



St Johns House
Church Road, Elmswell,
Suffolk

Client:
Wentworth Country Properties Ltd

Date:
June 2018

EWL 041
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/060
Author: Michael Green
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St Johns House, Church Road, Elmswell EWL 041

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018_060

Author: Michael Green

Contributions By: Ioannis Smyrnaiois

Illustrator: Ryan Wilson

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: June/2018

HER Information

Site Code: EWL 041
Site Name: St Johns House, Church Road, Elmswell, Suffolk
Report Number 2018_060
Planning Application No: DC/18/00367
Date of Fieldwork: 06/06/2018
Grid Reference: TL 98486353
OASIS Reference: suffolka1-317324
Curatorial Officer: Dr Hannah Cutler
Project Officer: Michael Green
Client/Funding Body: Wentworth Country Properties 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. 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: Michael Green
Date: 11/06/2018
Approved By: John Craven
Position: Project Manager
Date: 12/06/2018

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	1
4. Methodology	5
5. Results	6
5.1 Introduction	6
5.2 Trench results	6
Trench 1	6
Trench 2	8
Trench 3	9
6. Finds	11
6.1 Introduction	11
6.2 The Pottery	11
6.3 Worked flint	11
6.4 Heat-altered flint	11
7. Discussion	12
8. Conclusions	12
9. Archive deposition	13
10. Acknowledgements	13
11. Bibliography	14

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	OASIS form

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map and HER	3
Figure 2. Detailed trench plan and sections	4

List of Tables

Table 1. HER entries within a 1Km radius of site	2
Table 2. Finds quantities	11

List of Plates

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east, 1x1m and 1x2m scale	6
Plate 2. Trench section, Trench 1 showing layers 0001, 0002 and 0003, looking north, 1x1m scale	7
Plate 3. Trench 2, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale	8
Plate 4. Ditch 0006 showing topsoil 0004 and subsoil 0005, Trench 2, looking south-west, 1x1m scale	9
Plate 5. Trench 3, looking north-west, 1x1m and 1x2m scale	10










Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Suffolk Archaeology CIC on a 0.29ha site of former gardens at St Johns House, Church Road, Elmswell. The works consisted of three trenches located within the footprints for three new structures and was carried out due to two conditions on planning application DC/18/00367, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.








The works revealed deep covering deposits of subsoil measuring 0.6-0.7m, a possible paleo channel at a depth of 1.2m and a single Roman ditch located in the central area of the development.

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 **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum

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55.27	
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1. Introduction

A program of archaeological evaluation was required on the site of residential development at St Johns House, Church Road, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by two conditions on planning application DC/18/00367, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The site comprises of the gardens of a single residential property, one of a series of houses along Church Road with open fields or woodland to the rear, on the south-western edge of modern Elmswell. The residential development will see the construction of three properties and access road within the gardens, with a range of existing trees being retained or removed.

The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 03/05/2018), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The project was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) approved by SCCAS.

2. Geology and topography

The site is broadly flat and lies on an area of relatively high ground at a height of c.72m above Ordnance Datum, overlooking tributary drains of The Black Bourne to west and south.

The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Croxton sand and gravel overlying bedrock of Crag Group sand (British Geological Survey website). The onsite observed geology was mixed coarse yellow orange sand and angular gravel.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The Brief states that the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The site is close to evidence of Roman finds and Kiln remains (EWL 003, EWL 005, EWL 001), also later prehistoric metalwork (EWL 019) and pottery from late prehistoric to post medieval periods (EWL 015, EWL 014). Proximity to the medieval church and post medieval alms-houses (EWL 007 and EWL 018) at the top of a hill also suggest past occupation'* (Cutler, 2018).

An updated search of the Suffolk HER was commissioned (Search No. 9213814) which identified twenty-four positive records within a 1km radius of the site centre. These are detailed in the table below (Table 1) and shown on Figure 1 (excluding confidential locations).

HER Code	Period	Distance from site (m)	Description
EWL 028	Bronze Age	190m north-west	Late Bronze Age cremation urn discovered during monitoring works
WPT 016	Bronze Age	940m south-west	Find spot of a fragment of axe blade
EWL 023	Iron Age	Confidential	Find spot of an Iron Age coin
EWL 019	Iron Age	Confidential	Find spot of an Iron Age Brooch Fragment
EWL 035	Prehistoric to post-medieval	450m west	Finds scatter of prehistoric to post-medieval finds
EWL 005	Roman	220m north	Find spot of a Roman coin
EWL 003	Roman	75m north	Site of Roman kilns and associated finds
EWL 032	Roman	580m north-east	Finds and a ditch dated to the Roman period
EWL Misc	Roman	960m east	Find spot of a Roman finger ring
EWL 014	Roman to post-medieval	Confidential	Artefact scatter of finds dated to the Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods
EWL 010	Roman to medieval	320m north-west	Cropmarks and artefact scatter including Roman, Saxon and medieval finds
EWL 033 EWL 040	Medieval to post-medieval	210m north-west	Geophysics and a following evaluation found possible quarries and ditched enclosure
EWL 037	Roman to post-medieval	1050m south-east	Large evaluation and excavation found features dated to the Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods including a possible Saxon structure
EWL 013	Roman to medieval	220m east	Evaluation found Roman and medieval ditches
EWL 025	Saxon to post-medieval	60m south	Geophysics identified a pond and ditch, an associated finds scatter of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds was also discovered.
EWL 021	Medieval	300m north-east	Monitoring works found medieval finds
EWL 002	Medieval	660m north	Site of Elmswell house, a medieval moated manor house
EWL 007	Medieval	280m west	Site of medieval church of St John the divine
EWL 029	Post-medieval	750m south-west	Evaluation found post-medieval ditches and finds
WPT 022 WPT 023	Post-medieval to modern	770m south	Site of Woolpit brick works and associated kiln.
EWL 018	Post-medieval to modern	240m north-west	Location of 17 th to 20 th century alms-house
EWL 022	Undated	720m east	Undated ditch found during evaluation works
WB	Undated	160m west	Monitoring works found undated ditch and pit

Table 1. HER entries within a 1Km radius of site

Although not a listed building St Johns House is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 as an isolated property, labelled 'Curacy' on Church Road, c. 350m south-west of the village core and c.200-300m east of the parish church and rectory. At this time the house lies within a small plot in the north-east corner of a lightly wooded field (Appendix 1, Fig. 2). A small pond lies within the field immediately to the west of the site.

