

# SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

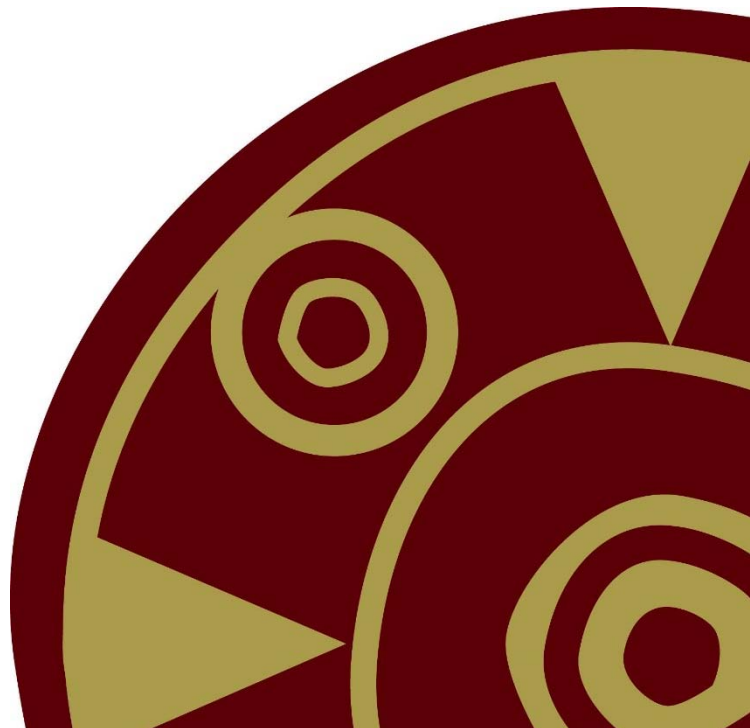
## Cedar Farm, Alderton, Suffolk

**Client: Marrisons Agriculture Ltd.**

**Date:**  
June 2017

### **HLY 173**

Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2017/51  
Author: Linzi Everett  
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## HER Information

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**Site Code/HER reference:** HLY 173/ ESF 25551

**Site Name:** Cedar Farm, Alderton

**Report Number** 2017/51

**Planning Application No:** DC/17/0916/FUL

**Date of Fieldwork:** 31st May- 1st June 2017

**Grid Reference:** TM 6431 4311

**Oasis Reference:** suffolka1-285629

**HER search:** HER 9200821

**Curatorial Officer:** Rachael Abraham

**Project Officer:** Linzi Everett

**Client/Funding Body:** Marrisons Agriculture Ltd.

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 alone. 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: Linzi Everett

Date: June 2017

Approved By: Stuart Boulter

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: June 2017

Signed:



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## **Summary**

Five evaluation trenches were excavated at Cedar Farm, Alderton (HLY 173; TM 6431 4311) in advance of a new agricultural building. A series of ditches were observed which are likely to be associated with the known multi-phase crop mark complex known to extend into the area, part of which is designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument. Whilst reliable dating evidence was almost non-existent, the leached-out, sterile fills may suggest a prehistoric date.





## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of construction of a new agricultural building at Cedar Farm, Alderton (HLY 173; TM 6431 4311; Figure 1). The work was carried out to a Brief issued by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Stuart Boulter (Suffolk Archaeology CIC, Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application DC/17/0916/FUL. The work was funded by Marrisons Agriculture Ltd. and carried out on the 31st May and 1st June 2017.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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Cedar Farm is located on the northern edge of the parish of Alderton but the development area itself is situated over the parish border in Hollesley. Located approximately on the 5m contour, the site is just above the coastal levels or reclaimed saltmarsh, c.2.5km west of the current coastline.

The underlying geology of the development area comprises free-draining sands, including crag, and gravels.

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

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The Brief states that the condition has been placed on the site due to its location within an area of cropmarks (ADT 106) of probable prehistoric or later date which forms part of an extensive wider system, a proportion of which has been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument (ADT 001). A Neolithic polished flint axe (HLY 018) was found c.100m north-east of the site and further crop marks believed to represent a multi-phase field system lie within 100m to the west and north-west (ADT 099). In addition, the general aspect of the site overlooking a tributary of the River Alde is one that would have been favourable for early occupation.

A full HER search was undertaken and appears as Appendix 2.



Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red) and HER entries (green)

## 4. Methodology

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Three trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket under the direction of an experienced archaeologist to the depth of archaeological deposits or the natural subsoil (Figure 2).

