



Land opposite Oak View Mill Hill, Peasenhall, Suffolk

Client

Mr M. Burnside

Date

December 2018

PSH 020
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No.: 2018/111
Author: Simon Cass
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Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No.: 2018/111

Author: Simon Cass

Contributions By: Ruth Beveridge

Illustrator: Eleanor Hillen

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: December 2018

HER Information

Site Code: PSH 020
Site Name: Land opposite Oak View, Mill Hill, Peasenhall
Report No.: 2018/111
Planning Application No.: DC/18/1551/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 17/12/2018
Grid Reference: TM 3552 6938
OASIS Reference: suffolka1-334909
HER Search Reference: 9220756
Curatorial Officer: Hannah Cutler
Project Officer: Simon Cass
Client/Funding Body: Mr M. Burnside

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared by: Simon Cass
Date: 18/12/2018
Approved By: John Craven
Position: Project Manager
Date: 07/01/2019

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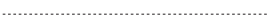
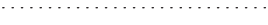





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Summary









A small evaluation, comprising three trenches, was undertaken on land opposite Oak View, off Mill Hill on the edge of the village of Peasenhall in December 2018 in advance of the development of a plot of land for housing. A single undated ditch was discovered within the trenches (though it matches up with a boundary visible on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, disappearing between 1890 and 1905), with a post-medieval coin being located within the topsoil deposits.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

Sections

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

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1. Introduction

An evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of land opposite Oak View, Mill Hill, Peasenhall, Suffolk (Fig. 1), was carried out to meet a condition on planning application DC/18/1551/FUL, in accordance with paragraphs 189/199 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

The scope of the project was detailed in a Brief (dated 07/11/2018) produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority, Hannah Cutler of SCCAS, which was subsequently addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Martyn Burnside.

The proposed development of three residential properties consists of a 0.2ha plot lying towards the south-western corner of a small field off Mill Hill, just north of buildings fronting The Street, the main road through the modern village of Peasenhall. The village is located within a small east-facing valley containing a tributary stream of the River Yox, which passes just to the north of the village. The high ground at the top of the valley rises to c.40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) while the village is clustered around the 20m AOD height on the floor of the valley.

2. Geology and topology

The site lies on slightly sloping land, descending generally from northwest to the southeast with measured topsoil heights ranging from 24.58m AOD in the north-western corner of the evaluated area to 23.46m AOD in the south-east. The geology listed by the British Geological Survey in this area is listed being on the divide between Lowestoft Formation sand and gravels and mixed Head deposits of silt, sand, clay and gravels, all overlying Crag group sand bedrock deposits (BGS 2018). The geology observed in the trenches could be either superficial deposit, though the more mixed deposits observed in Trench 3 would be more typical of Head geology while the cleaner sands and gravel seen in Trenches 1 and 2 would be more typical of Lowestoft Formation sands.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The SCCAS Brief originally stated that the site 'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, near the medieval church of St Michael (PSH 008) and partially within the historic medieval core of the settlement (PSH 017) and close to evidence of occupation (PSH 011 and 012)'.

A search of the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (HER), examining an area extending 1km from the site centre (HER search Ref. 9220756), shows a total of 35 monument entries ranging in date from the Bronze Age to modern periods (Table 1, Figure 1). The full HER search results are included in the project archive.

The search shows minimal evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity. During the Roman period Peasenhall lay at the junction of two Roman roads (BDG 014 and PSH 007), one east-west approximately following the line of the present A1120 and the second coming from the north, approximately along Mill Hill, just to the west of the site. The presence of a road junction, as well as a ford across the River Yox tributary, c.150m to the south of the site suggests potential for Roman occupation although only a small number of Roman metalwork finds have been recorded within the search area.

Activity in the Anglo-Saxon period is indicated by a small number of metalwork findspots, which is then followed by the development of the medieval and post-medieval settlement (PSH 017) immediately to the south and east of the site and Sibton Abbey (SBT 002) which lies c.900m to the east. Remaining monument entries all relate to occupation through the medieval and post-medieval periods and include the results of previous evaluation and excavation, c.150m to the south at the former Smyth Works (PSH 012), which identified well-preserved and rare evidence of medieval domestic occupation in a village location with numerous high medieval (13th to 14th century) features including boundary ditches, hearths, clay floors and a rubbish midden. The HER search also identified 34 listed buildings of medieval and post-medieval date, predominantly in the settlement core to the south and east.

