SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

The Bridge School (Phase 2)

Belstead, Suffolk

Client:
Concertus

Date:
November 2018

BSD 018
Archaeological Excavation and Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/088
Author: Preston Boyles

The Bridge School (Phase 2), Belstead, Suffolk
BSD 018

Archaeological Excavation and Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/088

Author: Preston Boyles

Contributions By: Stephen Benfield, Ruth Beveridge

Illustrator: Rui Santo, Ryan Wilson

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: November 2018

HER Information

Site Code:	**BSD 018**
Site Name:	**The Bridge School (Phase 2)**
Report Number	**2018/088**
Planning Application No:	**PL/0220/013 and B/13/00855**
Date of Fieldwork:	**Excavation: 18th to the 24th September 2018** **Evaluation: 8th to the 10th October 2018**
Grid Reference:	**TM 1305 4250**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolka1-323914**
Curatorial Officer:	**Rachael Abraham**
Project Officer:	**Preston Boyles**
Client/Funding Body:	**Concertus**
Client Reference:	**N/A**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Prepared By: Preston Boyles
Date: November 2018
Approved By: Stuart Boulter
Position: Project Manager
Date:
Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction **1**

2. Geology and topography **4**

3. Archaeology and historical background **6**

4. Methodology **9**

4.1 General methodology 9

4.2 Excavation methodology 9

4.3 Evaluation methodology 10

5. Results **12**

5.1 Introduction 12

5.2 Excavation results 14

5.3 Evaluation results 17

Trench 1 17

Trench 2 19

Trench 3 19

Trench 4 20

Trench 5 21

Trench 6 21

Trench 7 22

6. Finds and environmental evidence **23**

6.1 Introduction 23

6.2 Pottery 23

Prehistoric pottery 23

Pottery discussion 24

6.3 Worked flint 25

6.4 Heat-altered stone 26

6.5 Metal finds 26

6.6 Discussion of material evidence 27

7. Discussion of Phase 2 results 29

7.1 Overburden profile 29

7.2 Archaeological remains 29

8. Conclusions and realisation of the project objectives 32

9. Archive deposition 34

10. Acknowledgements 34

11. Bibliography 34

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location (red) and selected HER entries (green) 8
Figure 2. Phase 2 Excavation area and feature sections 13
Figure 3. Phase 2 Evaluation area 18
Figure 4. Interpretation of excavation results 28

List of Tables

Table 1. HER summary 7
Table 2. Summary of overburden deposits 12
Table 3. Summary of trench information 17
Table 4. Finds quantities 23
Table 5. Prehistoric pottery by context 24
Table 6. Worked flint and potentially worked or modified flints 25

List of Plates

Plate 1. The excavation area prior to commencement, looking south. 5
Plate 2. The excavation area, looking north towards part of the evaluation area. 5
Plate 3. Ditch 0207, segment 0203, S.202. Looking SSE 15
Plate 4. Ditch 0207, segment 0213, S.204, looking SE. 15
Plate 5. Ditch 0210, segment 0208, S200, looking SSE. 16
Plate 6. Overburden sequence, western end of Trench 2, looking SE 19
Plate 7. Overburden sequence at west end of Trench 4, looking north. 20
Plate 8. Trench 5, looking SSE. 21
Plate 9. Overburden at eastern end of Trench 7, looking SW. 22

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. WSI and addendum
Appendix 2. Context List
Appendix 3. OASIS summary

Summary

An archaeological excavation and concurrent trial trench evaluation was conducted as part of Phase 2 works at The Bridge School, Belstead, Suffolk. These works follow on from Phase 1, which consisted of a geophysical survey, trial trench evaluation and archaeological excavation conducted to the south of the present site. Two ditches, containing residual Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery, were discovered in the Phase 2 excavation area, which appear to be a continuation of two features found during the Phase 1 works, whilst no archaeological features were found during the Phase 2 evaluation element. Much of the investigation area showed signs of having been heavily disturbed by groundworks associated with the construction of the original Bridge School premises in the mid-20th century, namely the deposition of a large quantity of soil and building rubble. The northern end of the site showed less disturbance.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number **0008**

Archaeological Feature

Modern 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 S N 55.27

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) conducted an archaeological excavation and concurrent trial trench evaluation at The Bridge School, in the Suffolk parish of Belstead (referred to hereafter as 'the site'), as part of a second series ('Phase 2') of archaeological works conducted ahead of the redevelopment of the school (planning application references PL/0220/13 and B/13/00855). The aim of the works was to record and advance the understanding of any heritage assets present on the site before they are destroyed in the course of constructing the new Secondary School facilities (Boulter 2018, see Appendix 1). The current work follows on from the 'Phase 1' archaeological investigation, which was conducted ahead of the construction of the new Primary School at the southern end of The Bridge School premises. Phase 1 consisted of a detailed magnetometer survey (Schofield 2013), followed by a trial trench evaluation (Everett 2013) and a subsequent excavation (Everett 2015). The excavation area of the current Phase 2 works was evaluated during the Phase 1 trial trenching.

The Phase 2 archaeological investigation was requested by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), who advised the Local Planning Authority (LPA) that archaeological work should be carried out as a condition of planning consent. Rachael Abraham produced a Brief, dated 30th May 2018, which specified the nature and extent of the archaeological works to be conducted. The Phase 2 site, totalling *c*.3,400 square metres, consists of two investigation areas, encompassing the rough outline of the proposed new Secondary School building (Fig. 1). The Brief requested the full excavation of a *c.*530 square metres segment of the southern end of the site, situated to the north of the Primary School (previously the subject of the Phase 1 works) and to the west of the current Secondary School swimming pool building, into which archaeological remains detected in Phase 1 were seen to extend. In addition, 5% of the rest of the site, a *c*.2,850 square metres L-shaped area extending from the northern edge of the excavation zone and along the western and northern edges of the current Secondary School, was to be evaluated with trial trenches, to determine the necessity for further archaeological works in that area.

Based upon this Brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Stuart Boulter of SACIC, which was accepted by Rachael Abraham (included as Appendix 1). The WSI, following the Brief, set out the extent of the excavation area, and requested

the opening of ten 1.80m wide by 10m long trial trenches in the evaluation area. The methodology set out in the WSI was subject to a number of revisions (including one dated 7th September 2018; Appendix 1a) over the course of the project, in reaction to a number of restrictions imposed by unfavourable terrain and the presence of underground services within the site boundary (discussed in *Chapter 4. Methodology*, below).

According to the WSI, the research aims of the excavation are:

- To *'Further* […] *determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the area designated for excavation'*
- To *'understand further the character, form, function and date of the archaeology identified during the earlier evaluation work'*
- *'to preserve by record any archaeological remains within the excavated area/areas'*
- *'to contribute to an understanding of the archaeological remains with regard to comparable sites and future research topics presented in the regional research agenda 'Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott (ed.) 2011)'* [citation in original WSI]
- *'While there was some evidence for earlier Iron age activity, the principal potential involves the deposits of transitional later Iron Age and Roman date, an area of research which can inform on the development of Roman rural settlement and landscape, notably planned farmsteads and agricultural regimes (Medlycott 2011, 47).'* [citation in original WSI]

The WSI states that the research aims of the trial trench evaluation are 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 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.'*

The excavation fieldwork was conducted by SACIC between the 18th and 24th September 2018. The trial trench evaluation was conducted between the 8th and 10th October 2018.

An up-to-date County Historic Environment Record (HER) search was undertaken for monuments previously identified within a 500m radius of the site (HER search invoice number 9219090). The site uses the HER parish code BSD 018 within the HER for Suffolk, which was also used for the Phase 1 works. This code will be used to identify all material and reports pertaining to the site. A Microsoft Access database has been created combining the records of both Phase 1 and Phase 2 works, which will be submitted to the HER with the digital archive. The national OASIS record for the site is suffolka1-323914 (a summary of which is included as Appendix 4).

2. Geology and topography

The site is located on the SW periphery of Ipswich, within the parish of Belstead, which has been largely incorporated into the Ipswich conurbation. The site lies on high ground overlooking the Belstead Brook to the south, a minor tributary of the Gipping/Orwell river.

The site occupies *c*.3,400 metres of ground along the western and northern edges of the current Secondary School premises of The Bridge School (Fig. 1), located off Sprites Lane, which forms part of the site boundary. The site is also bounded to the south by the Primary School, and to the west and north by the gardens of a residential housing estate. The excavation area was previously part of a school playing field (Pl. 1), whilst the majority of the evaluation area consists of a dense copse of trees (visible in the background of Pl. 2), punctuated by small open clearings, with a tarmac path winding through it. Several large mounds, probably originating as spoil from groundworks associated with the construction of the current Secondary School, lie within this wooded area. The trees were in the process of being removed at the time of the evaluation work. The site slopes gently from the NW to the SE, dropping from 39.21m AOD ('above ordnance datum') close to Trench 5 (Fig. 3), down to 37.82m AOD near Trench 2 and 38.49m AOD at the SE end of the excavation area.

The surface geology of the site consists of a coarse, reddish-yellow sand, with frequent patches of gravel and small areas of bright red and dark reddish-brown sandy clay, which the British Geological Survey (BGS) website identifies as part of the Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018). This overlies a sedimentary bedrock divided between Crag Formation sand, formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods, and Thames Group clays, silts and sands, formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (*ibid*).

Plate 1. The excavation area prior to commencement, looking south.

Plate 2. The excavation area, looking north towards part of the evaluation area.

3. Archaeology and historical background

An examination of 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps reveals that prior to the construction of the current Bridge School buildings in the early 1950's, the location of the site was within an area of agricultural fields, from at least the 1880's. The excavation area and Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 lie within what had been one large field, with Trenches 3, 4 and 5 situated in a separate field to the north of the first. Part of the boundary between those two fields currently survives as a fragment of hedgerow incorporated into the school grounds, running E – W just to the north of Trenches 1 and 2.

A detailed magnetometer survey, conducted as part of Phase 1 works, identified a large area of magnetic disturbance across the entirety of the Phase 2 excavation area, interpreted as the result of dumping material during landscaping associated with the construction of the school (Schofield 2013). Trenches 1 and 2 from the Phase 1 archaeological evaluation tested this area, and identified a thick layer of modern building rubble, supporting the interpretation of the geophysical survey results (Everett 2013).

The Phase 1 excavation, to the south of the Phase 2 site, uncovered a number of poorly-dated ditches, which were likely to represent field boundaries of a Late Iron Age and/or Early Roman date. In the north-west corner of the Phase 1 site, one ditch was thought to be part of an Iron Age enclosure. A line of four post holes immediately west of this feature's terminal end may have been related to an entrance. The enclosure was cut by a later ditch containing Late Iron Age pottery, giving some indication of when the earlier feature had gone out of use. Roman features in the south-east corner of the site included a large ditch and several pits or post holes. These contained material dating largely from the Early Roman period up to the 3rd century and point towards relatively modest occupation in the vicinity, possibly developing from an Iron Age background. Notable finds included part of a later Roman annular bracelet and building material from a reasonably well-appointed building, likely to have been nearby (summarised from Everett 2015).

A search of the Suffolk HER monuments list was conducted for an area covering 500m around the site boundary (see Fig. 1 for locations, Table 1 for summary of monuments).

The site is identified as lying within an area of good archaeological potential, as it is situated on high ground overlooking the Belstead Brook to the south, a minor tributary of the Gipping/Orwell River. Belstead House (BSD 027) is located to the south of the site, close to a series of undated ditches discovered during a geophysical survey (PIN 010). During the Second World War a searchlight was located close to the western edge of the site (PIN 005).

A Bronze Age cremation cemetery (SPT 035) was located *c.*500m to the north of the site. This consisted of 17 cremation burials within urns and two that where not urned. A prehistoric flint (PIN 012) was also discovered adjacent to the cremation cemetery.

The same area also contained a Roman oven (PIN 003) and a possible Roman quarry pit (PIN 013). A single Roman pottery sherd (SPT 057) was discovered *c.*450m NW of the site, with a slightly larger scatter (WSH 003) 240m to the west. A worn Republican *denarius* (WSH 019) was discovered just to the west of this scatter.

A series of Early Saxon ditches and enclosures (WSH 012) was located 320m to the NW of the site. A later Medieval seal matrix (WSH 020) was found just over 400m north.