The base of each trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest and the upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. Both the spoil and the trench bases were subject to metal detector survey. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposits encountered.

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code HLY 173. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolka1-285629 has been used for this project. Colour digital photographs were taken of the trenches and soil profiles, and the position of each trench was plotted using a GPS.

## 5. Results

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The five trenches were stripped to the depth of natural subsoil, in each case removing a uniform layer of mid brown sandy loam topsoil and varying depths of subsoil.

Four of the trenches measured 30m long, with Trench 4 cut slightly short in order to maintain a farm track along the southern edge of the study area.

**Trench 1** had an average depth of 0.5m. Approximately 0.3m of compact mid brown sandy loam topsoil uniformly present over the whole site sealed 0.2m of mid reddish brown sandy subsoil (0002) over the natural subsoil. In this trench, the natural subsoil comprised clean orange crag sand with some paler patches, turning sandy towards the west end. The only feature observed was a modern NW-SE narrow cut with vertical sides, filled with clean but redeposited yellow crag.

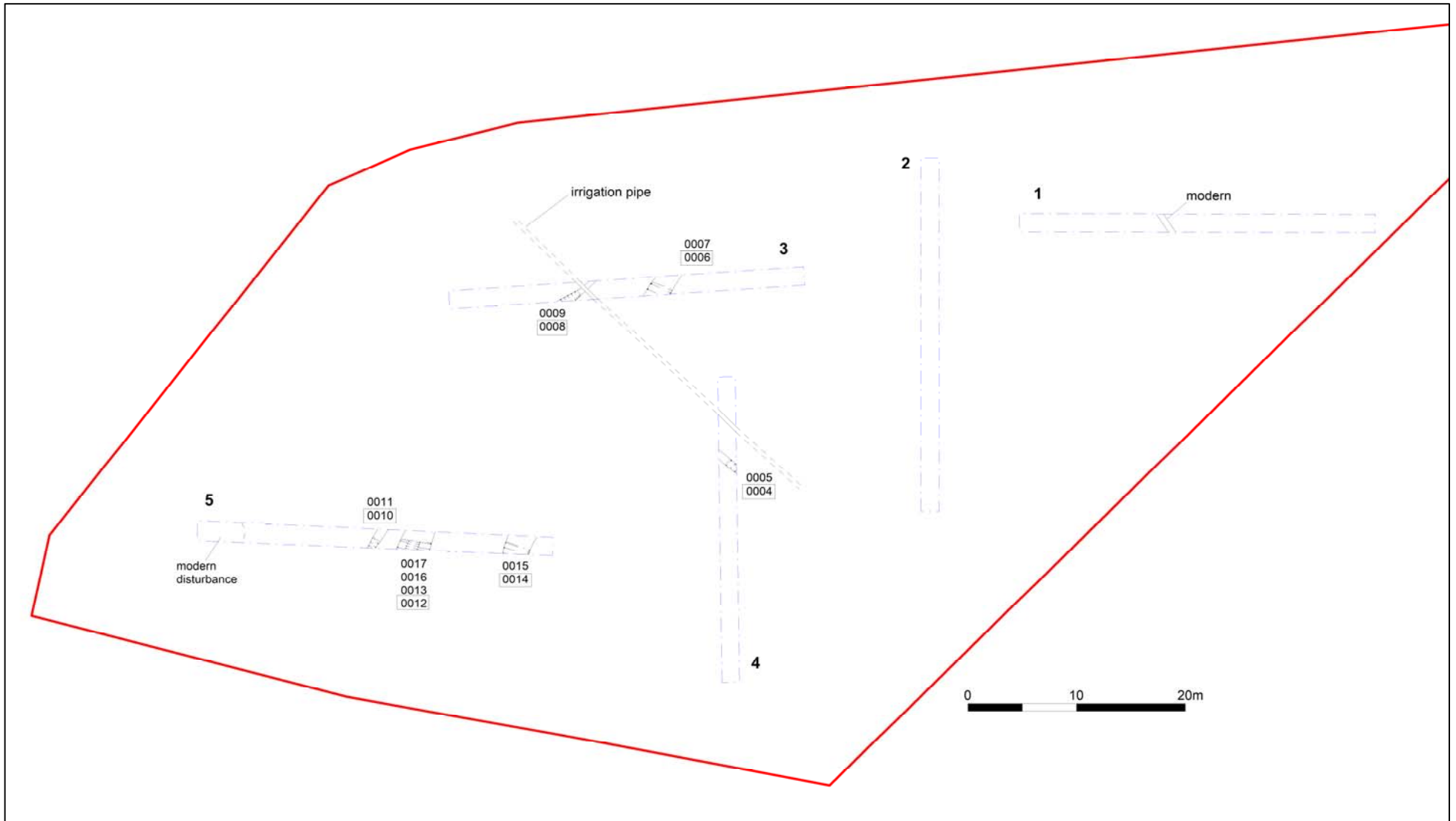


Figure 2. Trench plan

**Trench 2** measured 0.7m deep at its north end, gradually shallowing to 0.5m at the south. Below the topsoil was a layer of dark brown compact sandy subsoil, 0003, with occasional flecks of chalk, charcoal and ceramic building material (CBM), which was a maximum of 0.25m thick at the north end and did not extend through the whole trench. Below this was subsoil layer 0002, 0.45m thick at the north end and 0.15m thick at the south. No features were observed in this trench but a deep plough scar or mole drain was observed cutting the pale yellowish brown fine sand natural subsoil with patches of darker orange sand.

**Trench 3** measured 0.6m deep and was excavated through topsoil 0.3m thick and 0.2m of subsoil 0003 over 0.1m of subsoil 0002. Two ditches were observed which cut 0002 and the natural subsoil. 