Historic Ordnance Survey mapping of the area, examined during preparation of the WSI (Appendix 1) indicates that the site was split into three fields in the late 19th century, with two fields being merged around the turn of the century and the final northwest-southeast boundary being infilled post-WW2.

HER No.	Description	Date
BDG 014	Roman road (part of).	Roman
HEV 009	Roman road (part of).	Roman
PSH 003	Sixteen 17th century tokens	Post Medieval
PSH 004	Penny of Edward the Confessor (1042-1066).	Saxon
PSH 005	Small metalwork `scatter'.	Post Medieval
PSH 006	Small Smock Mill, moved from Cransford circa 1890 and set up as a power mill near a (surviving) post mill with a roundhouse in same plot.	Post Medieval
PSH 007	Roman road (part of).	Roman
PSH 008	Church of St Michael.	Medieval
PSH 012	Archaeological investigations prior to redevelopment has revealed evidence of rare medieval village occupation deposits.	Medieval
PSH 012	Archaeological investigations prior to redevelopment has revealed evidence of post medieval activity.	Post Medieval
PSH 014	Trial trenched evaluation prior to housing development located post medieval quarrying and various dump deposits including finds of a Romano-British brooch, an Iron Age or Saxon potsherd & 2 Medieval potsherds.	Early Iron Age to Medieval
PSH 015	OUTLINE RECORD: ALMA HOUSE - BUILDING RECORD	Unknown
PSH 017	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Peasenhall	Medieval to Post Medieval
PSH 019	OUTLINE RECORD: Peasenhall to Saxmundham Water Main - EVAL	Unknown
PSH Misc	Bronze belt stiffener with traces of rust on underside.	Roman
PSH Misc	Silver penny of Edward I (1273-1307), Bury St Edmunds mint.	Medieval
PSH Misc	Bronze collapsible balance fragment, undecorated.	Medieval
PSH Misc	Bronze coin weight for gold noble.	Medieval
PSH Misc	Lead weight with an E over a bishop's mitre, 25g, C17/C18?	Post Medieval
PSH Misc	Bronze purse frame.	Post Medieval
PSH Misc	Cast brass thimble, heavy duty, hand punched spirally all over.	Post Medieval
PSH Misc	Constantinian coin, AD 318-324, possibly irregular issue.	Roman
SBT 001	Hospital (site of)[?], probably site of bridge abutment - see SBT 034] SW of Sibton Abbey marked on OS 1:10560, provisional edition.	Medieval
SBT 002	Sibton Abbey (site) - only Cistercian house in Suffolk, colonised from Warden, Beds. Scheduled Monument. Also 17th century house built from its remains.	12th century to 18th century
SBT 002	Flat axe - Needhams Class 3E Cockertons Style, 187mm long.	Bronze Age
SBT 009	Large decorative pinhead with applied bronze wire dividing the surface into cells with gilding all over.	Saxon
SBT 011	Short cross penny of Edward the Confessor, struck on small flans, Norwich mint, moneyer LEOFWINE, struck 1048-1050, weight 1.	Saxon
SBT 014	1991: Cast cruciform brooch, damaged by ?plough, late C6 developed type with humanoid type knobs - ?bird mask type.	Saxon
SBT 018	Sibton Abbey park.	Post Medieval
SBT 033	Brooch fragment, bow and head. Distorted and damaged, possibly from heat, i.e. might derive from a cremation.	Early Saxon
SBT 034	An 18th century bridge and the remains of its medieval predecessor	Medieval
SBT 034	An 18th century bridge and the remains of its medieval predecessor	Post Medieval
SBT 038	OUTLINE RECORD: Colchester derivative brooch (BACKLOG)	Unknown
SBT 045	An early Primitive Methodist church c. 1835. Renovated in 1882.	19th century to Modern
SBT Misc	Metal detector find of Late Medieval silver finger ring with inscription 'Jesus & Mary'.	16th to 17th century
SBT Misc	Bronze buckle with plate, very decorative.	Medieval