Post-medieval activity includes a milestone marker (WSH 015), formerly located just over 400m to the NW of the site. Undated activity includes a collection of bronze fragments (WSH 022) *c.*300m to the NE.

HER No.	Period	Description
BSD 028	Post-medieval	Belstead House
PIN 003	Roman	Roman oven and modern features
PIN 005	WWII	Site of WWII searchlight
PIN 010	Undated	Ditches detected during geophysics survey
PIN 012	Prehistoric	Struck flint scatter found
PIN 013	Roman	Possible Roman quarry pit
SPT 035	Bronze Age	17 urned and 2 un-urned cremations
SPT 057	Roman	Pottery sherd find spot
WSH 003	Roman	Pottery scatter location
WSH 012	Saxon	Ditch enclosures and field system
WSH 015	Post-medieval	Site of former milestone marker
WSH 019	Roman	Worn Republican *denarius*
WSH 020	Medieval	Lead seal matrix
WSH 022	Undated	Scatter of bronze fragments

Table 1. HER summary

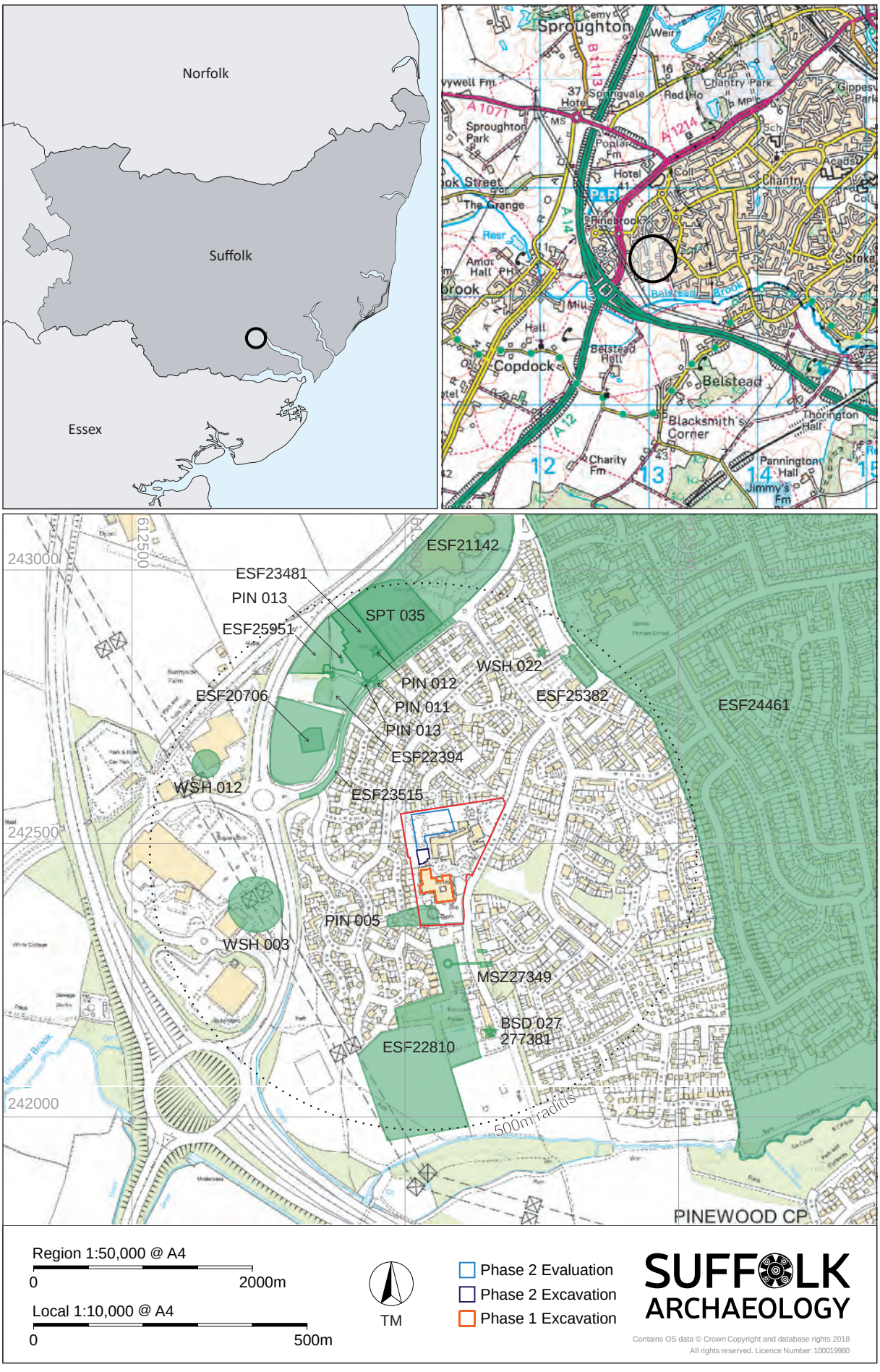


Figure 1. Site location (red) and selected HER entries (green)

4. Methodology

4.1 General methodology

At the commencement of archaeological works, a metal detecting survey was carried out along the lengths of the evaluation trenches and across the unstripped excavation area. Machine excavation was conducted using a tracked digger with a 1.80m wide toothless bucket, under direct archaeological observation, with the overburden removed to the level at which archaeology or surface geology was exposed. The up-cast spoil from the machining was checked visually for any archaeological finds and was also searched with a metal detector. A metal detecting survey was also conducted on the exposed base of each trench and of the excavation area.

Potential archaeological features were hand excavated with a shovel, mattock and trowel. All archaeological features and overburden deposits were given unique deposit, feature cut and feature fill context numbers, within the range 0200 to 0236, following on from the Phase 1 context number sequence (Appendix 2). Context descriptions for deposits, feature cuts and feature fills were recorded on SACIC *pro forma* context sheets. Features were recorded with a digital photograph and a hand-drawn 1:20 scale section and plan drawing, produced on SACIC *pro forma* gridded permatrace. An RTK GPS was used to record levels (referencing heights AOD).

All pre-modern finds were bagged and labelled with the site code and identified with the context number of the deposit from which they originated, to be brought back to SACIC premises for processing by the finds team. No environmental samples were collected, as no features met the requirements of the sampling strategy set out in the WSI.

4.2 Excavation methodology

The excavation area was laid out in accordance with the location specified in the WSI (Fig. 2), but with alterations imposed by on-site constraints. The presence of a live electrical cable, detected running N – S through the western part of the excavation area (depicted in Fig. 2), and the proximity of the Primary School perimeter fence along the southern site edge, necessitated the shortening of the excavation site in those areas by *c.*4m and *c.*1m respectively. In addition, a *c.*2m strip along of the eastern edge of the site was found to lie within an area already truncated well below the top of the surface

geology, which was the result of terracing associated with the construction of the current school swimming pool building.

Following the machine excavation of overlying deposits down to the archaeological horizon (in this case equating to the top of the underlying surface geology), the individual overburden layers were given context numbers. The two linear archaeological features identified on the site were hand excavated with 1m wide segments across the full width of the feature. The usual ratio of one 1m segment per 10m of linear feature was exceeded in an attempt to recover more dateable finds. Each segment was identified with its own individual context numbers for the cut and the fill, to be grouped together during post-excavation analysis. The hand drawn plans of each excavated segment were located with an RTK GPS mapping survey, which was also used to obtain levels AOD. Potential discreet features were 50% excavated; as these were all found to be natural rather than archaeological features, they were only recorded in plan with the GPS, alongside areas of modern disturbance (Fig. 2).

4.3 Evaluation methodology

The WSI specified ten 10m long trial trenches to be excavated during the archaeological evaluation phase. After consultation with Rachael Abraham and Abbey Antrobus of SCCAS (and following a site visit by the latter, prior to commencement of the evaluation work), a number of adjustments were made to the proposed trench plan (see Appendix 1 for original proposal, and Fig. 3 for final locations and numbering). This included a reduction from ten to seven trenches. All trial trenches were extended beyond the original 10m length allocation to compensate for the reduced coverage (Table 3).

Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated in an area originally designated to have three trial trenches across it, but this was reduced to two due to the presence of underground services. The orientation of these trenches was also affected. The positions of Trenches 3, 4 and 5 were adjusted to avoid dense tree cover and target less disturbed areas. Two trenches, to be located north of Trench 6, were within dense woodland; following consultation with Rachael Abraham, these trenches were not excavated.

No archaeological features were identified during the trial trenching. All trenches were recorded with a SACIC *pro forma* trench recording sheet and photographed with a digital camera. A section of the overburden deposits was recorded using digital

photographs, and with a section drawing and written descriptions on each trench recording sheet. Overburden deposits were given individual context numbers within each trench, which were used to identify any finds recovered from within them. These layers were then grouped together in post-excavation analysis. Trench outlines were recorded using an RTK GPS.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological features, were only encountered in the excavation area, consisting of two ditches. The overburden sequence within both the excavation and much of the evaluation area was found to be broadly similar (Table 2). The lowest deposit in the sequence was a colluvial subsoil, identified with the overall group number 0235. This consisted of a mid-reddish brown, firm silty sand, with small rounded stone inclusions. In the excavation area and Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3) this was overlain and often heavily intermixed with a dense layer of dark greyish brown redeposited topsoil containing modern ceramic building material (CBM), concrete, metal and other waste, identified with the overall group number 0234. Layer 0234 was topped with a thin layer of turf, which was assigned the overall group number 0233. In Trenches 3, 4 and 5, subsoil 0235 was overlain with a different topsoil deposit, identified with the overall group number 0236. This consisted of a dark greyish brown, firm silty sand, with moderate small rounded stones and fragments of CBM throughout.

Overburden layer	Group No.	Segment No.	Segment location	Maximum depth
Turf over layer 0234	**0233**	*0200*	Excavation area	0.20m
		0215	Trench 1	0.10m
		0218	Trench 2	0.10m
		0227	Trench 6	0.10m
		0230	Trench 7	0.10m
Redeposited material	**0234**	*0201*	Excavation area	0.50m
		0216	Trench 1	0.46m
		0219	Trench 2	0.40m
		0228	Trench 6	0.30m
		0231	Trench 7	0.50m
Topsoil	**0236**	*0221*	Trench 3	0.30m
		0223	Trench 4	0.48m
		0225	Trench 5	0.30m
Colluvial subsoil	**0235**	*0202*	Excavation area	0.15m
		0217	Trench 1	0.30m
		0220	Trench 2	0.30m
		0222	Trench 3	0.30m
		0224	Trench 4	0.50m
		0226	Trench 5	0.30m
		0229	Trench 6	0.10m
		0232	Trench 7	0.40m