0006 was a wide, shallow NE-SW aligned ditch, c.2m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by 0007, a mid orangey brown fine sand mottled with pale grey brown sand which was gradually paler towards the uneven base. 0008 was a narrow NE-SW aligned ditch c.0.56m wide and 0.2m deep with sides angled c.45° breaking gradually to a flattish base. Its fill, 0009, was a friable mid brownish grey sand mottled with some mid orangey brown sand.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking west



Plate 2. Trench 5, looking east

**Trench 4** measured 0.5m deep, cutting through 0.3m of topsoil and 0.2m of subsoil layer 0002 which sealed a yellowish brown fine sand natural subsoil at the north, changing to crag sand c.10m from the south end. One feature was observed, 0004, a narrow, shallow, NW-SE aligned ditch, measuring 0.58m wide and c.0.15m deep. It cut subsoil layer 0002 and was filled by 0005, a mid grey brown friable silty sand, paler towards the base, with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this fill.

**Trench 5** measured 0.6m deep, excavated through the same overburden profile as Trench 3. A large modern rubbish pit was present in the western end, as well as three ditches in the centre and eastern end of the trench. 0010 was a narrow, shallow ditch 0.74m wide and c.0.15m deep. Whilst it was different in depth and profile, it is likely to be a continuation of ditch 0008 in Trench 3, and shared the same friable mid brownish grey sand fill mottled with some mid orangey brown sand, from which no finds were recovered. 0012 was a 1.8m wide, NNE-SSW aligned ditch with shallow sloping sides which break to a deeper central area, with c.35° sides and a concave base. Three fills were identified within this cut, with a fragmentary animal bone recovered from the central fill, 0016, a dark grey brown friable sand mottled with dark orangey brown sand. 0014 was a shallow, NE-SW aligned ditch measuring 2.2m wide and c.0.2m deep, with a somewhat uneven profile. Its fill, 0015, was a mid orangey brown fine sand mottled with pale grey brown sand which was gradually paler towards the base, from which no finds were recovered.

It is likely that either 0012 or 0014 is a continuation of ditch 0006 in Trench 3, but it is not possible to be certain which, if either, are associated.

Trench	Height at top of trench (m OD)		Height at base of trench (m OD)	
1	5.7 (W end)	6.1 (E end)	5.1 (W end)	5.6 (E end)
2	5.7 (N end)	5.8 (S end)	4.9 (N end)	5.3 (S end)
3	5.3 (W end)	5.6 (E end)	4.6 (W end)	4.8 (E end)
4	5.6 (N end)	5.8 (S end)	5.0 (N end)	5.2 (S end)
5	5.4 (W end)	5.7 (E end)	4.7 (W end)	5.1 (E end)