The HER data and historic mapping indicated that the site had the potential to uncover archaeological evidence of past activity from multiple periods, the most likely perhaps being the Roman, medieval or post-medieval periods.

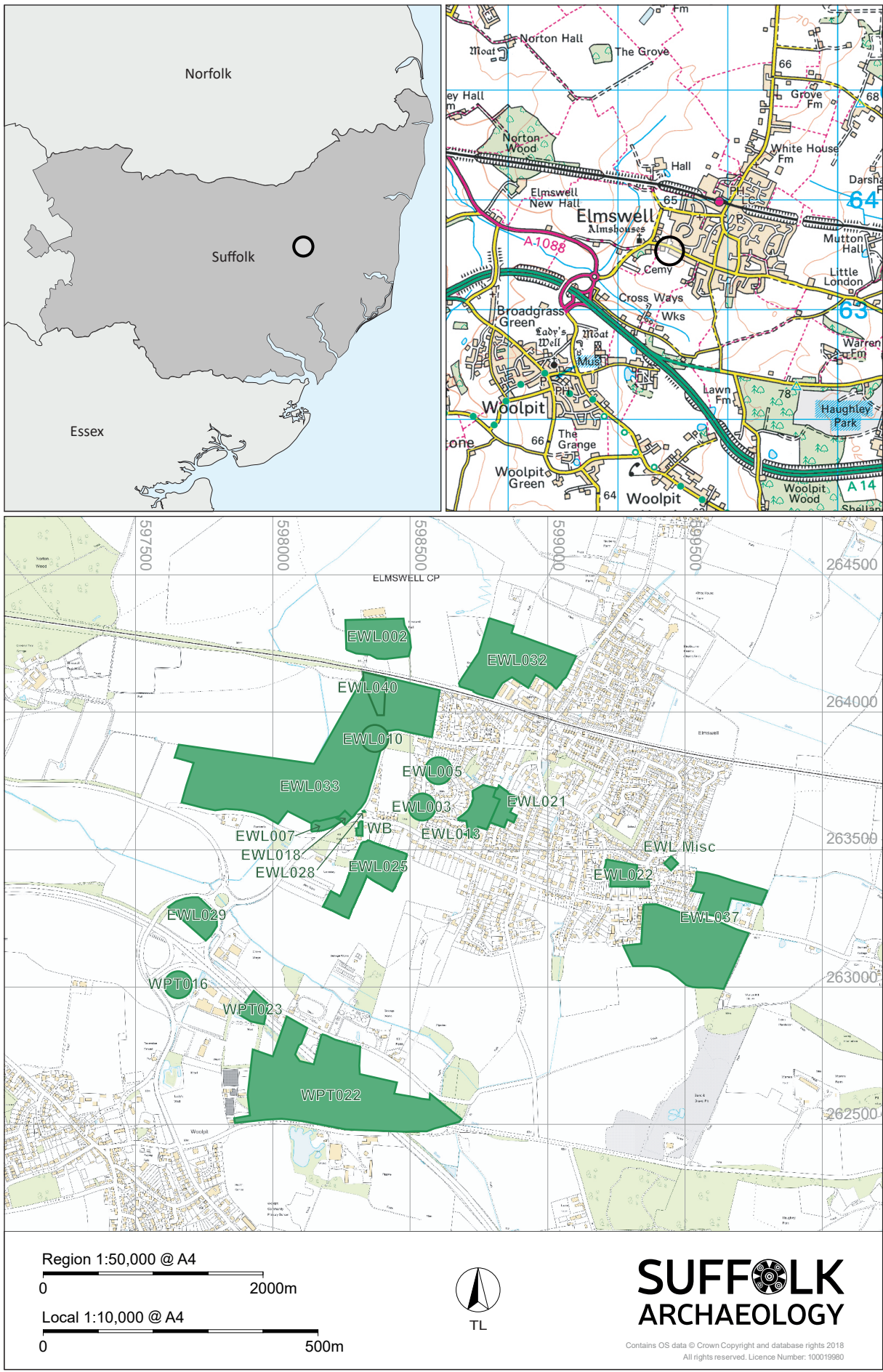


Figure 1. Site location (red) alongside HER entries (green)