Table 2. Summary of overburden deposits

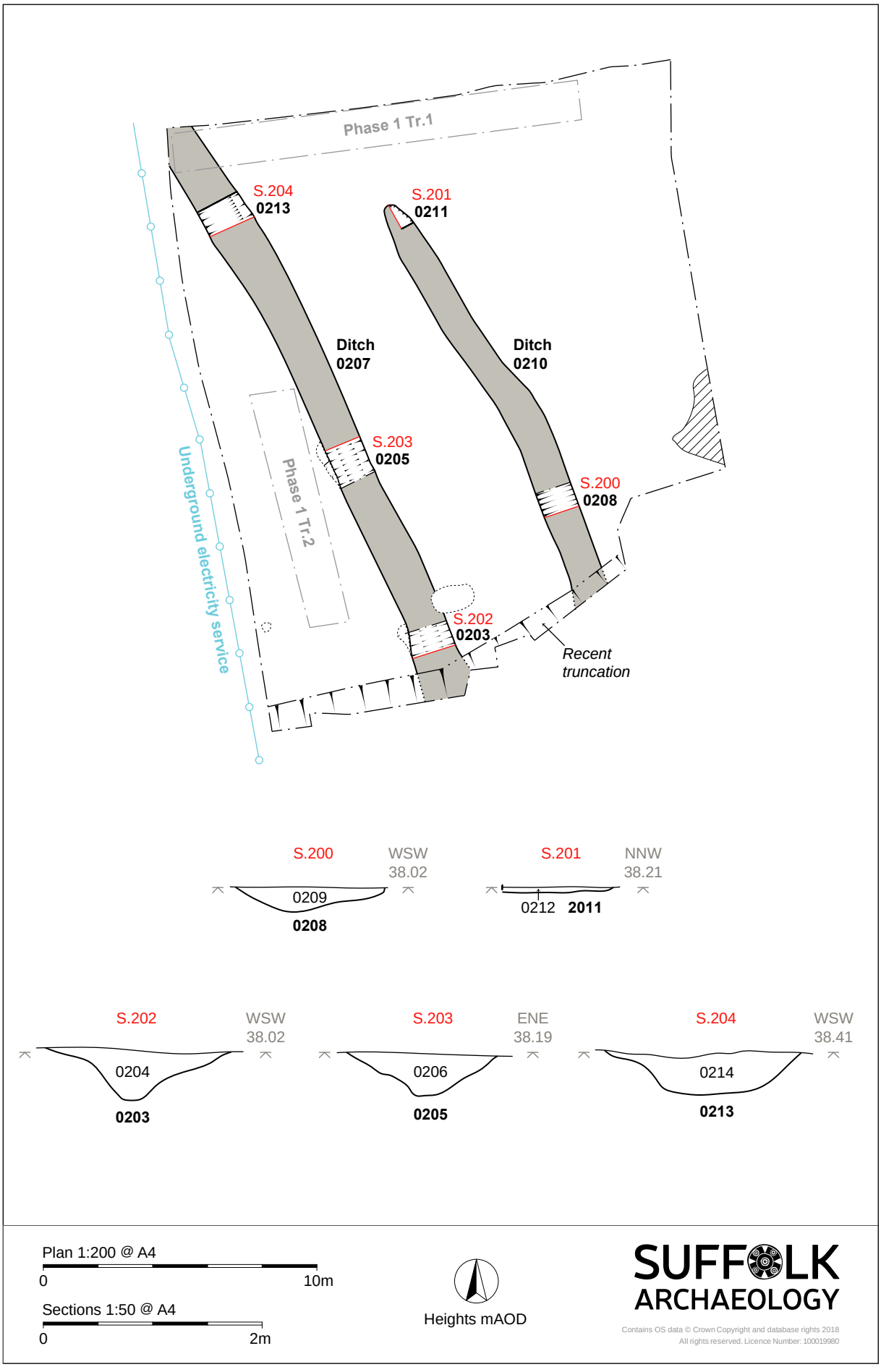


Figure 2. Phase 2 excavation Area and feature sections

5.2 Excavation results

Three overburden layers were removed from the excavation area to reach the archaeological horizon (Table 2). The uppermost was turf layer 0200, part of group 0233. This was around 0.20m thick. Below this was a 0.50m thick layer of modern made-ground, 0201, part of group 0234. The lowest layer was colluvial subsoil deposit 0202, part of group 0235. This was a maximum of 0.15m thick, and appeared to have been heavily disturbed by the formation of layer 0201; in places subsoil 0202 was completely absent, whilst in others it could be seen surviving as sporadic patches at the base of 0201. It contained three sherds of Late Bronze Age (LBA) – Early Iron Age (EIA) pottery and one struck flint.

A *c.*1m wide strip along the southern edge of the site showed signs of recent truncation (depicted in Fig. 2), probably associated with the construction of the Primary School and car parking area. This truncation removed *c.*10m from the top of the surface geology.

Two linear ditches were identified in the excavation area (Fig. 2). Ditch **0207**, consisting of segments 0203, 0205 and 0213, crossed the western end of the site on a NW – SE alignment (Fig. 2). At segment 0203, it was 0.46m deep and 1.64m wide, and had steep, convex sides and a narrow concave base (Fig. 2, S.204; Pl.3). It became less steep and more concave in shape further north at segments 0205, where it was 0.36m deep and 1.38m wide (Fig. 2, S.203), and 0213, where it was 0.40m deep and 1.78m wide (Fig. 2, S.204; Pl.4). The cut of the ditch in each segment showed signs of erosion and animal or plant disturbance. The single fill of ditch 0207 was a mid-reddish brown, firm silty sand mixed with firm silty clay patches, and inclusions consisting of occasional rounded stones. It was assigned context number 0206 at segment 0205, where it contained four sherds of LBA – EIA pottery, and 0204 at segment 0203, where it contained one sherd of LBA – EIA pottery and one struck flint. At segment 0213, where it was assigned 0214, it did not contain any finds.

Plate 3. Ditch 0207, segment 0203, S.202. Looking SSE

Plate 4. Ditch 0207, segment 0213, S.204, looking SE.

Ditch **0210** ran parallel and to the east of ditch 0207, petering out towards the NW at segment 0211, just over 16m in from the southern edge of the site (Fig. 2, S.201). Segments 0208 and 0211 revealed ditch 0210 to have a shallow profile, 0.23m deep and 1.34m wide, with a steep break of slope on the eastern side and a shallower one on the western edge, and a broad concave base (Fig. 2, S.200; Pl. 5). The single fill, assigned context numbers 0209 at segment 0208 and 0212 at segment 0211, consisted of a mid-brownish grey, firm silty sand with occasional small and medium sized rounded stones, which contained no finds.

Plate 5. Ditch 0210, segment 0208, S200, looking SSE.

5.3 Evaluation results

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated as part of the Phase 2 works (Fig. 3), numbered Trench 1 through 7. These have been identified with the suffix ‘P2’ (for ‘Phase 2’) in the digital archive, to distinguish them from the Phase 1 evaluation trenches. None of the Phase 2 trenches contained archaeological features. A summary of trench information can be found in Table 3 and a summary of overburden deposits can be found in Table 2, to accompany the written descriptions.

Trench	Orientation	Length	Depths of trench	Height of top of trench
1	ENE – WSW	10.50m	0.70m (ENE end)	37.82mAOD (ENE end)
			0.50m (WSW end)	38.31mAOD (WSW end)
2	ENE – WSW	12m	0.56m (ENE end)	38.55mAOD (ENE end)
			0.76m (WSW end)	38.99mAOD (WSW end)
3	SE – NW	12.75m	0.60m (SE end)	38.38mAOD (SE end)
			0.60m (NW end)	38.63mAOD (NW end)
4	E – W	16.30m	0.0.98m (East end)	38.56mAOD (East end)
			0.80m (West end)	39.03mAOD (West end)
5	SSE – NNW	12m	0.60m (SSE end)	39.21mAOD (SSE end)
			0.60m (NNW end)	39.30mAOD (NNW end)
6	N – S	11.25m	0.60m (North end)	39.23mAOD (North end)
			0.60m (South end)	39.10mAOD (South end)
7	ENE – WSW	11m	1.00m (ENE end)	38.95mAOD (ENE end)
			0.70m (WSW end)	39.13mAOD (WSW end)

Table 3. Summary of trench information

Trench 1

In Trench 1 (Table 3), a 0.10m layer of turf, 0215, was seen over a 0.30m thick layer of modern made-ground, 0216. Beneath this was subsoil 0217, 0.30m thick at the ENE end and 0.10m thick at the WNW end. The trench contained three modern drainage pipes and at the western end a large lump of reinforced concrete (Fig. 3). Because of this, the trench could not be fully excavated to the top of the surface geology.

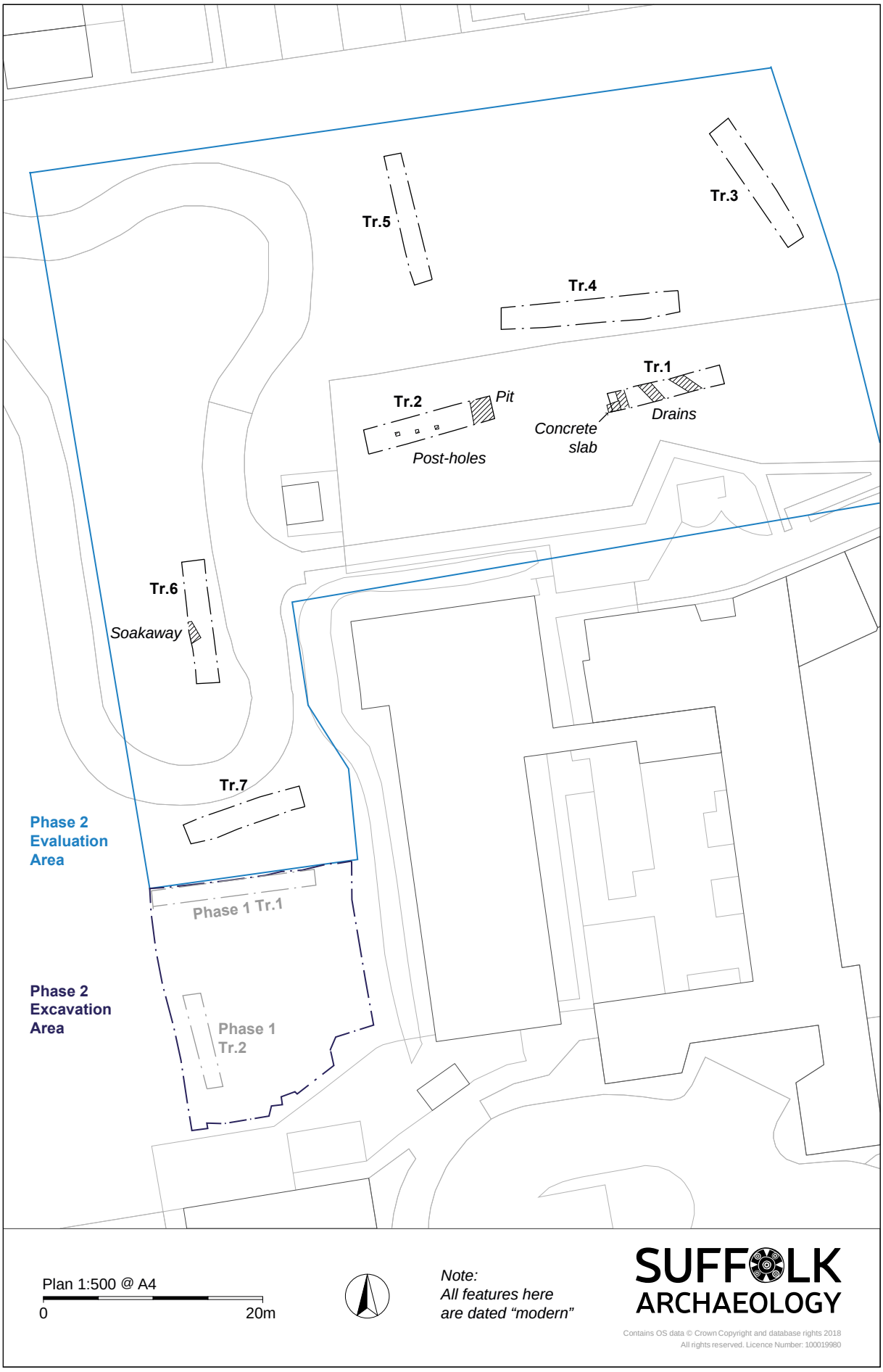


Figure 3. Phase 2 Evaluation Area

Trench 2

In Trench 2 (Table 3), a 0.10m layer of turf, 0218, covered a layer of modern redeposited material, 0219, which was 0.36m thick at the western end of the trench and 0.46m thick at the eastern end (Pl. 6). Subsoil 0220 survived to a maximum thickness of 0.30m at the western end of the trench, but had been completely subsumed into layer 0220 at the eastern end. Three modern postholes, containing the stumps of concrete posts, and a large pit containing metal, concrete and plastic were uncovered in the trench (Fig. 3).

Plate 6. Overburden sequence, western end of Trench 2, looking SE

Trench 3

The overburden sequence in Trench 3 (Table 3) consisted of topsoil 0221, 0.30m thick, over subsoil 0222, 0.30m thick. There were plough scars across the top of the subsoil. No archaeological features were encountered (Fig. 3), although a single fire-cracked flint, two pieces of worked flint and two small (<10mm) sherds of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery, too fragmentary to recover, were found in the subsoil.

Trench 4

In Trench 4 (Fig. 3; Table 3), a layer of topsoil, 0223, lay over subsoil 0224 (Pl. 7). The topsoil was 0.48m thick at the eastern end, and 0.44m thick at the west, whilst the subsoil was also thicker, at 0.50m, to the east, compared to 0.36m at the west end. The topsoil contained a noticeable amount of modern CBM and other waste within it when compared to Trenches 3 and 5. No archaeological features were encountered in the trench, although a small (<10mm) sherd of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery was seen in the subsoil, but could not be recovered intact due to its fragmentary nature.