Table 1. Trench levels

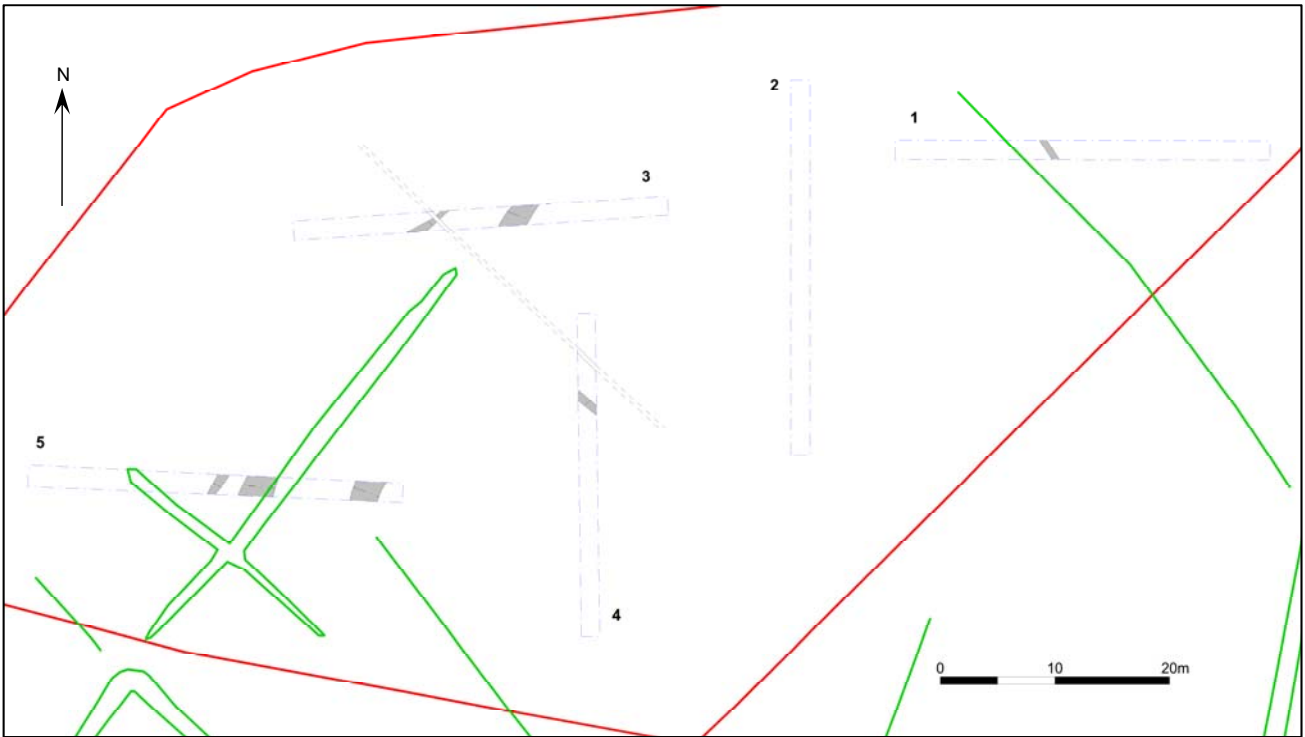


Figure 3. Ditches identified from air photos (green) within the trenched area



Plate 3. Ditch 0012 within Trench 5 soil profile. Looking south



Plate 4. Ditch 0004, SW-NE section

## 6. Finds evidence

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Ioannis Smyrnaioi

### Introduction

The evaluation produced finds from two contexts, which are summarised in the table below.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	1	1
Animal bone	7	21

Table 2. Finds quantities

### The Pottery

The site produced a single sherd of prehistoric pottery weighing one gram. The fragment is too small and cannot be used for dating. It is made from a fine sandy and micaceous fabric tempered with fine flint. Based on the fabric, the sherd most likely dates to the later Iron Age. The sherd derived from ditch fill 0007 in Trench 3.

### Faunal Remains

Ditch fill 0016 in Trench 5 produced seven pieces of animal bone weighing 21 grams. The bone is in good conditions with little surface deterioration from deposition, which could suggest that the bone is relatively modern. It probably derived from the same animal, although the absence of diagnostic pieces does not allow any species identification. This animal was most likely a medium-sized mammal.

### Plant macrofossils

Anna West

### Introduction and Methods

Two twenty-litre bulk samples were taken from undated ditch fills 0005 and 0013. 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 flots were collected in a 300 µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts



were noted below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace, 1997).

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

## **Results**

The volume of flot material recovered from the samples was very small, being approximately 5 ml each. Fine fibrous rootlet fragments made up the majority of this volume. These were considered to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

The only charred plant remains present were very small quantities of wood charcoal which were highly comminuted making them unsuitable for species identification or radio carbon dating. No other plant macrofossils were identified within the flot material except the occasional goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) fruit. All of these were uncharred and relatively unabraded; they were therefore likely to be modern contaminants which were intrusive within the sampled deposits.

