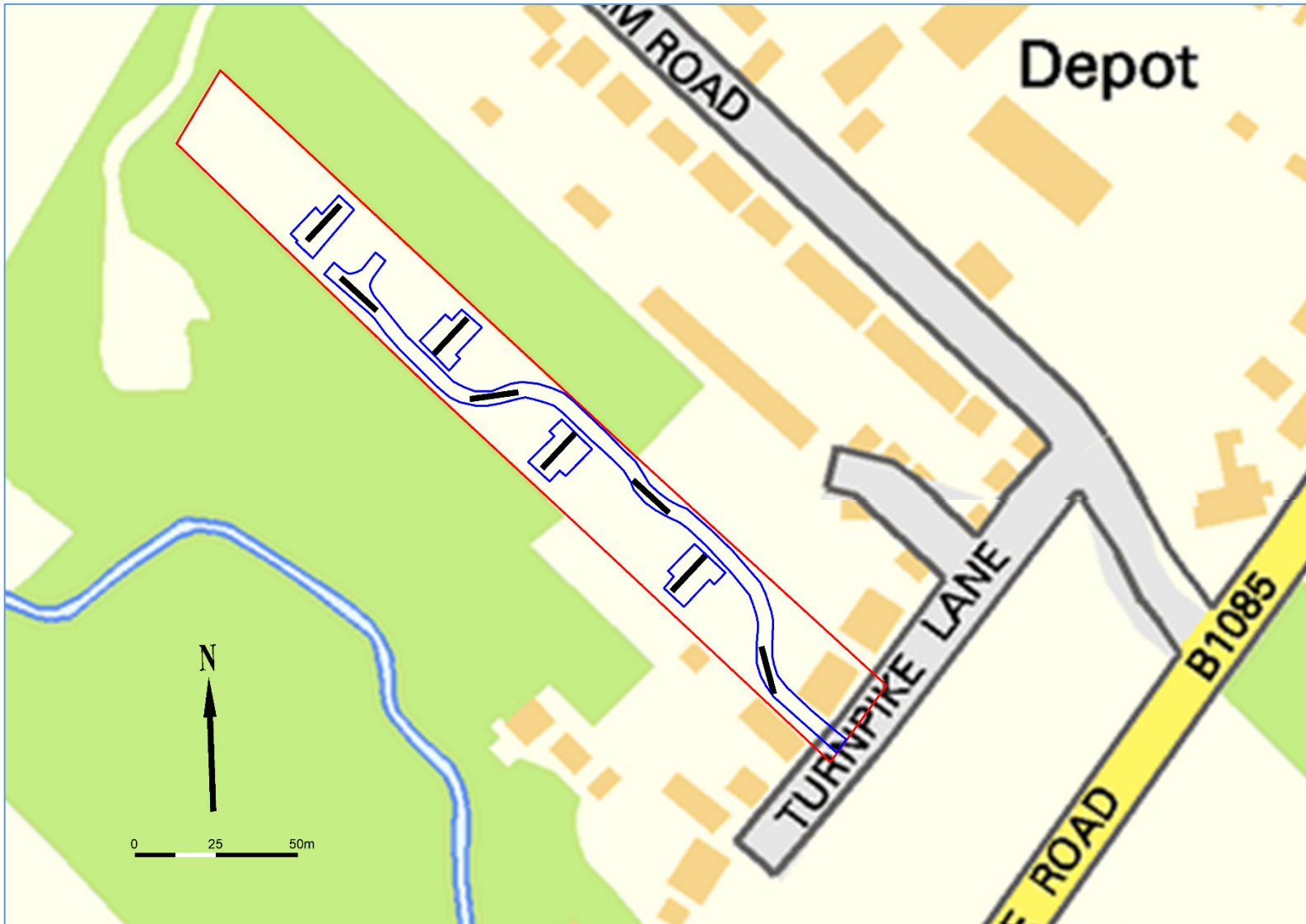


Figure 1. Site location and positions of proposed trial-trenches



## 2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (Hereafter SACIC). The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBA). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and an experienced excavator. A surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 The proposed area of evaluation, covering c.0.66 hectares, is shown in Figure 1.
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
  - a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
  - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
  - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.
  - d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
  - e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see 1.8) and also comply with the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2011) and Excavation (2012). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS/CT.
- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m (including the machined depth of the trench). in the unlikely event that this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS/CT). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

- 2.9 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 The HER code and event number for this project are RDL 004 and ESF25508 respectively.
- 2.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.13 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;
- i) Ground surface prior to stripping
  - ii) The stripped surface
  - iii) The upcast spoil
- 2.14 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept. No discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.15 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 2.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

### **3 Post-excavation**

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (RDL 004) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed 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.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared. The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the SCCAS/CT regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of an up to date HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS/CT they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.19 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS/CT, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.20 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.



- 3.21 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within fourteen days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.22 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.





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