Plate 7. Overburden sequence at west end of Trench 4, looking north.

Trench 5

The overburden sequence in Trench 5 was identical to that in Trench 3 (Table 3), consisting of 0.30m of topsoil, 0225, over 0.30m of subsoil, 0226. Plough scars were also seen cutting across the top of the subsoil. No archaeological features were uncovered in the trench (Fig. 3; Pl. 8).

Plate 8. Trench 5, looking SSE.

Trench 6

Trench 6 (Table 3) contained no archaeological features, although part of large clinker-filled modern feature (perhaps a soak away?) was uncovered in the centre of the trench (Fig. 3). The overburden sequence consisted of 0.10m of turf, layer 0227, over a 0.40m thick layer of modern redeposited material, 0228. Subsoil 0229 survived to a maximum thickness of 0.10m beneath this.

Trench 7

No archaeological features were encountered in Trench 7 (Fig. 3). The trench was deeper at the eastern end than the western (Table 3). The overburden sequence consisted of topsoil layer 0230, 0.10m thick, over a 0.45 – 0.50m thick layer of modern redeposited material, 0231. Beneath this, subsoil 0232 survived to a thickness of 0.10m at the western end of the trench, reaching 0.40m thick at the east end where the top of the surface geology drops away towards the east (Pl. 9).

Plate 9. Overburden at eastern end of Trench 7, looking SW.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield

6.1 Introduction

A small quantity of finds consisting of pottery, worked flint and heat-altered flint of prehistoric date were recovered from four contexts. The types of material, the quantity and a spot date for the finds from each context are presented in Table 4. A small number of metal detected finds, mostly of post-medieval or modern date were also recovered and are listed separately.

Context	Pottery		Flint		Heat-altered flint		Finds spot date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0202	3	19	1	3			Prehistoric (Late BA – Early IA)
0204	1	12	1	36			Prehistoric (Late BA – Early IA)
0206	4	18					Prehistoric (Late BA – Early IA)
0222			2	37	1	35	Prehistoric?
Total	**8**	**49**	**4**	**76**	**1**	**35**	

Table 4. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Prehistoric pottery

Introduction

A small quantity of hand-made flint-tempered prehistoric pottery was recovered. In total there are eight sherds, with a combined weight of 49 g. The sherds come from three contexts, two relating to the fill of ditch 0207, fill 0204 in segment 0203 and fill 0206 in segment 0205, and from subsoil layer 0202. All are body sherds and differences in the fabric and colour indicate they come from a minimum of three different pots. The pottery is described by context in Table 5.

Fabrics

The pottery can be divided between two broad fabric types based on the nature of the main tempering agent (crushed burnt flint):

Fabric HMF1 Common small-medium size crushed burnt flint (up to *c*.3mm).

Fabric HMF2 Common small-medium size crushed burnt flint, with occasional larger pieces (up to *c*.5mm).

Context	No.	Wt/g	Fabric	Form	Spot date	Notes
0202	3	19	HMF2	(body sherds)	Prehistoric (Late BA – Early IA)	All same pot, joining sherds – recently broken larger sherd; oxidised (orange surface) grey interior and fabric, some rare dark organic matter fragments/smuts in fabric, fine mica/reflective quartz sand particles visible in surface. Some lamination of surface
0204	1	12	HMF2	(body sherds)	Prehistoric (Late BA – Early IA)	Dark grey fabric, some rare dark organic matter fragments/smuts in fabric, fine mica/reflective quartz sand particles visible in surface
0206	1	7	HMF1	(body sherds)	Prehistoric (Late BA – Early IA)	Dark grey fabric, brownish surfaces, moderate-common dark organic matter fragments/smuts in fabric, fine mica/reflective quartz sand particles visible in surface
0206	3	11	HMF2	(body sherds)	Prehistoric (Late BA – Early IA)	Dark grey fabric, brownish surfaces, rare dark organic matter fragments/smuts in fabric, fine mica/reflective quartz sand particles visible in surface

Table 5. Prehistoric pottery by context

Only one sherd, from ditch fill 0206, contained a small-medium size flint (HMF1). The relatively small size of the sherds, and the often-uneven nature of the mixing of flint-temper into the clay, does not preclude this sherd as coming from a pot that might also have contained some larger flint pieces (HMF2). However, the nature of the temper in this sherd suggests it was from a pot with a relatively finer fabric than the others. Most of the other sherds have a relatively coarse aspect to the flint-temper, that again distinguishes them from this sherd. The single sherd from 0204 could be seen to sit slightly between the two fabric groups.

Other inclusions appear common to the fabric of all of the sherds and may in part represent accidental and/or natural material in the parent clay. These are dark organic fragments and diffuse organic smuts (rare-common), mica or small particles of reflective quartz sand (common) and some red firing clay pellet/grog-like inclusions (rare).

Pottery discussion

All of the sherds come from the body of pots, probably at least three vessels, and none have any diagnostic features such as decoration. Close dating relies on the feel of the sherds and the nature of the fabrics, which suggests a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron

Age date, centred on the first half of the first millennium BC. While probable, this should not be considered a secure date. This dating is broadly consistent with the other assemblages of prehistoric pottery from the previous Phase 1 archaeological evaluation and excavation works, which are predominantly Iron Age (Everett 2013; Everett 2015). The sherds are of small – medium size, with one medium size sherd having been recently broken into three joining pieces. There is also some light abrasion to the edges of the pottery, indicating that they have some depositional history before entering the contexts from which they were recovered.

6.3 Worked flint

Four pieces of worked flint, or flint which had aspects that suggested they may have been worked, were recovered. One came from fill 0204 in ditch 0203, the remainder were recovered from subsoil contexts 0202 and 0222. These are listed and described in Table 6.

Context	Context Type	No.	Description	Comments	Date
0202	Subsoil layer	1	Thin, unmodified flake (some cortex on flake edge) previous flake removal scars, possibly snapped at one corner		Prehistoric (possibly Mesolithic/Neolithic or Early BA)
0204	Fill of ditch 0203	1	Thick piece of dark flint (no cortex), one end edge battered with flake removals and use wear/edge damage on dorsal surface, small area of use wear/edge damage at opposite end on one side	Possible modified shatter piece – tool of convenience?	Later prehistoric? (Late BA/IA?)
0222	Subsoil layer	1	Unmodified thin flake, broken? Possibly natural	Possibly natural	
0222	Subsoil layer	1	Angular cortical piece, one clear earlier flake removal with plunge fracture	Shatter piece or possibly a flaked shatter piece – possibly natural	

Table 6. Worked flint and potentially worked or modified flints

The most typical worked piece is a thin flint flake recovered from subsoil 0202. This is clearly a struck flake with some degree of control over the flaking process. While not closely dated, the nature of the piece could indicate a relatively early date, that is in the period of the Mesolithic/Neolithic or Early Bronze Age rather than later.

The other pieces are more diverse, consisting of possible struck, worked or modified flint. Probably the most convincing in terms of use is an irregular thick piece of dark flint from fill 0204 of ditch 0203. This feature also produced a sherd of probable Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery (Table 5). The piece itself appears probably to be a

shatter piece. There is some flaking, or damage resulting in flake removals, along the edge at one end; all of this affects just one surface which might be described as the dorsal surface. There appears to be further use wear/edge damage along the edge itself so that this end appears quite battered. There is another area of use wear or edge damage at the opposite end of the piece. Overall this piece appears to have been utilised and might be described as a tool of convenience, possibly a rough scraper. Such opportunistic use could indicate a Late Bronze or Iron Age date.

The other two pieces, both from subsoil layer 0222 are less convincing. One is an angular cortical lump that has had a flake removed from one surface. The other is a rather unconvincing flake. Both might be natural, although the cortical lump could have been opportunistically utilised as a convenient core piece; if so this would suggest a probable Late Bronze or Iron Age date.

Overall, the flints could be seen to fit the background established by larger assemblages previously recovered during the Phase 1 archaeological evaluation and excavation works. These included some flints suggesting a Late Mesolithic – Early Neolithic element, but most were more typical of the later prehistoric (Bronze Age – Iron Age) period (*ibid*).

6.4 Heat-altered stone

A single piece of calcified and heat fractured flint (35g) was recovered from subsoil layer 0202.

6.5 Metal finds

Ruth Beveridge

A number of metal objects of post-medieval and modern date were recovered metal detecting topsoil spoil on the site. Only the lead token was retained as an archaeological artefact (SF 1003). It is recommended that this lead token should be retained for the archive. It consists of a lead biface disc with six-branched cross with central pellet on each face. There is a gap around the circumference.

Lead tokens were used for a range of activities from the medieval period through to the 19th century. They functioned as reckoning counters, token coinage, chits, passes and gaming counters, utilised by traders, taverns, the ecclesiastical community and as

payment to agricultural workers. The SF1003 token, with biface decoration, is likely to be of 17th century date and possibly falls within the latter category. Such tokens are common finds on agricultural land where they can occur as casual losses or through the process of manuring.

6.6 Discussion of material evidence

Overall, the small number of finds recovered provide some assistance in dating contexts while broadly reflecting activity here in the prehistoric period. A few metal-detected finds from topsoil spoil indicate some sporadic activity here in the post-medieval and modern period, but are of limited archaeological significance, likely the result of manuring. Close dating of the prehistoric finds (pottery and flints) is difficult. One of the flints is likely to be of Mesolithic/Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date rather than later. The few other pieces are either of probable Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date, including a possible tool of convenience made on what appears to be a thick shatter piece, or are natural. The pottery in flint-tempered and likely to be of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. The small – medium sherd sizes and occasional abrasion to sherd edges suggests it had some depositional history before entering the contexts from which it was recovered. The proposed dating of the prehistoric finds appears broadly consistent with that ascribed to larger, better dated assemblages of prehistoric material recovered from the previous archaeological evaluation and excavation at Bridge School (*ibid*).