A small number of terrestrial snail shells were present in both samples; these have not been identified for the purposes of this report.

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

The material recovered from the samples is too sparse to provide any information of value to the results of this evaluation. It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on these samples; however, if further interventions are planned on the site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out from well-sealed and well-dated contexts with a view to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence on this site.

## **7. Discussion**

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In each of the trenches, there was clear contact between the overburden heavily disturbed by agricultural activity (0001 and 0003) and subsoil layer 0002 into which all

the features appeared to be cut. This suggests that the recorded ditches are very likely to have been truncated by deep ploughing and other modern agricultural practice. Given the sites location within an area of known cropmarks relating to prehistoric and later field systems, and in a position favourable for early occupation, the presence of ditches is not surprising. The excavated features appear to share a similar orientation to the field systems plotted from aerial photographs and 0012 may represent one of these previously identified ditches. The only datable artefact recovered was a small and abraded fragment of possible Iron Age pottery which could be intrusive or residual.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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The archive is currently with Suffolk Archaeology CIC (Needham Market), but will be archived at the store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code HLY 173 when all related archaeological works are completed.

### **Bibliography**

Stace, C.1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*, second edition (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press).



## Cedar Farm, Alderton, Suffolk

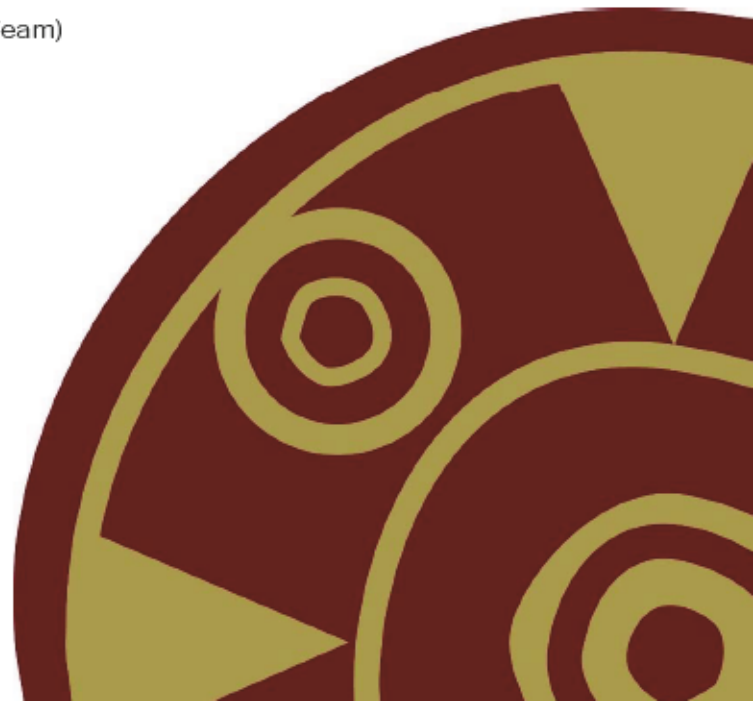
### Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation

**Date:** April 2017

**Prepared by:** Stuart Boulter

**Issued to:** Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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## Summary Project Details

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<b>Site Name</b>	Cedar Farm
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Alderton
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TM 3460 4310
<b>Access</b>	From Hollesley Road
<b>Planning Application No</b>	DC/17/0916/FUL
<b>HER code</b>	TBA
<b>Event No.</b>	TBA
<b>OASIS ref.</b>	TBA
<b>Type:</b>	Trenched Evaluation
<b>Area</b>	c.5,680 square metres
<b>Project start date</b>	TBA
<b>Fieldwork duration</b>	1-2 days
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Projected as 2 SACIC staff

## Personnel and contact numbers

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<b>SACIC Project Manager</b>	Stuart Boulter	Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524
<b>Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)</b>	TBA	Office: Mobile:
<b>SCC Curatorial Officer</b>	Rachael Abraham	01284 741238
<b>Consultant</b>	John Feakes (Marrisons Agriculture Ltd)	Tel: 01953 851771 Mobile: 07501 725993

## Emergency contacts

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<b>Local Police</b>	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
<b>Location of nearest A&amp;E</b>	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01502 719820

## Hire details

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<b>Plant:</b>	TBA	N/A
<b>Welfare</b>	TBA	N/A
<b>Tool hire:</b>	N/A	N/A