Table 1. Summary of HER monument entries

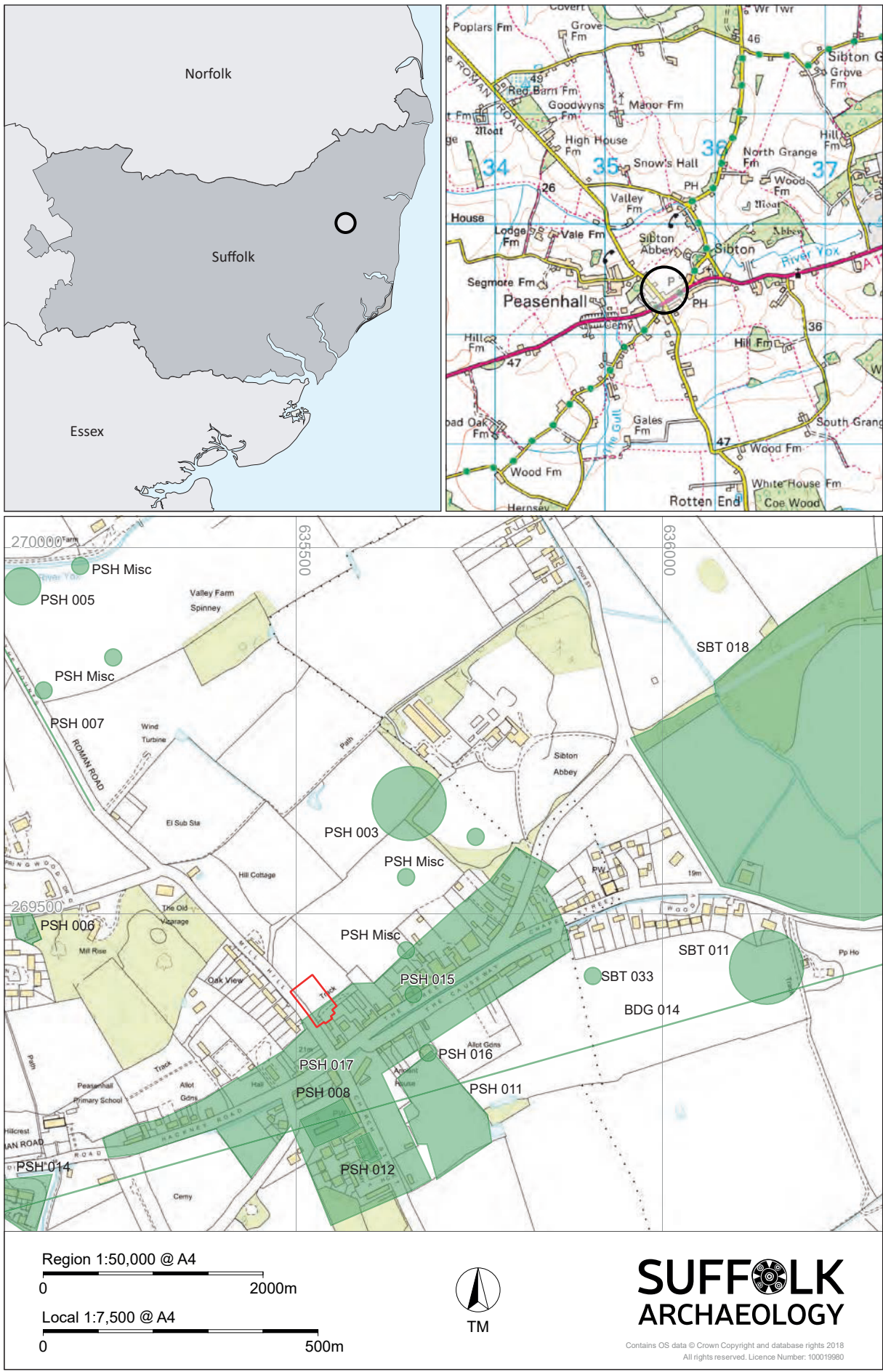


Figure 1. Location of site (red) and selected local HER entries (green)



Figure 2. Location of trenches within site, also showing ditch 0007

4. Methodology

Three trenches, measuring c.50.5m in total length and 1.5m wide, were excavated across the site by an 8-tonne mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. No trenching was possible within the southern third of the site due to a low overhead power line crossing the site. The trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels (Fig. 2). Trenches were surveyed after excavation using a Leica GS08+ GNSS system to an accuracy within 20mm.

Where necessary the trenches were hand-cleaned and any potential features investigated by hand. Trenches and spoil heaps were metal-detected and visually scanned before and during excavation, with relevant finds being recovered and returned for post-excavation analysis.

Hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50, and sections at 1:20, were recorded on A3 *pro forma* pre-gridded permatrace sheets where necessary and high resolution digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive to be submitted to Suffolk County Council HER at the completion of the project.