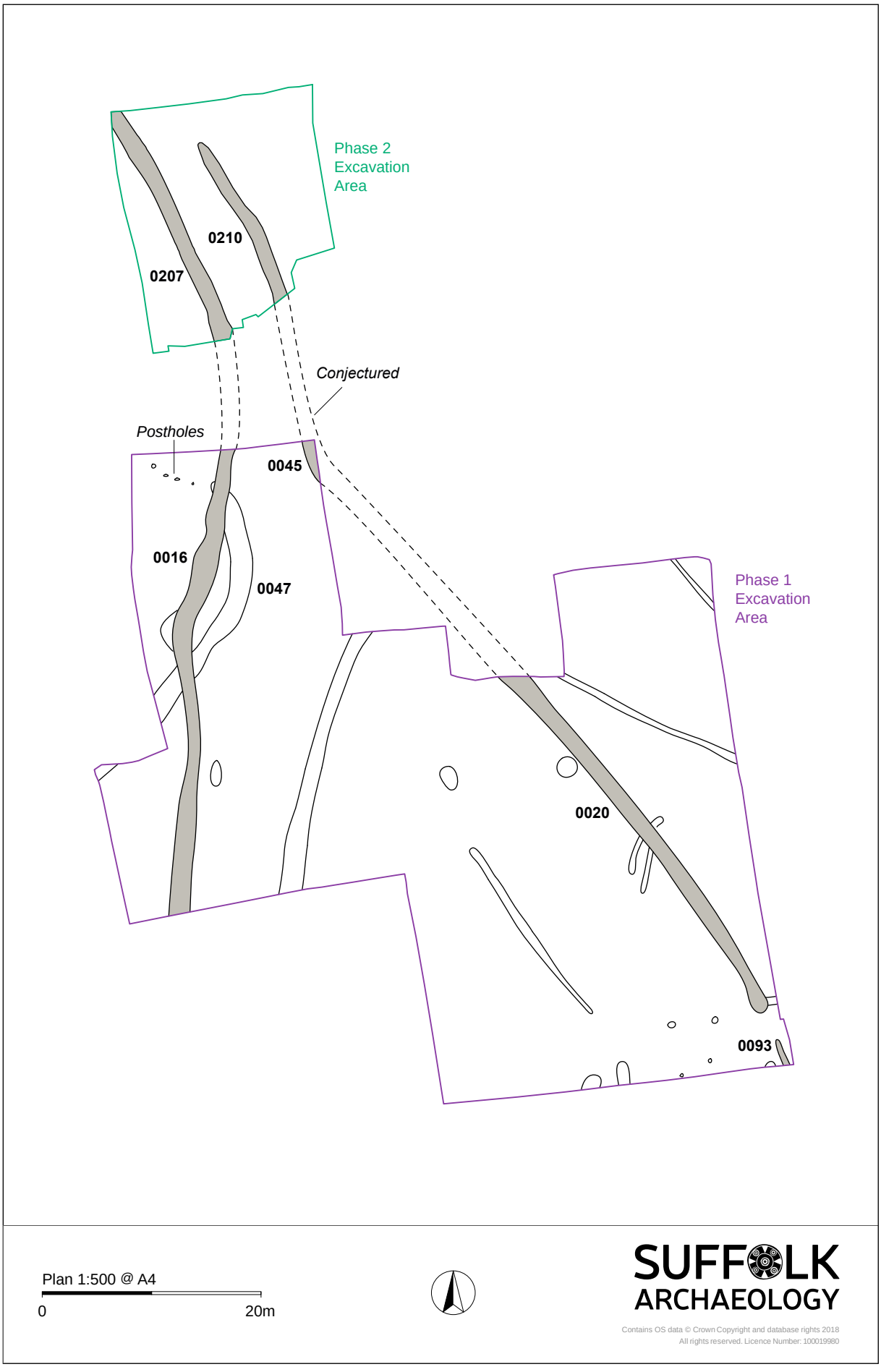


Figure 4. Interpretation of excavation results

7. Discussion of Phase 2 results

7.1 Overburden profile

The Phase 2 excavation area and Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 revealed a significant amount of modern disturbance across much of the site, which is likely the result of groundworks associated with the construction of the extant school. This disturbance took the form of a thick layer of redeposited topsoil containing modern building waste, 0234, topped with a thin layer of turf, 0233. A colluvial subsoil layer, 0235, sometimes survived beneath this disturbance, particularly where it filled natural depressions such as at the eastern end of Trench 7, but had been mixed into or destroyed by it in others. This layer of modern made-ground had previously been identified by the Phase 1 geophysical survey (Schofield 2013) and trial trench evaluation as layer 0003 (Everett 2013). The evidence from Phase 2 suggests that it is concentrated around the western and northern periphery of the school, and does not extend as far as Trenches 3, 4 and 5. It may derive from an attempt to dispose of the material removed during the terracing of the school site, by using it to build up the school playing fields.

Trenches 3, 4 and 5 indicate that this disturbance did not extend to the northern end of the site. In those trenches, colluvial subsoil 0235 (identical with 0004 in the Phase 1 area) generally survived to a much greater depth than on the rest of the site (see Table 2), and was covered by 0236, which appeared to be a former agricultural topsoil/ploughsoil. The discovery of plough scars in the upper parts of subsoil 0235 within these three trenches further supports this theory.

The very low number of pre-modern archaeological finds recovered from overburden deposits might indicate that the evaluation area was peripheral to the focus of occupation.

7.2 Archaeological remains

Two ditches, 0207 and 0210, were uncovered by the Phase 2 investigation, both within the excavation area. These run parallel to each other on a NW – SE alignment. Ditch 0207 was found to contain fragments of LBA – EIA pottery, which are thought to be residual. These ditches were continuous with the field/enclosure boundaries associated with the Late Iron Age/Roman agricultural system uncovered to the south of the site in the Phase 1 works (Everett 2015). The coincidence in alignment between the two

ditches might be fortuitous, or could be evidence for some form of association, being either contemporary or the result of the recutting, and therefore continuity, of a NW – SE aligned boundary.

Ditch 0207 is almost certainly the continuation of ditch 0016 from the Phase 1 excavation (Fig. 4). The profile of ditch 0207 matches 0016 in many cases, comparing for example S.203, 204 and 205 through ditch 0207 (Fig. 2) with S.5, 7 and 13, of 0016 (in *ibid*). The clayey silt fill of 0016 (*ibid*) also echoes the clayey silt material in the fill of ditch 0207. The EIA pottery found in the fill of 0016 (alongside smaller quantities of Late Iron Age and Early Roman material), is similar to the pottery found in 0207.

Ditch 0210 is probably the same feature as ditches 0020, 0045 and 0093 from Phase 1 (Fig. 4). Ditches 0210 and 0020 have a similarly shaped, shallow profile (compare for example Fig. 2, S.200 through 0210, with S.17 through 0020 in (*ibid*). The silty sand fill of both features is also similar in appearance and constitution. It was suggested in the Phase 1 excavation that 0020, 0045 and 0093 could form a continuous boundary, dated to the Early Roman period based on finds from the fill of 0020 and 0093 (*ibid*). Although undated, ditch 0210 may also be part of this Roman boundary. The NW end of ditch 0210, at segment 0211, is interpreted in this report as the ditch shallowing out and becoming untraceable, rather than a real terminus.

An argument could be made that ditches 0016/0207 and 0020/0210 form the sides of a NW – SE aligned droveway, which broadens out in the area of the Phase 1 excavation (Fig. 4). This broad opening at the SE end of the possible droveway would be to control and funnel livestock. However, the ditches are noticeably different in profile and composition of fill, and it is not entirely certain that the Phase 1 and 2 ditches are the same features as postulated in Figure 4.

The Phase 1 investigations uncovered no direct evidence for occupation, such as obvious domestic structures, although ditch 0047 and a series of postholes in the NW edge of the excavation area (depicted in Fig. 4) were suggested as a possible focus for Iron Age activity (*ibid*). The Phase 2 excavation did not uncover any evidence to confirm or deny this theory, and it appears likely that any evidence for the continuation of those features further north has now been lost beneath the current Primary School building

and car parking area, which occupy a larger area than the footprint of the Phase 1 excavation.

A tentative division between an Iron Age phase, concentrated in the NW area of the previous excavation, and Roman phase concentrated in the SE, was suggested during the Phase 1 investigation (*ibid*). The small quantity of finds from the present Phase 2 excavation does not allow this theory to be tested, beyond noting the presence of abraded LBA – EIA pottery in ditch 0207, which would be situated close to the 'Iron Age' focus in Phase 1. This provides very limited evidence in favour of the original theory.

The lack of features within the evaluation area might suggest that the orientation of the field system identified in the excavation areas of Phase 1 and 2 does not extend towards the NE, but may in fact head NW. This would be in keeping with the general NW – SE alignment of the majority of ditches seen in both phases of work.

The field systems that these ditches belong to has previously been discussed in the wider context of Iron Age and Early Roman settlement in the area (e.g. to the similar sites at Thurleston and in the Fynn and Deben Valleys, (*ibid*)). Another comparable Iron Age to early Roman transitional-period agricultural site has since been excavated at Grove Hill, just to the south of Belstead Brook from the site (Boulter and Cass 2017). The field boundary ditches located at Grove Hill were thought to be related to a wider series of Iron Age/Roman field systems along the south side of Belstead Brook, several of which were identified from aerial photography, notably sites BSD 005, BSD 006, BSD 008 and WHR 024 (Palmer 2009). The Bridge School site is likely to be related to this. The boundary ditches at Grove Hill showed a general NNW – SSE alignment trend, which parallels those found at Bridge School; in both cases this is probably the result of the prevailing local topography of the Belstead Brook valley (Boulter and Cass 2017).

8. Conclusions and realisation of the project objectives

The WSI (Boulter 2018, Appendix 1) included a series of research objectives to be met by the excavation and trial trench evaluation, the realisation of which will now be considered. *Any recommendations for future archaeological works based on the results of this evaluation will rest solely with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services*.

Excavation objectives

The excavation was to

- *'Further* […] *determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the area designated for excavation'*
- *'understand further the character, form, function and date of the archaeology identified during the earlier evaluation work'*
- *'to preserve by record any archaeological remains within the excavated area/areas'*
- *'to contribute to an understanding of the archaeological remains with regard to comparable sites and future research topics presented in the regional research agenda* […]*'*
- *'While there was some evidence for earlier Iron age activity, the principal potential involves the deposits of transitional later Iron Age and Roman date, an area of research which can inform on the development of Roman rural settlement and landscape, notably planned farmsteads and agricultural regimes* […]*'.*

In regard to the first three excavation objectives, the remains of two ditches were uncovered within the excavation area and both were fully recorded in accordance with the methodology outlined in the WSI. These features are understood to be a continuation of the Iron Age/Roman field system first identified during the Phase 1 archaeological investigation. It has been suggested that they may in fact represent the continuation of two previously identified ditches in the Phase 1 works. Limited evidence was gained to support a theory first suggested during the Phase 1 works (Everett 2015) that the Iron Age focus of the site may lie in the NW of the investigation area.

Regarding the last two excavation objectives, the lack of dating from ditch 0210, and of any stratigraphic relationship between it and ditch 0207, does not allow much scope for discussion on the nature of the transition between the suggested Late Iron Age and Roman phases of the site. The conclusions drawn in the Phase 1 works therefore still

stand. The low number of finds from Phase 2 also does not allow for the type of comparison made in the Phase 1 report between The Bridge School site, and other similar sites around eastern Suffolk and northern Essex. Instead, the primary contribution of the Phase 2 excavation may be in tracing the northern extent of the activity identified in the previous works.

Evaluation objectives

The evaluation was 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 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.'*

The trial trenching established that there is a low probability of archaeological features and deposits surviving in the evaluation area. Aside from the lack of archaeological features encountered during trenching, there was also a low number of loose finds recovered from overburden layers. The evaluation results may suggest that the Iron Age/Roman field systems identified in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 excavations did not extend into the NE part of the site, but instead towards the NW.

Aside from identifying the likely extent of the modern-made ground and associated disturbance related to the construction of the school, and the survival of the underlying colluvial subsoil, the evaluation also revealed an area in the northern part of the site where the colluvial subsoil survived to a greater extent, beneath a former ploughsoil. This latter soil profile, seen in Trenches 3, 4 and 5, resembles that found on many rural sites.

9. Archive deposition

The entire site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk HER, with all elements of the archive identified with the HER code BSD 018.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Preston Boyles and Nathan Griggs, whilst project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter, who also provided advice during the production of the report. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Steve Benfield and Ruth Beveridge. The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo and Ryan Wilson, and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

11. Bibliography

Boulter, S. and Cass, S., 2017, *Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk. BSD 028*. Archaeological Excavation Report, SACIC Report 2017/109 (unpublished)

Everett, L., 2013, *The Bridge School, Sprites Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk. BSD 018.* Archaeological Evaluation Report, SCASS Report 2013/139 (unpublished)

Everett, L., 2015, *The Bridge School, Sprites Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk. BSD 018*. Archaeological Excavation Report, SACIC Report 2015/12 (unpublished)

Palmer, R., 2009, *Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Area Centred TM134412, Suffolk, Aerial Photograph Assessment,* Air Photo Services Report Number 2009/15

Schofield, T., 2013, *Playing Field, Belstead School, Sprites Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk*. Detailed Magnetometer Survey Report, Britannia Archaeology Report Number 1039 (unpublished)

Websites

British Geological Survey (information retrieved 11/10/2018)

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

Appendix 1. WSI

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

The Bridge School (Phase 2), Belstead, Suffolk

PL/0220/13, B/13/00855 (BSD 018)

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Excavation and Trenched Evaluation

Date: August 2018
Prepared by: Stuart Boulter
Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCC Archaeological Service)

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	The Bridge School
	Parish/County	Belstead/Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TM 130 424
Site details	Project type	Open-piece excavation and trenched evaluation
	Size of Area	Total area of *c*.3,000 square metres
	Access	From Sprites Lane, southern entrance
	Planning proposal	New school buildings
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC)	Estimated as 2 - 4 (1 x PO, 1 x supervisor + 2 x excavators, 1 x excavator/detectorist)
	No. of subcontractor personnel	1 - 3
Project dates	Start date	*TBC* – late 2018/early 2019
	Fieldwork duration	*TBC*
Reference codes	Site Code	BSD 018
	OASIS No.	Suffolka1-323914
	Planning Application No.	PL/0220\13 and B/13/00855
	HER Search Invoice Number	*TBC*
	SACIC Jobcode	BSDBRI002
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter
	Project Officer	*TBC*
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt
Hire details	Plant	Holmes Plant
	Welfare	TBC
	Tool-hire	NA

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	SACIC Project Managers	John Craven, Joanna Caruth	01449 900121
		Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
	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	Concertus	-
	Client Agent	Linda Wilson (Concertus)	01473 316545
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)	01284 741232
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

Contents

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

Figures

1. Site location (red)
2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches and Excavation Area

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned by Concertus to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation associated with the Phase 2 development at the Bridge School, Belstead, Suffolk (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document, hereafter WSI).