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## 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 Cedar Farm, Alderton, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation area covers c.5,680 square metres (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 Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT (dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 2017).
- 1.5 The archaeological potential for the site was based primarily on its position within an area of cropmarks (ADT 106) of probable prehistoric or later date which forms part of an extensive wider system, a proportion of which has been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument (ADT 001). In addition, the general aspect of the site overlooking a tributary of the River Alde is one that would have been favourable for early occupation.
- 1.6 The Evaluation Brief requires that trial-trenches are opened which cover 5% of the area that will be effected by the development which in this instance is c.5,680 square metres, equating to a c.158 metre length of trenching with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket (Figure 1).
- 1.7 The contents of 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.*

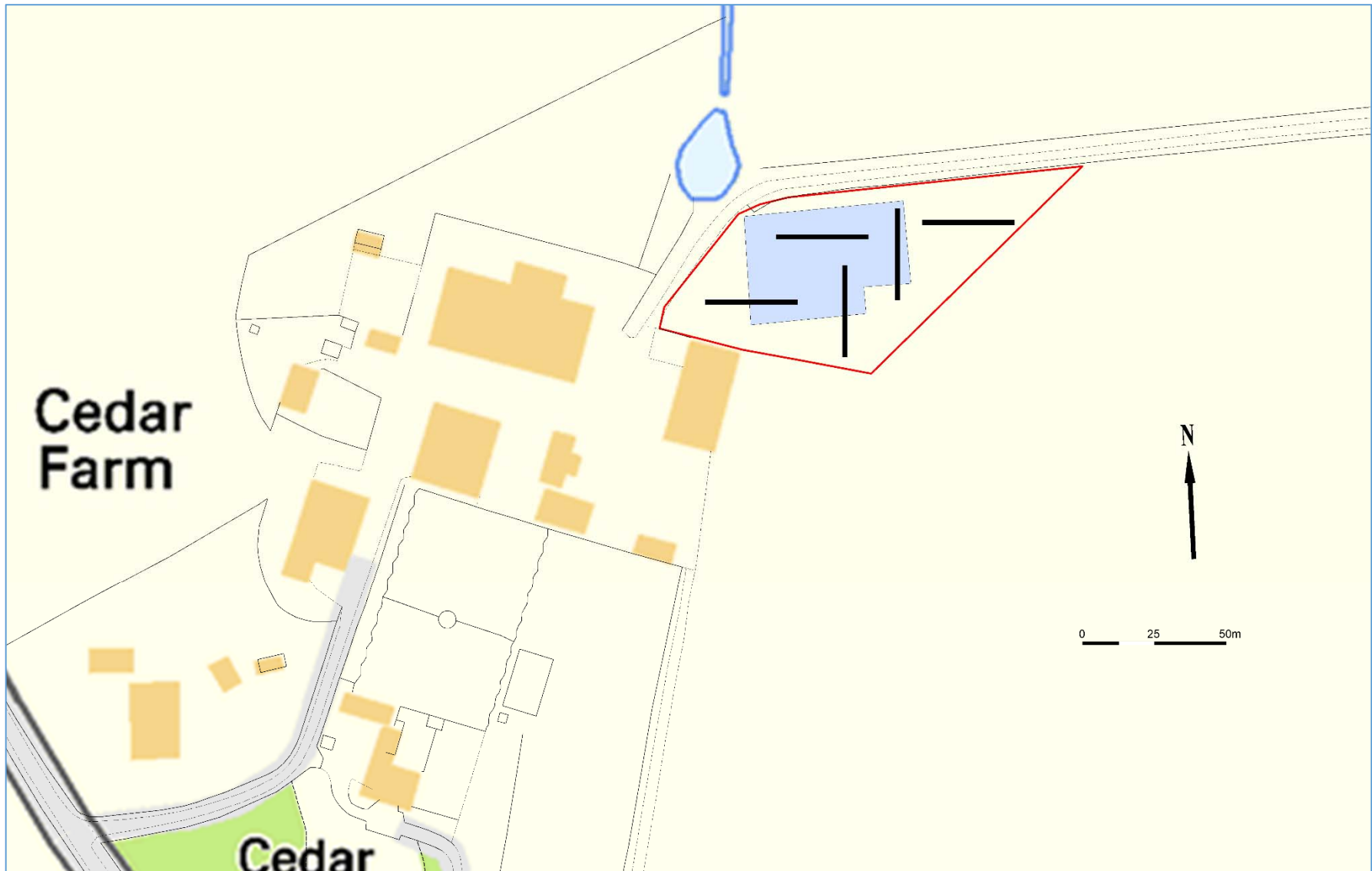


Figure 1. Site location and positions of proposed trial-trenches



## 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.5,680 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 will be obtained when a firm programme regarding the execution of the project has been agreed.
- 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) Field 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 (TBA) 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.