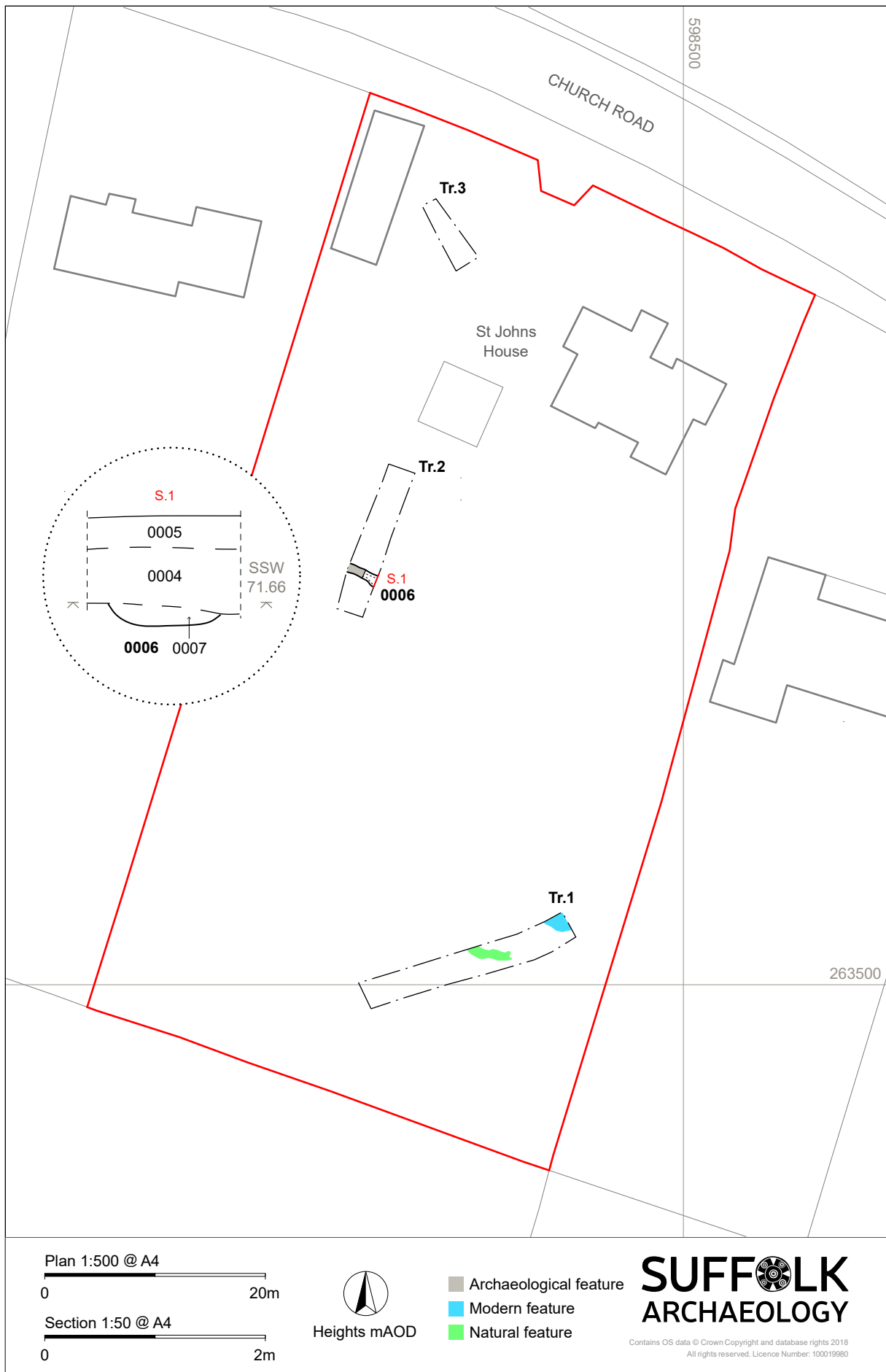


Figure 2. Detailed trench plan and sections

4. Methodology

The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by members of SACIC led by Project Officer Michael Green.

The 0.29ha application area was evaluated through the placement of 40m of trenching at 2.4m wide. This was a slightly reduced length due to onsite obstacles but additional width was added to the trenches. The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were marked out using an RTK GPS system.

Spoilheaps were created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil were kept separate.

The trenches and archaeological surfaces were cleaned by hand to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer.

A single 1m slot across a single linear was sampled by hand excavation. This feature was then 100% excavated for finds.

Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) took place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist. This included searches of the spoilheaps.

An overall site plan showing trench location, feature positions, sections and levels was created using an RTK GPS. Individual detailed trench or feature plans were recorded by hand at 1:20. All drawings were in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets.

All trenches, archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping was consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.

A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images was made throughout the evaluation.

Environmental sampling was not undertaken of the single feature due to low potential of preservation of remains.

Trenches were backfilled with the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches were backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level by the client.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Three trenches 40m in length and 2.4m wide were excavated revealing a single archaeological feature dated to the Roman period. The trenches were unexpectedly deep, measuring between 0.8-1.2m in depth and this is likely due to the presence of a possible paleo channel. A single modern feature was also seen which contained plastic and concrete, this feature was planned but not recorded further.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located at the southern end of the development area aligned east to west and measured 19.6m in length, 2.4m in width and had a maximum depth of 1.2m. The trench contained a single modern feature at the east end of the trench that was seen to exceed 1.2m in depth and contained concrete posts. A geological feature was also seen in the central area of the trench. This trench was possibly excavated into a roughly north to south aligned paleo channel and the depth of the trench drastically decreased at the western end of the trench (Fig.2). Three layers were observed within the trench, the trench was excavated to yellow coarse sand and gravel natural drift geology.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east, 1x1m and 1x2m scale

Topsoil 0001

Dark grey brown firm silty sand garden soil with moderate amounts of rounded flints, brick, concrete and plastic. The topsoil measured 0.4m in depth and was heavily disturbed and contained only modern material.

Subsoil 0002

Mid red brown soft silty sand with moderate amounts of small sub-rounded flint inclusions. This deposit measured 0.2m in depth and contained no finds.

Layer 0003

This deposit was the same as 0002 but contained more frequent gravel and flint inclusions. It measured 16.6m in length and had a depth of 0.6m. The deposit became slightly darker with more sorted flint inclusions at the interface with the natural geology. It is likely that this deposit is the remains of a shallow paleo channel running north to south.



Plate 2. Trench section, Trench 1 showing layers 0001, 0002 and 0003, looking north, 1x1m scale

Trench 2

This trench was located in the central area of the development aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 14m in length, 2.4m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.9m. The trench contained a single shallow ditch dated to the Roman period.



Plate 3. Trench 2, looking north-east, 1x2m and 1x1m scale

Topsoil 0004

The topsoil in this trench was the same as in Trench 1 but contained large amounts of modern concrete and brick. It measured 0.3m in depth.