1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of the consent on planning applications PL/0220/13 and B/13/00855, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present on the site before they are destroyed in the course of the development.

1.3 The evaluation and excavation methodologies will adhere to the contents of a Brief prepared by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS (dated 30th May 2018) covering this specific planning condition. As the exact scope of the excavation stage of the project can only be determined once the evaluation has been completed, SCCAS have stated that the WSI may need to be revised as the project progresses due to the changing circumstances. However, the WSI provides a baseline of general principals and methodologies to which the archaeological work will comply.

1.4 The Brief states (section 2.1) that the evaluation and subsequent excavation of the footprint of a new school building immediately to the south revealed Iron Age and Roman ditches and post-holes (BSD 018). The archaeological deposits clearly continued to the north into the Phase 2 area covered by this WSI. A full HER search will be commissioned as part of the project and included in the subsequent report.

1.5 On the basis of section 1.4, there is considered to be a high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area and groundworks associated with the new build have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that are present.

1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:

- *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
- *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists 2014;

- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide,* Historic England, 2015;

- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;

- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (revised 2017)

1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*

- *evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*

- *establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;*

- *provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

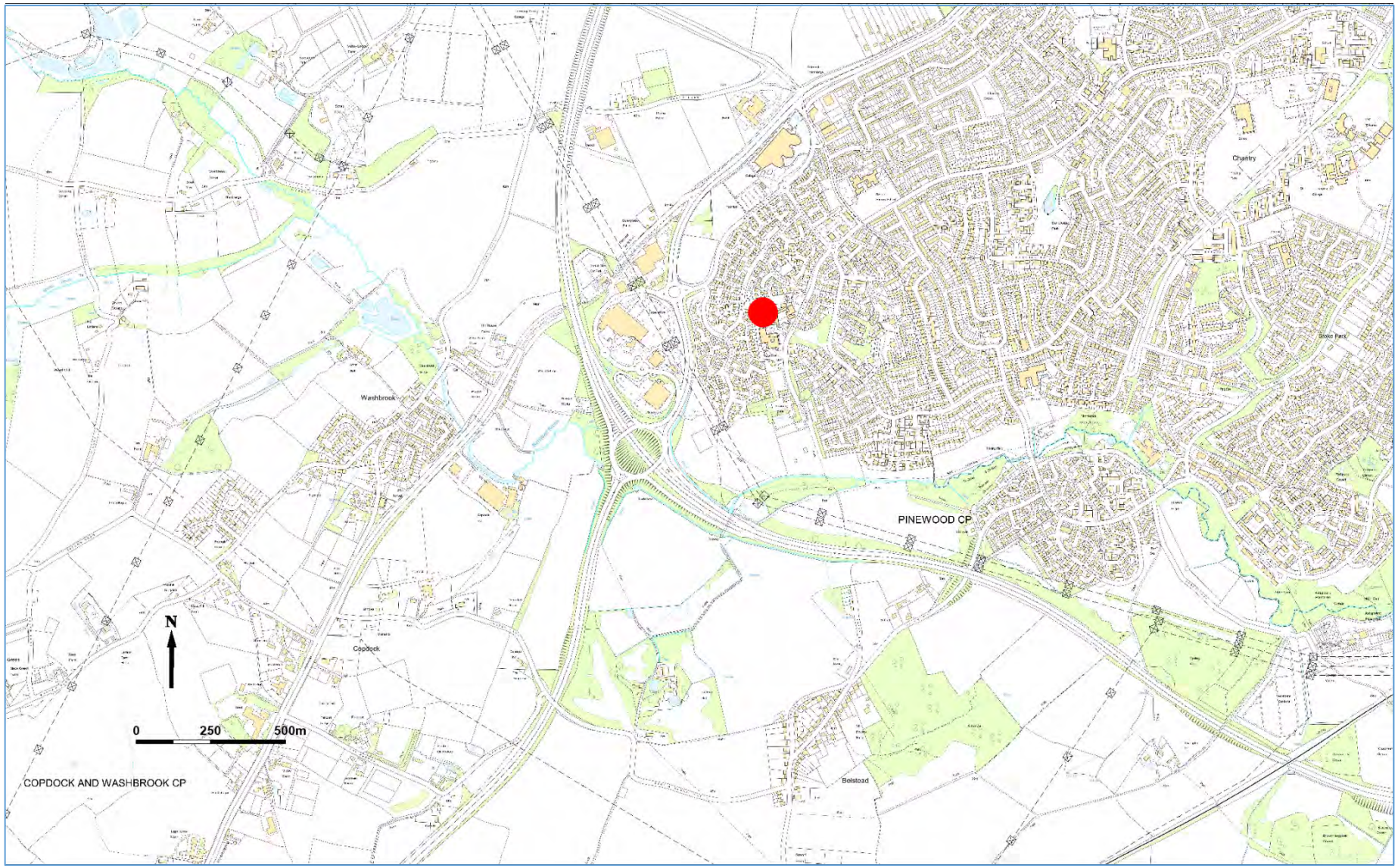
1.8 The research aims of the excavation are as follows:

- *Further to determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the area designated for excavation;*

- *understand further the character, form, function and date of the archaeology identified during the earlier evaluation work;*

- *to preserve by record any archaeological remains within the excavated area/areas;*

- *to contribute to an understanding of the archaeological remains with regard to comparable sites and future research topics presented in the regional research agenda* 'Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott (ed.) 2011)'. *While there was some evidence for earlier Iron age activity, the principal potential involves the deposits of transitional later Iron Age and Roman date, an area of research which can inform on the development of Roman rural settlement and landscape, notably planned farmsteads and agricultural regimes* (Medlycott 2011, 47).



Crown copyright and database right 2018 OS 100019980

Figure 1. Site Location (red)

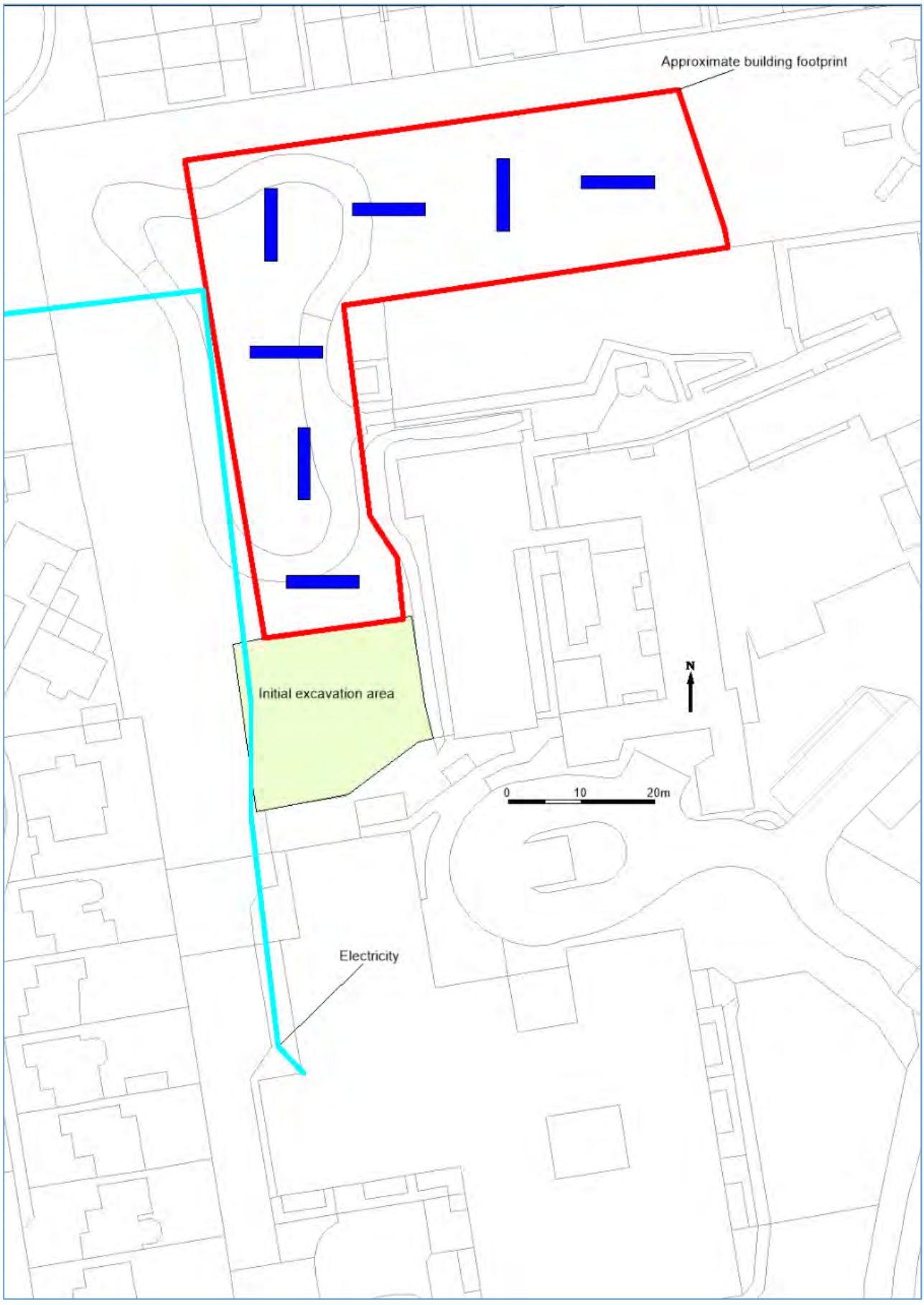


Figure 2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches and Excavation Area

2 Fieldwork

2.1 The archaeological evaluation/excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBC). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, a supervisor and experienced excavators as required. Metal detecting will be undertaken by experienced metal detectorist (Steve Hunt).

2.2 The required works require the full excavation of a *c*.530 square metres area that had previously evaluated (green on Figure. 2) and the evaluation of the remainder of the Phase 2 building footprint, an area of *c*.2,400 square metres (outlined in red on Figure 2). The results of the evaluation will determine the need for further excavation in that area. The required 5% by area evaluation equates to an *c*.70m length of 1.8m wide trench, proposed as seven 10m long trenches (Figure 2). At this juncture, part of the designated area for evaluation is covered in dense vegetation cannot be removed until September 2018. During a meeting involving SCCAS, the LPA, Concertus and SACIC it was decided that the most efficient and cost effective way to proceed would be to wait until the full evaluation area was available before proceeding with archaeological work on site. This would provide the best opportunity to ascertain the full mitigation works requirement in addition to the already specified excavation to the south (Figure 2). In addition, the principal contractor would then be in place and they could be included in the determination of logistical issues regarding spoil storage/removal project programming.

2.3 At this juncture information received from the client regarding existing services is limited to an electricity cable on the western edge of the proposed excavation area (light blue on Figure 2). However, a CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation and over any subsequent excavation areas, but damage to hitherto unknown services not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.

2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches and the open area excavation:

a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.

b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.

c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or, particularly for the open area excavation, in an area designated by the client.

d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.

e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.

2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

2.7 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

2.8 An 'overall features plan' and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (BSD 018) and archaeological contexts will be recorded in a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.

2.11 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the evaluation works covering the following;

i) Ground surface prior to stripping
ii) The stripped surface
iii) The upcast spoil

The search will be undertaken by SACIC staff member Steve Hunt with the locations of all finds recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment.

2.12 Pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

2.13 The finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.

2.14 Bulk soil samples will be collected from suitable features; these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, the remains will either be stored in a suitable archive repository or reburied at an appropriate site.