## **4 Additional considerations**

### **4.1 Health and Safety**

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS/CT on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS/CT. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

### **4.2 Environmental controls**

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

### **4.3 Plant machinery**

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavators of minimum 7 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the evaluation trenching and open area soil-stripping. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

#### **4.4 Site security**

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this Method Statement (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

#### **4.5 Access**

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

#### **4.6 Site preparation**

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

#### **4.7 Backfilling**

- 4.7.1 No specialist reinstatement is offered by SACIC, unless by specific prior agreement. Unless otherwise agreed with the client, the excavated spoil will be pushed back into the trenches and compacted by tracking the excavator along its length.

#### **4.8 Monitoring**

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS/CT) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief.

## 5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 1 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x metal detectorist (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter and the Project Officer in charge on site will be arranged when a firm date for the project has been agreed. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require. A full list of specialists will be provided by SACIC on request.

# Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



## HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

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 assists 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.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

<b>Signature:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	<b>01/02/2015</b>
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Rhodri Gardner</b>	<b>Position:</b>	<b>Managing Director</b>

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.



## Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details

### Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

### Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

### Professional Indemnity

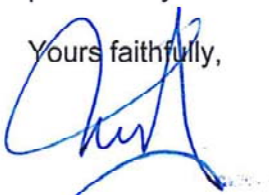
Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	HU PI 9129989/1450
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to the conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions of applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of evidence of coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no right and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,



Tariq Mian Cert CII  
Towergate Insurance

### **Towergate Insurance**

Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF

Tel: **0344 892 1656** Fax: **0344 892 1657** Email: **southampton@towergate.co.uk**

**[www.towergateinsurance.co.uk](http://www.towergateinsurance.co.uk)**

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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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## Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Sites and Monuments Record