Subsoil 0005

0005 was the same as subsoil 0002 in Trench 1 but was slightly more leached. This material may also incorporate paleo channel material as 0003 in Trench 1 but due to the similarity of the deposits within this trench no distinctions could be made. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 0006

This feature was located towards the south-west end of the trench aligned north-west to south-east. It ran for the entire 2.4m width of the trench and measured 1.02m in width and had a depth of 0.18m. The ditch had shallow concave side and a shallow concave to flat base and contained a single fill (Fig.2). Fill 0007 was a pale grey brown loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions. The fill contained two pottery sherds, a single

flint flake and a single heat-altered flint dated to the Early Roman period. The relationship between subsoil 0005 and this ditch was unclear, the ditch could possibly cut the subsoil but most likely it is overlain by it.



Plate 4. Ditch 0006 showing topsoil 0004 and subsoil 0005, Trench 2, looking south-west, 1x1m scale

Trench 3

This trench was in the northern area of the development aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 6.6m in length, 2.4m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.8m. The trench was excavated into the existing gravel drive to the property. The geology seen in this trench contained only the yellow coarse sand, no gravel was present.



Plate 5. Trench 3, looking north-west, 1x1m and 1x2m scale

Layer 0008

Mixed fine gravel and dark brown silt. This was the existing gravel drive surface.

Subsoil 0009

The subsoil was seen directly below layer 0008. It was the same as subsoil 0002 in Trench 1 and 0005 in Trench 2 but contained slightly less gravel and flint inclusions. This material may also incorporate paleo channel material as 0003 in Trench 1 but due to the similarity of the deposits within this trench no distinctions could be made. No finds were recovered.

6. Finds

Ioannis Smyrnaiois

6.1 Introduction

The site produced small quantities of hand-collected bulk finds, which derived from a single context, ditch fill 0007 in Trench 4. The material is summarised in the table below.

Context	Pottery		Worked flint		Heat-altered flint		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0007	1	12	1	5	1	68	Roman

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

The site produced two joining fragments from a Roman jar, preserving part of the rim and neck, and weighing 12 grams. The original vessel was 21cm in rim diameter and the surviving rim fragment preserves 0.05 EVEs. The jar is most likely a Type 4.2 of the Suffolk typology (unpublished) and it is made from a grey micaceous fabric with grey surfaces (GMG). The presence iron-rich pellets and rare coarse quartz grains in the fabric, together with the flaking of its interior, are likely to suggest a vessel of early Roman date.

6.3 Worked flint

Ditch fill 0007 produced an edge damaged and broken on one end flake of possibly later prehistoric date, weighing 5 grams. The flake has been struck from a brownish glassy flint and preserves 5% cortex.

6.4 Heat-altered flint

The evaluation produced a fragment of heat-altered flint weighing 68 grams. The fragment preserves 45% cortex and it is moderately to high-fired.

7. Discussion

The works revealed that deep deposits of subsoil and a possible paleo channel was present on site with a single Early Roman ditch being present in Trench 2. It is likely that the Roman ditch seen aligned north-west to south-east in Trench 2 is distantly linked to the Roman activity located north of the site associated with the kiln site EWL003.

The lack of finds from the subsoil deposits and possible paleo channel deposits makes it likely that this area was sparsely utilised in the past. It would be expected that unstratified finds from the Roman periods would have been encountered if this area was part of the main kiln complex. It is likely that the ditch was a distant boundary away from the main focus of activity.

8. Conclusions

The evaluation has identified a low-level of archaeological deposits of minimal significance. The single Roman ditch shows some activity was present in this area but the site appears to have been on the periphery of any area of occupation or industry. The lack of stratigraphic or finds evidence relating to activity in any other periods suggests that this area was little used in the past and, as suggested by late 19th century mapping, may have been lightly wooded land associated with the Church and Rectory in the medieval/post-medieval periods until the development of the late Victorian property now located here.

The sparse nature of the archaeological horizon, together with the fact that across most of the site it is sealed by a substantial coverage of subsoil (c.0.6m-0.7m thick), indicates that the proposed development is likely to have only a minimal impact development upon archaeological deposits.

9. Archive deposition

The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Preston Boyles and directed by Michael Green. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Claire Wooton. The specialist finds report was produced by Ioannis Smyrniaios.

The report illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson and the report was edited by John Craven.

11. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

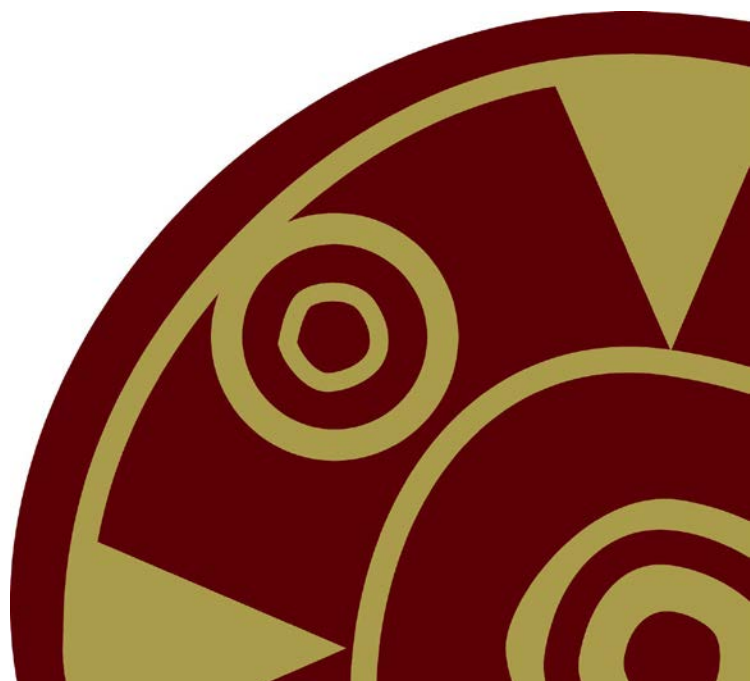


St Johns House, Church Road, Elmswell, Suffolk

Client:
Wentworth Country Properties Ltd

Date:
May 2018

EWL 041
Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. The Site	3
2.1. Location and land-use	3
2.2. Topography and geology	3
3. Archaeological and historical background	3
4. Project Objectives	5
5. Archaeological method statement	7
5.1. Management	7
5.2. Project preparation	7
5.3. Fieldwork	8
5.4. Post-excavation	11
5.5. Report	12
5.6. Project archive	14
6. Project Staffing	16
7. Bibliography	17

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location plan	2
Figure 2. Site as shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1884	4
Figure 3. Proposed trench plan	6

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Brief	
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Project details

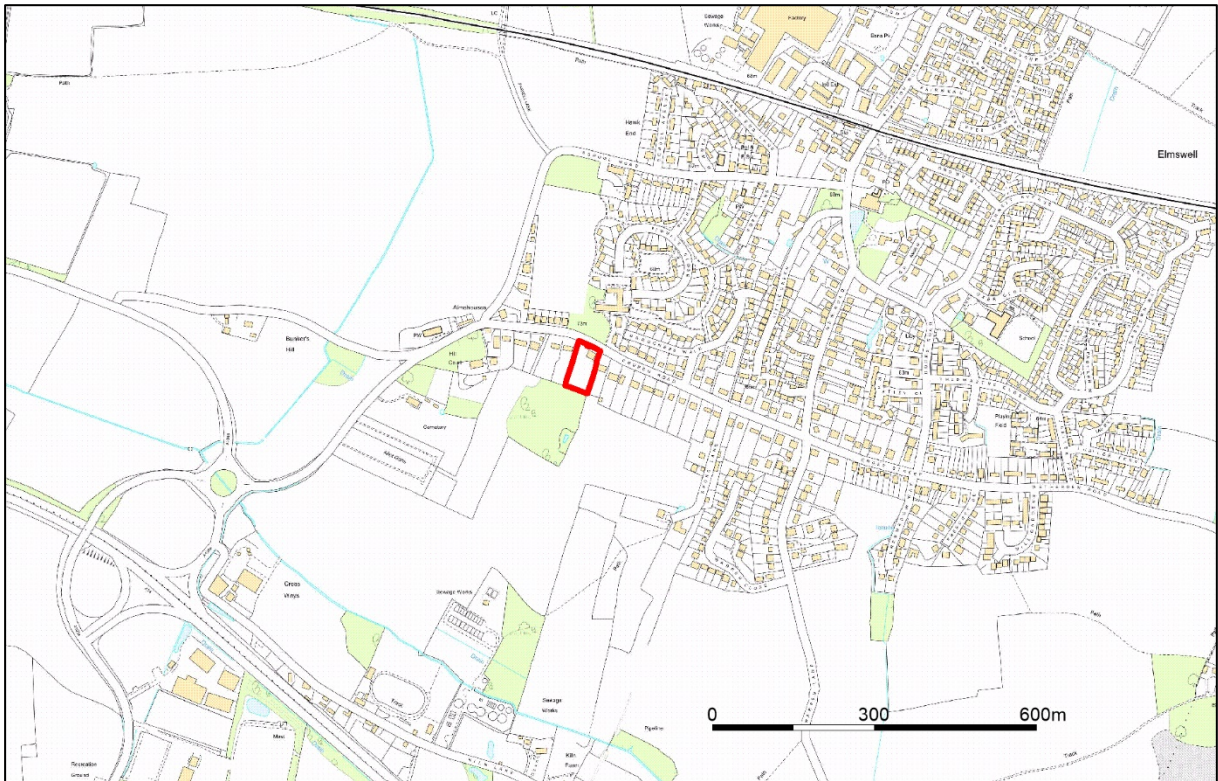
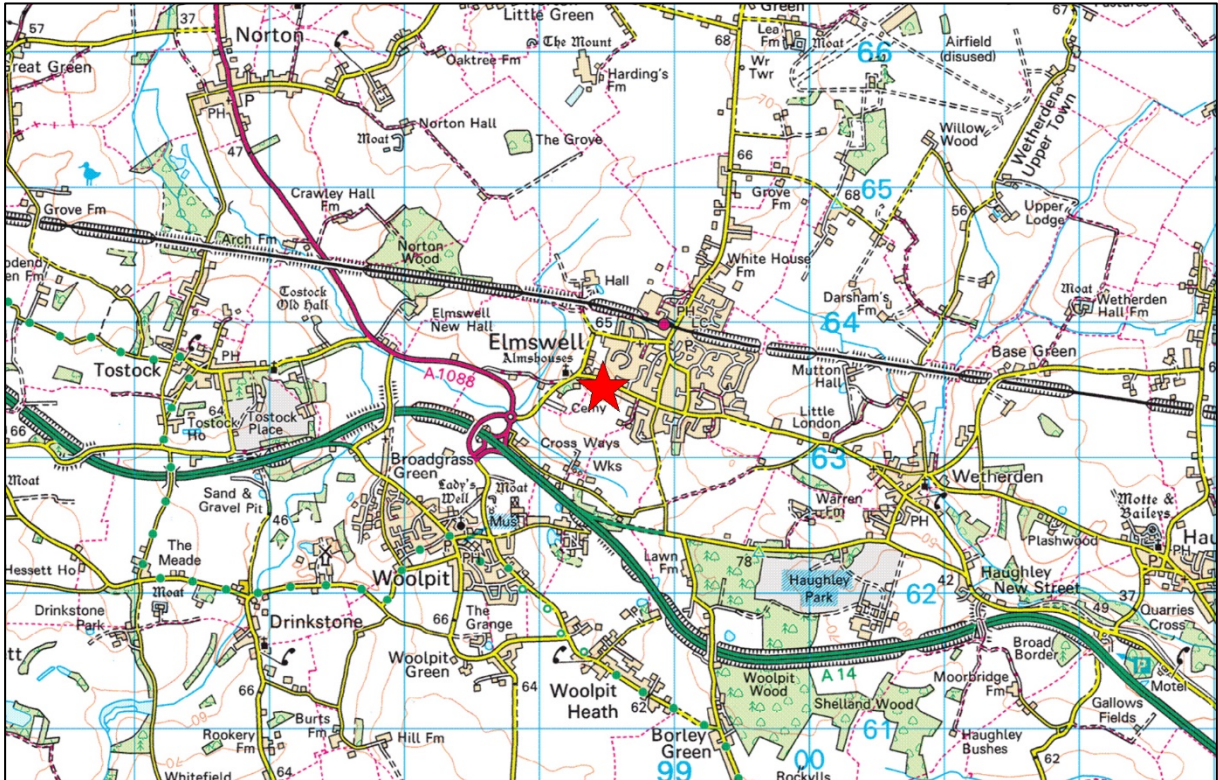
Location	Site Name Parish, County Grid Reference	St Johns House, Church Road Elmswell, Suffolk TL 98486353
Site details	Project type Size of Area	Evaluation 0.29ha
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC) No. of subcontractor personnel	2 1
Project dates	Start date Fieldwork duration	06/06/2018 c. 1 day
Reference codes	Site Code OASIS No. Planning Application No. SACIC Jobcode	EWL 041 317324 DC/18/00367 ELWSTJ001
Key persons	Project Manager Project Officer	John Craven TBC

