



Land formerly Mark Peacock Landrover, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke, Suffolk

Client:
CNC Property Development Ltd.

Date:
July 2018

SBK 051
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/71
Author: Linzi Everett
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HER Information

Site Code: SBK 051

Site Name: Land formerly Mark Peacock Landrover

Report Number 2018/71

Planning Application No: DC/17/06203

Date of Fieldwork: 10th-11th July 2018

Grid Reference: TM 2346 7388

Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-320368

Curatorial Officer: Hannah Cutler

Project Officer: Linzi Everett

Client/Funding Body: CNC Property Development 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: Linzi Everett
Date: August 2018
Approved By: Stuart Boulter
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of eight trenches, was carried out on land off Neaves Lane, Stradbroke, in advance of proposed new dwellings.

Four of the trenches were excavated through an area of hardstanding and car park which appeared to have been truncated prior to instating the 300mm - 400mm thick hardcore and gravel surface. In the grassed, western part of the site, two adjacent ditches were recorded in Trench 2, both containing a good assemblage of 11th-13th century pottery as well as fragments of fired clay, possibly remnants of an oven dome. No relationship could be determined between these two features, which appear to have been backfilled contemporaneously.

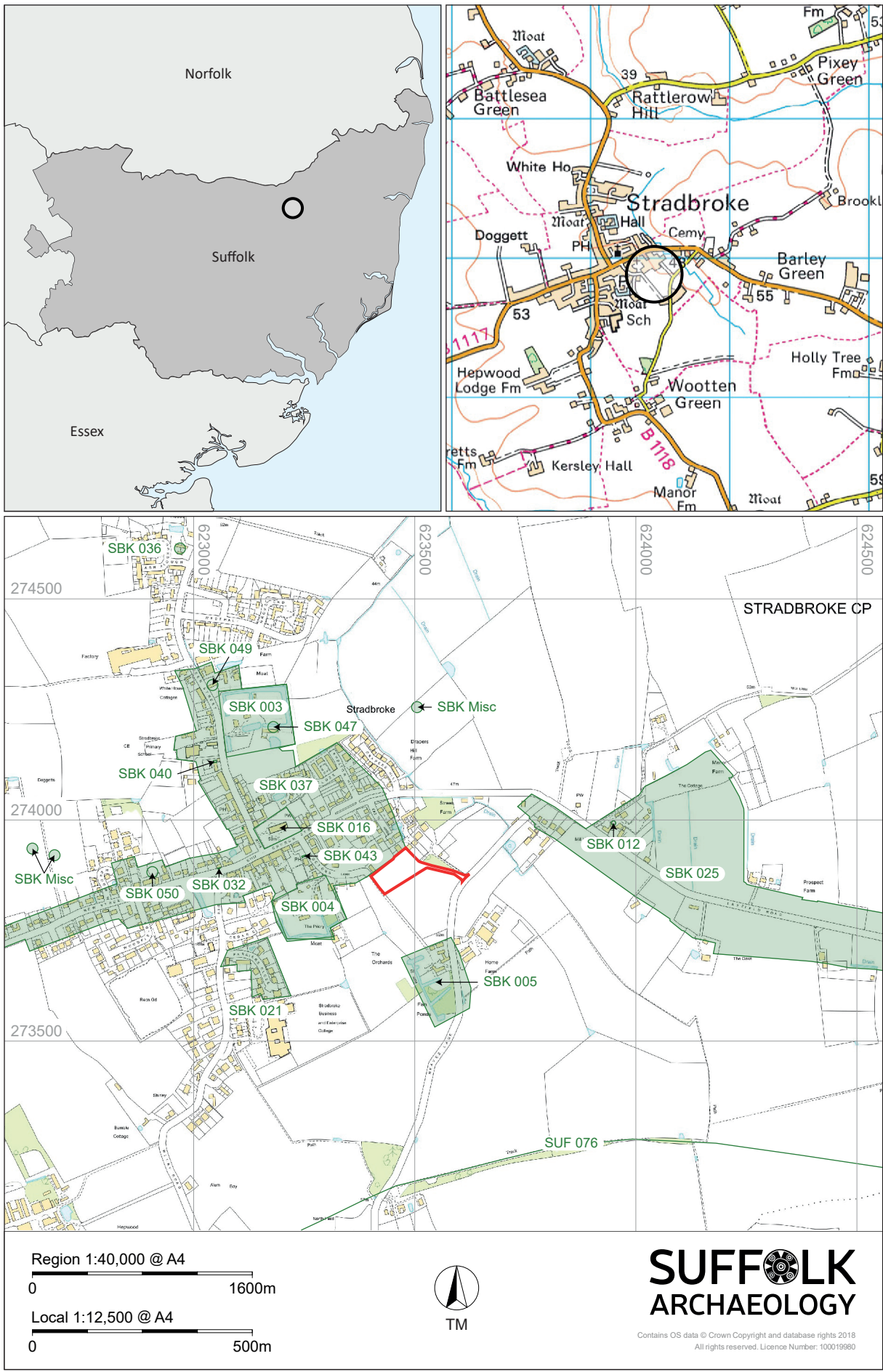


Figure 1. Site location (red) and HER entries (green)

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at land at the former Mark Peacock Landrover site, Stradbroke, as a condition of planning consent to build six new dwellings (Fig. 1). Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) were commissioned by CNC Property Development Ltd. to undertake evaluation of 5% of the 0.68ha site according to a Brief prepared by Hannah Cutler of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven (SACIC, Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application DC/18/01320. Trenches were distributed both randomly and targeted on the footprints of the proposed buildings.

2. Geology and topography

The proposed development area lies on the southern edge of Stradbroke village at TM 2346 7388. The western half of the site is a grassed and bounded by hedgerows whilst the eastern part is a mixture of gravel and concrete hardstanding, with standing buildings associated with the former garage. The site is broadly flat and lies on an area of relatively high ground at a height of c.50m above Ordnance Datum.