An OASIS form has been completed for this field evaluation (reference no. suffolka1-334909, Appendix 4) and a digital copy of this report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is currently kept in the offices of Suffolk Archaeology CIC in their offices at Needham Market and will be deposited in the Archaeological Store of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service upon approval of the report.

5. Results

5.1. Trench results

5.1.1. Trench 1

This trench was 11.3m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.8m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast and situated towards the north-eastern corner of the development area. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.4m of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small flints and gravel inclusions, interpreted as an 'improved' topsoil deposit. The current landowner indicated that pigs had been kept on the site previously, so a well-mixed high-organic loamy topsoil would be expected. This overlay a deposit of mid-greyish brown plastic clayey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions approximately 0.4m thick which was interpreted as natural subsoil deposits.

The natural geology observed in this trench at a depth of c.0.8m below surface level was a mid yellow soft sand with patches of gravels (some hard concreted deposits and others looser), which would concur with the BGS records of Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels.

A single ditch, 0007, was encountered within this trench just south of the centre. It was orientated approximately northeast-southwest and appeared to relate to a boundary visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the area (dating to the late 1800's) although it appears to have been infilled by 1905 and the third edition OS maps. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

A single post-medieval coin (SF 1000) was located during metal detecting of the topsoil in this trench prior to machine excavation; it is a penny dating to 1797 and the reign of George III. The coin is indicative of casual loss from activity nearby in the post-medieval period.



Plate 1. Ditch 0007, Section 1 facing north-east (1m scale)

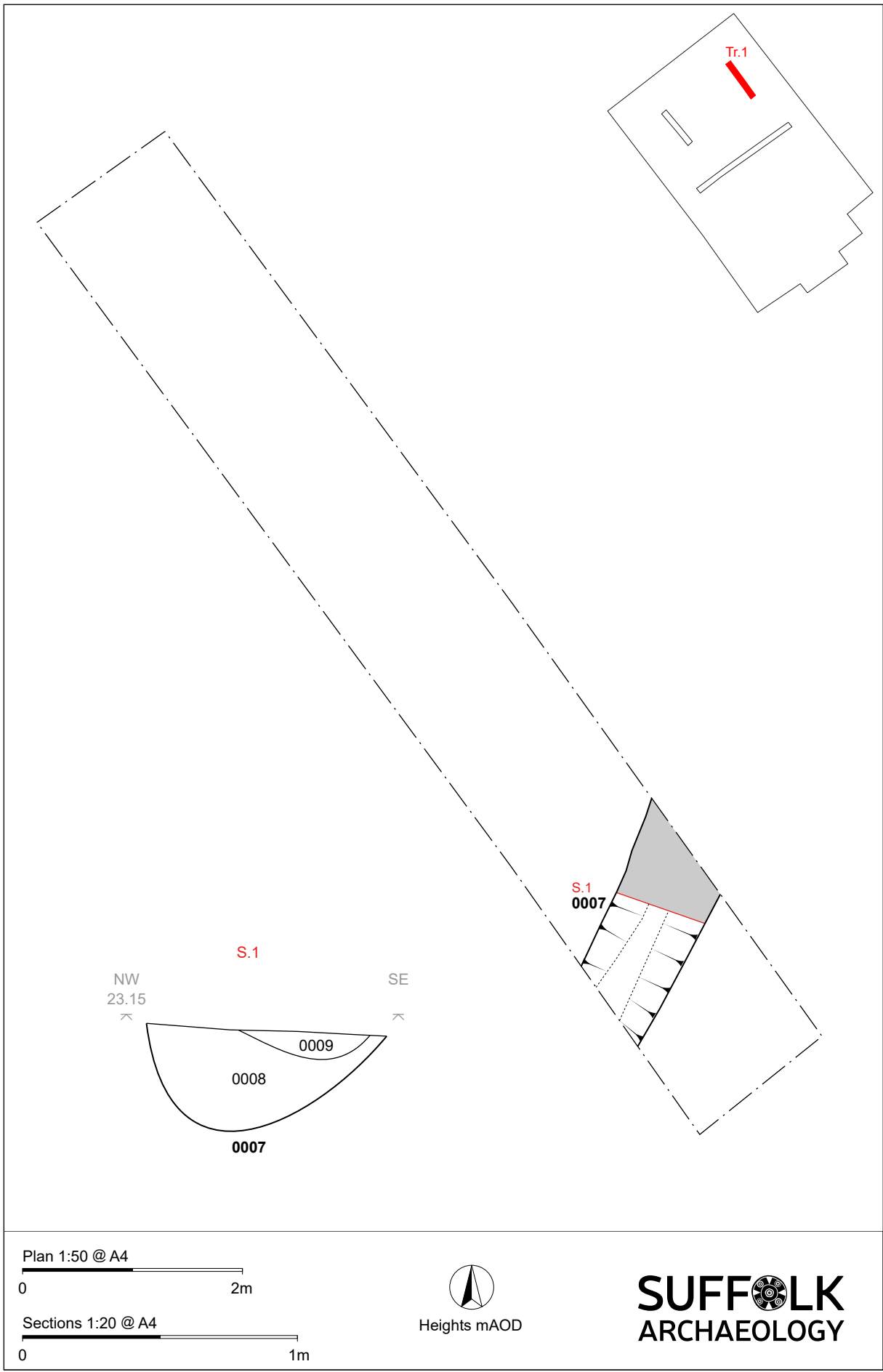


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section

5.1.2. Trench 2

This trench was 11.0m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.75m deep, also orientated approximately northwest-southeast and situated towards the north-western corner of the site. The stratigraphy encountered within this trench was 0.25m of dark clayey silty topsoil over 0.4m of mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil. Below this was a silty horizon between the subsoil and natural sand and gravels probably representing leaching and soil movement approximately 0.15m thick, similar to the higher subsoil but with a greater concentration of gravels. This overlay patchy mid orangey brown soft sand and gravels, interpreted as natural geological deposits.



Plate 2. Trench 2, facing northwest (2 x 1m scale bars)

5.1.3. Trench 3

This trench was 28.2m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.85m deep, orientated approximately northeast-southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of topsoil over 0.5m of subsoil (as in Trenches 1 and 2), also with the more heavily gravelled horizon at the base of the subsoil above clean natural geological deposits at a depth of c.0.85m. A linear feature was observed in the section of the trench, cut from high in the soil profile and which contained modern Ceramic Building Material (CBM). This aligns with another ditch/boundary seen on early OS maps, which appears to have been infilled at some point between 1957 and 1978. No further features of archaeological relevance were observed in the trenches.



Plate 3. Trench 3, facing northeast (2 x 1m scale bars)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Ruth Beveridge

6.1. The small finds

6.1.1. Introduction and recording method

A single object was recorded as a small find from the evaluation. It was recovered by metal detecting of the topsoil. It has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 3. The overall condition of the object is poor; the surfaces are worn and corroded.

Post-medieval

Copper alloy

Complete George III (1760-1820) penny, 1797. Obverse: laureate and draped bust facing right with eleven leaf wreath and ribbon tie points downwards. The legend is incuse on a raised rim surrounding both sides. Reverse: Britannia seated left, date of 1797 beneath. Worn and corroded on both faces. SF1000, topsoil 0001 (Plate 4).

6.1.2. Discussion

The George III coin is an example of a 'cartwheel' penny that was introduced during the late 18th century by Matthew Boulton, an industrialist, in response to the lack of circulating small change coinage during this period. Up until this point, the gap in the market had been filled by companies and private minters who had produced copper alloy and lead trading tokens. Boulton's production of the cartwheel penny was authorised by the government and was the first official denomination to be produced using the application of steam power to the coining press (Seaby *et al* 1990, 258). The coin represents activity on the site during the late post-medieval period in the form of a casual loss.



Plate 4. SF 1000, coin of George III

7. Conclusions

The features encountered within the evaluation trenching coincide with the post-medieval/modern field boundaries indicated on early OS maps of the area.

Unfortunately, no evidence was encountered indicative of when those boundaries were established but it is suggested that they are most likely to be post-medieval in origin. No evidence of any roadside occupation is apparent, suggesting that this site does lie outside the medieval village core, though perhaps just to the rear of house-plot gardens which are likely to follow the existing garden boundaries fairly closely. The presence of an overhead cable across the southernmost part of the site has precluded investigation of the most likely area to include any medieval or post-medieval waste pitting or similar, though no indication of further features was apparent.

8. Archive deposition

The archive is currently held at the offices of Suffolk Archaeology CIC in Needham Market. Upon completion of the project the paper and digital records will be archived with the Suffolk County Store in appropriate formats as required.

The single coin of George III (SF1000), which comprises the full finds archive, has been recorded in full and returned to the client and landowner Mr Martyn Burnside.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and Rhiannon Gardiner. Project management was undertaken by John Craven, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Ruth Beveridge who also produced the specialist finds report. The report illustrations were created by Eleanor Hillen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

Seaby, H.A., and Seaby, P.J., with Mitchell, S., and Reeds, B., (eds) 1990, *Coins of England and the United Kingdom*, 26th edition. Seaby, London.

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Land opposite Oak View, Mill Hill Peasenhall, Suffolk

Client:

Martyn Burnside

Date:

November 2018

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

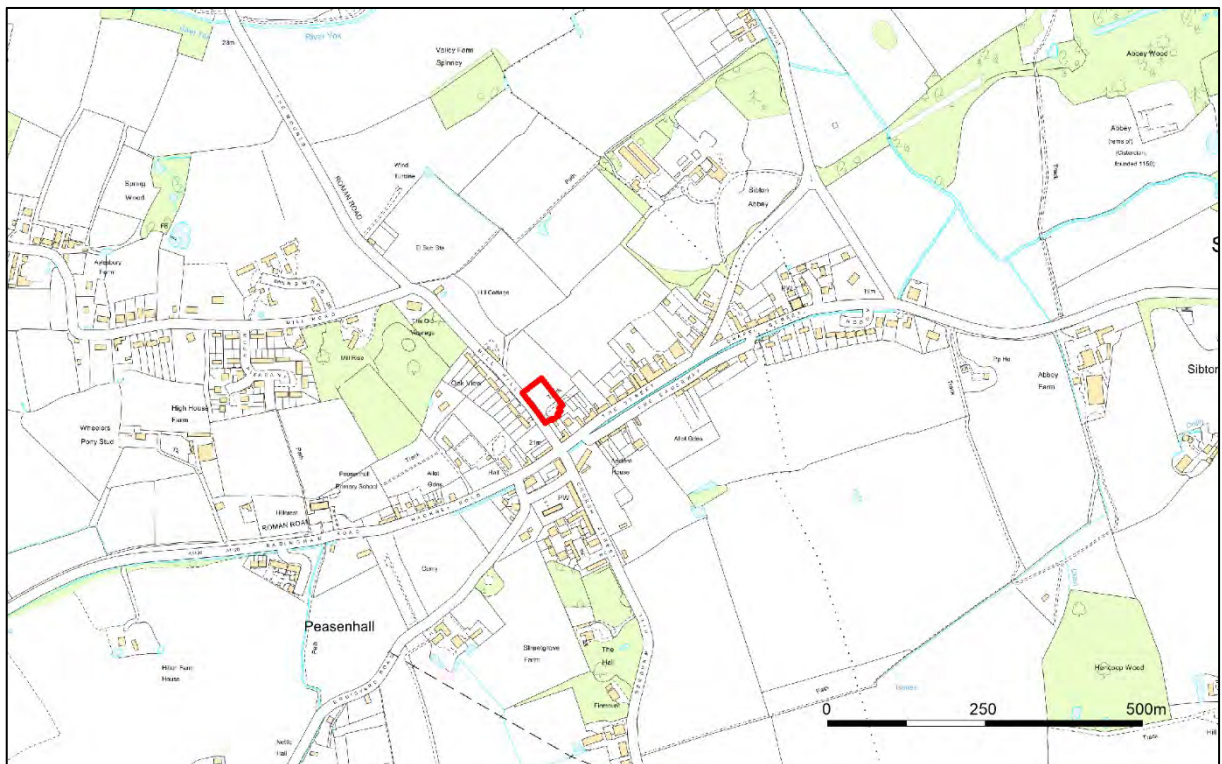
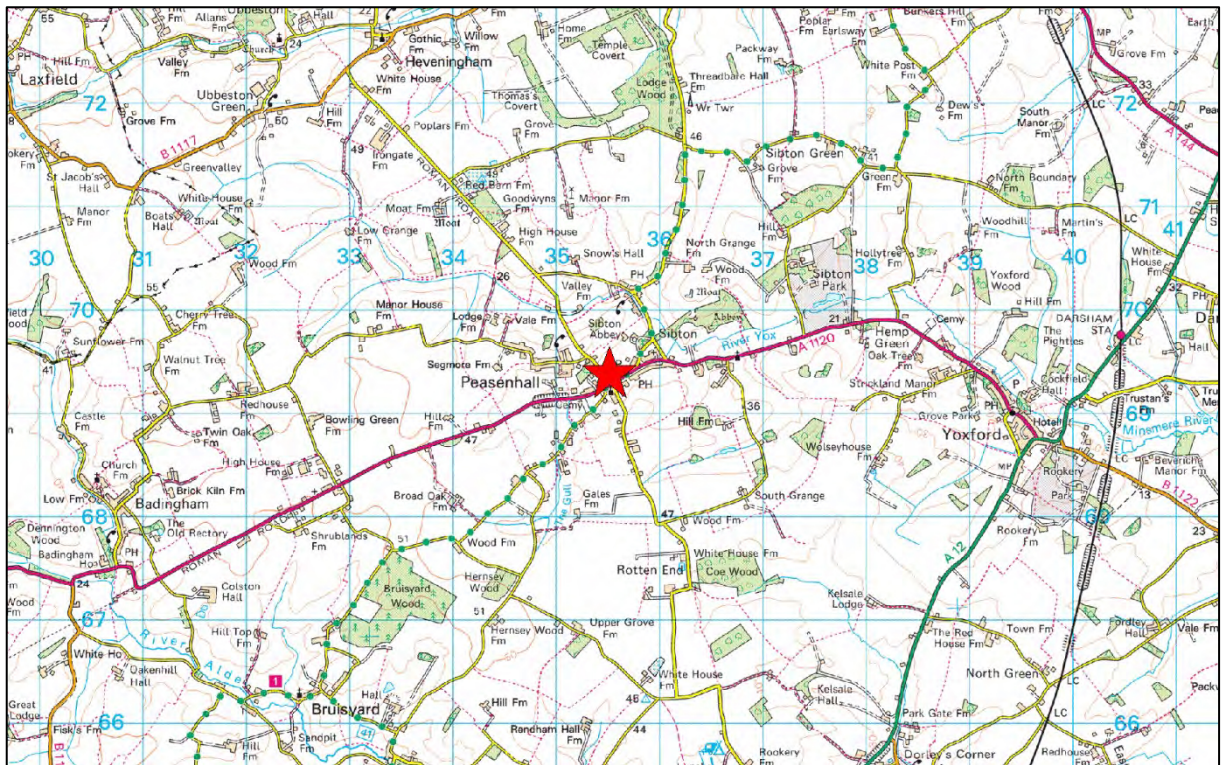
Location	Site Name Parish, County Grid Reference	Land opposite Oak View, Mill Hill Peasenhall, Suffolk TM35526938
Site details	Project type Size of Area	Evaluation c.0.2ha
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC) No. of subcontractor personnel	2 1
Project dates	Start date Fieldwork duration	TBC – December 2018? c.1-2 days
Reference codes	HER Event No. / Site Code OASIS No. Planning Application No. SACIC Jobcode	TBC 334909 DC/18/1551/FUL PSHOOV001
Key persons	Project Manager Project Officer	John Craven TBC

Project Contacts

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	SACIC H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Stacy Dillon (Essex and Suffolk Water)	01268 664924
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Dr Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)	01284 741229
	Historic England Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at land opposite Oak View, Mill Hill, Peasenhall (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, prior to consideration by a condition on planning application DC/18/1551/FUL, in accordance with paragraphs 189/199 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 07/11/2018, Appendix 1), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Hannah Cutler of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.
- This archaeological WSI is accompanied by a separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document which details how the fieldwork project will be carried out and addresses health and safety issues.



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Figure 1. Site location

2. Location, topography and geology

- The site lies in the southern corner of a small open field off of Mill Hill at TM3552 6938, behind buildings fronting onto The Street. The southern third of the site is separated from the field by fencing and is crossed by a vehicular track and set of overhead powerlines.
- The site lies at c.22-24m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) on a southeast facing slope, the north side of a valley of a tributary stream, 60m to the south, which drains eastwards to the River Yox.
- The site geology consists of superficial chalky till deposits of the Lowestoft formation to the north and Head deposits of clay silt and gravel to the south, overlying sedimentary bedrock of Crag Group Sand (British Geological Survey website, 2018).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The Brief states that the evaluation is required as the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, near the medieval church of St Michael (PSH 008). It is also within the historic medieval core of the settlement (PSH 017) and close to evidence of occupation (PSH 011,012)...'*
- Initial examination of historic Ordnance Survey mapping held by SACIC shows that the field containing the site was split into three in the late 19th century, with a 20m wide field along the road frontage and two equally sized fields to the rear divided by a southwest-northeast boundary which disappeared by the early 20th century. The site lies across two of these fields, straddling the removed boundary to the rear of the roadside field.



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

Approximate position of proposed housing (blue) and overhead powerlines exclusion zone (shaded grey)

4. Project Objectives

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

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
 - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
 - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
 - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2017a).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- A summary of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- A site code has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A pre-site inspection and RAMS document for the project will be completed prior to commencement.

5.3. Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full-time professional staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires 5% of the c.0.2ha application area to be evaluated. This amounts to 54m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 98sqm, and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). The trenching is placed in the northern part of the site due to the existing track and overhead cables but covers two of the three proposed house plots. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles. The longest trench crosses the position of a former field boundary
- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.5m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Trenches are likely to range from 0.4m to 1m deep.
- If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to

be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc., may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.

- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC or freelance metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.

- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in*

situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.

- If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance, such as McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004 etc. will be consulted. On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for*

significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA. Any further stage of works will require new documentation and are not covered by this WSI.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.

- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.
- On approval of the report a printed and bound hard copy, and a digital .pdf file, will be lodged with SCCAS for submission to the Suffolk HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

5.6. Project archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service.
- An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If SACIC is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017b).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.

- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the local PAS Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

6. Project Staffing

6.1. In-house staff

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

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

6.2. External specialists

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

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

7. Bibliography

- Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.
- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2017a, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated March 2017)*.
- SCCAS, 2017b, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*.
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

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

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0001		1		Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt with occasional small flints and gravels. Humic topsoil deposit.	Topsoil deposit in Trench 1.					0002
0002		1		Deposit	Mid greyish brown plastic clayey sandy silt with occasional gravels.	Subsoil deposit in Trench 1.					0001
0003		2		Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt with occasional small flints and gravels. Humic topsoil deposit.	Topsoil deposit in Trench 2.					0004
0004		2		Deposit	Mid greyish brown plastic clayey sandy silt with occasional gravels.	Subsoil deposit in Trench 2.					0003
0005		3		Deposit	Dark brown clayey silt with occasional small flints and gravels. Humic topsoil deposit.	Topsoil deposit in Trench 3.					0006
0006		3		Deposit	Mid greyish brown plastic clayey sandy silt with occasional gravels.	Subsoil deposit in Trench 3.					0005
0007	0007	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch feature, aligned approximately northeast/southwest with steep sloping concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a shallow concave base.	Cut of agricultural boundary ditch - ditch appears on early OS mapping of the areas but disappears before 3rd edition OS.	1.8	0.86	0.38		0008
0008	0007	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate compaction, containing frequent small gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. Diffuse horizon with natural substrate and (0009). Deposit is basal fill of ditch 0007.	Basal accumulation fill of ditch 0007.	1.8	0.86	0.38	0007	0009
0009	0007	1	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate compaction, containing occasional small gravel inclusions. Diffuse horizon with deposit 0008 below. Possible topfill/possible bioturbation deposit in ditch 0007.	Possible topfill of ditch 0007 but could also be a burrow as heavy bioturbation is present throughout feature. Sealed by subsoil deposit 0002.	1.8	0.47	0.1	0008	0002

Appendix 3. Small finds catalogue

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Period
1000	0001	Coin	Copper alloy	1	27.1	Complete George III (1760-1820) penny, 1797. Obv: laureate and draped bust facing right, eleven leaf wreath, ribbon tie points downwards. The legend is incuse on raised rim surrounding on both sides Rev: Britannia seated left, date of 1797 beneath. Worn and corroded on both faces.	3.7			35.9	Pmed

Appendix 4. OASIS form

Project details

Project name	PSH020 Land opposite Oak View, Mill Hill
Short description of the project	A small evaluation, comprising three trenches, was undertaken on land opposite Oak View, off Mill Hill on the edge of the village of Peasenhall in December 2018 in advance of the development of a plot of land for housing. A single undated ditch was discovered within the trenches (though it matches up with a boundary visible on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area, disappearing between 1890 and 1905), with a post-medieval coin being located within the topsoil deposits.
Project dates	Start: 17-12-2018 End: 17-12-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	PSH020 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2018/111 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL PEASENHALL PSH020 Land opposite Oak View, Mill Hill
Postcode	IP17 2LH
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3552 6938 52.271470578337 1.452498711446 52 16 17 N 001 27 09 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.74m Max: 23.76m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Hannah Cutler
Project director/manager	John Craven

Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr M. Burnside

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Opposite Oak View, Mill Hill, Peasenhall, Suffolk Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	2018/111
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A short report in house style (A4 printed, wire-comb bound and card covered).

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