



No. 2 Paddock, The Street Lound, Suffolk

Client:
Mr Dominic Smith

Date:
November 2017

LUD 084
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/091
Author: Catherine Douglas
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No. 2 Paddock, The Street, Lound LUD 084

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2017/091

Author: Catherine Douglas

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Report Date: November/2017

HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham
Project Officer: Catherine Douglas
Client/Funding Body: Mr Dominic Smith

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Prepared By: Catherine Douglas

Date: 14/11/2017

Approved By: John Craven

Position: Project Manager

Date: 17/11/2017

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

Summary

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of four trenches, was carried out at No. 2 Paddock, The Street, Lound, Suffolk, in advance of development of the site.




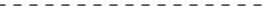







Archaeological features were identified in two trenches, with the remaining two being empty. One post-medieval ditch was identified in the northern part of the site while a second undated ditch in the eastern trench aligns with a known cropmark belonging to a system of undated co-axial rectilinear field systems. An undated pit was encountered in the north part of the site, and a probable burnt tree throw was also identified.

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 at No. 2 Paddock, The Street, Lound, Suffolk (Fig. 1) with work carried out on 23rd October 2017. The work was undertaken as a condition on planning application DC/17/1917/FUL, for the development of a new eco-dwelling. The purpose of the work was to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.

The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 17/08/2017), produced by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). A written scheme of investigation was then prepared by John Craven of Suffolk Archaeology (Appendix 1), which detailed the aims and methods of the archaeological evaluation.

The research aims of this trial trench evaluation were as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief (Abraham, 2017):

RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims, it was hoped the assessment of the site could be used to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott, 2011).

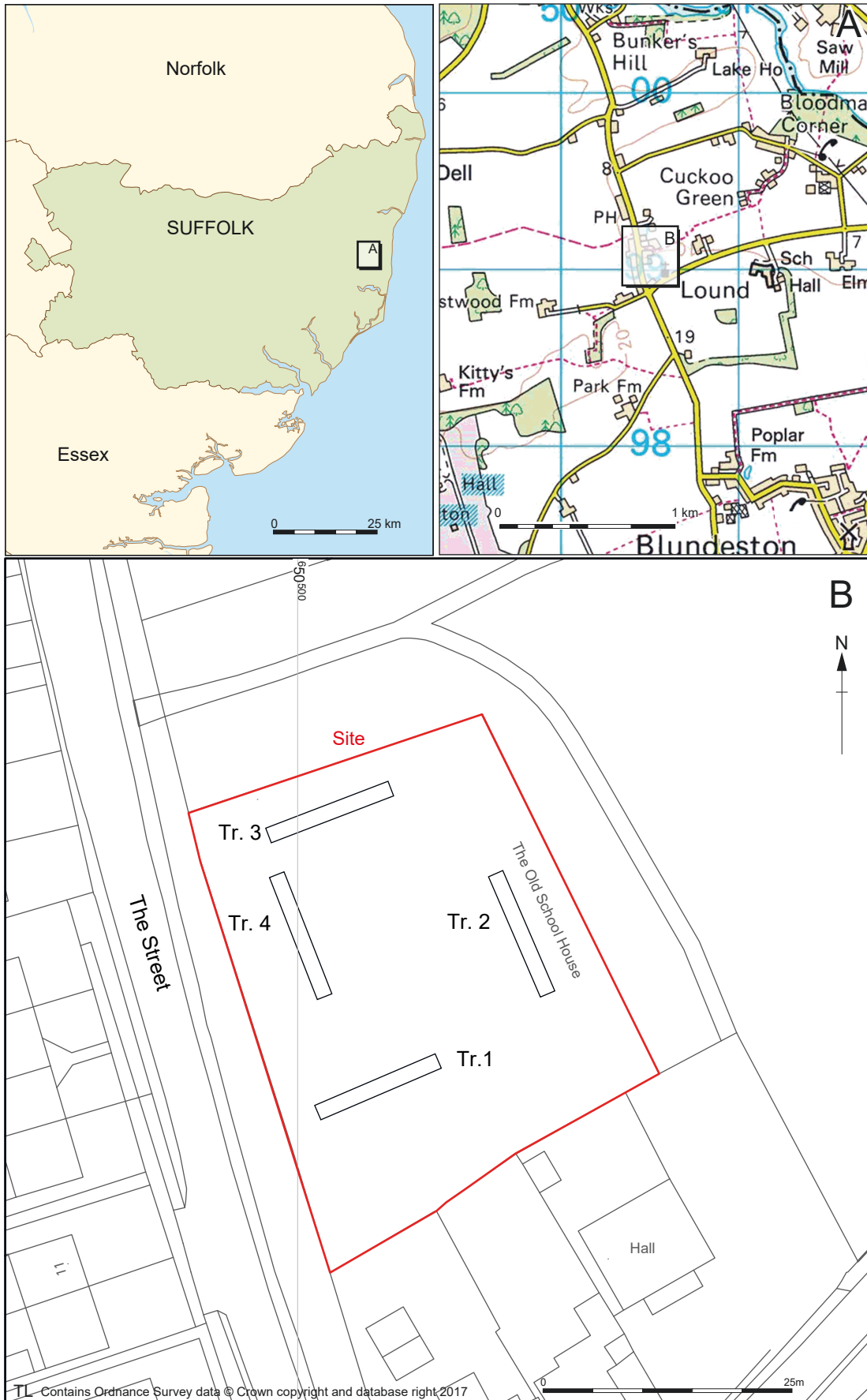
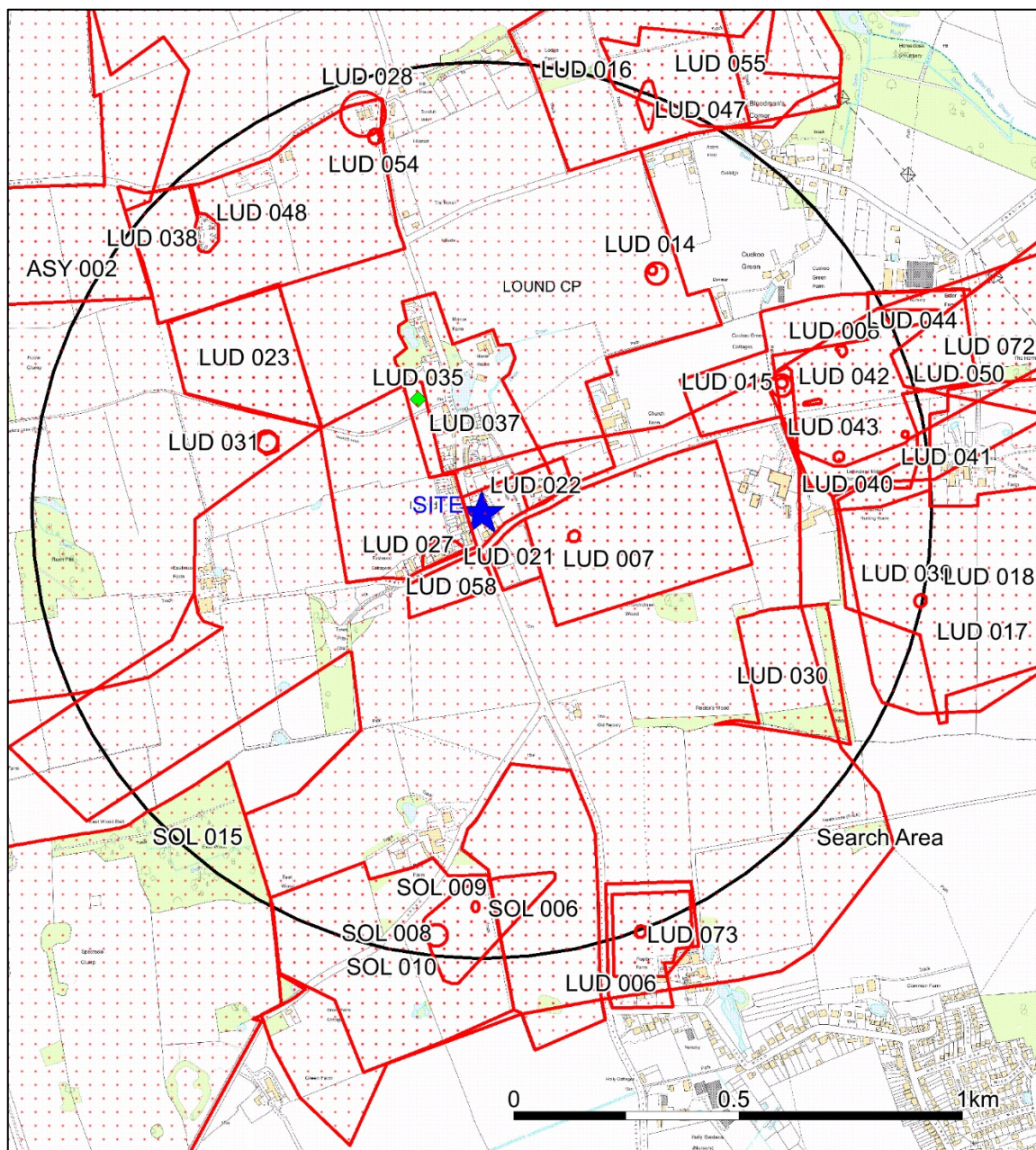


Figure 1. Location of site

2. Geology and topography

The site is located in countryside towards the south of the village of Lound. It consists of a paddock, bounded to the north and east by the grounds of St John the Baptist Church, to the south by residential dwellings and to the west by The Street.

The site lies at a height of c.13m above Ordnance Datum, c.2 miles from the east coast. The underlying geology consists of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation, comprising sands and gravels, sands and laminated silts and clays (British Geological Survey website).