The natural geology consists of superficial deposits of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation Diamicton overlying bedrock of Crag Group sand (BGS website, July 2018).

3. Archaeological and historical background

No systematic archaeological investigation has previously been undertaken on the site, the location of which has a high archaeological potential for evidence associated with the medieval settlement.

A full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed various records of historic activity in the vicinity of the site. These are summarised below and their locations shown on Figure 1.

HER Number	Date	Description	Proximity to site
SBK 003	Medieval	Moat	420m NW
SBK 004	Medieval	Moat	100m W
SBK 005	Medieval	Boyton Trust Farm moat	160m S
SBK 012	Post-medieval	Windmill at Barley Green	450m E
SBK 016	Medieval	Church of All Saints	200m NW
SBK 021	Undated	Undated ditch within an archaeological evaluation	290m SW
SBK 025	Undated	Site of former green	300m NE
SBK 032	Post-medieval	Brick-lined sawpit	350m W
SBK 036	Post-medieval	Mid 19thC reconstruction of a late 16th/early 17thC barn and stable	850m NW
SBK 037	Medieval	Indicative area of medieval town of Stradbroke	10m NW
SBK 040	Medieval	Medieval pottery found during archaeological monitoring	450m NW
SBK 043	Post-medieval	Extraction pit and waste pit	180m W
SBK 047	Medieval	Findspot, late medieval jetton	400m NW

Table 1. HER data summary

The available historic maps show the site lying within a single field on the fringe of the main 19th century settlement (Fig. 2).

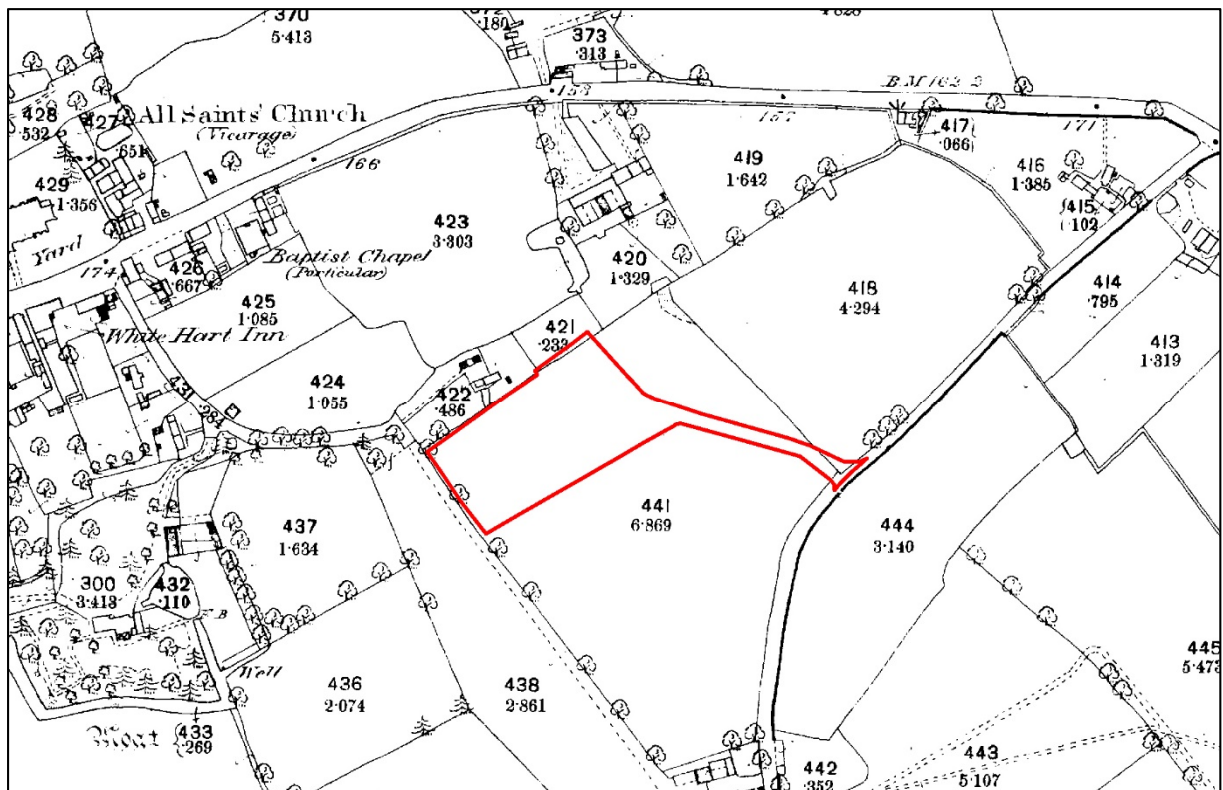


Figure 2. Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1886

4. Methodology

The location of eight trenches were proposed in the WSI (Craven, 2018) and approved by SCCAS, with the option for minor variations to their positions if necessary to avoid any obstacles encountered on site. Trench 6 was moved c.5m south east to avoid a

standing wall and concrete slab. Trench 8 had been proposed through an area of concrete hardstanding associated with a live workshop and following discussion with SCCAS, this was moved to an area where it would not impede access to the site and shortened.

Each trench was excavated to the top of the archaeological level or the natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first. This was carried out by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. Topsoil/overburden and subsoil were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling.

The trenches were marked out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica GPS) and scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). A metal detector search was undertaken at regular intervals before and during machining and always over features and spoil from excavated features.

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 SACIC Field Team pro-forma context sheets under the HER code SBK 051.

Plans and sections drawings were executed on A3 sheets of plastic drafting film at scales of 1:50 (plans) and 1:20 (section drawings). A photographic record comprising high resolution digital shots was maintained throughout the evaluation.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the Suffolk County HER code SBK 051. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-320368, Appendix 5) 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 SCCAS.