Project Contacts

SACIC	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
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	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher	01449 900126
Client	Client	Terry Sprigings (Wentworth Country Properties Ltd)	
	Client Agent Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)	01284741229
	Consultant EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at St Johns House, Church Road, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by two conditions on planning application DC/18/00367, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 03/05/2018, Appendix 1), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Hannah Cutler 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 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- 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. Following completion of the evaluation the decision as to whether any further archaeological work will be required in relation to the proposed development will be made by SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stages of work will be specified by SCCAS and will require new documentation (Brief, WSI, RAMS etc) and a new 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.
- This archaeological WSI is accompanied by a separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document which details how the fieldwork project will be carried out and addresses health and safety issues.



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Figure 1. Site location plan

2. The Site

2.1. Location and land-use

- The site comprises of the gardens of a single residential property, one of a series of houses along Church Road with open fields or woodland to the rear, on the south-western edge of modern Elmswell. The residential development will see the construction of three properties and access road within the gardens, with a range of existing trees being retained or removed.

2.2. Topography and geology

- The site is broadly flat and lies on an area of relatively high ground at a height of c.72m above Ordnance Datum, overlooking tributary drains of The Black Bourne to west and south.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Croxton sand and gravel overlying bedrock of Crag Group sand (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The Brief states that the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The site is close to evidence of Roman finds and Kiln remains (EWL 003, EWL 005, EWL 001), also later prehistoric metalwork (EWL 019) and pottery from late prehistoric to post medieval periods (EWL 015, EWL 014). Proximity to the medieval church and post medieval alms-houses (EWL 007 and EWL 018) at the top of a hill also suggest past occupation'*.
- A metal-detecting survey by SACIC (as the former SCCAS Field Team) in the field to the south of the site, prior to creation of community woodland, recovered a range of largely medieval or early post medieval finds attributed to casual loss but also a mount from an Early Saxon hanging bowl which may indicate the presence of a nearby cemetery (EWL 025, Damant, Goffin and Gill 2008).
- An updated search of the Suffolk HER has been commissioned and results will be used to inform fieldwork and the evaluation report.

- Although not a listed building St Johns House is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 as an isolated property, labelled 'Curacy' on Church Road, c. 350m south-west of the village core and c.200-300m east of the parish church and rectory. At this time the house lies within a small plot in the north-east corner of a lightly wooded field (Fig. 2). A small pond lies within the field immediately to the west of the site.