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Figure 2. Nearby HER entries

3. Archaeological and historical background

3.1. Introduction

The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site *'lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), within the historic settlement core of Lound (LUD 037) and in close proximity to the medieval church of St John the Baptist (LUD 022). Finds of prehistoric and Roman date have been recorded within the vicinity (LUD 021 and 027) and cropmark remains of probable prehistoric or Roman date are also recorded immediately adjacent to the proposed development site (LUD 016). As a result, there is a high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'* (Abraham 2017).

A search of the County HER (search reference. 9207098) within a 1km radius of the site (Fig. 2) identified fifty-one entries, although some of these are multiple entries of the same site. In particular the search identified substantial and widespread evidence for multi-period cropmarks identified on aerial photography by the National Mapping Programme (Fig. 3). The full results of the search are held in the digital project archive and the HER summary report of these entries is presented in Appendix 2.

3.2. Neolithic

A polished stone axe, measuring eleven inches long by three and a quarter inches wide, was found while digging drains north of Earth Lane (LUD 027), 70m to the southwest.

A cropmark of an incomplete penannular 'C-shaped' ring ditch (LUD 042), potentially representing the remains of a Neolithic or Bronze Age round barrow or hengiform monument, is visible on aerial photographs, 900m to the east.

3.3. Bronze Age

A blade end of a bronze socketed axe was found during metal detecting, 260m to the northwest of the site (LUD 035).

Several crop marks have been identified from aerial photography, 700m-1km to the east of the site, which may be of Bronze Age date. These include complete and incomplete ring ditches potentially representing the remains of Bronze Age barrows (LUD 015, LUD

039, LUD 040, LUD 041, LUD 072). Other ring ditches lie 200m to the east (LUD 007), 650m to the northeast (LUD 014) and 1km to the south (LUD 073). A group of three possible ring ditches or roundhouses (LUD 044) lies 1km to the east.

3.4. Unknown prehistoric

A small sandstone saddle quern with a dished surface and an uneven base was found out of context in an area of a building complex 850m north of the site (LUD 028).

Cropmarks and soilmarks of a series of boundary banks and ditches of uncertain, but potentially later prehistoric date, are also visible on aerial photographs (LUD 050), 1km to the east.

The cropmarks of a group of rectilinear enclosures and associated trackways of unknown, but probably later prehistoric date, are visible on aerial photographs, 1km to the northeast of the site (LUD 055).

3.5. Roman

A scatter of coins and pottery were found during metal detecting immediately southeast of the site. Three coins were identified, of Constantine I (317-320 and 335-337) and Theodora (LUD 021). Other noted finds in the plough soil included one brick and one flint. A Roman coin is also recorded from the field to the southeast (LUD 007).

The cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure, possibly representing a farmstead or similar site of unknown date, are visible on aerial photographs 850m southeast of the site (LUD 006). The morphology of this site would fit well with it representing a small farmstead of Roman date; However, it is also feasible that it represents a later site, as it is aligned the same as the surrounding road and field layout, although the fact that it is cut by the parish boundary would make this less likely.

3.6. Medieval

The site lies in the southwest corner of the indicative historic settlement core of Lound (LUD 037), which has been defined from historic maps and includes the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters. The Church of St John the Baptist dates from 1066 to

1539 and is a Grade II* listed building. It has a round tower of an unknown date and cut flint has been used in recasing the tower (LUD 022).

An artefact scatter of late medieval/early post-medieval metalwork including buckle fragments, a thimble and vessel fragments were found 400m to the northwest of the site in 2002 (LUD 023).

3.7. Post-medieval

Somerleyton Hall and Park (SOL 015) lies c.800m to the southwest. The Hall is a Grade II* listed building, built by the Wentworth family c.1600. A map of 1652 shows the layout of the park at that time. The new mansion was built for Sir Samuel Morton Peto during 1844-51 and the park was enlarged through the closing of several roads in 1848.

3.8. WWII

The site of a World War Two Anti-Aircraft Battery is visible on aerial photographs c.700m to the north. Significant structural parts of this still survive on the ground, including the gun house (LUD 048).

A group of four World War Two bomb craters, visible on aerial photographs 900m northeast of the site, is located near to the anti-aircraft battery, and may indicate an attempted attack on this installation (LUD 047).

The site of a World War II military camp is recorded from aerial photographs, c.50m south of the site. The camp consisted of nissen-type huts and buildings (LUD 058).

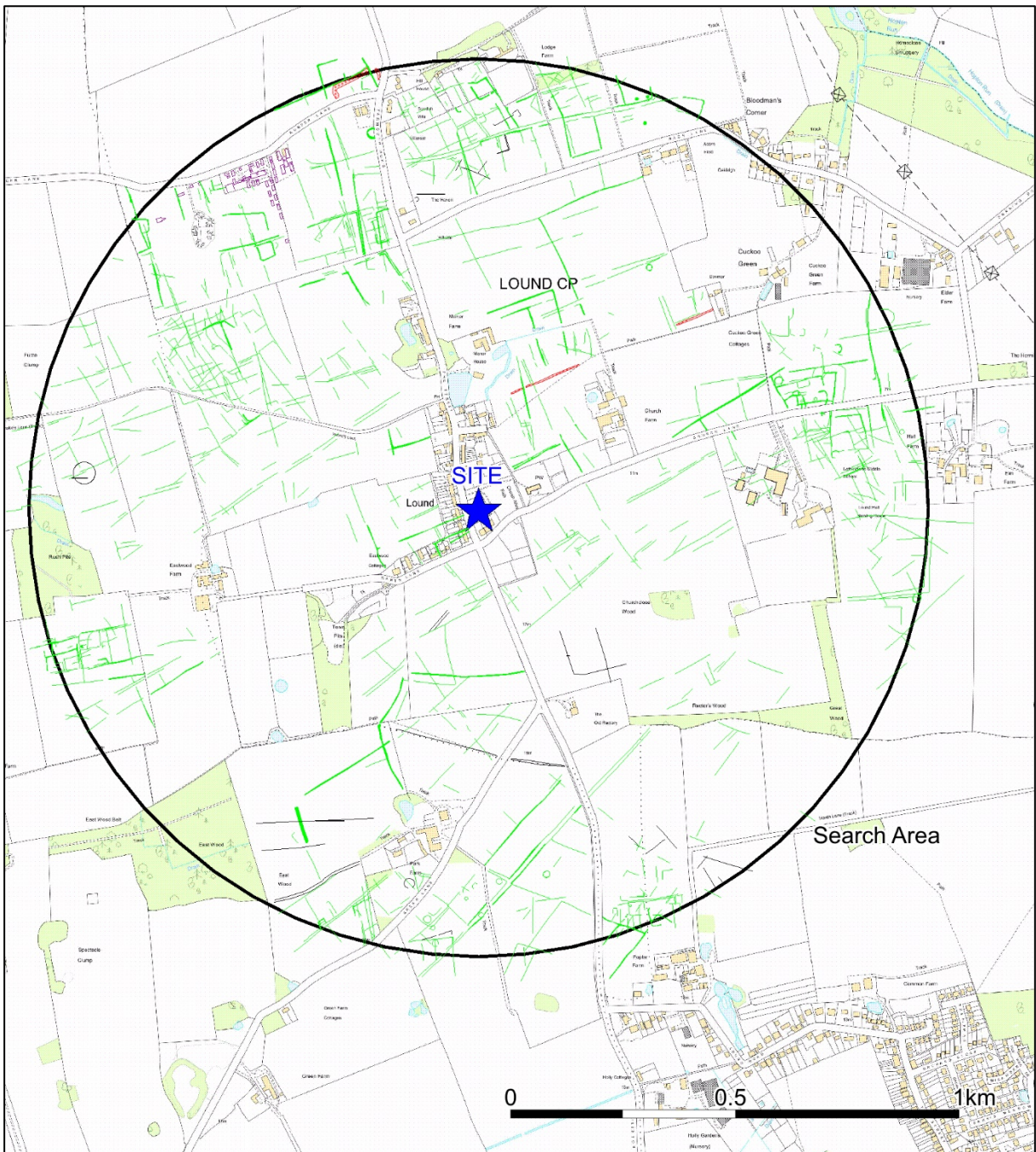
Four gun emplacements and an associated building are visible on a 1944 aerial photograph, 800m to the northwest of the site. They appear to be in a very similar condition today (LUD 038).

3.9. Unknown

Great Wood is an area of ancient woodland located 600m to the southeast of the site (LUD 030).

There are substantial cropmarks of uncertain or mixed date throughout the search area, these include:

- Extensive areas of multi-period linear cropmark systems (LUD 016) and multi-phase areas of coaxial and rectilinear field systems, trackways and enclosures (ASY 002/ LUD 016) across the northern part of the search area and beyond.
- A small rectilinear field system and possible enclosures at LUD 006 and adjacent system at SOL 006.
- A rectilinear field system and trackway at LUD 007.
- Rectilinear field systems, trackways and enclosures, c.700m to the east (LUD 008).
- Cropmarks of later prehistoric or Roman co-axial field systems (LUD 017 and LUD 018), 800m to the east.
- Regular and geometric field systems (LUD 023), 500m to the west.
- Cropmarks of possible roundhouses or agricultural structures (LUD 043), 700m to the east.
- A possible ring ditch of uncertain date and interpretation (LUD 054), 850m to the north.
- A circular cropmark, c.60m in diameter, which may be an enclosure with possible north and south causeways or an infilled pit (LUD 031), 450m to the west.
- A group of ring ditches (SOL 008 and SOL 009) 1km to the south.
- A large co-axial field system (SOL 010), 900m to the south.



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Figure 3. Nearby cropmarks recorded by the National Mapping Programme

4. Methodology

Four trenches were excavated, as set out in the WSI (Craven 2017), each measuring a length of 15m by a width of 1.8m. Trench 2 was moved slightly to the east, and Trench 3 was moved slightly to the northwest, to keep a safe distance from a wastewater pipe which crossed the site on a northwest-southeast orientation.

The trenches were marked out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica GPS). The trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). Trenches were opened using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide bladed ditching bucket in order to provide a good clean cut. Different layers of overburden were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling.

Excavation was carried out under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation, in spits of no more than 0.25m, of undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and layers of underlying made ground, was carried out down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying geology, whichever was uppermost.

Discrete archaeological features were manually excavated in order to recover evidence for their date, form and function. 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 LUD 084.

Plans and sections drawings were executed in pencil on A3-sized sheets of plastic drafting film at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 or 1:20 (section drawings). Features and levels were surveyed using a DGPS.

A photographic record comprising high resolution digital shots was maintained throughout the evaluation. Monochrome shots were also taken of features using an SLR camera. Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples were taken from suitable feature fills to facilitate

palaeoenvironmental analysis.

Metal detector searches were undertaken throughout the fieldwork, both prior to and during excavation of trenches, and included a scan of trench bases and spoilheaps.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code LUD 084. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-297326, Appendix 3) 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 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service under HER code LUD 084.

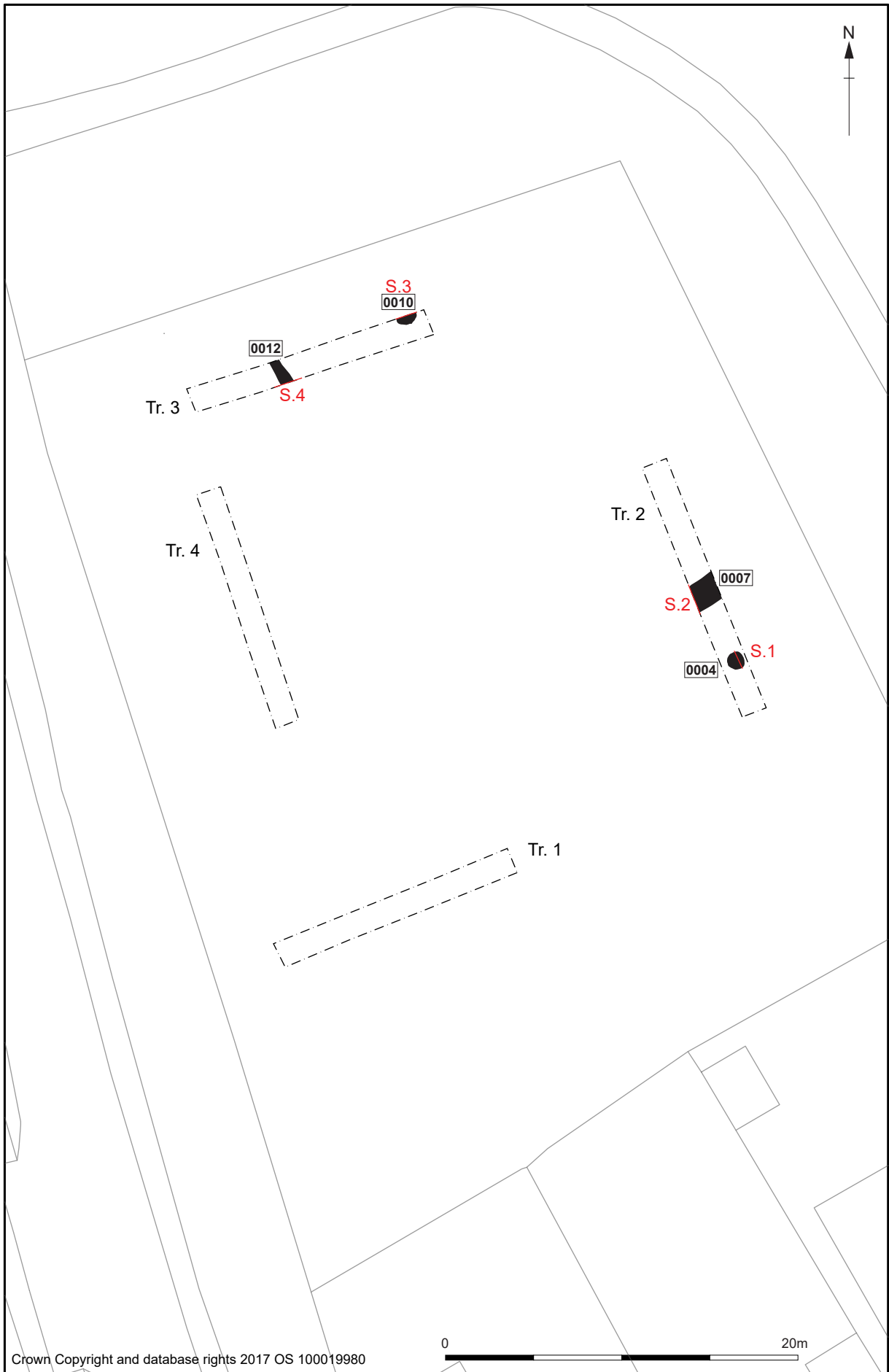


Figure 4. Site plan showing position of trenches

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

The four trenches (Fig. 4) were mostly excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m, however Trench 1 was much shallower, at 0.50m below topsoil surface level. Possible archaeological features were identified in two of the trenches, and these are described by trench from section 5.3 below. A full trench list is provided in Appendix 4 and a context list in Appendix 5.

5.2. Geology and overburden

The natural geological surface, 0003, mostly comprising of yellow sands and gravels and yellowish-brown silty sand, was identified at a similar level in every trench, ranging from 11.77m AOD in Trench 3 to 12.32m AOD in Trench 4.

The natural was overlain by a layer of subsoil, 0002, which measured a thickness of 0.25-0.30m and consisted of yellowish brown fine sandy clayey silt containing occasional very small stones on the interface with the underlying natural, 0003.

In Trench 2, the subsoil was overlain by 0.20-0.40m of topsoil, 0001, consisting of dark brown firm clayey silt, with occasional small flint inclusions. In Trenches 1, 3 and 4, the subsoil was overlain by a layer of made ground, 0006, comprised of dark brown fine clayey silt containing occasional flints, nodules of tar and flecks of brick. This generally measured a thickness of 0.40m and was overlain by 0.20m of topsoil, 0001.

5.3. Trench results

No archaeological finds or features were identified in Trenches 1 and 4. All contexts identified in these trenches are summarised in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the east part of the site (Fig. 5). It was oriented roughly northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m below topsoil surface level, at 12.11m AOD.



Plate 1. Trench 2 facing southeast (1m and 2m scales)



Plate 2. Tree throw or possible pit 0004 facing northeast (1m scale)

A probable tree throw, 0004, was identified in the southeast end of the trench. It was recorded as a possible pit, as it was circular, with a bowl-shaped profile and a concave base, but the base was irregular and undulating. It measured a diameter of 0.20m by a depth of 0.38m. The single fill, 0005, was rather diffuse and mixed, comprising mid reddish brown fine clayey sand and pale-mid brown silty sand, with intermittent patches of charcoal and burnt clay. Small fragments of rounded and very small ceramic building material were identified in an environmental sample from the fill, 0005, which are likely to be post-medieval.

A ditch, 0007, was identified in the centre of the trench, on a northeast-southwest orientation. It measured a width of 1.40m by a depth of 0.80m, and had a V-shaped profile, with very straight sides, steeply sloping towards a concave base. The single fill, 0008, consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand, containing occasional small and large stones. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

The ditch was overlain by a layer of made ground, 0009, comprising dark greyish brown sandy silt with lenses and patches of yellow sand, containing occasional small to large stones. This was different in appearance and texture from the made ground, 0009, seen overlying the subsoil in the other trenches across the site, which was darker with a greater composition of clay. The made ground, 0009, was overlain by 0.20m of clayey silt topsoil.



Plate 3. Ditch 0007 and made ground 0009 facing west (1m scale)

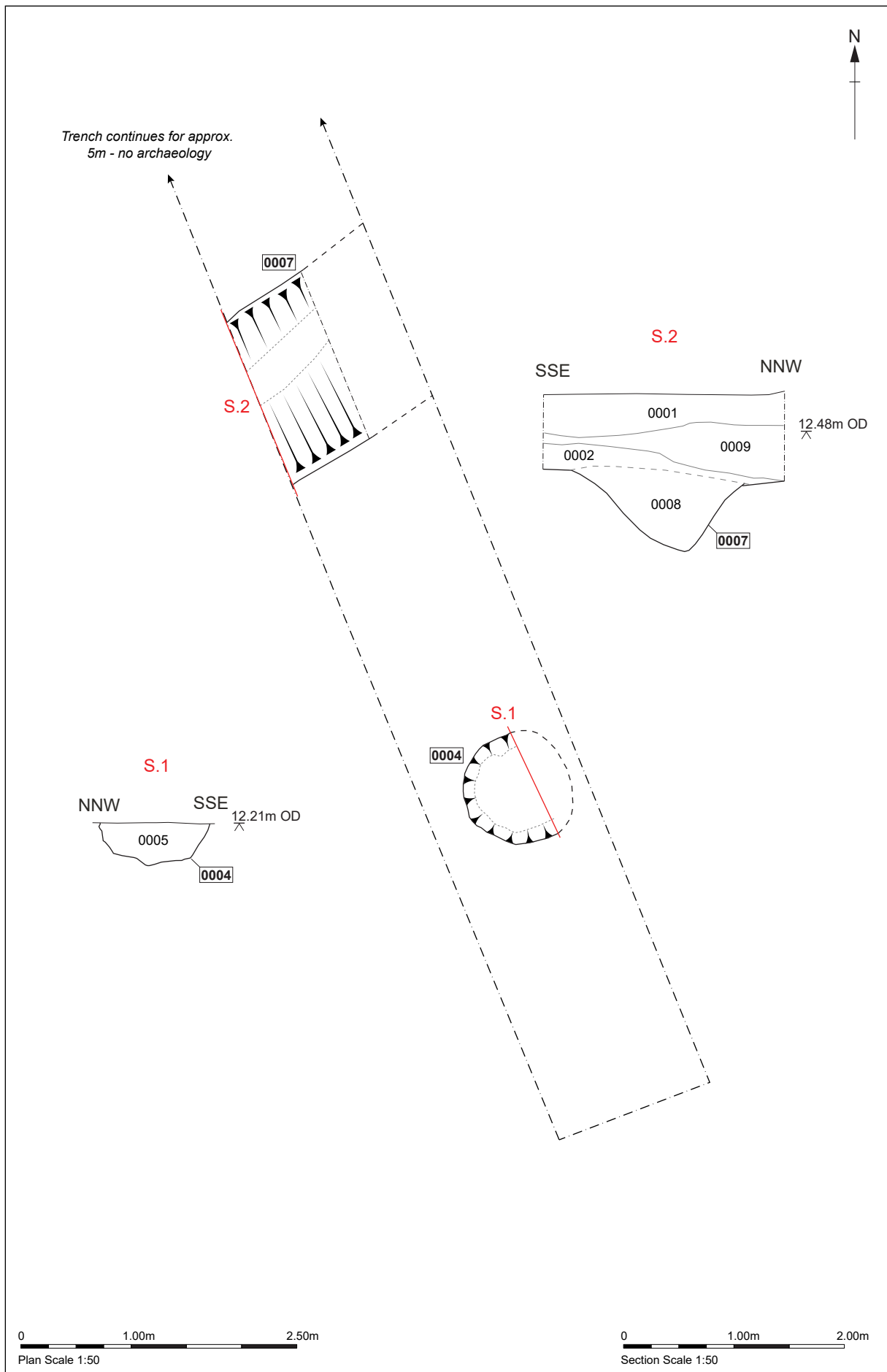


Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections

Trench 3

Trench 3 was in the north part of the site (Fig. 6). It was oriented roughly northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m below topsoil surface level, at 11.82m AOD.



Plate 4. Trench 3 facing southwest (1m and 2m scale)

An oval-shaped pit, 0010, was identified in the east end of the trench. Only the southern half of the pit was visible, as the other half extended beyond the north limit of the trench. It had steeply sloping sides and a slightly curved base, and measured a length of 1.30m by an unknown width greater than 0.52m and a depth of 0.78m. The single fill, 0011, comprised dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional medium stones. It contained a single fragmentary piece of cow bone, but no dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 5. Pit 0010 facing northwest (1m scale)

A ditch, 0012, was identified on a northwest-southeast orientation towards the southwest end of Trench 3. It had straight, steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The ditch appeared to truncate the subsoil, therefore is probably not likely to be very old. Only the base of the ditch was exposed in plan, but the full profile of the ditch could be seen in the northwest facing section of the trench. It measured a width of 1.37m by a depth of 1.06m. The primary fill, 0013, comprised dark brown compact silty clay, with occasional small flint inclusions, which measured a thickness of 0.21m and appeared to slump into the ditch from the west. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0014, which comprised mixed yellowish brown sandy silt also slumped in from the west, measuring a thickness of 0.42m. This was probably redeposited natural sand. No dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 6. Ditch 0012 facing south-east (2m scale)

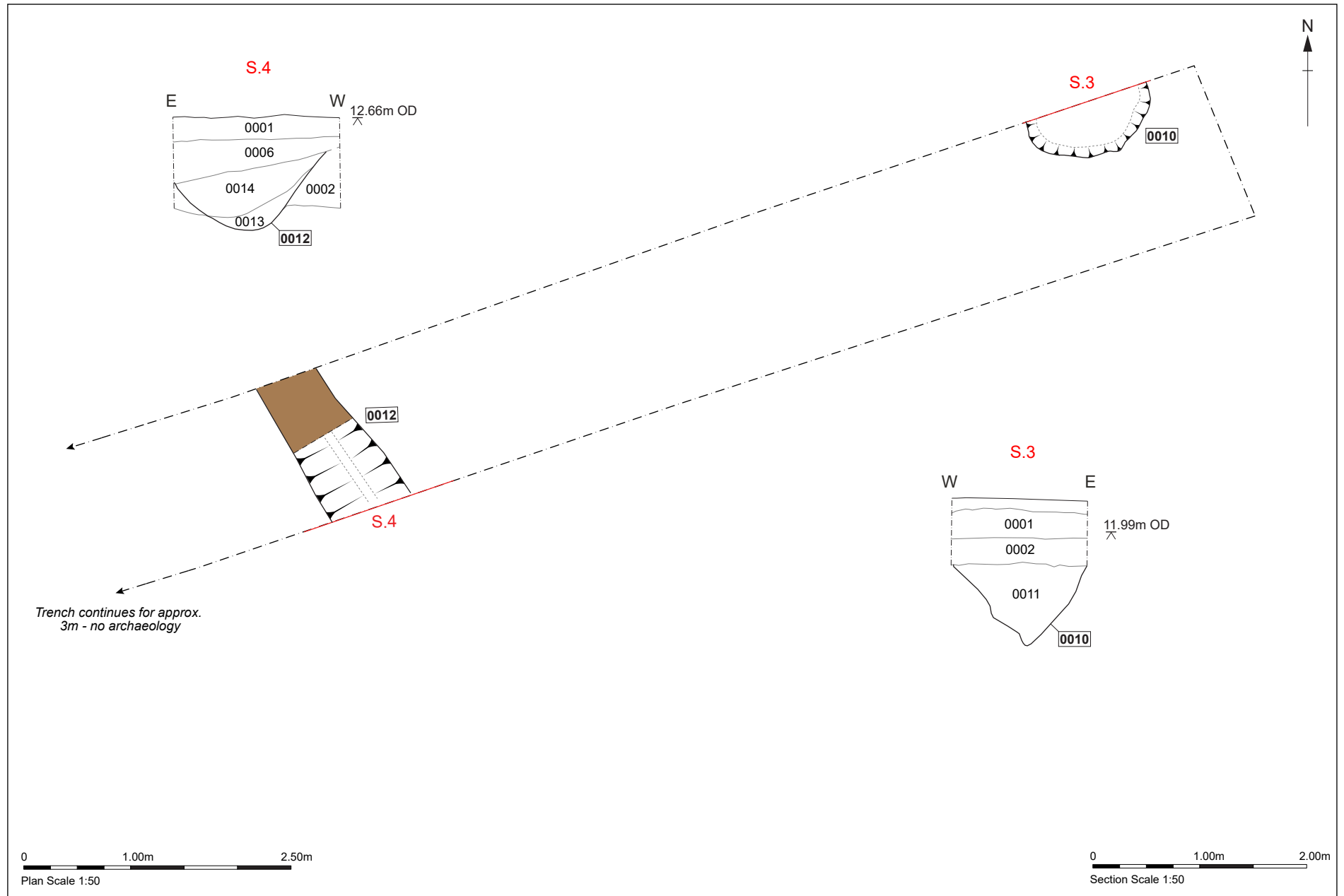


Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and sections

6. Finds

Richenda Goffin

6.1. Introduction

A single find was recorded from the evaluation, as shown below.

Context	Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	
0011	1	56	
Total	1	56	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2. Ceramic building material

Small fragments of rounded and very small ceramic building material were identified in the environmental sample that was taken from the fill 0005 of the possible tree bole 0004. The fragments have an overall weight of 58g. The fabric of these small pieces is medium sandy with sparse flint inclusions, and it is likely to be post-medieval.

6.3. Burnt flint and stone

Small pieces of heat-affected flint and stone were also recovered from Sample 1 of fill 0005 of the tree bole, which have an overall weight of 29g.

6.4. The animal bone

The fragmentary and worn remains of a bovine radius of adult size was recovered from fill 0011 of shallow pit 0010 in Trench 3.

6.5. Environmental evidence

One bulk soil sample was collected from feature 0004. While processing identified the CBM discussed above the retained flot proved negative for environmental evidence.

7. Discussion

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence and preservation

The majority of the trenching confirmed that the archaeological horizon is reasonably well preserved beneath a fairly consistent surface of subsoil, made ground and topsoil. The natural geological surface, mostly consisting of yellow/orange brown sandy silty clay and occasional gravels, 0003, was identified in every trench. In Trenches 2-4 the natural was overlain by a layer of subsoil, 0002, consisting of yellowish brown fine sandy clayey silt. In Trench 1 the natural was immediately overlain by dark brown silty clay made ground, 0006, containing occasional flints, nodules of tar and flecks of brick.

The made ground was seen sporadically throughout the site, overlying the subsoil in Trenches 2-4. This generally measured a thickness of 0.40m and was overlain by 0.20m of topsoil, 0001, consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay.



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Figure 7. Ditch 0007 in relation to nearby cropmarks

7.2 Feature type and distribution

Four features were identified during the evaluation, although one may not be archaeological in nature. This was an undated possible pit/probable tree throw in Trench 2, which displayed evidence of burning. An undated pit in Trench 3 contained an animal bone. A northeast-southwest ditch was identified in Trench 2 and a northwest-southeast ditch was located in Trench 3.

Neither of the ditches appear on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 (Appendix 1, Fig 2), so they are likely to predate 1884. However ditch 0012 in Trench 3 appeared to truncate the subsoil, which suggests it is not very old. Ditch 0007 was undated but appears to be on the alignment of a linear cropmark belonging to the LUD 016 system of co-axial and rectilinear fields (Fig. 7).

8. Conclusions

Archaeological features were identified in two trenches, with the remaining two being empty. Two post-medieval ditches were identified in the north and east parts of the site; an undated pit was encountered in the north end of the site. A probable burnt tree throw was also identified.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited in the SCCAS Archive store at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Catherine Douglas, Cameron Bate and Sam McCormick. 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 undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians, environmental processing by Anna West. The animal bone report was produced by Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

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Online resource:

British Geological Survey www.bgs.ac.uk (Accessed on 24/10/17)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



No. 2 Paddock, The Street Lound, Suffolk

Client:

Mr Dominic Smith

Date:

October 2017

LUD 084 / ESF25890

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Evaluation

Author: John Craven

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Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/17/1917/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TM 50519895
Area:	c.0.2ha
Site Code / HER Event No:	LUD 084 / ESF25890
OASIS Reference:	297326

Project Start date:	Mid/late October 2017
Project Duration:	c.1 day

Client/Funding Body:	Mr Dominic Smith
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Client Agent:	Craigh Page (Pure Architecture)
SACIC Project Manager:	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	LUDPAD001

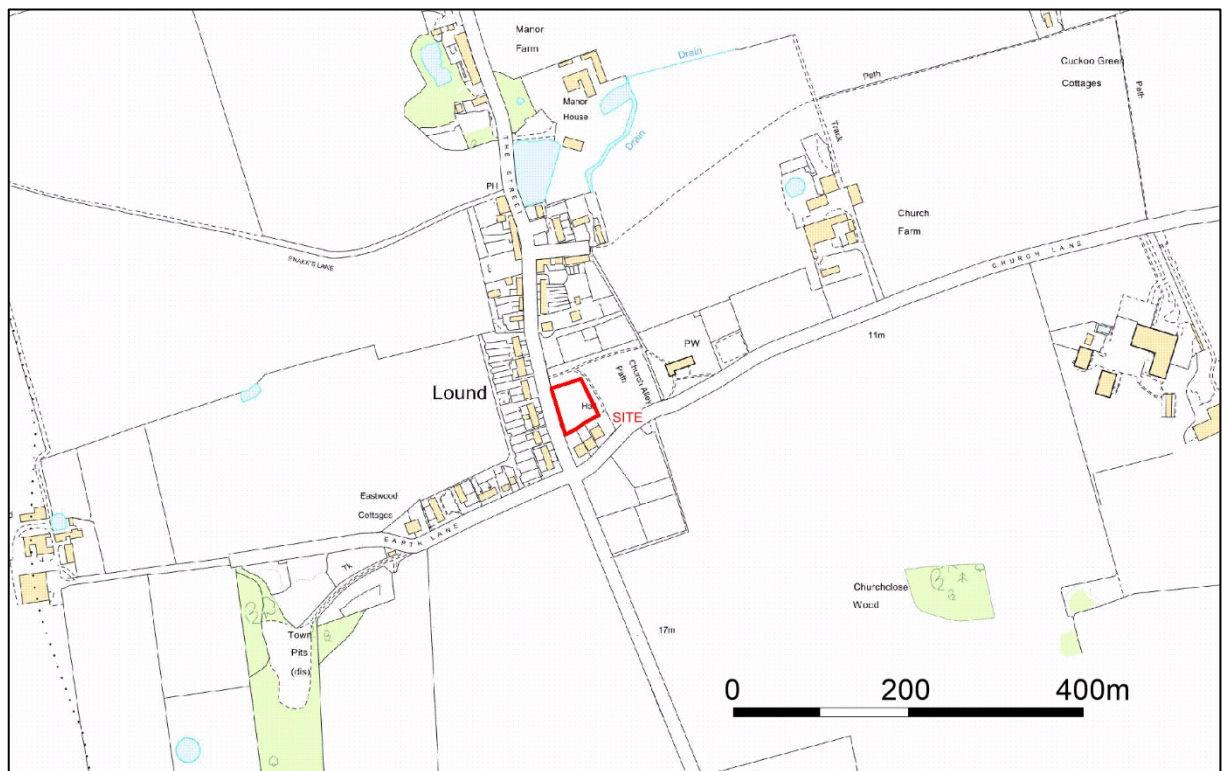
1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at No. 2 Paddock, The Street, Lound, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application DC/17/1917/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work, which is required as the development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist, is detailed in a Brief (dated 17/08/2017), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.

2. The Site

- The site consists of a small pasture/scrub lying on the eastern side of The Street. Bounded by hedges and fencing the site is bordered to the north and east by a playing field and to the south by the village hall and residential properties.
- The site is broadly flat and lies at a height of c.13m above Ordnance Datum. The

site geology consists of superficial sand deposits of the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation, which overlies Crag Group sand bedrock (British Geological Survey website).



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Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site *'lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core of Lound (LUD 037) and in close proximity to the medieval church of St John the Baptist (LUD 022). Finds of prehistoric and Roman date have been recorded within the vicinity (LUD 021 and 027) and cropmarks remains of probable prehistoric or Roman date are also recorded immediately adjacent to the proposed development site (LUD 016). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.'*
- A full HER search has been commissioned and will be used to inform fieldwork and the site report.
- Initial examination of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 (Fig. 2) shows the site and modern playing field as forming a single open field to the south of the historic settlement core and east of the parish church. The two current properties to the south are labelled as a school. The village has extended southwards on the west side of the Street during the 20th century.

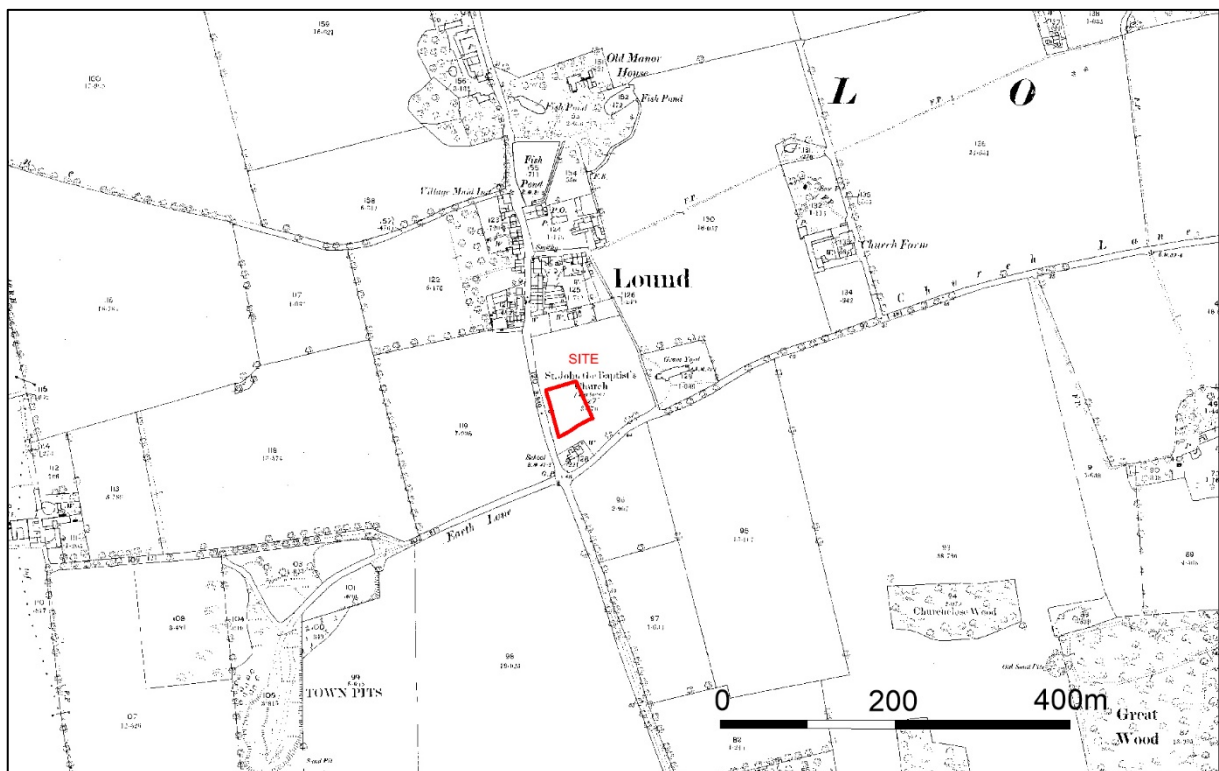
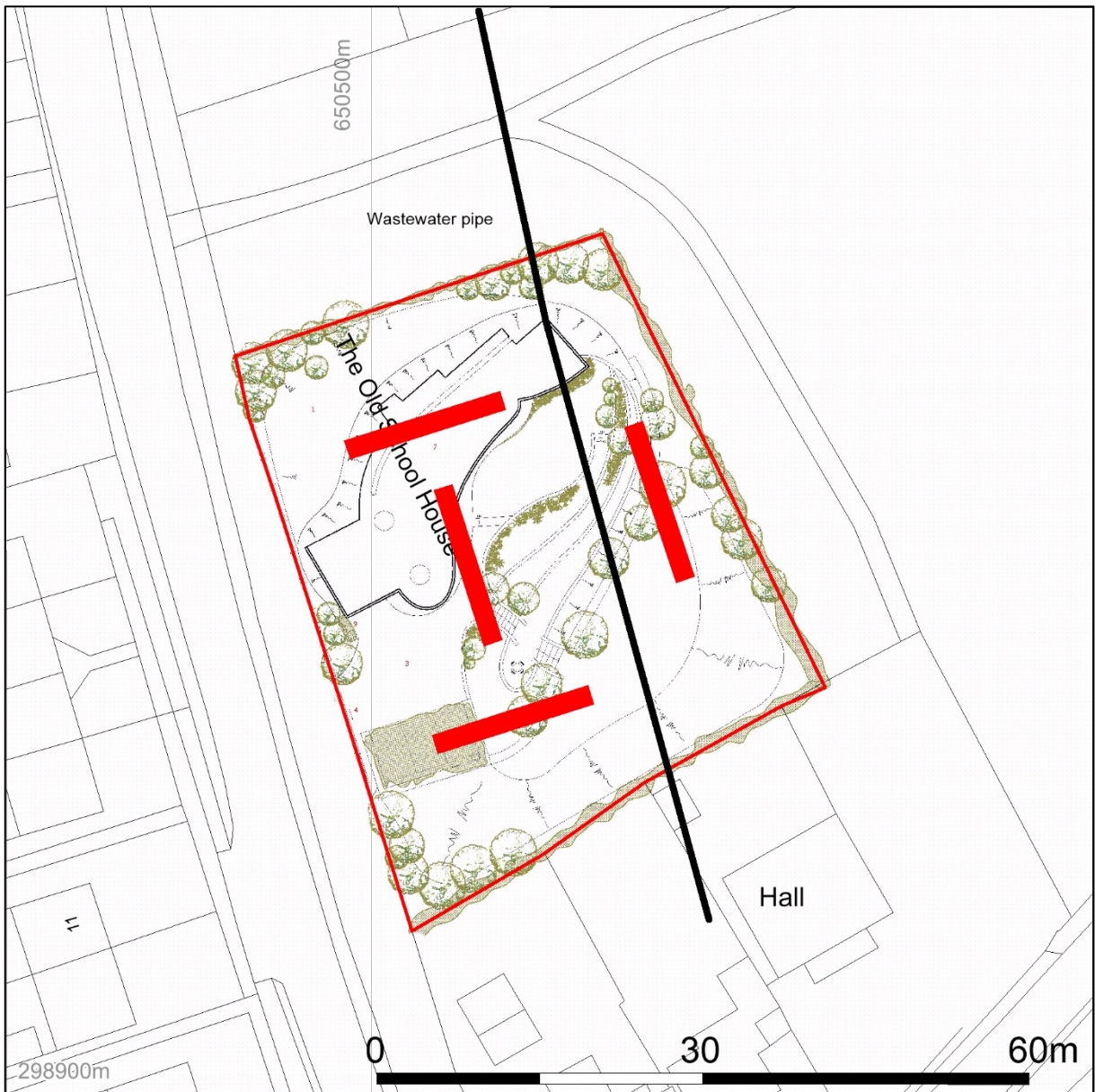


Figure 2. Site as shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1884

4. Project Objectives

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



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Figure 3. Proposed trench plan, overlaid onto development plan by Pure Architecture and Ordnance Survey

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager 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, 2017).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- An event number and site code 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.

5.3. 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 0.2ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to c.60m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 100sqm, and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 3) which targets the building footprint, driveway and main areas of landscaping whilst avoiding a known wastewater pipe. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect a roadside telegraph pole and overhead cable and any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of ploughsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise

agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.

- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary

conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.

- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because

unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.

- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by 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.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include

an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.

- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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- SCCAS, 2017, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

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

6. Project Staffing

6.1. Management

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

6.2. Fieldwork

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

Staff Name	Job Title	ClfA	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Catherine Douglas	Project Officer	ACIfA	Yes	Surveyor
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		Yes	
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	MCIfA	Yes	Surveyor/Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		Yes	

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

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

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Finds Supervisor	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Roman pottery and general	Ioannis Smyrnaiois
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians
Archiving	Dr Ruth Beveridge

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
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Appendix 2. HER summary report

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
ASY 002	Cropmarks of multi-phase field system, enclosures and trackways MSX27370	Multi	A multiphase area of coaxial and rectilinear field systems, trackways and enclosures of unknown date, but potentially including later prehistoric, Roman date and medieval to post medieval components, is visible on aerial photographs. The relationship between this site and the extensive field system recorded to the south and east under LUD 016 is not clear. Some of the boundaries and tracks recorded here may represent a different phase or perhaps a reorientation of the system in response to topography or changing landuse. LUD 016 has tentatively been interpreted as being Roman in origin with some features continuing into the medieval to post medieval period. Roman finds have been found within the area of the cropmarks recorded as part of this site (ASY 008 - MSF18122). However some components may be later prehistoric in date, in particular those features mapped within the northwestern part of the site.	Centred TM 4904 9992 (1707m by 1529m)
LUD 006	Small rectilinear field system and possible enclosures of unknown date. MSF1783	Un	Small rectilinear field system, possible enclosures, overlaps into Somerleyton and Blundeston, noted on NAU APs, 1975 (S1)(S2)(S3).	Centred TM 5080 9790 (207m by 284m)
LUD 006	Cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure MSX27309	Un	The cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure, possibly representing a farmstead or similar site of unknown date, are visible on aerial photographs. The morphology of this site would fit well with it representing a small farmstead of Roman date, however it is also feasible that it represents a later site, as it is aligned the same as the surrounding road and field layout. Although the fact that it is cut by the parish boundary would make this less likely. Roman finds have been recovered to the east of this site (BLN Misc – MSF7521).	Centred TM 5089 9800 (180m by 190m)
LUD 007	Findspot of a Roman coin. (Rom) MSF1784	Rom	Coin, bronze As, very worn, found with metal detector.	Centred TM 5070 9886 (506m by 413m)
LUD 007	Rectilinear field system, trackway and possible ring ditch of unknown date. (Un) MSF1785	Un	Rectilinear field system, trackway, possible ring ditch observed on NAU AP	Centred TM 5070 9886 (506m by 413m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LUD 007	Cropmarks of a ring ditch MSX27350	BA	The cropmark of a ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs and is located within an area of enclosures and fields, previously recorded under this number but now grouped with SOL 010. See LUD 015 and LUD 040 for other nearby ring ditches.	Centred TM 5071 9889 (26m by 24m)
LUD 008	Field systems of unknown date, visible as cropmarks. MSF1786	Un	Cropmarks of field systems, multi-period, indistinct, rectilinear.	Centred TM 5138 9932 (454m by 446m)
LUD 008	Cropmarks and soilmarks of rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and trackways of uncertain date MSX27450	Un	The cropmarks and soilmarks of rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and trackways of uncertain date, but potentially Roman through to medieval to post medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs. It is not possible within the current project scope to attempt to refine the phasing of some of the complex areas of cropmarks and this site is likely to represent several phases of boundaries and tracks. Although boundaries related to a broadly different phase have been separated out and are recorded under LUD 050. Cropmarks of a similar alignment have been recorded to the north and west (LUD 016) and to the southeast (for example LUD 018). The trackway running across these enclosures follows the same alignment as the parallel tracks within LUD 008 and is likely to represent part of the same extensive landscape.	Centred TM 5166 9932 (1414m by 735m)
LUD 014	Ring ditch of unknown date, visible as a cropmark. MSF1792	Un	Ring ditch, circa 15m diameter, noted on SAU AP, 1977 (S1).	Centred TM 5090 9948 (50m by 50m)
LUD 014	Cropmarks of a possible round barrow MSX27349	BA	The cropmark of a ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs and is located within an area of enclosures and fields (LUD 016). See LUD 015 and LUD 018 for other nearby ring ditches.	Centred TM 5089 9948 (18m by 19m)
LUD 015	Single ring ditch of unknown date. MSF1793	Un	Single ring ditch, circa 20m diameter, noted on SAU AP, 1977 and 1979 (S1) (S2).	Centred TM 5118 9923 (51m by 50m)
LUD 015	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch MSX27348	BA	The cropmark of a ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs and is located within an area of enclosures and fields (LUD 008). See LUD 013 and LUD 040 for other nearby ring ditches. Although it is worth noting that some smaller ring ditches to southeast (LUD 043) have tentatively recorded as being the remains of later prehistoric to Roman roundhouses.	Centred TM 5118 9923 (24m by 23m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LUD 016	extensive multi-period linear cropmark systems. (Un) MSF1810	Un	Extensive multi-period linear cropmark systems noted on SAU AP 1977, adjacent to LUD 009 (CRN 01787) (S1).	Centred TM 5080 9990 (538m by 492m)
LUD 016	Extensive area of coaxial and rectilinear field systems, trackways and enclosures of unknown, but feasibly Roman date (and BACKLOG) MSX27323	Rom/	An extensive area of coaxial and rectilinear field systems, trackways and enclosures of unknown, but feasibly Roman and/or medieval to post medieval in date are recorded across a large area (approximately 4km by 1.5km) of the Lound and Somerleyton, Ashby and Herringfleet parishes, from aerial photographs. Some of these cropmarks were previously recorded under ASY 003, ASY 016 and LUD 023. It is not possible within the current project scope to attempt to refine the phasing of this large field system. It is likely that it represents more than one phase of features that follow a similar alignment or re-use and incorporate earlier boundaries. There is also some clear crossover and joining of seemingly separate phases of fields in place, in particular at west of Manor Farm at Lound (formerly recorded as LUD 023), where elements of another co-axial system (SOL 010), assumed by be earlier, are incorporated. A group of fields and trackways to the northwest, in the area of Ashbyhall Farm (ASY 002) have been recorded separately, but it is clear that elements of this field layout continue into this area.	Centred TM 4932 9928 (3987m by 2667m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LUD 017	Cropmarks of later prehistoric or Roman field system MSX27275	Preh/	The cropmarks of a co-axial field system of unknown, but probable late prehistoric and/or Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs. This field system would appear to be a continuation of – or at least the same broad phase as - the much more coherent coaxial system to the immediate west at Park Farm (SOL 010). The two sites have been split into two records for the ease of recording and to try and reduce the overall size of records relating to large disparate spreads of field systems. It is felt that the two areas of fields represent two parts of the same broadly contemporary landscape. Other less extensive and more fragmentary field system sites to the south, for example COR 033, BLN 047, may represent parts of the same phase of fields and trackways. It is also felt that the ditch and bank boundaries to the north (LUD 050) are likely to represent part of the same system, where the orientation has altered, potentially in a response to topography and the water course to the north and/or a contemporary landscape feature or change in land use – as the boundary ditches appear to be curving up to the northeast to meet the northern counterparts.	Centred TM 5165 9885 (706m by 706m)
LUD 018	Cropmarks and soilmarks of rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and trackways of possible Roman to Post Medieval date MSX27351	Rom/	The cropmarks and soilmarks of rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and trackways of uncertain date, but potentially Roman through to medieval to post medieval date, are visible on aerial photographs. It is not possible within the current project scope to attempt to refine the phasing of some of the complex areas of cropmarks and this site is likely to represent several phases of boundaries and tracks. Although boundaries related to a broadly different phase have been separated out and are recorded under LUD 050. Cropmarks of a similar alignment have been recorded to the north and west (LUD 016) and to the southeast (for example LUD 018). The trackway running across these enclosures follows the same alignment as the parallel tracks within LUD 008 and is likely to represent part of the same extensive landscape.	Centred TM 5171 9890 (836m by 853m)
LUD 021	Church Lane MSF1815	Rom	Scatter of coins and pottery found metal detecting.	Centred TM 5057 9885 (121m by 159m)
LUD 022	Church of St John the Baptist MSF1816	Med	Church of St John the Baptist.	Centred TM 5063 9901 (96m by 103m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LUD 023	Medieval artefact scatter of metalwork, including buckle fragments and a thimble. (Med) MSF21645	Med	Late med/early post med metalwork including buckle fragments, thimble, vessel fragments etc found in June 02.	Centred TM 4998 9929 (344m by 320m)
LUD 023	Regular and geometric field system of unknown date. (Un) MSF3465	Un	Field system of regular and geometric plan.	Centred TM 4990 9930 (344m by 321m)
LUD 023	MSX27454	Un	Field system of regular and geometric plan. These cropmarks are now recorded as part of LUD 016.	Centred TM 4990 9930 (344m by 321m)
LUD 027	Earth Lane MSF15156	Neo	Polished stone axe.	Centred TM 5042 9885 (95m by 67m)
LUD 028	Findspot of a small Prehistoric sandstone saddle quern. MSF15157	Preh	Small sandstone saddle quern with dished surface about 10" x 6".	Centred TM 5024 9983 (100m by 100m)
LUD 030	Great Wood MSF19508	Un	Ancient Woodlands.	Centred TM 5118 9858 (302m by 313m)
LUD 031	Snakes Lane MSF18971	Un	Circular enclosure cropmark, circa 60m in diameter.	Centred TM 5003 9910 (51m by 53m)
LUD 035	Snakes Lane MSF23281	BA	Metal detected blade end of bronze socketed axe. Drawing in file (S1).	TM 5037 9920 (point)
LUD 037	Lound historic settlement core MSF25926	med	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Lound	Centred TM 5049 9915 (364m by 575m)
LUD 038	World War II anti-aircraft battery MSF27243	Mod	World War II anti-aircraft battery in very good condition.	Centred TM 4989 9960 (66m by 149m)
LUD 039	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch MSX27343	BA	The cropmark of a ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs adjacent to an area of co-axial fields and trackways (LUD 017). See LUD 012 and LUD 040 for other nearby ring ditches.	Centred TM 5149 9875 (26m by 29m)
LUD 040	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch MSX27344	BA	The cropmark of an incomplete ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs and is located within an area of multi-period fields and enclosures (SOL 008). See LUD 015 and LUD 039, LUD 041 for other nearby ring ditches. Although it is worth noting that some smaller ring ditches to north (LUD 043) have tentatively recorded as being the remains of later prehistoric to Roman roundhouses.	Centred TM 5130 9907 (23m by 22m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LUD 041	Cropmarks of a possible ring ditch MSX27345	BA	The cropmark of an incomplete ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, are visible on aerial photographs and is located within an area of multi-period fields and enclosures (SOL 008). See LUD 013, LUD 015 and LUD 040 for other nearby ring ditches. Although it is worth noting that some smaller ring ditches to northwest (LUD 043) have tentatively recorded as being the remains of later prehistoric to Roman roundhouses.	Centred TM 5145 9912 (14m by 14m)
LUD 042	Cropmarks of a funerary or hengiform MSX27357	Neo-	The cropmark of an incomplete penannular 'C-shaped' ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Neolithic or Bronze Age round barrow or hengiform monument, are visible on aerial photographs and is located within an area of multi-period fields and enclosures (SOL 008). The western part of the penannular ditch appears to have been destroyed or obscured by extraction. See LUD 013 and LUD 015 for other nearby ring ditches.	Centred TM 5131 9930 (24m by 24m)
LUD 043	Cropmarks of possible roundhouses or agricultural structures MSX27356	Preh/	The cropmarks of a pair of small ring ditches are visible on aerial photographs and is located within an area of multi-period fields and enclosures (SOL 008). Given the small size of these ring ditches in comparison with the other nearby examples (LUD 013, LUD 015) and the fact they are located within an enclosure (LUD 008) it seems reasonable to suggest that these relate the either eavesdrop gully of small roundhouses or agricultural structures. The date of these enclosures is uncertain, although a Roman date has been suggested.	Centred TM 5124 9919 (40m by 14m)
LUD 044	Cropmarks of ring ditches of uncertain date and function MSX27355	Preh/	The cropmarks of a group of three possible ring ditches, potentially representing the remains of Bronze Age round barrows, are visible on aerial photographs and is located within an area of multi-period fields and enclosures (SOL 008). Given its similarity to other nearby ring ditches, for example LUD 013 and LUD 046, which are thought to represent the remains of Bronze Age round barrows, this is also likely to represent a funerary monument, although its location within one of the enclosures (LUD 008) could indicate that it represents the eavesdrip gully of a roundhouse, as has been suggested for LUD 043.	Centred TM 5147 9938 (133m by 39m)
LUD 047	World War Two bomb craters MSX27263	WW2	A group of four World War Two bomb craters is visible on aerial photographs and is located near to an anti-aircraft battery (LUD 048) and may indicate an attempt attack on this installation	Centred TM 5088 9985 (44m by 109m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LUD 048	World War Two Anti-Aircraft Battery MSX27310	WW2	A site of World War Two Anti-Aircraft Battery is visible on aerial photographs and significant structural parts of which still survive on the ground, including the gun house themselves, which are depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping and therefore not included within the NMP plot. The site originally also contained a radar platform and temporary huts and operational buildings. It was armed with four 3.7-inch static guns with GL Mark II radar in 1942, when it was manned by 332 Battery of the 106th Royal Artillery Regiment, and was retained as an Off-Site Nucleus Force Battery in 1946.	Centred TM 5002 9962 (641m by 502m)
LUD 050	Cropmarks and soilmarks of boundaries of uncertain date MSX27358	Un	The cropmarks and soilmarks of a series of boundary banks and ditches of uncertain, but potentially later prehistoric date, are visible on aerial photographs (S1-S5). The site is centred on TM 5178 9939. Although it is not possible within the current project scope to attempt to refine the phasing of some of the complex areas of cropmarks, these features appear to represent different phases to LUD 008 and have been recorded separately. One of these ditches appears to potentially represent a continuation of boundaries associated with LUD 018 – a coaxial field system of possible later prehistoric date – and the fragmentary enclosures within the western part also appear to share similarities with probable later prehistoric coaxial fields (SOL 010) to the west. A possible rectilinear enclosure at TM 5178 9935, visible as a soilmark on (S3) was omitted from the mapping due to some uncertainty over its archaeological origin.	Centred TM 5209 9937 (1345m by 630m)
LUD 054	Ring ditch of uncertain origin MSX27318	Un	The cropmarks of a possible ring ditch of uncertain date and interpretation are visible on aerial photographs. The site consists of an extremely broad ring ditch, seemingly partially bisected by the Yarmouth Road. The archaeological origin of this feature is uncertain and it may relate to a former pit or quarry, however the morphology of the site is broadly consistent with the sorts of ditches that surround windmill mounds.	Centred TM 5027 9978 (25m by 33m)
LUD 055	Cropmarks of possible prehistoric enclosure MSX27319	Preh	The cropmarks of group of rectilinear enclosures and associated trackways of unknown, but probably later prehistoric date, are visible on aerial photographs. Some of these cropmarks were previously recorded under LUD 016. The site would appear to underlie the extensive trackways, fields and enclosures within this area (LUD 016), which although undated, may be Roman in origin.	Centred TM 5104 9995 (536m by 293m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
LUD 058	World War Two military camp MSX27372	WW2	The site of World War Two military camp is visible on aerial photographs and is likely to be related to the nearby Anti-Aircraft Battery (LUD 048). The site consists of nissen-type huts and buildings.	Centred TM 5044 9878 (196m by 146m)
LUD 072	Barrow cemetery MSX27789	BA	The presence of multiple ring ditches and former barrow mounds within this area, for example LUD 040, LUD 041, LUD 042, LUD 045, LUD 046, is likely to indicate a large Bronze Age round barrow cemetery predating the fields, enclosures and trackway (LUD 008) in this area. Although that some or all of them could feasibly relate to a domestic or agricultural enclosures or structures associated with LUD 008, in particular LUD 043. Although some of the ring ditches appear to be overlain by boundary ditches and banks, associated with LUD 008, although some of these could relate to later phases of the site and some may be medieval to post medieval in date.	Centred TM 5164 9932 (987m by 541m)
LUD 073	Cropmarks of probable ring ditch MSX27790		The possible cropmark of an incomplete ring ditch, potentially representing the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow, may be visible on aerial photographs within the area of fields and an enclosure (SOL 010, LUD 006) and potentially predates them. See SOL 008 for other nearby ring ditches.	Centred TM 5086 9801 (23m by 26m)
SOL 006	Rectilinear cropmark system, possibly related to LUD 006 (CRN) to which it is adjacent. MSF1763	Un	Rectilinear cropmark system, possibly related to LUD 006 (CRN) to which it is adjacent.	Centred TM 5062 9806 (321m by 640m)
SOL 008	Ring ditch, circa 15m diameter, within field system SOL 010. MSF3466	Un	Ring ditch, circa 15m diameter, within field system SOL 010.	Centred TM 5041 9800 (50m by 50m)
SOL 008	Group of ring ditches of uncertain date and function MSX27306	Preh/	The cropmarks of group of ring ditches of uncertain date and interpretation are visible on aerial photographs. This record now includes SOL 009 and other small ring ditches within the immediate vicinity. Some of the ring ditches appear to be overlain by parts of field system (SOL 010), which has broadly been interpreted as being of later prehistoric and/or Roman date, although this may represent several phases and have been in use over a long period of time. It is therefore not clear whether this large group of ring ditches represent the remains of earlier round barrows forming a cemetery group or the eaves drip gullies of domestic or agricultural structures associated with use of the field system.	Centred TM 5052 9802 (294m by 249m)

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description	NGR
SOL 009	Ring ditch, circa 10-15m in diameter, within field system SOL 010. MSF3467	Un	Ring ditch, circa 10-15m in diameter, within field system SOL 010.	Centred TM 5049 9806 (17m by 24m)
SOL 009	Part of SOL 008 MSX27307		Ring ditch, circa 10-15m in diameter, within field system SOL 010. See SOL 008 for discussion of this ring ditch.	Centred TM 5049 9806 (17m by 24m)
SOL 010	Field system and trackway complex. MSF3468	Un	Field system and trackway complex.	Centred TM 5031 9793 (543m by 480m)
SOL 010	Cropmarks of large coaxial field system MSX27305	Preh/	The cropmarks of large coaxial field system of unknown date, but probably later prehistoric and/or Roman date, are visible on aerial photographs. Other nearby areas of fields, for example SOL 002 and LUD 017, would appear to be a continuation of – or at least the same broad phase as - this coherent coaxial system at Park Farm. This field system and others in the area have broadly been interpreted as being of later prehistoric and/or Roman date. It is possible that Green Lane, which follows the same alignment as the tracks in places, could represent a fossilised part of this ancient landscape.	Centred TM 5044 9840 (1975m by 1738m)
SOL 015	Somerleyton Hall & Park MSF11909	PMed	Somerleyton Hall and Park (Registered).	Centred TM 4922 9769 (1778m by 1396m)

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-297326

Project details

Project name	Paddock, 2 The Street
Short description of the project	<p>An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of four trenches, was carried out at No. 2 Paddock, The Street, Lound, Suffolk, in advance of development of the site.</p> <p>Archaeological features were identified in two trenches, with the remaining two being empty. One post-medieval ditch was identified in the northern part of the site while a second undated ditch in the eastern trench aligns with a known cropmark belonging to a system of undated co-axial rectilinear field systems. An undated pit was encountered in the north part of the site, and a probable burnt tree throw was also identified</p>
Project dates	Start: 23-10-2017 End: 23-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/1917/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LUD 084 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF25890 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY LOUND Paddock, 2 The Street
Postcode	NR32 5NS
Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 5051 9895 52.530111251035 1.69388233329 52 31 48 N 001 41 37 E Point

Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.77m Max: 12.32m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory bod
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Dominic Smith

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper contents	“other”
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	No. 2 Paddock, The Street, Lound, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Douglas, C.
Other bibliographic details	2017/091
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	One A4 paper bound report

Appendix 4. Trench list

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Comments	Summary	Associated Contexts
1	15	East West	Sand	0.5m	15m x 1.8m trench, in the south-western corner of site. No archaeology found	No archaeology	No archaeological finds or features. No subsoil in this trench- Very shallow trench- The natural might be truncated	0001, 0006, 0003
2	15	North South	Sand & Some Gravels	0.75m	Moved slightly east to avoid waste water pipe	Sample taken of [0004]	Pit in the south end of trench [0004] [0007]- E/W Ditch	0001, 0002, 0004, 0005, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0003
3	15	East West	Sand & Gravels	0.76m	Moved slightly northwest to avoid waste water pipe	Ditch [0012] Pit [0010]	One ditch [0012] & one pit [0010]	0001, 0002, 0003, 0006, 0010, 0011, 0012, 0013, 0014
4	15	North South	Sand & Gravels & Silty Sand	0.70m-S 0.86m-N	Blank trench	No Archaeology	No archaeological finds or features	0001, 0002, 0003, 0006

Appendix 5. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under
0001	0001	All	Topsoil	Layer	Dark brown firm clayey silt topsoil, with occasional small flint inclusions. Very clear. Seen every trench and covering entirety of site.	Topsoil covering entire site/paddock In all trenches 1,2,3 & 4, topsoil overlies made ground (0006)	>15m	>1.8m	0.20-0.40m	0006, 0002, 0009	
0002	0002	2, 3, 4	Subsoil	Layer	Yellowish brown sandy clayey silt/sandy silt Fine compaction occasional tiny stone inclusions on the interface with the underlying natural (0003)	Sandy silt subsoil immediately overlying natural in trenches 2,3 & 4	>15m	>1.8m	0.20-0.35m	0011, 0003, 0005, 0008	0001, 0006
0003	0003	All	Natural	Layer	Yellow sand & gravels. Sometimes more reddish yellow & in trench 4 mid-brownish yellow very clear, possibly truncated in trenches 1 & 2 where natural is disturbed and immediately overlain by made ground (0006)	Sand & Gravels					0010, 0004, 0007, 0012
0004	0004	2	Pos Tree Bole	Cut	Sub circular tree bole/pit on an east-west alignment. Bowl shaped profile with a concave undulating base	Possible tree bole or pit in trench 3. Some evidence of burning but no dateable finds.	1m	0.66m	0.38m	0003	0005
0005	0004	2	Pos Tree Bole	Fill	Mid brownish orange with a silty sand texture and soft compaction. Occasional stone inclusions with diffused clarity. Single fill	Single fill of possible tree bole or pit in trench 3. Some evidence of burning but no dateable finds	1m	0.66m	0.38m	0004	0002
0006	0006	4	Made Ground	Layer	Dark brown fine clayey silt containing occasional flints & lumps of tar & flecks of brick	Made ground underlying topsoil in north end of trench 4. extends beyond north end of the trench. Not seen in south end.	4m	>1.8m	0.42m	0014, 0002	0001
0007	0007	2	Pos Ditch	Cut	[0007]- Possible ditch running on an east west alignment. V shaped profile with a concave base.	Possible ditch running E-W, although the cut and fills are very diffuse. No finds	0.80m	1.4m	0.8m	0003	0008

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under
0008	0007	2	Pos Ditch	Fill	(0008)- Mid grey brown with a silty sand texture. Moderate compaction with occasional small to large stones. Single fill	Single fill of ditch 0007. Appears to reflect natural silting.	0.80m	1.4m	0.8m	0007	0009
0009	0009	2	Made Ground	Layer	Dark grey brown with a sandy silt texture. Moderate compaction. Occasional small to large stones . Slightly diffuse layer.	Made ground. Possibly the same as (0006). Modern brick found in layer.			0.22m	0008	0001
0010	0010	3	Shallow Pit	Cut	[0010]- Sub circular on an east west alignment. Bowl shaped profile with a concave base.	Shallow pit extending beyond limit of excavation. Shallow profile. Containing a piece of animal bone.	1.3m	0.52m	0.78m	0003	0011
0011	0010	3	Pit	Fill	(0011)- Dark blackish brown with a soft silty sand texture. Occasional medium stones with clear clarity. Single fill.	Single fill of pit 0010 containing a piece of animal bone.	1.3m	0.52m	0.78m	0010	0002
0012	0012	3	Shallow Gully	Cut	Linear north south oriented ditch with straight steep sides and a concave base. Containing primary fill (0013) & secondary fill (0014).	N/S ditch in trench 3. Only appears narrow & shallow in plan, but in north facing section it looks much bigger and appears to truncate the subsoil (0002). So it is probably not very old.	>1.8m	1.37m	1.06m	0003	0013
0013	0012	3	Primary Fill	Fill	Dark Brown compact silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. Very clear. Primary fill of [0012]	Primary fill of ditch [0012] appears to slump in from the west. Overlain/Truncated by made ground (0006).	>1.8m	0.65m	0.21m	0012	0014
0014	0012	3	Secondary Fill	Fill	Mixed yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stone inclusions. Redeposited natural sand and gravels. Secondary fill (top fill) of ditch 0012.	Secondary fill of ditch 0012. Appears to slump in from the west. Overlain/truncated by made ground (0006).	>1.8	1.37	0.42	0013	0006

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