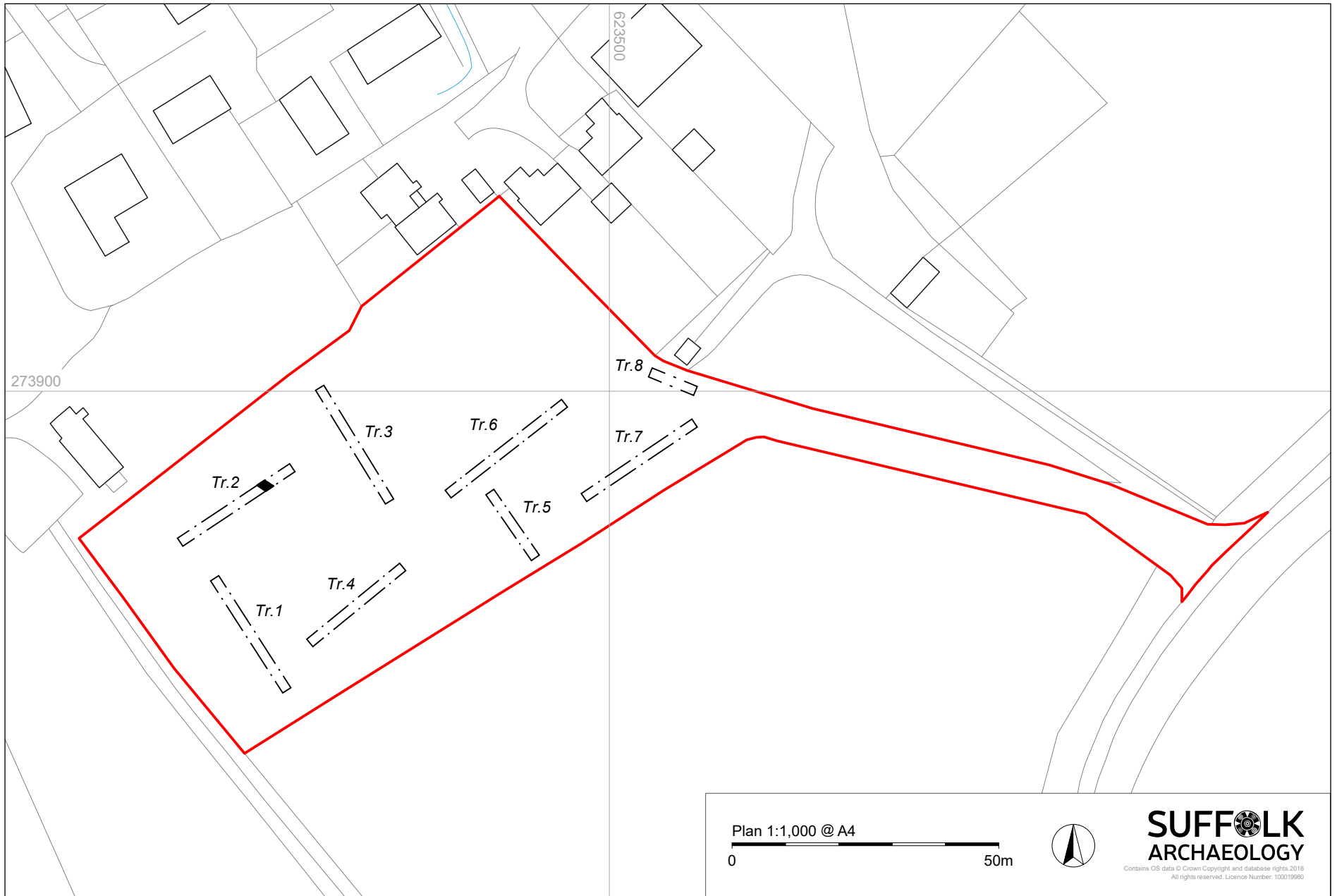


Figure 2. Trench locations, showing location of ditches in Trench 2

5. Results

The eight trenches covered 178m in linear terms, an area of 320m², slightly below the 5% sample due to the agreed shortening of Trench 8. The depths and levels of each trench are recorded in Table 1.

Trench	Average depth	Levels (current ground level; m OD)	Length
1	0.4m	51.20 NW end 51.46 SE end	26m
2	0.4m	51.24 SW end 50.76 NE end	26m
3	0.4m	50.68 NW end 50.68 SE end	25m
4	0.35m	50.88 NE end 51.22 SW end	25m
5	0.4m	50.66 SE end 50.36 NW end	15m
6	0.4m	50.46 SW end 49.93 NE end	26m
7	0.35m	49.94 NE end 50.20 SW end	25m
8	0.4m	49.85 NW end 49.91 SE end	10m

Table 2. Trench dimensions

Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 were located in a grassed area and cut through a mid brown sandy loamy clay topsoil to a depth of 0.4m. This sealed a yellowish brown chalky boulder clay natural subsoil. No plough scores were observed within the natural clay but occasional narrow field drains were noted. Metal detecting of the upcast spoil and exposed trench surfaces produced no pre-modern finds, nor was any artefactual evidence recovered from the topsoil during machining.

In Trench 2, a NW-SE aligned ditch was visible in the stripped surface of the northern end of the trench (Fig.s 2 and 4; Plates 1 & 2). An initial slot excavated through this demonstrated that the feature was in fact two parallel ditches, 0002 and 0004 so the excavated section was extended in order to isolate finds from each individual feature and to try to establish a relationship between the two cuts.

On the eastern edge of the grassed area, a narrow, negative earthwork was visible aligned approximately NNW-SSE. The landowner stated that this represented the line of a field boundary which marked the limit of the site when he first acquired it (c.1989)

and was removed when he expanded (Mark Peacock, pers.comm.). It does not relate to any field boundaries shown on the 1st-3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps so is assumed to be of recent origin.

Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8 were excavated through 0.3m - 0.4m of compacted gravel and hardcore over a geotextile membrane. This sealed a yellowish brown chalky boulder clay which appeared to have been truncated and within which no archaeological features were observed.



Plate 1. Ditches 0002 and 0004, oblique section and trench profile. Looking NW



Plate 2. Ditches 0002 and 0004, NNE-SSW section

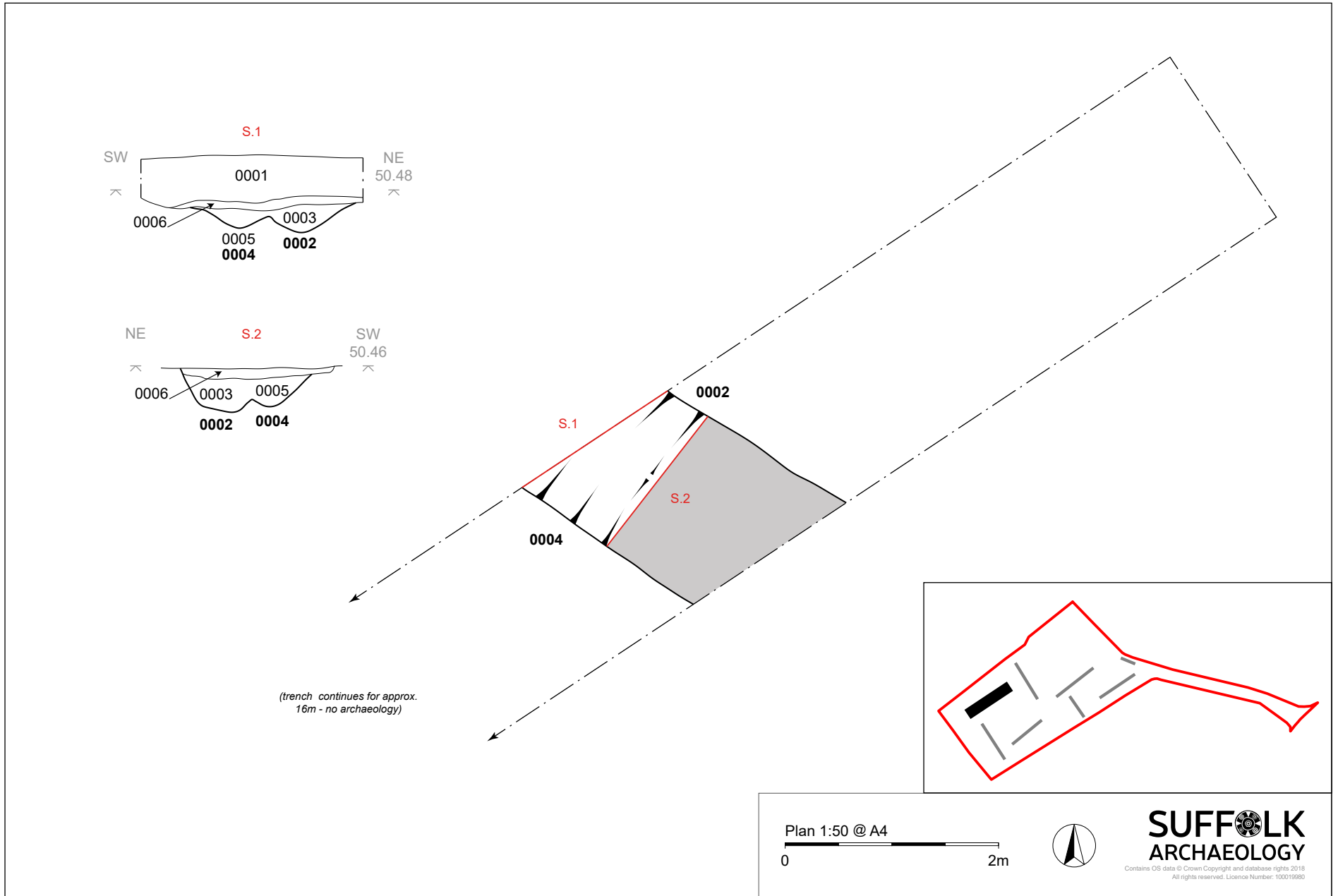


Figure 3. Trench 2 plan and sections

6. Finds evidence

Sue Anderson

6.1 Pottery

Introduction

Pottery (59 sherds, 288g) was collected from three contexts during the evaluation, all relating to two intercutting ditches (Appendix 3).

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series for Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantities of pottery by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware 1	EMW1	11th–12th c.	25	90	0.10	15
Early medieval ware 2	EMW2	11th–12th c.	4	3		2
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	11th–13th c.	2	3		2
EMWSS with coarse sand	EMWSSG	11th–13th c.	1	8		1
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th–14th c.	27	184	0.29	8
<i>Totals</i>			59	288	0.39	28

Table 3. Pottery quantities.

Thirty-two sherds of handmade early medieval ware vessels were found. The majority were sandy wares EMW1 and EMW2, the former generally a thin-walled fine/medium sandy type with occasional angular flint, the latter similar but with common coarse ferrous inclusions. Two rims were present, both probably simple everted forms, although one piece was very small and represented the tip of the rim only. Shelly wares were not frequent in this assemblage, being more frequent to the south-east of the

county, and only body and base sherds were found.

The medieval coarsewares in this group were fairly uniform, in a fabric containing abundant fine sand, with occasional ferrous and calcareous inclusions. Although broadly similar to Hollesley-type ware, the vessels in this fabric appear to be handmade but wheel-finished and the single vessel with a rim (upright everted form) was probably of 12th/13th-century date.

Pottery by context

Table 4 shows the distribution of pottery by context and feature with suggested spotdates.

Feature	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
0002	0003	Ditch	EMW1 EMW2 MCW1	12th-13th c.?
0004	0005	Ditch	EMW1 EMWSS MCW1	12th-13th c.
0002/4	0007	Ditch	EMW1 EMW2 EMWSS MCW1	12th-13th c.

Table 4. Pottery fabric distribution by context

The finds from all three contexts appear to be broadly contemporary. One sherd of a jar represented by several sherds in 0005 was also found in 0007.

Discussion

Although relatively small, this is the largest assemblage of medieval pottery to have been recovered from anywhere in Stradbroke in recent decades. Previous fieldwork at nearby Home Farm (SHER No. SBK 005) produced a small fragment of an early medieval micaceous sandy ware jar rim, a base fragment of Waveney Valley coarseware and a base sherd of Grimston-type glazed ware (Anderson, 2013). Sherds were found on the Stradbroke-Horham-Eye pipeline route in 1991 (SHER Nos SBK 013, 014, Misc), but these were not studied in detail at the time.

6.2 Fired clay

Four fragments (9g) of fired clay were collected from ditch fills 0003 and 0005 (Appendix 4), in association with medieval pottery. All fragments were abraded and in a fine sandy fabric with either rounded chalk or angular flint inclusions. The fragments generally had cream or buff surfaces with reddish or orange cores. Surfaces which

survived were generally flattish. These pieces are mostly likely to be fragments of oven dome or a similar structure.

7. Discussion

The finds assemblage represents activity of broadly 11th–13th-century date, although the two groups of early and high medieval pottery overlap in the 12th-century. The presence of pottery of this date is not surprising, given the sites proximity to the indicative area of medieval Stradbroke. The ceramics were fairly unabraded and domestic in character, and found alongside fired clay which could represent fragments of oven dome or similar. The absence of finds of any date in the topsoil is interesting and suggests that agricultural activity has not disturbed significant archaeological deposits within the study area. However, the eastern side of the site under hardstanding was slightly lower than the grassed area to the west and appeared to have been quite heavily truncated in order to instate the car park surface.

During excavation of the two adjacent ditches, it was not possible to differentiate between the fills and the ceramic assemblage supports the interpretation that they were filled with broadly the same material, possibly as one backfilling event.

8. Archive deposition

At present the, site archive is held by SACIC at their Needham Market Office.

Subsequently it is intended to deposit the entire site archive, including paper records, digital records, finds and environmental material with SCCAS in the county store at Bury St. Edmunds



Plate 3. Trench 2, looking NE



Plate 4. Trench 3, looking SE



Plate 5. Trench 6, looking SW



Plate 6. Trench 5, looking SE

9. Bibliography

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Websites

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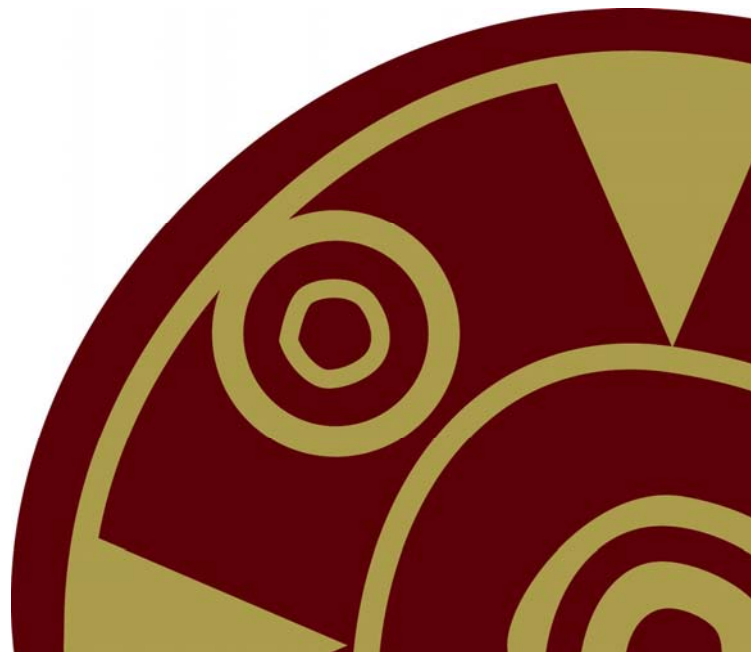


**Land Formerly Known As Mark Peacock
Landrover, Neaves Lane,
Stradbroke, Suffolk**

Client:
CNC Property Development Limited

Date:
June 2018

SBK 051
Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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Project details

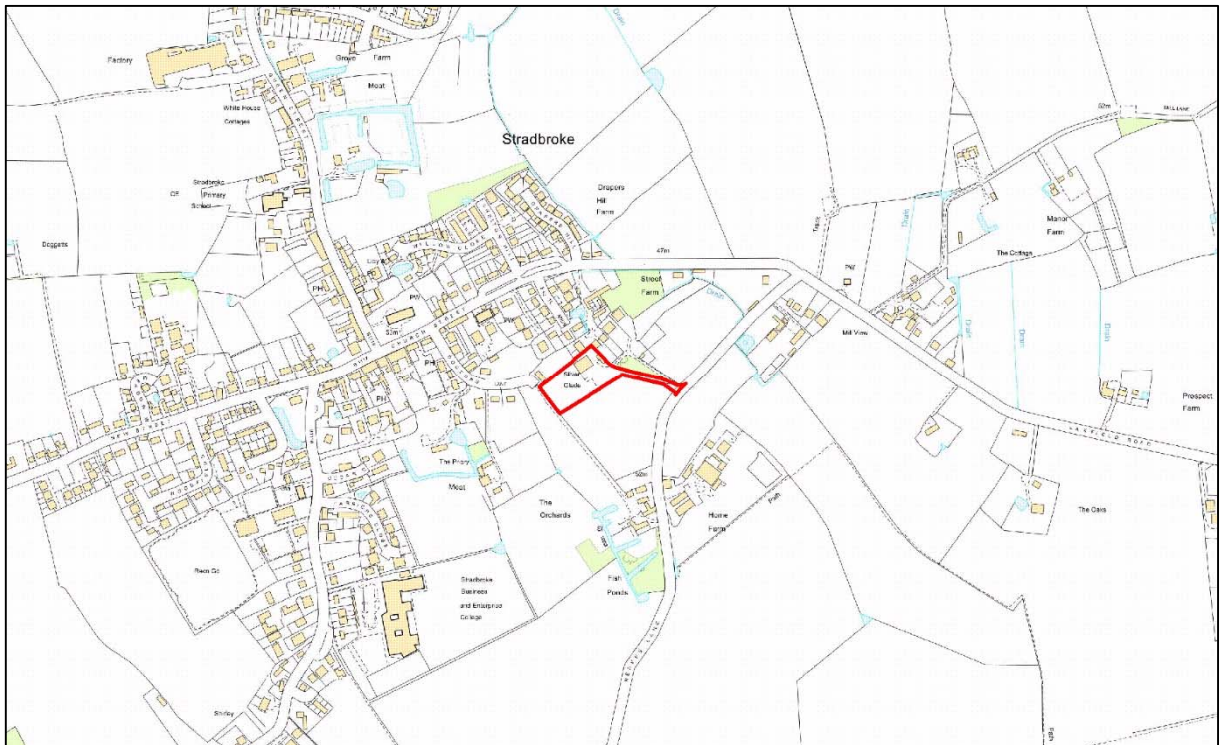
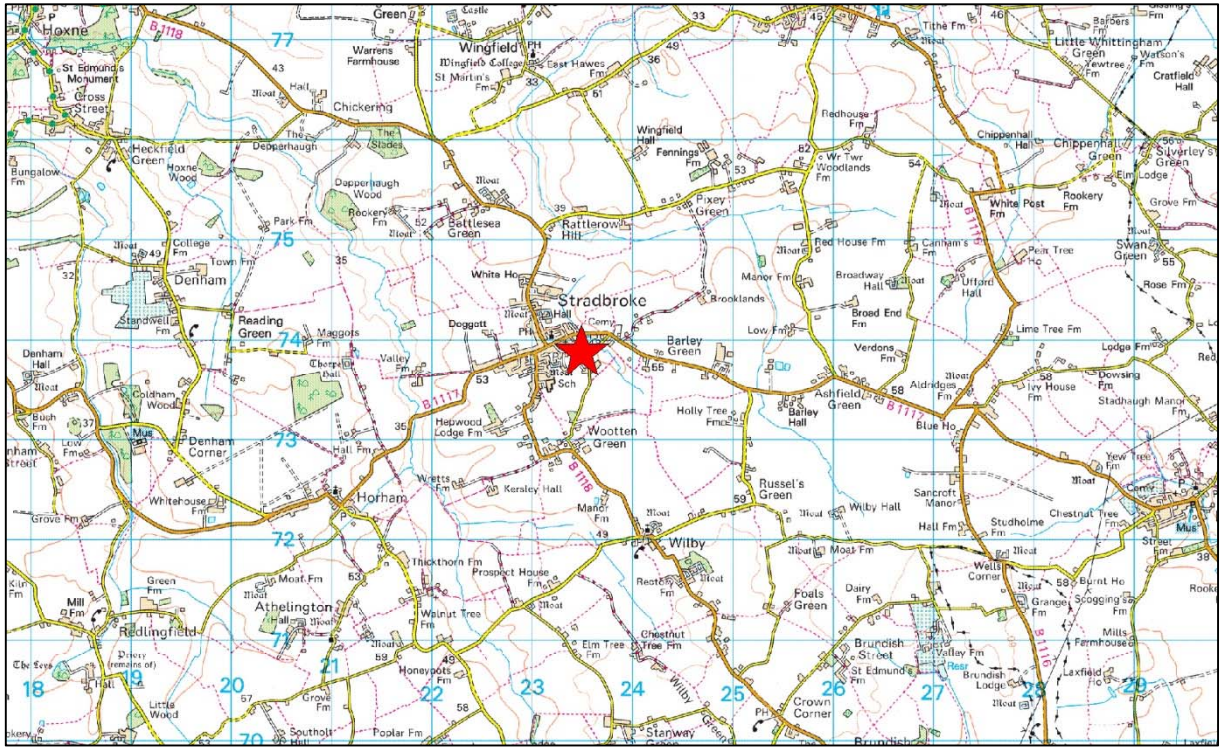
Location	Site Name	Land Formerly Known As Mark Peacock Landrover, Neaves Lane
	Parish, County	Stradbroke, Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TM 2346 7388
Site details	Project type	Trial trench evaluation
	Size of Area	0.68ha
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC)	3
	No. of subcontractor personnel	1
Project dates	Start date	09/07/2018
	Fieldwork duration	c. 2 days
Reference codes	Site Code	SBK 051
	OASIS No.	320368
	Planning Application No.	DC/17/06203
	SACIC Jobcode	SBKLMP001
Key persons	Project Manager	John Craven
	Project Officer	TBC

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	SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	SACIC H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher	01449 900126
Client	Client	Jacob Carver, CNC Property Development Limited	01508 550021
	Client Agent Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)	01284 741229
	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 on land formerly known as Mark Peacock Landrover, Neaves Lane, Stradbroke, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application DC17/06203, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 08/06/2018, Appendix 1), by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), 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 project will be carried out in accordance with the typical requirements of an SCCAS Evaluation Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017), 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, an area of c.0.68ha, lies on the southeastern edge of modern Stradbroke at TM 2346 7388.
- The site consists of an access road, yard and garage buildings to the east, and open grass field to the west. To the north the site is bounded by residential properties and to west, south and east by open fields. A lane/farm track runs along the western boundary.

2.2. Topography and geology

- The site is broadly flat and lies on an area of relatively high ground at a height of c.50m above Ordnance Datum. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation Diamicton 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 situated in land between the area of the medieval town of Stradbroke, (SBK 037), two medieval moats (SBK 005, SBK 004) and the location of the medieval Green (SBK 025). 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.'*
- An updated search of the Suffolk HER has been commissioned and results will be used to inform fieldwork and the evaluation report.
- Initial examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping held by SACIC shows the site is lying within a single field (Fig. 2) outside of the settlement in the late 19th century. An unlabelled possible residential property lies adjacent to the northwest corner and the complex of Street Farm and ponds lie a short distance to the north.

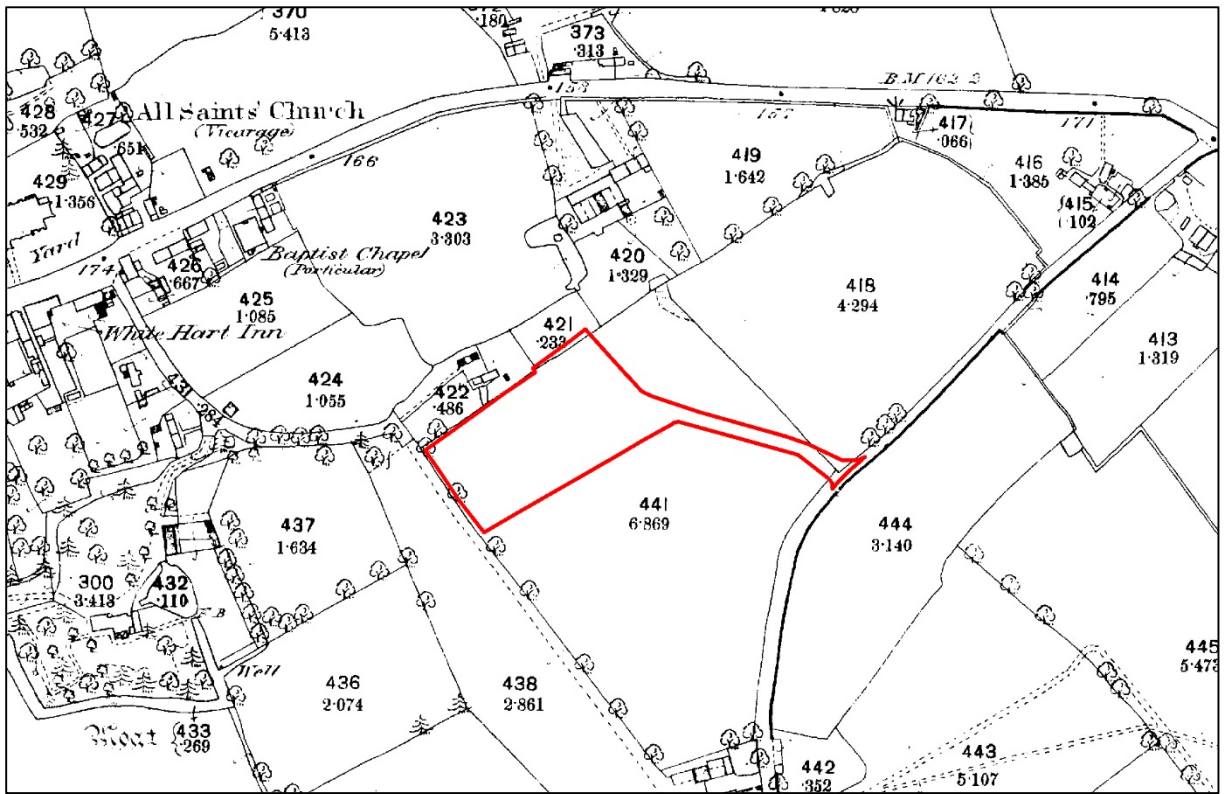
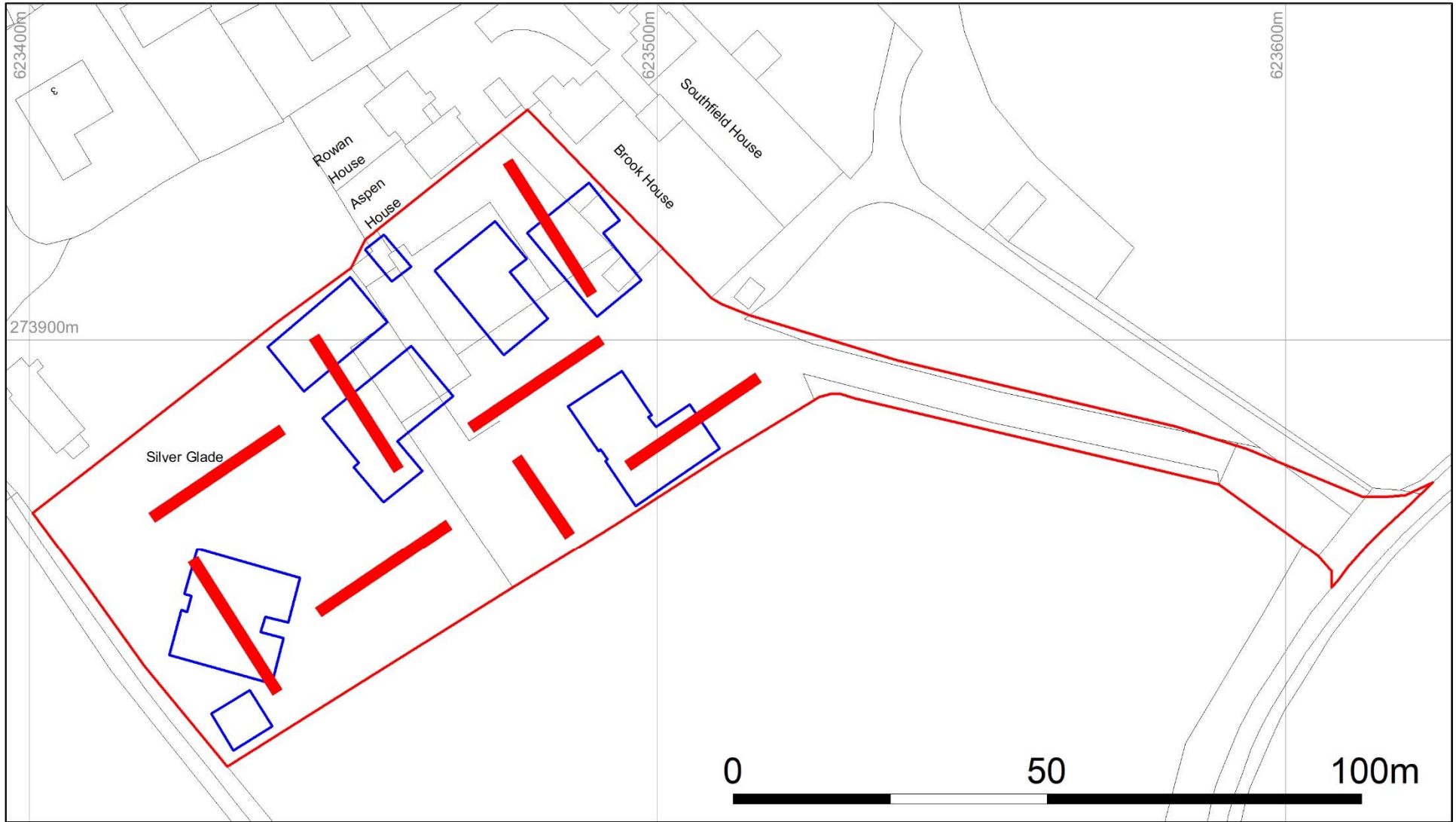


Figure 2. Site as depicted on First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1886

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 (proposed development in blue)

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 5% of the application area to be evaluated, which measures 0.68ha in size not the 1ha stated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to 189m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 340sqm, and a proposed trench plan of seven 25m trenches and one 15m trench is included above (Fig. 2). The evaluation will be taking place prior to demolition/clearance of existing buildings, which are respected by the trench plan, but where possible attempts to target the main areas of the proposed development. 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. If over three linear trenches require deepening this 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. SCCAS, 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	Dr Rhodri Gardner	Managing Director	MCifA
	John Craven	Project Manager	MCifA
	Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager	MCifA
	Jo Caruth	Senior Project Officer	MCifA
	Stuart Boulter	Senior Project Officer	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 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*.
- 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>

Appendix 2. Context List

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description
0001		Topsoil	Deposit		mid brown sandy loamy clay topsoil present in trenches 1-4. Uniform throughout. No pre-modern finds recovered
0002	2	Ditch	Cut	0002	NW-SE aligned narrow, shallow ditch, parallel with and adjacent to 0004. Open U-shaped profile, approx.45 degree sides and rounded base
0003	2	Ditch	Fill	0002	Mid grey brown compact clay with grey clay pockets and rich in charcoal. Occasional fired clay/daub flecks.
0004	2	Ditch	Cut	0004	NW-SE aligned narrow, shallow ditch, parallel with and adjacent to 0002. Open U-shaped profile, approx.45 degree sides and rounded base
0005		Ditch	Fill	0004	Mid grey brown compact clay with grey clay pockets and rich in charcoal. Occasional fired clay/daub flecks.
0006	2	Subsoil	Deposit		Discrete, thin layer of pale yellowish brown compact clay with chalk flecks. Only present over ditches 0002 and 0004
0007	2	Finds			Mixed finds from 0003 and 0004, collected before it was apparent that the feature visible in Trench 2 was two ditch cuts, not one.

Appendix 3. Pottery summary catalogue

Context	Fabric	Fabric details	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date
0003	EMW1	f/ms (sparkly, white, clear, pinkish & black), sparse angular flint, sparse Fe, occ mica, occ boo	3	8	1			thin-walled	
0003	EMW1		1	1	1	jar?	SEV?	tiny frag, oxid	
0003	EMW1		1	9	1			thicker	
0003	EMW2	fs (white, clear, pinkish & black), occ cq, common rounded Fe up to 2mm	1	1	1				
0003	MCW1	abundant fs (sparkly, clear, occ white), occ Fe, occ calc	11	24	1				
0005	EMW1		3	4	3				
0005	EMWSS	abundant silty sand, sparse fs, sparse red cp, common mica, sparse voids (shell)	2	3	2				
0005	MCW1		1	12	1			oxid	
0005	MCW1	coarser calc, occ red cp	8	113	1	jar	UPEV	oxid, wheel-finished?	12-13?
0007	EMW1		8	42	1				
0007	EMW1		1	5	1			oxid ext	
0007	EMW1		4	7	4				
0007	EMW1		2	9	1	jar	SEV	wheel-finished?	12?
0007	EMW1		1	2	1			oxid, neck frag	
0007	EMW1		1	3	1				
0007	EMW2		3	2	1			oxid	
0007	EMWSSG	as EMWSS but moderate white cq	1	8	1				
0007	MCW1		1	4		jar	UPEV		12-13?
0007	MCW1		6	31	5				

Rims: SEV – simple everted; UPEV – upright neck, everted tip.

Notes: fs/ms/cs – fine sandy/medium/coarse sandy; cq – coarse quartz; oxid – oxidised; ext/int – external/internal; Fe – iron; boo – burnt-out organics.

Appendix 4. Fired clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0003	fsf		1	1	orange			+	
0003	fsc		1	1	cream/red	flattish?		+	
0005	fsf		1	4	buff-red			+	
0005	fsc		1	3	red/cream			+	

Fabric: fsf – fine sandy with flint; fsc – fine sandy with chalk

Appendix 5. Oasis Form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-320368

Project details

Project name	SBK 051 Land formerly known as Mark Peacock Landrover, Neaves Lane
Short description of the project	Evaluation of 0.68ha in advance of new housing
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2018 End: 25-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SBK 015 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/06203 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STRADBROKE SBK 051 Land formerly known as Mark Peacock Landrover, Neaves Lane
Study area	0.68 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2346 7388 52.316930335503 1.279017180158 52 19 00 N 001 16 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49m Max: 51m

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	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	CNC Property Development Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	SBK 051
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	ADHS
Digital Archive ID	SBK 051
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	SBK 051
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Photograph", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	2018/71 SBK 051 Land formerly Mark Peacock Landrover, Stradbroke
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2018/71
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market

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