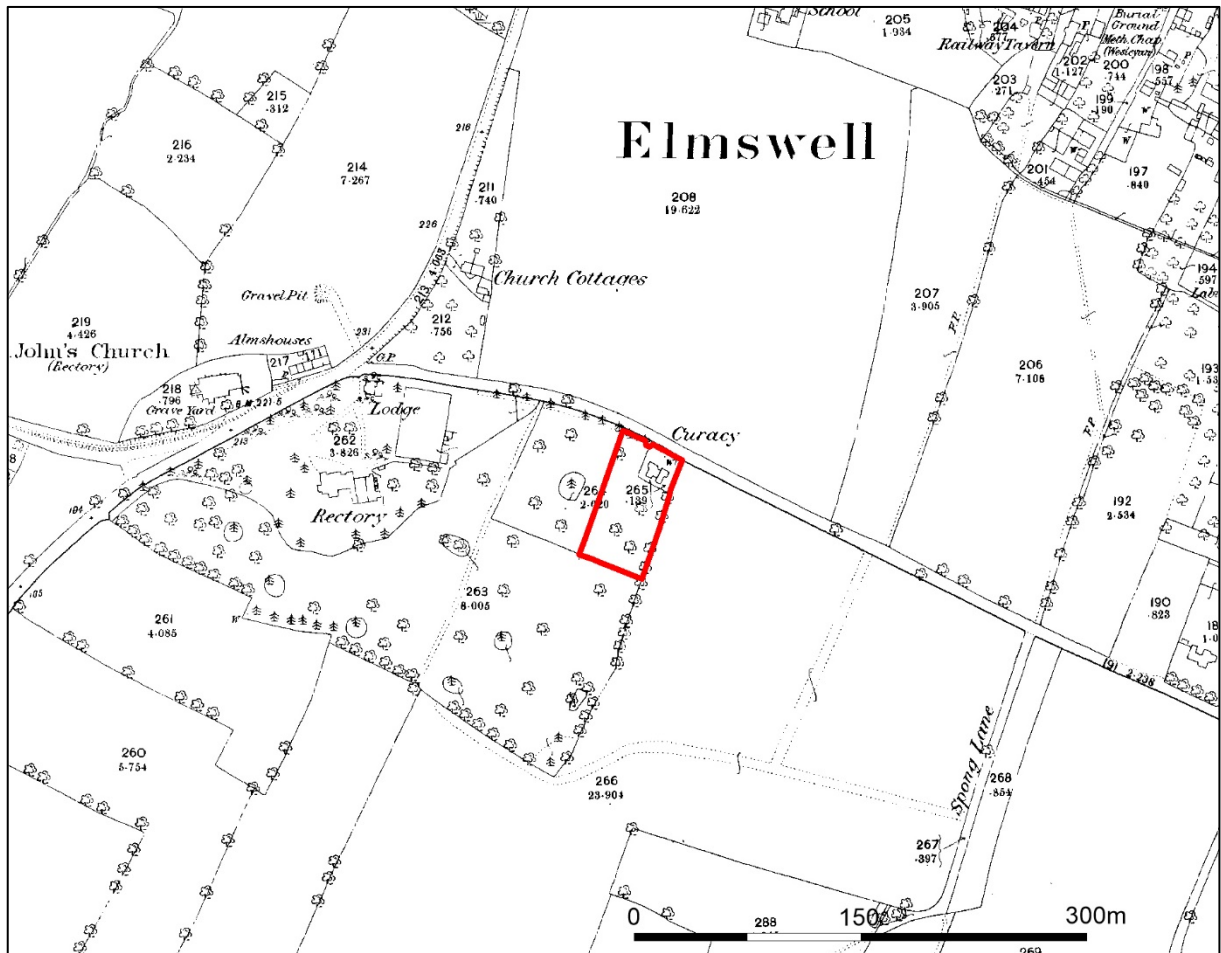
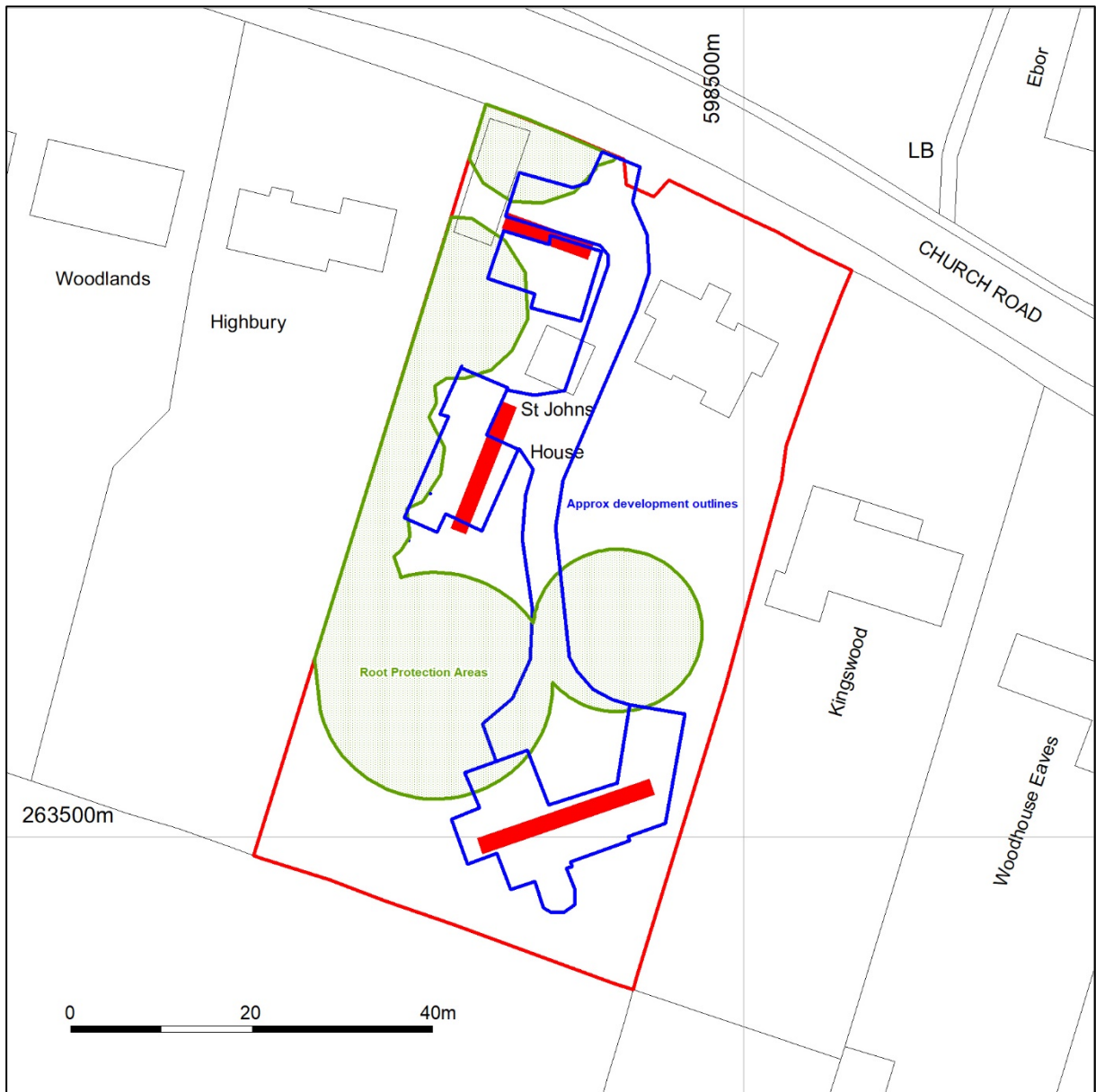


Figure 2. Site as shown on First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1884

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

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, 2017a).
- SCCAS will be given ten 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

- A 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 RAMS document 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 (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full-time professional staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the 0.29ha application area to be evaluated through the placement of 45m of 1.8m wide trenching and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). The trench plan is designed to target the proposed building plots and access road whilst avoiding tree root protection areas. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.5m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Trenches are likely to range from 0.4m to 1m deep.
- If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench 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.
- 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 (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, 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 and SCCAS 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. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.