11/05/2017

Parish ALDERTON, SUFFOLK COASTAL,  
SUFFOLK

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
ADT 001	Scheduled cropmark settlement site of probable later prehistoric to Roman date MSF2751	Preh	The site of partially scheduled area of cropmarks indicating a complex area of enclosures, trackways, boundary ditches and probable evidence for contemporary structures in the form of roundhouses. Some of which was previously recorded under ADT 028. The date of this settlement, tracks and fields is unknown but is likely to date to the later prehistoric and/or Roman periods and is itself likely to represent more than one phase of features. It is also likely to be broadly contemporary with the large swathe of field system and trackways recorded to the southwest (ADT 099). Enclosures, boundaries and possible structures within the southern part of the site have been separated out and recorded under ADT 109, as they appear to represent a different phase. The date of this phase is uncertain, with similarities with both Middle Bronze Age and Saxon to medieval sites being noted.	Centred TM 3495 4287 (834m by 588m)
ADT 028	Cropmarks of sub rectangular enclosure and trackway now part of ADT 001 MSF13465	Un	The cropmarks of a sub-rectangular enclosure, trackways and boundary ditches former recorded under this site are now grouped together with the adjoining site ADT 001. See ADT 001 for discussion of this site. Some of the more regular ditches and/or field boundaries appear to continue into ADT 106 also.	Centred TM 3482 4290 (267m by 501m)
ADT 088	Second World War Diver Strip Battery at Alderton MSF34656		The former site of a Second World War Diver Strip Battery, associated camp and defences, is visible on aerial photographs at Alderton. Another two Diver Batteries are located to the south (ADT 085, ADT 086). The site consists of the main strip of four gun emplacements and the associated operational and accommodation buildings located to the west and north of the guns. Recent photography and mapping would suggest that no above ground components of this site are likely to remain, however some minor structures could feasibly survive along the eastern edge of the site.	Centred TM 3457 4276 (205m by 493m)
ADT 098	Earthworks of hollow or boundary ditch of undertain date and significance, possibly medieval to post medieval MSF34740		The earthworks of a broad and shallow linear hollow, with an associated bank in places, is visible on the lidar 2m resolution DTM data to the north of The Old Rectory, Alderton. Although undated, it is perhaps most likely to be a medieval to post medieval feature, however it does share alignment with some components of ADT 099, see record for details.	Centred TM 3422 4260 (400m by 308m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
ADT 099	Large and multi-phase area of field system, trackways and enclosures of possible later prehistoric to Roman date MSF34742		Large and multi-phase area of field system, trackways and enclosures of possible later prehistoric to Roman date, although some elements may be medieval to post medieval in date. Parts of this large cropmark site were previously recorded under ADT 037, ADT 006, HLY 030.	Centred TM 3369 4290 (2409m by 1619m)
ADT 106	Cropmarks of a series of field boundaries, ditches and possible tracks of uncertain date and significance MSF34734		The cropmarks of a series of field boundaries, ditches and possible tracks were visible on aerial photographs at this location. The regularity of these boundaries and also their relationship to boundaries depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map would indicate that they are likely to be post medieval in date. Their apparent potential relationship with ditches forming part of ADT 001 (formerly ADT 028) could suggest that they are older in date and of greater archaeological significance.	Centred TM 3470 4293 (340m by 462m)
HLY 009	Cropmarks of field system, or possible settlement MSF2707	Un	Ditches which may relate to a field system and/or possible settlement are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs on land to the south of Alderton Road, Hollesley.	Centred TM 3510 4347 (662m by 781m)
HLY 018	Findspot of a Neolithic polished flint axe. MSF2731	Neo	Polished flint axe (S1).	Centred TM 3473 4324 (50m by 50m)
HLY 030	Field boundaries and other cropmarks of unknown date adjoining the parish boundary. MSF14000	Un	Complex of cropmarks including field boundaries to the north of, & adjoining, parish boundary. These cropmarks have been grouped together with other similar trackways and field system cropmarks recorded within this wider area under ADT 099. See record for details.	Centred TM 3415 4300 (413m by 242m)
HLY 153	Site of possible undated ring ditch, perhaps a Bronze Age round barrow MSF34692		A possible ring ditch, rather oval in plan, is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. It perhaps represents the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, or even a Neolithic oval barrow.	Centred TM 3401 4327 (25m by 24m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
HLY 154	The cropmarks of a ring ditch and/or circular enclosure of probable prehistoric date MSF34729		The site of a large sub-circular or polygonal enclosure of uncertain, but probable prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs. The size and morphology of the polygonal monument it could be interpreted as relating to a hengiform monument of the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Alternatively the enclosure could also have defined a Neolithic or Bronze Age round barrow or similar funerary/mortuary monument or relate to later prehistoric domestic activity. The north-eastern side of the enclosure is either overlain by, or incorporates, the route of a braided trackway (ADT 099). The ditches relating to a possible enclosure or farmstead, also ADT 099, are also located in the same location. Excavation would be required to establish the sequence between all of these components.	Centred TM 3417 4294 (47m by 48m)
HLY 155	Site of possible settlement, trackways and field system of unknown date. MSF34693		Possible evidence of settlement, one or more trackways, and a fragmentary field system, all of unknown date, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. One or more possible ring ditches, perhaps representing roundhouses, are also visible, as are numerous pit-like cropmarks, two of which could feasibly be sunken featured buildings. At the same time, the aerial photographs are not particularly clear, and there is considerable confusion with cropmarks relating to geology, recent agricultural activity and drainage which are also visible.	Centred TM 3438 4346 (453m by 305m)
HLY 166	Site of fragmentary linear cropmarks of unknown date MSF34640		Fragmentary linear ditches of unknown date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. They may be field boundaries, and relate to the other, more extensive multi-period field systems, enclosures and settlements visible in the surrounding area (HLY 155 and HLY 161, for example). Their archaeological significance, however, is uncertain.	Centred TM 3433 4372 (211m by 213m)

## Appendix 3: OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-285629

### Project details

Project name	HLY 173 Cedar Farm, Alderton, Evaluation
Short description of the project	Five trenches in advance of a new agricultural building
Project dates	Start: 30-05-2017 End: 22-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HLY 173 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/0916/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 25551 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL ALDERTON HLY 173 Cedar Farm
Study area	5680 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3460 4310 52.035997687977 1.420889024737 52 02 09 N 001 25 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5m Max: 6m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body      Marrisons Agriculture Ltd.

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	HLY 173
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	ADHS
Digital Archive ID	HLY 173
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	HLY 173
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Photograph","Unpublished Text"

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2017/51 HLY 173, Cedar Farm, Alderton
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2017/51
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market

# SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

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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