3 Post-excavation

3.1 The unique project HER number (BSD 018) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.

3.2 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin while the overall post-excavation management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.

3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.

3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site

archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.

3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines. After initial recording and assessment for their significance, sensitive items requiring immediate conservation will be sent to a suitable laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Corroded items will be x-rayed along with coins if necessary for identification. After conservation, sensitive finds and other metalwork will be subjected to good quality digital photography before being deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).

3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.

3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.

3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

3.12 Given the potentially piecemeal character of the archaeological works which will include both the evaluation and excavation of adjacent areas, possibly as an uninterrupted programme of work, with the evaluation leading into further excavation, the need for an interim evaluation report will be negotiated with SCCAS dependent on the results.

3.13 Once the fieldwork phases of the project have been completed, a Post-Excavation Assessment (hereafter PXA) will be completed presenting the overall results and potential for further analysis/publication. The report will contain a

stand-alone summary and a description of the excavation/evaluation methodologies. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist SCCAS regarding the need for and scope of any further works. It will also include the results of a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.

3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

3.15 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.

3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.

3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.

3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).

3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be stored by SCCAS prior to a decision being made regarding either their continued curation, reburial or in accordance with the details of the site's Ministry of Justice licence.

3.21 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.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times while also adhering to any polices imposed by the main contractor. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.

4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.

4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

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

4.3 Plant machinery

4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator of at least 5 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the evaluation trenches, while the size of the plant required to undertake the excavation stripping will be determined once the extent of the area is known. Should the plant and its operators be provided by SACIC rather than the client, the sub-contracted plant machinery will

be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client, this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken. In this instance, works undertaken during the school holiday would not require additional security fencing. However, a contingency figure has been included in the costing to provide for suitable fencing if required outside that time.

4.4.2 Other than the additional fencing outlined above, all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

4.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work.

4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

4.7.1 Full reinstatement has not been offered by SACIC for this project other than sequentially pushing the upcast material into the evaluation trenches and compacting with the digger tracks. Some provision has been made for double-shifting spoil if required to facilitate the open area excavations, but not including reinstatement.

4.8 Monitoring

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS prior to any areas being handed back for construction work to begin.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
1 x Project Officer (full time)
1 x Site Supervisor (full time)
1 - 4 x Site Assistants/metal detectorist (as required)
1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter and the Project Officer in charge on site is yet to be determined. Site Assistants will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Stephen Benfield	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

5.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement & cemeteries	University of Cardiff

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

SACIC understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work.
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this is provided by DAB Training Ltd who assist us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy (first created by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd); and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

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

This policy is reviewed annually or following any significant change in our activities or practices.

Signature:	RVgardner	**Date:**	**01/02/2018**
Name:	**Rhodri Gardner**	**Position:**	**Managing Director**

A signed and dated copy is displayed and also available in our main Health and Safety Management System Manual.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details

towergate insurance

To Whom It May Concern

Our Ref: TM/

23 January 2018

Dear Sir / Madam

Our Client: Suffolk Archaeology C I C

We act as Insurance Brokers for the above-mentioned client and confirm the following cover is in force:

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one occurrence

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

Employers Liability

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

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of any one claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Limited
POLICY NUMBER	9446228
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2019

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

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

Yours faithfully,

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Senior Account Executive
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance
Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF
Tel: **0344 892 1656** Fax: **0344 892 1657** Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk
www.towergateinsurance.co.uk

Appendix 1a. WSI addendum

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Addendum to agreed WSI document covering the programme of archaeological mitigation associated with Phase 2 development

A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) covering a programme of archaeological mitigation at Bridge School, Belstead (Boulter 2018). The document was subsequently agreed by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

While the principals and methodologies set out in that document remain valid, the details of the work programme (WSI section 2.2) have changed in response to logistical and planning considerations.

It is now proposed that the programme of works begins with the open area excavation of *c*.530 square metres at the southern end of the site (WSI Fig. 2) with the evaluation of the remainder of the building footprint and any other, subsequently identified, areas associated with the development (service, access and compounds) undertaken at a later date.

The soil-stripping associated with the initial excavation works is now timetabled to start on Monday 17th September 2018 with plant supplied by Morgan Sindall, the principal contractor.

Any further changes to the work programme will be agreed with SCCAS prior to their being implemented.

Stuart Boulter
SACIC
7th September 2018

Appendix 2. List of Contexts

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0001			Phase 1	Unstratified	Other	Unstratified				NA
0002	0002		Phase 1	Topsoil	Layer	Dark brown loamy silty sand topsoil present over the whole site, measuring 0.35m-0.45m thick. Likely to be at least in part associated with landscaping of the school playing field, and therefore may be imported or reused from the school building site				Modern
0003	0003		Phase 1	Subsoil	Layer	Layer of buried topsoil or imported soil associated with landscaping the school playing field present in trenches 9&10. Contains modern building rubble				Modern
0004	0004		Phase 1	Subsoil	Layer	Pale greyish brown silty sand subsoil present in varying depths within most of the trenches, sealing the natural subsoil. Cut by various features				NA
0005	0005		Phase 1	Pit	Cut	Probable pit in north end of Tr 10, large, uncertain plan. Sealed by subsoil 0003. Appears to relate to an anomaly identified by geophysical survey				Roman?
0006	0005		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Dark, charcoal rich silty sand at base of pit 0005				Roman
0007	0005		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks				Roman
0008	0005		Phase 1	Finds		Spoil heap finds likely from fill of pit 0005				Roman
0009	0005		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with heat altered clay/daub lumps and rounded cobbles				Roman
0010	0005		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Mid-pale greyish brown sandy silt, very similar to subsoil layer on southern side of the pit- no cut visible				Roman

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0011	0005		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Thin layer of compacted heat altered clay/daub lumps, likely demolition waste from a building or structure such as oven dome				Roman
0012	0012		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Small, circular post hole in Tr 8, with steep sides breaking gradually to a generally flattish base				Roman
0013	0012		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid-pale brown silty sand. 100% sampled				Roman
0014	0005		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0005. Pale yellowish brown fine sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks				Roman
0015	0015		Phase 1	finds		Finds from spoil of Tr 8. Discrete area around post hole 0012, likely to be from subsoil 0034, no cut features visible in plan during machining until seen cutting natural.				Saxon, medieval, Roman
0016	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Slightly curvilinear ditch in southern end of Tr 3, gradual slope on the south side, steeper northern side, shallow. Similar profile to 0020				LIA - Roman
0017	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, graduating to a paler brown on the southern edge- no clear horizon to imply distinct fills				LIA - Roman
0018	0018		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Shallow SW-NE ditch in the eastern end of Tr 4. Generally flattish base. Same as 0024 in Tr 5?				Roman
0019	0018		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand				Roman
0020	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE in southern end of Tr 6. Fairly shallow, gradual slope on the south side, steeper northern side- similar profile to 0016				LIA - Roman
0021	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-pale brown compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Relationship with subsoil uncertain.				LIA -Roman
0022	0022		Phase 1	Gully	Cut	Narrow NW-SE aligned gully, shallow with an open v-shaped profile				LIA - Roman

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0023	0022		Phase 1	Gully	Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0024	0024		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch in eastern end of Tr 5. 1.4m wide, 0.3m deep, rounded sides and a slightly concave base. May be same as 0018 in Tr 4				LIA - Roman?
0025	0024		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown compact silty sand				LIA - Roman?
0026	0026		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	NE-SW aligned ditch in eastern end of Tr 9. Northern edge difficult to define				Iron Age?
0027	0026		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, gradually paler towards the base				Iron Age?
0028	0028		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Small, circular post hole, fairly steep sides, open v-shaped profile				Roman
0029	0028		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown silty sand				Roman
0030	0030		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Oval post hole, steep sides, w-shaped profile. Possibly two intercutting post holes or evidence of repair replacement, but no cut visible				Roman
0031	0030		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mottled mid-pale brown silty sand, gradual change to darker, siltier fill in the two deeper extents. No difference in fill on either side of the feature to suggest two features				Roman
0032	0032		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Small post hole, generally circular but with a shallow scoop on the eastern side. Steep sides, breaking gradually to arounded base. Generally u-shaped profile				Roman
0033	0032		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand				Roman
0034	0034		Phase 1	Subsoil	Layer	Layer of subsoil in Tr 8. Dark greyish brown loamy silty sand. Possibly the origin of spoilheap finds 0015				Post-Roman?
0035	0035		Phase 1	Feature	Layer	Mid brown loamy silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks filling four possible post holes visible in the south section of Tr 8, south of post hole 0012 (could be differential water retention).				Roman?

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
						Possibly the origin of spoilheap finds 0015				
0036	0037		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks				LIA - Roman
0037	0037		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Approximately circular posthole with steep, concave sides beaking to a flattish base. Shallow	0.31m	0.31m	0.14m	LIA - Roman
0038	0039		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks				LIA - Roman
0039	0039		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Approximately circular posthole with steep, concave sides beaking to a flattish base. Shallow	0.3m	0.3m	0.14m	LIA - Roman
0040	0041		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks				LIA - Roman
0041	0041		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Approximately circular posthole with steep, concave sides beaking to a flattish base. Shallow	0.37m	0.37m	0.14m	LIA - Roman
0042	0042		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Approximately circular posthole with steep, concave sides beaking to a flattish base. Shallow	0.25m	0.25m	0.22m	LIA - Roman
0043	0042		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey brown firm clay silt				LIA - Roman
0044	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks	1.43m	1.43m	0.32m	LIA - Roman
0045	0045		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Probable ditch, NW-SE aligned, only partially exposed in the northern part of the site. Shallow, rounded profile	1m+	1m+	0.2m	LIA - Roman?
0046	0045		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay silt				LIA - Roman?
0047	0047		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear ditch in NW part of site. Same as 0052				LIA - Roman
0048	0047		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale-mid grey brown sandy silt, mottled with red-brown sand and silt.				LIA - Roman
0049	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mottled fill of pale grey and brown sand and silt mixed with firm dark brown clay				LIA - Roman
0050	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks				LIA - Roman

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0051	0051		Phase 1	Finds		Finds recovered during machining in discrete area around ditch 0047/0016 junction. Recovered from subsoil, no feature visible in plan at the depth at which they were found but likely to be from an upper fill of ditch 0047				LIA - Roman
0052	0052		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Ditch partially revealed in W part of site, later found to be continuation of ditch 0047				LIA - Roman
0053	0052		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt, diffuse horizon with subsoil				LIA - Roman
0054	0047		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale-mid grey brown sandy silt, mottled with red-brown sand and silt. Very diffuse horizon with edges of cut				LIA - Roman
0055	0055		Phase 1	Pit	Cut	Elongated oval pit, slightly irregular in plan with generally flattish but slightly irregular base and shallow sloping sides. Likely tree throw				Pre-modern
0056	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0057	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale-mid grey brown sandy silt, mottled with red-brown sand and silt.				LIA - Roman
0058	0055		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Pale brown silty sand				Pre-modern
0059	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale-mid grey brown sandy silt, mottled with red-brown sand and silt.				LIA - Roman
0060	0024		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt				LIA - Roman?
0061	0052		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mottled mid and pale brown sand, friable, some animal disturbance noted.				LIA - Roman
0062	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0063	0024		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt				LIA - Roman?