- 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, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 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. Any further stage of works will require new documentation and are not covered by this WSI.
- 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.

- On approval of the report a printed and bound hard copy, and a digital .pdf file, will be lodged with SCCAS for submission to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- 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.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

5.6. Project archive

- 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.
- An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If SACIC is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. 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 2017b).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.
- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances 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.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.
 - The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. NCCHEs, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - If the landowner waives their share the British Museum and Coroner will be informed and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

6. Project Staffing

6.1. In-house staff

A summary of key project staff is presented below. Short CV's of key staff are available on request. The project will be managed by John Craven. The fieldwork team will be led by one of the listed Project Officers who will also produce the subsequent site report. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin and members of the SACIC post-excavation team will contribute to finds analysis, report production and archive preparation, and supervise junior staff as required.

Department	Role	Name	CifA level
Management	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	MCifA
	Project Manager	John Craven	MCifA
	Finds Manager	Richenda Goffin	MCifA
	Senior Project Officer	Jo Caruth	MCifA
	Senior Project Officer	Stuart Boulter	MCifA
Fieldwork	Preston Boyles	Project Officer	PCifA
	Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCifA
	Simon Cass	Project Officer	
	Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer	ACifA
	Linzi Everett	Project Officer	
	Michael Green	Project Officer	ACifA
	Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCifA
	Mark Sommers	Project Officer	
Post-excavation	Ryan Wilson	Graphics Officer	
	Dr Ioannis Smyrnaiois	Finds Officer	ACifA
	Dr Ruth Beveridge	Finds Officer	
	Anna West	Environmental Officer	
Outreach	Alex Fisher	Outreach Officer	PCifA

6.2. External specialists

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, further details are available on request.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

7. Bibliography

- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
- Damant, R., Goffin, R. & Gill, D., 2008, *Archaeological Survey Report. Site of the proposed Community Woodland, Elmswell, Suffolk, EWL 025*. SCCAS Report No. 2008/121.
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)*.
- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- 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>

Resource Management
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Appendix 1. Brief

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

St Johns House, Church Road, Elmswell

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Mid Suffolk District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DC/18/00367

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)

GRID REFERENCE: TL984635

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Housing

AREA: 0.29ha

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Hannah Cutler
Archaeological Officer
Tel.: 01284 229
E-mail: Hannah.Cutler@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 03/05/2018

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

12. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

No development shall take place on site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and: a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording. b. The programme for post investigation assessment. c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording. d. Provision to be made for

publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation. e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation. f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation. g. Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets.

13. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Provision shall be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.
- 1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. The site is close to evidence of Roman finds and Kiln remains (EWL 003, EWL 005, EWL 001), also later prehistoric metalwork (EWL 019) and pottery from late prehistoric to post medieval periods (EWL 015, EWL 014). Proximity to the medieval church and post medieval alms-houses (EWL 007 and EWL 018) at the top of a hill also suggest past occupation. Thus, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

Planning Background

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - 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 of 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.

- 4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover the footprint of the new buildings. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 45m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.4 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.
- 4.5 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net> or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Site Code EWL041

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0001			1	Topsoil	Layer	Dark grey brown firm silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone, concrete and plastic	Modern disturbed topsoil (garden soil)			0.4	0002	
0002			1	Subsoil	Layer	Mid redish brown soft silty sand with moderate small flint inclusions. Difuse horizon with 0003	Subsoil in trench 1			0.2	0003	0001
0003			1	Paleo-chanel	Layer	Mid redish brown soft silty sand with moderate small flint inclusions. Difuse horizon with 0002, darker towards the base of the deposit	Deposit starts 3m from the west end of the trench. Possible fill of a wide paleo chanel.			0.6	NAT	0002
0004			2	Topsoil	Layer	Dark grey brown firm silty sand with occasional to moderate small stone, concrete and plastic.	Contained even more plastic and rubble that trench 1.			0.3	0005	
0005			2	Subsoil	Layer	Mid redish brown soft silty sand with moderate small flint inclusions. Difuse horizon with 0007	Sub soil in trench 2. Unclear if this material is over ditch fill 0007 or the layer truncated it.			0.5	0007	0004
0006	0006		2	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned north-west to south-east with shallow concave sides to a flat to shallow concave base.	Cut of roman ditch. Unclear relationship with subsoil 0005. Single fill	2.4	1.02	0.18	NAT	0007
0007	0006		2	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey brown soft silty sand with occasional small rounded flints and stones.	Build up of silt and sand in ditch.	2.4	1.02	0.18	0006	0005
0008			3	Topsoil	Layer	Modern mixed topsoil and gravel. Part of the modern gravel driveway	Gravel drive surface			0.1	0009	
0009			3	Subsoil	Layer	Mid redish brown soft silty sand with moderate small flint inclusions.	Sub soil in trench 3			0.7	NAT	0008
NAT				Natural	Deposit	Light yellow course sand with redder patches and course gravel patches	Drift geology					0003, 0006, 0009

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-317324

Project details

Project name	EWL041, St Johns House, Church Road
Short description of the project	Evaluation works of three trenches revealed deep covering layers (0.6-0.8m) and a paleo channel. A single Roman ditch was discovered.
Project dates	Start: 06-06-2018 End: 06-06-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PALE CHANNEL Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	HA FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK ELMSWELL EWL041, St Johns House, Church Road
Postcode	IP30 NDY
Study area	0.29 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9848 6353 52.233645103828 0.9069172533 52 14 01 N 000 54 24 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 70.8m Max: 72m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Hannah Cutler
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wentworth Country Properties Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
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Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Johns House Church Road, Elmswell, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M.
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