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0064	0052		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mottled mid and pale brown sand, friable. Test slot excavated to confirm presence of feature where it looked most convincing in plan. When confirmed, a section was excavated to the north to establish relationship with 0016. This section not recorded.				LIA - Roman?
0065	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt				LIA - Roman
0066	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt				LIA - Roman
0067	0067		Phase 1	Pit	Cut	Slightly irregular oval pit, concave sides , fairly flat base. Likely tree throw				Pre-modern
0068	0067		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand with charcoal content. Diffuse horizon with 0069				Pre-modern
0069	0067		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Pale brown sand				Pre-modern
0070	0070		Phase 1	deposit	Layer	Layer of silt adjacent to ditch 0020. Looked like a possible feature in plan and pottery present on the surface but on excavation, appeared to be a natural/glacial hollow filled with homogenous subsoil				Pre-modern
0071	0022		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale greyish brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0072	0072		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch cutting the NE corner of the site. Narrow, shallow, with rounded profile				LIA - Roman?
0073	0072		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey brown silty sand				LIA - Roman?
0074	0022		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale greyish brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0075	0022		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale greyish brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0076	0076		Phase 1	Pit	Cut	Partially exposed in southern limit of the site, what is visible appears oval in plan with a shallow, concave profile. Could be ditch terminus				Pre-modern

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0077	0076		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown silty sand				Pre-modern
0078	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0079	0079		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Narrow NE-SW ditch. Shallow, with rounded profile. Parallel with 0081. Terminates or truncated approx. 6m W of ditch 0020				Pre-modern
0080	0079		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown silty sand				Pre-modern
0081	0081		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Narrow NE-SW ditch. Shallow, with flattish base and steep sides. Parallel with 0079. Terminates or truncated approx. 6m W of ditch 0020				Pre-modern
0082	0081		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown silty clay sand				Pre-modern
0083	0083		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Probable linear partially exposed in the southern limit of the site. N-S aligned, terminating just N of the LOE. Steep, concave sides break to a flattish base				Pre-modern
0084	0083		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey silty sand with some paler gravelly sand against interface with natural- likely slump material				Pre-modern
0085	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown silty sand with slight clay content and occasional charcoal flecks				LIA - Roman
0086	0086		Phase 1	Finds	Other	Finds collected during machining in the SE corner of the site. Likely to be from surface or upper fill of ditch 0020 where not visible in plan at a higher level. EoS cleaned to see if cut visible at a higher level in section but no sign.				Roman
0087	0087		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Ditch terminus on E side of ditch 0020. Slightly irregular, shallow, undulating base. May be terminus of 0079				Pre-modern
0088	0087		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay silt				Pre-modern

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0089	0079		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with some clay content				Pre-modern
0090	0081		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with some clay content				Pre-modern
0091	0091		Phase 1	Finds	Other	Finds recovered from lower subsoil during machining. No features nearby but close to where finds 0015 were collected during evaluation				Roman
0092	0093		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand				Roman
0093	0093		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	NNW-SSE, rounded terminus at northern end, continuing beyond southern EoS. Concave sides break sharply to a concave base	0.6m	0.6m	0.2m	Roman
0094	0094		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Small sub-circular posthole, fairly shallow with a slightly irregular base				Roman
0095	0094		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Primary fill. Mid grey brown silty sand mottled with orange natural sand				Roman
0096	0094		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown silty sand with large CBM frag. Upper fill/possible post pipe				Roman
0097	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt with some clay content and occ charcoal flecks				LIA - Roman
0098	0098		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Sub-oval posthole in SE corner of site. Fairly steep sides breaking fairly sharply to an irregular base.				LIA - Roman
0099	0098		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0100	0100		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	Shallow feature observed between EoS and ditch 0020. Appears linear in plan, approx E-W aligned, with a shallow, rounded profile. Cut by terminus of ditch 0020 and not present W of 0020				LIA - Roman?
0101	0100		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt. Diffuse horizon with 0102				LIA - Roman?
0102	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey brown sandy silt				LIA - Roman
0103	0103		Phase 1	Pit	Cut	Partially exposed in S LOE, appears to be oval in plan with				LIA - Roman?

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
						shallow, concave profile. May be ditch terminus				
0104	0103		Phase 1	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt				LIA - Roman?
0105	0105		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Small, sub-circular posthole near S LOE. Shallow, uneven base				LIA - Roman?
0106	0105		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mix of mid grey brown silty sand and pale orange natural sand				LIA - Roman?
0107	0020		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt				LIA - Roman
0108	0108		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned, moderately sloping concave sides down to a flattish base. Variable width and depth				LIA - Roman
0109	0108		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale mottled grey sandy silt, diffuse horizon with natural				LIA - Roman
0110	0108		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale mottled grey sandy silt, diffuse horizon with natural				LIA - Roman
0111	0112		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0112	0112		Phase 1	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE with a rounded terminus at the N end. Profile has a sharp break of slope with concave sides and a broad, slightly concave base.				LIA - Roman
0113	0108		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale and mid mottled brown sandy silt				LIA - Roman
0114	0024		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand				LIA - Roman
0115			Phase 1			not used				NA
0116			Phase 1			Not used				NA
0117			Phase 1			Not used				NA
0118	0016		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Mottled fill of pale grey and brown sand and silt mixed with firm dark brown clay				LIA - Roman
0119	0047		Phase 1	Ditch	Fill	Pale-mid grey brown sandy silt, mottled with red-brown sand and silt.				LIA - Roman
0120	0120		Phase 1	Posthole	Cut	Sub-val posthole, shallow with a sharp break of slope to a near flat base				LIA - Roman?

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0121	0120		Phase 1	Posthole	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand				LIA - Roman?
0122	0122		Phase 1	Subsoil	Layer	Layer of subsoil in SW corner of site. Pale brown sandy silt				Roman
0123	0123		Phase 1	Finds	Other	Unstratified finds from SE corner of the site				NA
0200		0233	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Dark grey, loose silty sand, containing occasional small stones, and fragments of CBM and modern waste. Only a thin turf layer over the site, covering modern build-up 0201.			0.20m	Modern
0201		0234	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand, containing fragments of CBM (including occasional whole bricks and breeze block fragments), occasional lumps of concrete and other modern debris. This layer was thickest, and contained the most rubble material towards t			0.36 - 0.50m	Modern
0202		0235	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty sand, with small rounded stone inclusions. In places this layer is intermixed with later deposit 0201, surviving just underneath it in places.			0.15m	Pre-modern
0203	0203	0207	Phase 2	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly NNW-SSE, with steep, convex edges and a narrow concave base. Heavily disturbed on its western edge by a natural feature.		1.64m	0.46m	LIA - Roman
0204	0203	0207	Phase 2	Ditch	Fill	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty sand, containing occasional rounded stones, mixed with brown-grey firm silty clay patches.		1.64m	0.46m	LIA - Roman
0205	0205	0207	Phase 2	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, with moderately sloping convex edges and a narrow concave base. Disturbed on its western edge by a natural feature.		1.36m	0.38m	LIA - Roman
0206	0205	0207	Phase 2	Ditch	Fill	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty sand, containing occasional rounded stones, mixed with brown-grey firm silty clay patches.		1.36m	0.38m	LIA - Roman

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
						Group number for a ditch, aligned NNW-SSE, crossing the length of the site. Runs parallel to ditch 0210, just east of it. Has generally convex edges, becoming broader and less convex to the north.				
0207		0207	Phase 2	Group	Other	Consists of segments 0203, 0205 and 0213.				LIA - Roman
0208	0208	0210	Phase 2	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, with a steep, concave eastern edge, and a more gradual, slightly convex esge on the western side. The base is a broad, concave shape.		1.34m	0.23m	LIA - Roman
0209	0208	0210	Phase 2	Ditch	Fill	Mid-brownish grey, firm silty sand with occaisonal medium and small sized sub-rounded stones. Diffuse horizon with the surface geology.		1.34m	0.23m	LIA - Roman
0210		0210	Phase 2	Group	Other	Group number for ditch, running NNW-SSE, and terminating to the north at segment 0211. Shallow profile, undated.				LIA - Roman
0211	0211	0210	Phase 2	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, alged NNW-SSE and terminating to the NNW in a rounded end. Shallow profile, with a flat base.		1.00m	0.06m	LIA - Roman
0212	0211	0210	Phase 2	Ditch	Fill	Mid-brownish grey, firm silty sand with occaisonal medium and small sized sub-rounded stones. Diffuse horizon with the surface geology.		1.00m	0.06m	LIA - Roman
0213	0213	0207	Phase 2	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, with a steep convex edge on the western side and a concave edge on the eastern side. Sides show evidence of erosion (uneven). It has a broad, concave base.		1.78m	0.40m	LIA - Roman
0214	0213	0207	Phase 2	Ditch	Fill	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty sand, containing occasional rounded stones, mixed with brown-grey firm silty clay patches, and large areas of pale greyish yellow silty sand,		1.78m	0.40m	LIA - Roman

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
						containing moderate rounded stones throughout.				
0215		0233	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Dark grey, loose silty sand, containing occasional small stones, and fragments of CBM and modern waste.			0.10	Modern
0216		0234	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand, containing fragments of CBM (including occasional whole bricks and breeze block fragments), occasional lumps of concrete and other modern debris.			0.30	Modern
0217		0235	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty sand, with small rounded stone inclusions, intermixed with 0216			0.30	Pre-modern
0218		0233	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Dark grey, loose silty sand, containing occasional small stones, and fragments of CBM and modern waste.			0.10	Modern
0219		0234	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand, containing fragments of CBM (including occasional whole bricks and breeze block fragments), occasional lumps of concrete and other modern debris.			0.36 - 0.46	Modern
0220		0235	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty snad, with small rounded stone inclusions, intermixed with 0219			0.30	Pre-Modern
0221		0236	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Dark greyish brown, firm silty sand, with moderate small rounded stones and fragments of CBM throughout			0.30	Modern
0222		0235	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty snad, with small rounded stone inclusions. Plough scars through the top of it. Two small (<10mm) pieces of prehistoric pottery (black on one side and oxidised red on the other, with flint inclusions) were seen in the layer, b			0.30	Pre-Modern
0223		0236	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Dark greyish brown, firm silty sand, with moderate small			0.44 - 0.48	Modern

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
						rounded stones and fragments of CBM throughout				
0224		0235	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty snad, with small rounded stone inclusions. Plough scars through the top of it. One small (<10mm) piece of prehistoric pottery (black on one side and oxidised red on the other, with flint inclusions) was seen in the layer, but			0.36 - 0.46	Pre-Modern
0225		0236	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Dark greyish brown, firm silty sand, with moderate small rounded stones and fragments of CBM throughout			0.30	Modern
0226		0235	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty snad, with small rounded stone inclusions. Plough scars in the top of it			0.30	Pre-Modern
0227		0233	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Dark grey, loose silty sand, containing occasional small stones, and fragments of CBM and modern waste.			0.10	Modern
0228		0234	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand, containing fragments of CBM (including occasional whole bricks and breeze block fragments), occasional lumps of concrete and other modern debris.			0.40	Modern
0229		0235	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty snad, with small rounded stone inclusions, intermixed with 0228			0.10	Pre-Modern
0230		0233	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Dark grey, loose silty sand, containing occasional small stones, and fragments of CBM and modern waste.			0.10 - 0.15	Modern
0231		0234	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-greyish brown, firm silty sand, containing fragments of CBM (including occasional whole bricks and breeze block fragments), occasional lumps of concrete and other modern debris.			0.45 - 0.50	Modern
0232		0235	Phase 2	Deposit	Layer	Mid-reddish brown, firm silty snad, with small rounded stone inclusions, intermixed with 0231			0.10 - 0.30	Pre-Modern

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Period
0233		0233	Phase 2	Group	Other	Group number for topsoil/turf layer over modern made-ground 0234. Consists of segments 0200, 0215, 0218, 0227 and 0230				Modern
0234		0234	Phase 2	Group	Other	Group number for thick deposit of modern rubbish and redeposited topsoil, used to create school playing field. Consists of segments 0201, 0216, 0219, 0228 and 0232				Modern
0235		0235	Phase 2	Group	Other	Subsoil across site, often mixed into modern made-ground 0236. Consists of segments 0202, 0217, 0220, 0222,, 0224, 0226, 0229 and 0232				Pre-modern
0236		0236	Phase 2	Group	Other	Topsoil across northern end of site, outside area of modern made ground 0234. Consists of segments 0221, 0223 and 0225				Modern

Appendix 4. OASIS summary

OASIS ID: suffolka1-323914

Project details

Project name	The Bridge School, Phase 2
Short description of the project	Excavation and evaluation carried out as part of the second set (Phase 2) works at The Bridge School, ahead of redevelopment of school premises
Project dates	Start: 18-09-2018 End: 16-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSD 018 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	suffolka1-323914 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	PL/0220/013 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/13/00855 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	FIRE CRACKED FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Metal Detectors"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BELSTEAD The Bridge School
Study area	3400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 130 424 52.038483879385 1.106011662092 52 02 18 N 001 06 21 E Point

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	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Preston Boyles
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Concertus

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Bridge School (Phase 2)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyles, P.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	A4 paper report

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120

www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC

www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic