

Land south of The Paddocks, Copdock, Suffolk

Client

Last and Tricker Partnership

Date

February 2019

COP 030
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No.: 2019/008
Author: Rhiannon Gardiner
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Date: 28/02/2019

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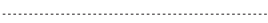
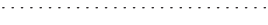





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Summary









A small evaluation, comprising four trenches, was undertaken on a plot of land south of The Paddocks, Old London Road, Copdock, Suffolk in January 2019 in advance of its development for housing. A Bronze Age pit, two medieval ditches, two undated gullies and an undated posthole were identified.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

S	N
55.27	
⋈	⋈

1. Introduction

In January 2019, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation to assess the impact of a proposed development on potential heritage assets on a parcel of land south of The Paddock, Old London Road, Copdock, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by Last and Tricker Partnership (on behalf of their client) according to a Brief (dated 23/10/2018) written by the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) Archaeological Advisor (AA) Hannah Cutler on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This was then addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Cass 2019, Appendix 1).

This evaluation was required to meet the conditions placed on planning application DC/18/00765/FUL in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The application is for the erection of up to seven dwellings and associated external works (tied to engineering an business).

1.1 Site location

The site is located adjacent to the current route of Old London Road, at TM 1128 4080 (Fig.1), within an arable field between two dwellings (north and south of the development area). The A14 is located c.450m to the south-east. The development area (DA) comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land approximately 0.4ha in size.

2. Geology and topology

Topographically, the site lies just south of the crest of a hill, rising out of the Gipping valley at a height of approximately 50m OD with land dropping to the east and south of the development area.

The bedrock geology over the great majority of the route consists of Crag Group sands, formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in shallow seas (BGS, 2019). Superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in ice age conditions (BGS, 2019) to the west of the site and sand/gravel deposits also of the Lowestoft Formation to the east with the site occupying the boundary between the two deposits.

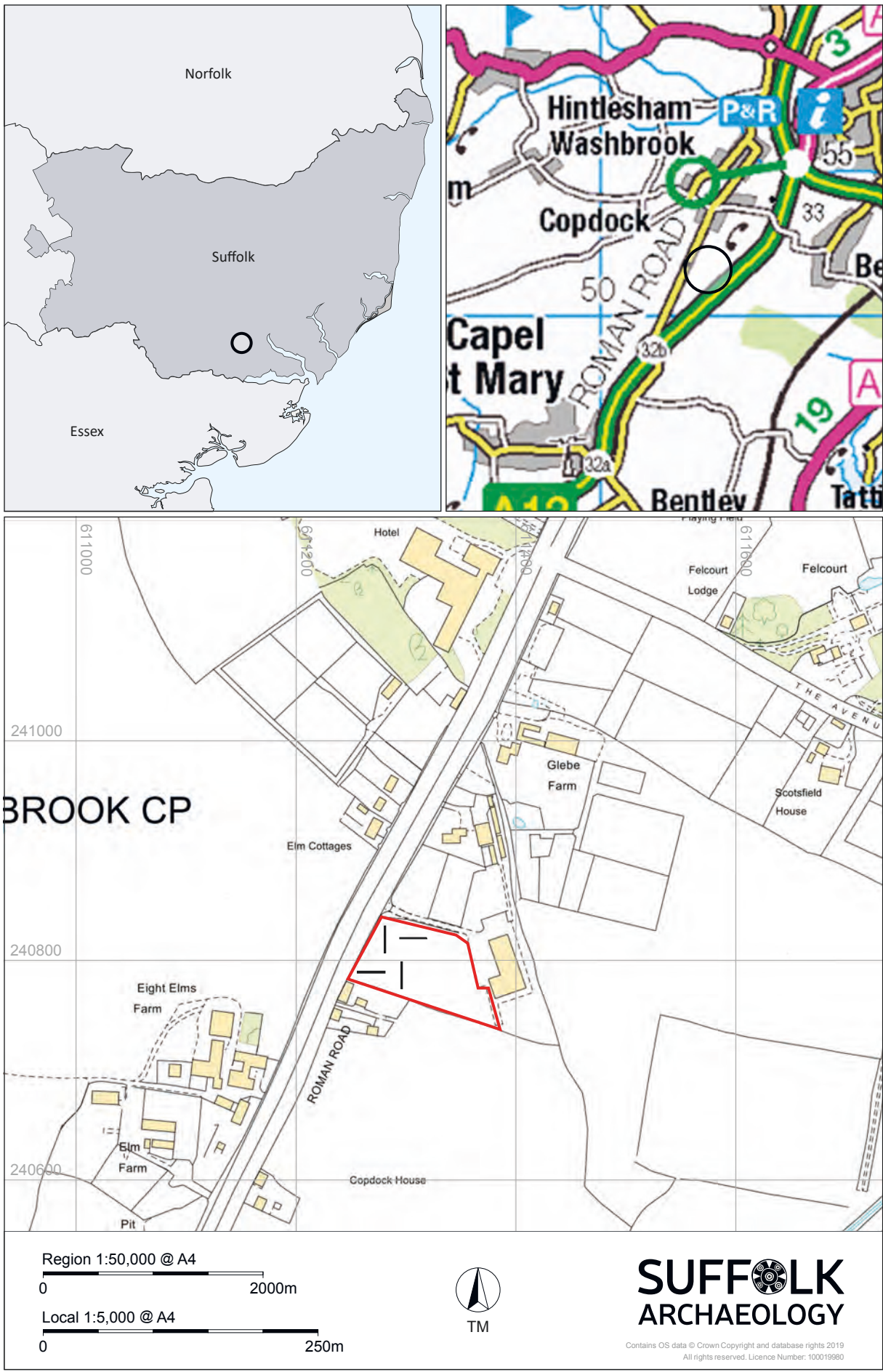


Figure 1. Site location (red) and trenches (black)

3. Archaeology and historical background

The brief prepared by Hannah Cutler stated that:

“The site is located adjacent to a Roman road (COP 004) and opposite the findspot of a Bronze Age hoard (COP 011). A number of cropmark features have also been recorded in the immediate vicinity of site (COP 017 and FRT 017) As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits in this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposits and below ground heritage assets that exist.”

As agreed with Hannah Cutler, the below research was carried out through an analysis of publicly available heritage data from Suffolk Heritage Explorer (Suffolk Heritage Explorer 2019). This has revealed a moderate amount of archaeology present within a 1.5km radius of the site. Monuments make up the majority of the record including site such as the Church of St. Peter (COP 005), a barn at Hall Farm (COP 014) and Eight Elms Farm (COP 011). The archaeology predominantly takes the form of cropmarks with some findspots of Neolithic, Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval date also being recorded. There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the site.

The cropmarks generally show ditch systems and enclosures (BSD 005, COP 017, FRT 017 and BSD 006), however a cropmark showing a ring ditch (BSD 021) and two extraction pits (BSD 022) have also been recorded. This would suggest there was a considerable amount of activity taking place in the past within the immediate vicinity of the site.

Prehistoric findspots have included a Neolithic polished axe and the butt of a polished axe (COP 006), a Mesolithic surface artefact scatter (BSD 001), scatters of flakes and pottery (BSD 030) and specifically Iron Age pottery (BSD 009). Interestingly a Bronze Age bronze cake with a possible sword fragment embedded in it was also recorded c.1.2km south of the site.

A Roman scatter of three bronze coins (COP 002), a medieval short cross penny (COP 002) and scatter of medieval pottery (COP 001) have also been recorded within a 1.5km radius of the development area (DA).

4. Project objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were 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 project was managed by SACIC Managing Director Rhodri Gardner and complied 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) (February 2019);
- *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 Archaeology. 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)

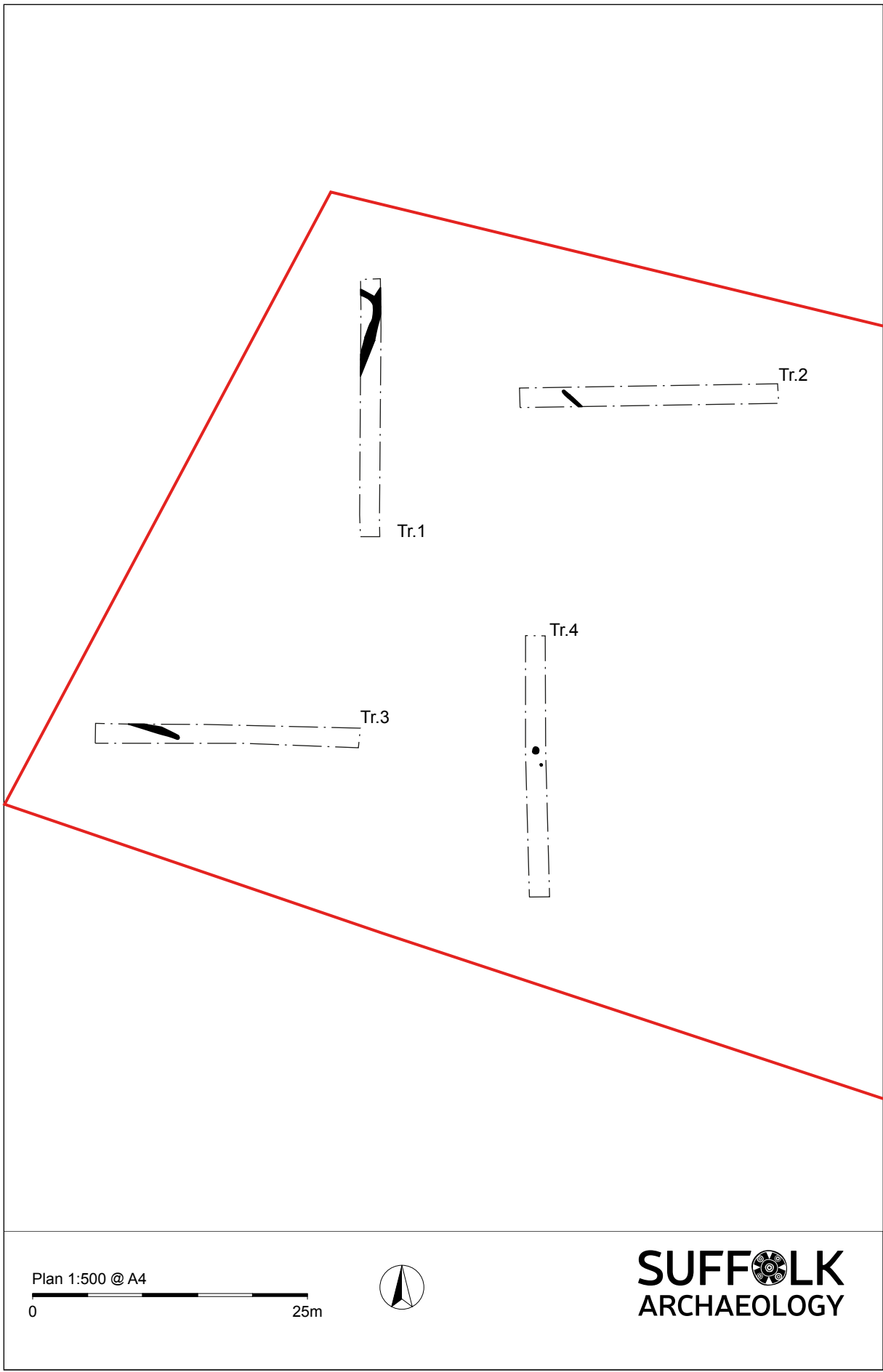


Figure 2. Trench location plan, showing features (black)

5. Methodology

Approximately 5% of the development area (DA) was investigated, equating to c.100m of linear trenching; this translated to four 25m long trenches. Trench locations were marked out using an RTK GPS system. The topsoil of each trench was metal detected prior to excavation, and the topsoil and subsoil spoil heaps were also metal detected and visually inspected following the excavation of the trenches. No pre-modern objects were recovered. All archaeological deposits were also metal detected.

The trenches were opened under archaeological supervision with a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were removed and were kept separate. Each trench was cleaned and examined to establish if any archaeological features were present. All trenches, archaeological features and deposits were recorded using SACIC pro-forma sheets and digitally photographed. Recorded sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20.

Following approval from SCCAS, the trenches were backfilled; sequentially subsoil first followed by the topsoil and compacted to reinstate the ground level.

The site data has been added to an MS Access database using the HER code COP 030. An OASIS form has been completed reference no 338912 (Appendix 6). The project archive is currently located at SACIC offices in Needham Market and will be transferred to the stores at SCCAS following the receipt of the transfer of title.

6. Results

Rhiannon Gardiner

6.1 Introduction

Four trenches were excavated to the archaeological horizon which was the natural substrate. Full descriptions of all trenches and contexts can be found in Section 6.2. Three of the trenches contained ditches or gullies and one trench contained a possible posthole and a pit.

The topsoil (0001) depth was consistent across the site averaging c.0.3m in thickness. It was characterised as mid greyish brown clayey silt. The subsoil (0002) depth was also consistent across the site averaging c.0.2m in thickness, consisting of a mid-brownish yellow, stiff, silty clay. The depth to the natural substrate averaged c.0.5m across all four trenches.

6.2 Trench results

6.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Fig.3; Pl.1) was located at the NW end of the site; it was 25m long, 1.8m wide, 0.5m in depth, and was aligned N-S. One ditch, investigated in two slots, and a gully were identified in Trench 1.



Plate 1 Trench 1 looking south (2x1m scales)

Ditch 0003/0007

Ditch 0003/0007 (Fig.3; Pl.2) was observed entering the trench c.1m from the northern and exiting the trench c.9m south of that. It was linear in plan, orientated N-S with steep sloping sides leading to a broadly flat base, with a shallow U-shaped profile. The ditch measured 0.85m in width and 0.13m in depth. Single fill 0004 comprised, a firm mid-brownish yellow sandy clay with medium sized flint inclusions. Two slots were excavated in this ditch; the relationship with gully 0009 was unclear, they are potentially contemporary. It is most likely that this ditch performed a boundary function. Medieval pottery and an iron key were recovered.



Plate 2 SW facing section through ditch 0003/0007



Plate 3 NE facing section through ditch 0007 and gully 0009

Gully 0009

Gully 0009 was observed c.1m from the north end of the trench, linear in plan and orientated E-W, the gully measured 0.5m in width and 0.16m in depth. The relationship with 0007 was not clear, they are potentially contemporary in date. The gully contained one fill (0010) which comprised, a moderately compact, mid-brownish yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and flint inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature; it most likely performed a boundary or drainage function.

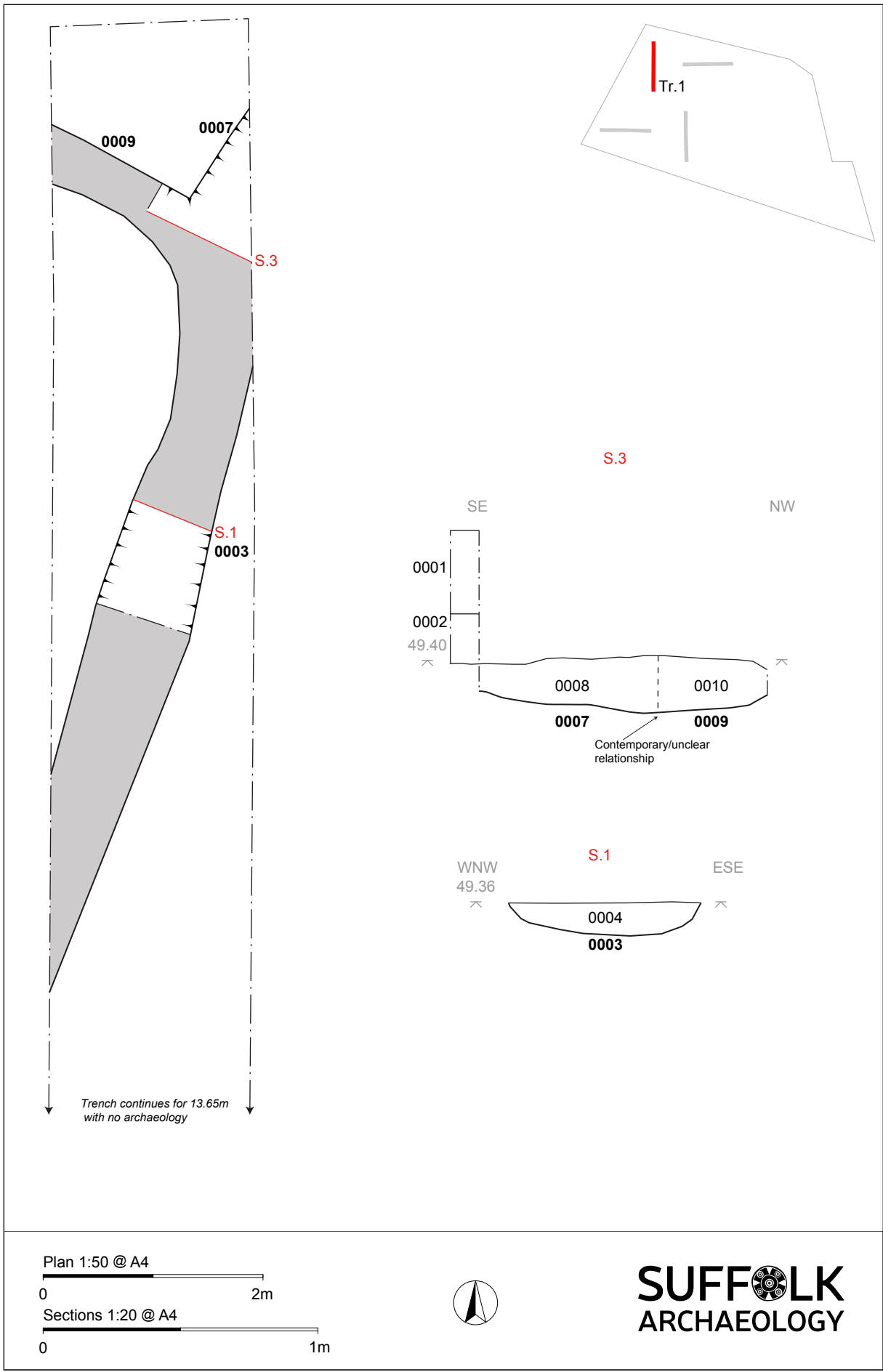


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections

6.2.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Fig.4; Pl.4) was located at the NE end of the site; it was 25m long, 1.8m wide, 0.5m in depth, and was aligned E-W. One possible gully terminus was identified in Trench 2.



Plate 4 Trench 2 looking east (2x1m scales)



Plate 5 NW facing section through gully terminus 0005 (1x1m scale)

Gully 0005

A possible gully (0005) was observed terminating c.4m from the west end of the trench, linear in plan and orientated SE-NW, the feature measured 0.3m in width and 0.06m in depth. Single fill (0006) comprised, a mottled mid-greyish brown, stiff, silty clay with occasional small flint and stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature, it could possibly be a natural feature.

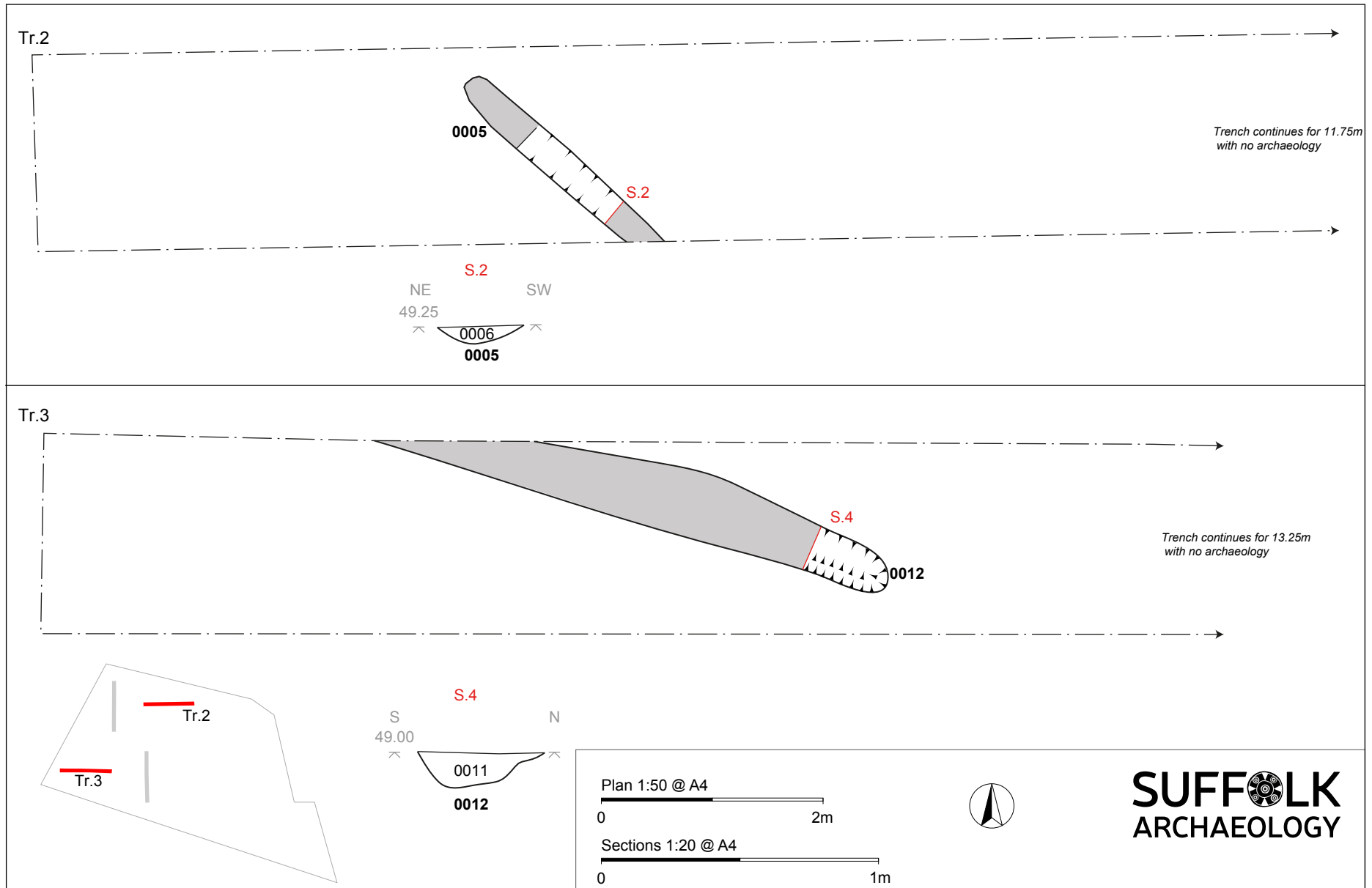


Figure 4. Trench 2 and 3, plans and sections

6.2.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Fig.4; Pl.6) was located at the SW end of the site; it was 25m long, 1.8m wide, 0.5m in depth, and was aligned E-W. One ditch terminus was identified.



Plate 6 Trench 3 looking east (2x1m scales)



Plate 7 SE facing section through ditch 0012 (1x1m scale)

Ditch 0012

A ditch (0012) was observed terminating c.7.5m from the west end of the trench, linear in plan and orientated E-W, the ditch measured 0.3m in width and 0.12m in depth. Single fill (0011) comprised, a dark greyish brown, stiff, silty clay with charcoal flecks and small medium flint inclusions. The ditch most likely performed a drainage or boundary function. Bone, one sherd of medieval pottery and two pieces of fired clay were recovered. An environmental sample (<1>) was taken of the fill which yielded a small number of charred cereal grain fragments, a single legume fragment and a small number of charred grass seeds.

6.2.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 (Fig.5; Pl.8) was located at the SE end of the site; it was 25m long, 1.8m wide, 0.5m in depth, and was aligned N-S. A pit and a posthole were investigated within this trench.



Plate 8 Trench 4 looking north (2x1m scales)

Posthole 0014

A possible posthole (0014; Pl.9) was observed c.11.5m from the north end of the trench. The feature was circular in plan and measured 0.2m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. The posthole contained one fill (0013) which comprised, a mottled dark brown and mid-greyish brown, stiff, silty clay with occasional small stone and flint inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature. An environmental sample (<2>) was taken from this fill which was blank

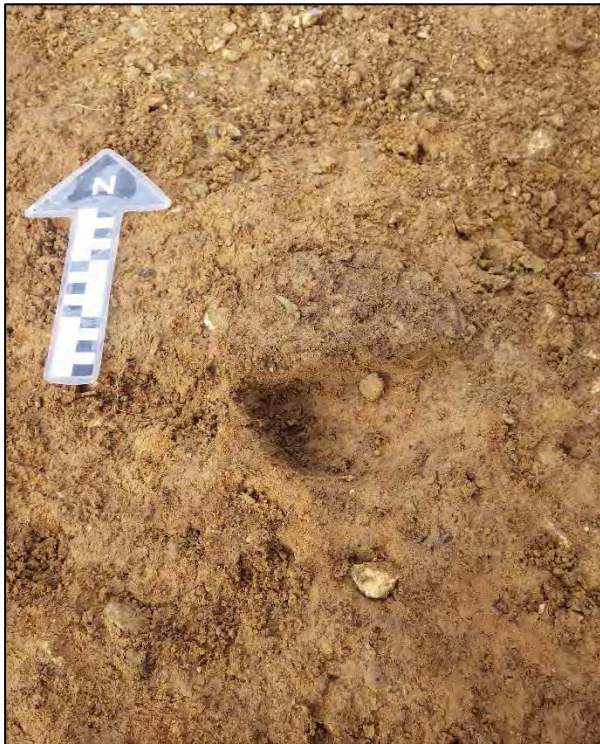


Plate 9 South facing section through posthole 0014



Plate 10 South facing section through pit 0015 (1x1m scale)

Pit 0015

A pit (0015; Pl.10) was observed c.10m from the north end of the trench, the pit was slightly ovoid in plan and measured 0.6m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.13m in depth. The pit contained one fill (0016) which comprised, a dark to mid reddish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint inclusions. Pottery possibly dating to the mid-late Bronze Age, and three pieces of fired clay were recovered from this fill. An environmental sample (<3>) was taken from this feature which yielded a small number of cereal grain fragments and a single charred hazel nutshell fragment. Nine pieces of heat-altered stone were also recovered from the sample taken.

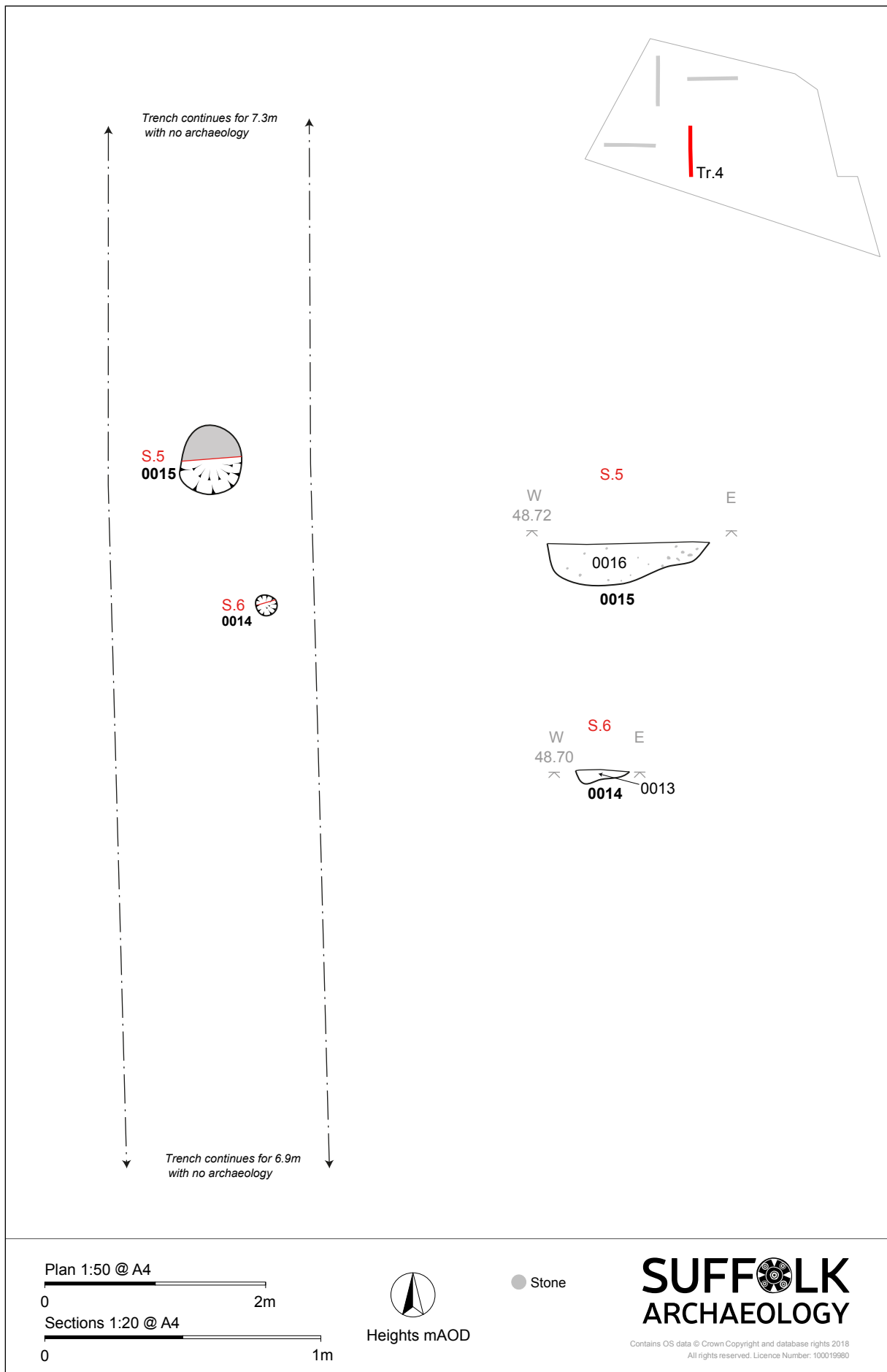


Figure 5. Trench 4, plan and sections

7. Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield

7.1 Introduction

A small quantity of bulk finds was recovered during the evaluation. These come from three contexts located in three of the evaluation trenches (T1, T3 and T4). A small quantity of prehistoric pottery, fired clay and heat-altered stone was recovered from pit, 0015 (0016) (T4); the pottery probably dating to the Bronze Age. There are also two, small, abraded medieval pottery sherds from ditch fill; features 0007 (0008) (T1) and 0012 (T3). Slightly more finds material was recovered from processing bulk environmental samples (including all of the heat-altered stone) and is included in the quantification; although this additional material did not significantly alter the interpretation of the site as presented by the hand-recovered finds.

The quantity of each of the different finds materials is listed in Table 1 and all of the finds are listed as described in the finds appendix (Appendix 4). In addition, there is one metal small find, a medieval key recovered from ditch 0003 (0004) (T1), which is recorded and catalogued separately.

Find material	Count	Weight/g
Pottery	10	62
Fired clay	5	44
Heat altered (burnt) stone	9	269
Animal bone	1	3

Table 1 Quantities of bulk finds material

7.2 The pottery

7.2.1 Prehistoric pottery

In total, eight sherds of hand-made, relatively coarse flint-tempered pottery (Fabric HMF) were recovered from the fill of pit 0015 (0016). Together these weigh 57g. All are abraded.

The flint-tempered fabric is broadly similar for all of the sherds, although two fabric divisions could be made. For most of the sherds the heat-altered, crushed flint, is relatively abundant and composed of small-medium sized pieces with occasional

larger pieces up to c. 5mm in length (HMF1). It is almost certain that two pots are represented by these sherds. One other sherd, representing a third pot, was recovered from Sample <3>. The fabric contains a more moderate quantity of flint-temper, although is still rather coarse with small-medium sized pieces and occasional larger pieces (HMF2)

Of the pots represented by Fabric HMF1, one consists of three sherds that are completely oxidised (orange), the flint-temper being quite dense. The other, represented by two sherds and probably a third small sherd, has a partly reduced fabric and grey, reduced interior. The flint in these sherds is slightly less abundant and the fabric appears slightly less coarse. The surfaces of these three sherds also appear less abraded, especially the interior.

While flint-tempered pottery is common from the Neolithic into the Early Iron Age, the nature of the sherds here suggests a Bronze Age date rather than earlier or later date and a mid-late Bronze Age date, in the second half of the 2nd millennium or early 1st millennium BC is most likely.

7.2.2 Medieval pottery

Two small sandy sherds of medieval pottery were recovered together weighing 5g. One, recovered from the fill of ditch 0007 (0008), is very small (weight <1g) and abraded. This has a hard, sandy fabric which is oxidised a brownish-orange colour. There is a black soot or tarry deposit on the interior surface. The other, from ditch 0012, is an abraded sandy greyware sherd (weight 4g) which was recovered during processing Sample <1>. The small sherds are difficult to date closely but can be broadly dated to within the period c.late 12th/13th-15th century.

7.3 Fired clay

Three pieces of brownish-orange fired clay (weight 41g) were recovered from the fill of pit 0015 (0016) associated with prehistoric pottery, probably dating to the Later Bronze Age. These are in a sandy fabric with some inclusions of darker iron-rich concreted sand and occasional small stones. The pieces are broken and of irregular shape, probably all from one structure or larger piece, although a relatively flat area on one might be an original surface.

A further two pieces of sandy, orange coloured fired clay, both very small, were recovered from Sample <1> taken from the fill of ditch 0012. The only other find from this ditch is a small sherd of abraded medieval pottery.

7.4 Heat-altered (burnt) stone

Although no heat-altered stones were recovered from the hand excavation of pit 0015 (0016), a small quantity of small-medium size heat-altered stones were found to be present in one of the bulk soil samples, Sample <3>. In total there are nine pieces with a combined weight of 269g. Apart from one small piece of sandstone all are flint and are mostly calcified and shattered by thermal shock, although one of the larger pieces is scorched a reddish colour rather than being burnt white.

Heat-altered stones are relatively common finds from the prehistoric period.

Although they could be burnt from incidental proximity or incorporation in a hearth structure, they are considered mostly to have been associated with the indirect transfer of heat from a fire to water, the stone being heated and then put into the water.

7.5 Other bulk finds

A small piece of natural, dark concreted sand (4g) was recovered from ditch 0007 (0008). This natural find has been discarded.

7.6 Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

7.6.1 Introduction and recording method

A single iron object, identified as a rotary key, was recorded as a small find (SF1000). It has been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification, but without radiography. Overall the condition is poor, being split across the stem and encrusted with corrosion products.

It is described below and catalogued in Appendix 5.

Iron

SF1000, fill 0004 of ditch 0003, Trench 1. Incomplete rotary key masked by corrosion products. The fragment of the bow of the key is rectangular in cross section and may originally have been oval or circular; it expands into a hollow stem that is circular in section and split. At the base of the key is a bit which is probably rectangular but is masked by corrosion. It is comparable to keys found in medieval contexts in Norwich (Margeson, 1993, 160, fig. 118, nos. 1270-1272).

7.6.2 Discussion

The iron key (SF1000) suggests medieval activity on or close to the site and the presence of a lockable entrance such as a door or gate; the key itself later being discarded and becoming incorporated within the fill of a ditch (feature 0003).

If further work is carried out on the site it is recommended that the iron key undergoes x-ray to assist with identification and to preserve a record for the archive.

7.7 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

7.7.1 Introduction and methods

Three features had bulk soil samples (SS) taken from their fills: prehistoric pit 0015, Medieval ditch 0012 and undated post-hole 0014. The samples were all processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

7.7.2 Quantification

For the purposes of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

7.7.3 Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0011	0012	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grain frags # charred legume frags # charred seeds # charcoal + rootlets ++
2	0013	0014	PH	Unknown	rootlets ++
3	0016	0015	Pit	BA	charred cereal grain frags # charred nutshell # charcoal + rootlets ++

Table 2 Environmental material recovered from flots

The flots were extremely small in volume, each sample producing less than 5ml of charred plant remains. Fibrous rootlets were common within all the flots but are considered to be modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

The plant macrofossil material recovered was sparse, the preservation being through charring and is poor. Wood charcoal was relatively rare and was generally highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Sample 2, from post hole 0014 was blank, no charred plant remains were recovered from this sample at all.

Sample 1, ditch fill 0012, contained a small number of charred cereal grain fragments which were puffed and abraded, making positive identification difficult to impossible. The overall shape of the grains and the date of the feature suggests the

remains are most likely bread-wheat type (*Triticum aestivum* L.) grains. A single legume fragment was also recovered from this sample, again most likely a pea (*Pisum sativum* L.). Pulses provide an important source of protein within the Medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. The presence of legumes suggest that horticulture activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site. A small number of charred grass (Poaceae) seeds were also present within this sample.

Sample 3, pit fill 0016, contained a small number of highly puffed and abraded cereal grain fragments. A single charred hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragment was also recovered. It is not clear whether this represents waste from a collected food resource or material incorporated within gathered fuel.

7.7.4 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Both charred plant macrofossils and charcoal were rare within the flots recovered. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric and medieval periods.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on these samples as it would offer little additional information to the results of the evaluation. However, if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further bulk sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the cereal and legume waste. Any accompanying weed seed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

7.8 Discussion of material evidence

The overall quantity of finds recovered is small. However, they show that there is activity here in the prehistoric period, probably in the Mid-Late Bronze Age, represented by the pottery sherds recovered from one pit, feature 0015 (0016). The small quantity of fired clay found with these suggests the likely presence of a clay-built structure such as a hearth or oven in the vicinity during that period, while burnt stones hint at heating or boiling water, possibly for cooking. This may be related to

the small quantity of burnt cereal grains and a hazelnut shell representing food or fuel material recovered from environmental sampling. The small number of sherds and fired clay pieces and the fact that these have some abrasion suggests that at least some of the finds from this pit probably experienced some earlier depositional history prior to arriving in this feature.

The medieval iron key (SF1000) and two small, abraded sherds identifiable as medieval pottery, suggest an area marginal to settlement during that period. These finds possibly arrived here as part of an agricultural regime involving manure spreading or as casual loss, the key having broken and been discarded. The small quantity of charred environmental remains also reflects presumably local agricultural activities representing cultivation, horticulture and possibly meadow, with probable bread wheat and pea as well as charred grass seed being recovered.

7.9 Finds recommendations

All of the finds have been fully catalogued and reported. It is considered that it would be neither desirable or beneficial or to carry out any further work on the finds assemblage. This is also the case for the environmental material recovered. However, if further work is carried out on the site it is recommended that the iron key (SF1000) should be submitted for x-ray (6.6.2).

8. Discussion

8.1 Deposit model

The topsoil and subsoil depths were consistent throughout the site, the topsoil averaged 0.3m in thickness and the subsoil 0.2m in thickness. No finds were recovered from metal detecting either the topsoil or the subsoil. All archaeological features were sealed by the subsoil. The natural geology was also consistent across the site and consisted of Lowestoft Diamicton.

An examination of cartographic evidence shows that site has remained open land and has not been divided across the DA, although between 1904 and 1926 the field was divided to the north of the site (Old Maps 2019).

8.2 Phasing

8.2.1 Phase I. Prehistoric

Six fragments of mid-late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from a pit in Trench 4, with a further two fragments of pottery categorised as being 'prehistoric' also having been recovered from the same pit. This the only evidence for prehistoric activity having taken place on the site.

Other prehistoric findspots have been recoded within the vicinity of the site (HER ref. COP 006, BSD 001, BSD 030 and BSD 009), the most pertinent of which was the Bronze Age bronze cake recovered c.1.2km south of the site. The Bronze Age pit investigated in Trench 4 further suggests Bronze Age activity being present in the area.

8.2.2 Phase II. Medieval

Medieval pottery dating between the 12th century and the 15th centuries and a medieval key was recovered from two ditches during the evaluation. The Grade II* parish Church of St Peter is recoded as having been built between the 14th and 15th centuries (British Listed Buildings 2019), this dating correlates with the activity present on site. This is suggestive that there was medieval activity close or near to site, with the church c.1km NNE of the site.

8.2.3 Phase III. Undated

Two undated gullies and an undated posthole were recorded in Trenches 1,2 and 4. One of the gullies is potentially a natural feature, the other has an unclear relationship and is possibly contemporary with a medieval ditch in the same trench (Trench 1). The potential posthole is located near to a Bronze Age pit, it is possible that they are contemporary, they are the only two discrete features seen during the evaluation, however, this cannot be proven.

There are at least two phases of activity present on the site although the archaeological evidence is relatively sparse. The ditches and gullies investigated most likely represent land divisions across the site, pertaining to the medieval period. Whilst the pit is considerably earlier and could be considered as a refuse pit given the high concentration of pottery recovered from such a small feature. The undated posthole investigated was very shallow and could be a heavily truncated pit, unfortunately its purpose will remain unknown.

9. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has defined the deposit model, character and significance of the archaeological deposits present within the development area.

The archaeology across the site is sparse, the features range from Bronze Age to medieval in date. No evidence of any roadside occupation is apparent, suggesting that this site lies outside the medieval village core.

The archaeological horizon is at a depth where it will be affected by significant development groundworks such as house footings and service trenches.

The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

10. Archive deposition

The project archive, consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited with the Archaeological Store of SCCAS following the gaining of the transfer of title. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Suffolk Archaeology CIC office and store in Needham Market.

A digital copy of this report will be uploaded to OASIS.

11. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and Tanja Peter and directed by Simon Cass. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and environmental processing by Cameron Bate. The specialists finds report was produced by Stephen Benfield and Ruth Beveridge and the environmental report was produced by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Eleanor Cox and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

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British listed Buildings: www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk (accessed February 2018)

Suffolk Heritage Explorer: www.heritage.suffolk.gov.uk (accessed February 2018)



The Paddocks, Copdock, Suffolk

COP 030

Written Scheme of Investigation for a
Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

Date: January 2019
Prepared by: Simon Cass
Issued to: Last & Tricker Partnership & Hannah Cutler (SCC Archaeological Service)
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Project details

Planning Authority Babergh District Council

Planning Application No: DC/18/00765/FUL

Curatorial Officer: Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)

Grid Reference: TM 1128 4080

Area: 0.4ha

HER Parish Code: COP 030

Oasis Reference: 338912

SACIC Job Code: COPPAD001

Project Start date: January 2019

Project Duration: 1-2 days

Client/Funding Body: Last and Tricker Partnership (on behalf of a client)

SACIC Project Manager: Dr Rhodri Gardner

SACIC Project Officer: TBC

1. Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (hereafter SACIC) have been asked by Last & Tricker Partnership to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench on land south of The Paddocks, Old London Road, Copdock (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation. The final decision on further work is made by the curatorial office in conjunction with the LPA.
- 1.2 The sites lie alongside Old London Road at TM 1128 4080, on a plot of empty land between two dwellings (north and south of the development area). The total size of the site is approximately 0.4ha.
- 1.3 The works are being conducted by a condition of the planning application in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.4 The proposed development (new residential development) is likely to have a severe but localised impact on underlying deposits. Trial trenching is therefore required to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.
- 1.5 This WSI complies with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) Standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation (2017), Excavation (2017) and Archiving (2017) as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (CIfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.6 The main aims of the evaluation are described in Section 4 of a SCCAS brief prepared by Hannah Cutler, dated 23rd October 2018:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2. The Site

- 2.1 Topographically, the site lies just south of the crest of a hill, rising out of the Gipping valley at a height of approximately 50m OD with land dropping to the east and south of the development area.
- 2.2 The site (at approximately TM 1128 4080) is within an arable field adjacent to the current route of Old London Road, with the A14 some 450m to the south-east.
- 2.3 The bedrock geology over the great majority of the route consists of Crag Group sands, formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in shallow seas (BGS, 2018). Superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in ice age conditions (BGS, 2018) to the west of the site and sand/gravel deposits also of the Lowestoft Formation to the east with the site occupying the boundary between the two deposits.

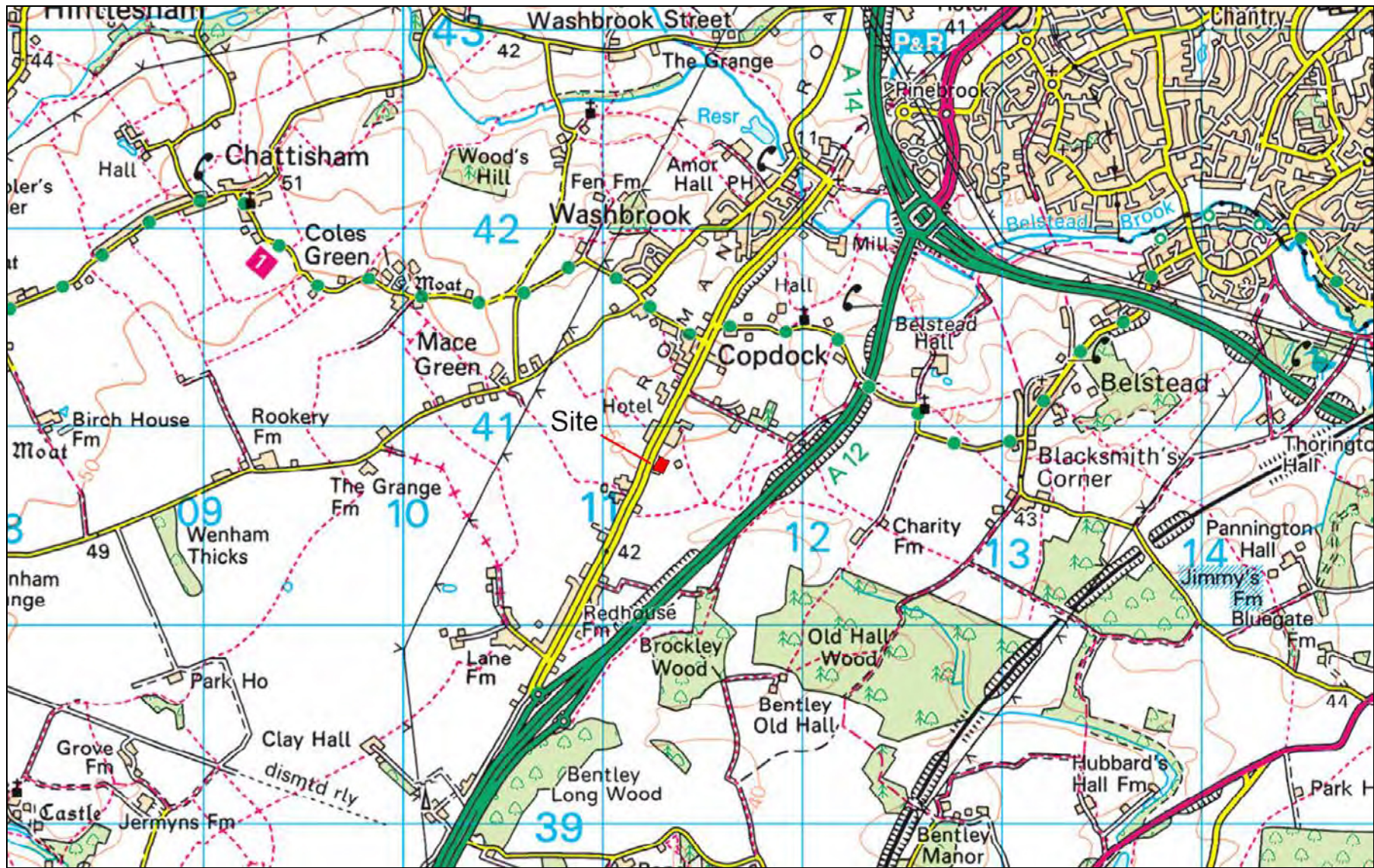


Figure 1. Site location (red)

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The following information has been summarised from the Suffolk County Council brief, supplemented by examination of the Suffolk Heritage Explorer to provide some summary information where helpful. An up-to-date search of the Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) data will be commissioned as part of the evaluation work, as specified in the SCCAS Brief, to further inform any archaeological information recovered during the current project. There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the site.
- 3.2 The brief issued by SCCAS indicates that the proposed development site lies in an area of archaeological interest as recorded in the County HER, “adjacent to a Roman road (COP 004) and opposite the findspot of a Bronze Age horde (COP 011). In addition, cropmark features have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of site (COP 017 and FRT 017).”
- 3.5 As identified above, the site is believed to have the potential to contain preserved archaeological remains which would be threatened by the proposed open cut trench development. The amount of trial trenching employed has been determined by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Team – these trench locations are shown in Fig. 2 below.

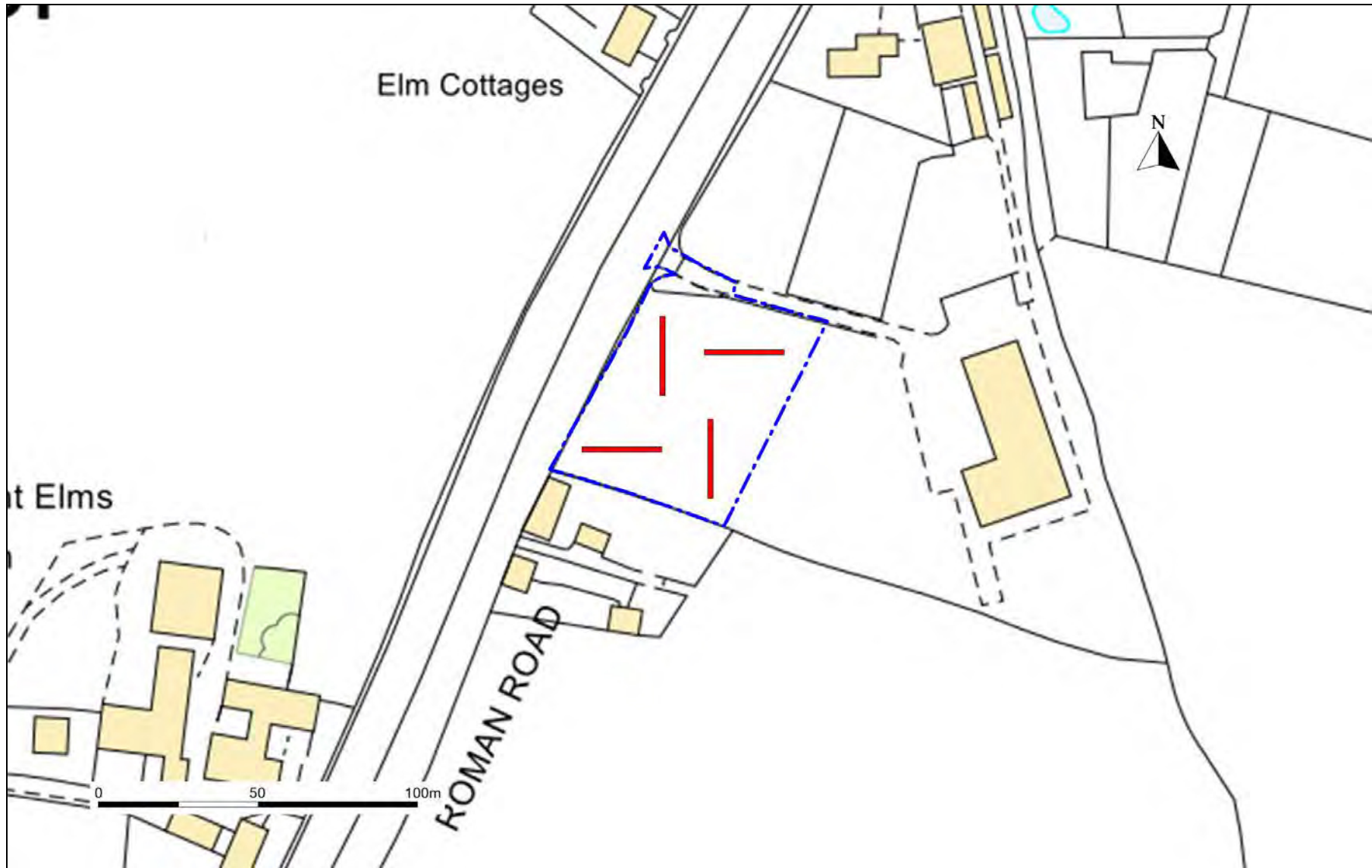


Figure 2. Trial trench locations (red) and site boundary (blue)

4. Fieldwork: Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.1 All archaeological 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 (TBA) and will further comprise one additional experienced excavator with on-site surveying and metal detecting undertaken by either member of staff as required/appropriate.
- 4.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will involve the mechanical excavation of a total of 100m of trial trench, as determined by SCCAS and outlined in Section 3.3 of the brief. The number of trenches has been calculated based on a 5% sample of the site., and results in 100m of trenching divided up into four (4) 25m long trenches in an array to cover as much of the site as possible.
- 4.6 The location of each trench will be subjected to a CAT scan prior to excavation, if unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered and damaged during work then this will not be the responsibility of SACIC. The identification of previously unknown services may result in the proposed trench layout being amended accordingly. If a service is present within one of these trenches any further trenches sampling the same linear feature will be moved.
- 4.7 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist of Project Officer grade. Overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposit encountered. Upcast spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be mechanically separated to facilitate sequential backfilling.
- 4.8 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation with trench bases and sections cleaned, as necessary, in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.

- 4.9 Where a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, the combined depth of the trench and feature will not exceed 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). If additional works are specified by SCCAS, such as shoring or excavating and battering a larger area, then additional costs will be incurred by the client.
- 4.10 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.11 The site location will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER (in this instance COP 030) and archaeological contexts will be recorded using *pro forma* Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.13 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including the line of the trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases, exposed features and upcast spoil.
- 4.14 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until they have been processed and assessed.
- 4.15 Finds will be brought back to the SACIC warehouse 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.

- 4.16 Bulk soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of paleo-environmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order to merit taking a sample. Samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for paleo-environmental remains. If particularly noteworthy paleo-environmental deposits are encountered sample selection may also include monoliths. At the evaluation stage these would be retained only. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary, advice will be sought from Historic England's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.17 In the event of human remains being encountered, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials (including cremation burials). If found, the need for excavation/removal of burials will be discussed with SCCAS. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times. At the conclusion of the work, backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 4.18 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable, a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained, covering their excavation and removal to the SACIC warehouse for temporary storage. Approval for additional costs may need to be sought from the client.

5. Post-excavation

- 5.1 An unique HER number (COP 030) has been acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by the SACIC Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 5.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Iron objects will be x-rayed; all other small finds, including coins, will be cleaned and digitally photographed. 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.

- 5.8 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).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within six weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 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*.
- 5.15 The Suffolk 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.

- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within thirty days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 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 continued preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs. The archive will be deposited within the SCCAS storage facility unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will either 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).
- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site-specific basis.

5.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

5.23 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.

6. Additional Considerations

6.1 Health and Safety

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the SACIC Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of the SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 6.1.3 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.
- 6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS curators. All such staff and visitors must abide by the SACIC H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high-risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by the SACIC insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

6.2 Environmental controls

- 6.2.1 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 EMS policies.

6.3 Plant machinery

6.3.1 A mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. 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).

6.4 Site security

6.4.1 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.

6.5 Access

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

6.5.2 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.

6.6 Site preparation

6.6.1 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 (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

6.7 Backfilling

- 6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (SCCAS).
- 6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

6.8 Monitoring

- 6.8.1 The work will be monitored by SCCAS staff who will be acting on behalf of the LPA.

7. Staffing

7.1 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)
- Up to 3 x Site Assistants; includes surveyor and metal detectorist (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)

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC 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 7.1.

7.3 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

7.4 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

External specialists cont.

Name	Specialism	Organisation
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

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Appendix 2. Trench list

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural (m)	Associated Contexts
1	23.4	N-S	Mid/pale brownish yellow silty clay with sandy and gravelly pockets - glacial diamicton deposits	0.5	0003/0007, 0009
2	23.4	E-W	Mid/pale brownish yellow silty clay with sandy and gravelly pockets - glacial diamicton deposits	0.5	0005
3	24	E-W	Mid/pale brownish yellow silty clay with sandy and gravelly pockets - glacial diamicton deposits	0.5	0012
4	23.7	N-S	Mid/pale brownish yellow silty clay with sandy and gravelly pockets - glacial diamicton deposits	0.5	0014, 0015

Appendix 3. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0001	0001			Layer	Mid greyish brown sticky/plastic clayey silt topsoil	Topsoil across all 4 trenches			0.3
0002	0002			Layer	Mid brownish yellow stiff silty clay subsoil	Subsoil deposit across all 4 trenches			0.2
0003	0003	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximately north-south with a shallow u-shaped profile with steep sloped sides to a flattish base.	Probable field boundary ditch of uncertain date.	0.95	0.85	0.13
0004	0003	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish yellow friable/firm sandy clay with medium-sized flint inclusions. Slightly mixed horizon, no finds.	Fill of ditch segment 0003.	0.95	0.85	0.13
0005	0005	2	Gully	Cut	Possible gully base, linear in plan with a shallow dished profile to a concave base orientated approximately NW-SE.	Shallow possible gully base - more likely to be a plough scar?	0.9	0.3	0.06
0006	0005	2	Gully	Fill	Mottled mid greyish brown stiff silty clay with occasional small flints and stone inclusions. Single fill of possible gully base.	Single fill of dubious gully base - probably more likely to be plough-related.	0.9	0.3	0.06
0007	0007	1	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch slot, with steep sloped sides to a flattish base.	Ditch segment, part of same ditch as 0003 to the south. Unclear relationship with gully 0009 to the west, possibly contemporary.	1.25	0.7	0.17
0008	0007	1	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish yellow moderately compact/stiff silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and flints. Slightly diffuse horizon and unclear relationship with 0010 in gully 0009 to the west.	Fill of ditch 0007.	1.25	0.7	0.17
0009	0009	1	Gully	Cut	Linear gully, orientated east-west with steep sloped sides to an irregular flat base.	Small east-west gully almost perpendicular to ditch 0007. Unclear relationship with the larger ditch feature in the	0.4	0.5	0.16

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
						observable sections, possibly contemporary.			
0010	0009	1	Gully	Fill	Mid brownish yellow moderately compact/stiff silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and flints. Slightly diffuse horizon and unclear relationship with 0008 in ditch 0007 to the east. No finds.	Fill of small gully 0009.	0.4	0.5	0.16
0011	0012	3	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown stiff silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small-medium flints. Single fill of ditch	Single fill of ditch in Trench 3.			
0012	0012	3	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch feature, orientated east-west with steep sloped sides to an irregular flattish base.	East-west aligned small ditch in the western end of Trench 3. Terminates at this point.	0.8	0.3	0.12
0013	0014	4	Posthole	Fill	Mottled dark brown and mid greyish brown stiff silty clay with occasional small stone/flint inclusions.	Small posthole base - only 0.05m surviving.	0.2	0.2	0.05
0014	0014	4	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base with a gentle break of slope. Only 0.2m diameter.	Shallow posthole base.	0.2	0.2	0.05
0015	0015	4	Pit	Cut	Slightly ovoid pit, with sloping concave sides to a shallow slightly irregular concave base.	Shallow pit in Trench 4. Possible hearth debris/rubbish.	0.6	0.55	0.13
0016	0015	4	Pit	Fill	Dark/mid reddish brown firm/stiff silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small glacial flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon within centre/base of pit, while edges are quite clear.	Fill of small pit, possibly hearth debris/general rubbish pit.	0.6	0.55	0.13

Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Trench	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	ENV	EVE (100= 1 EVE)	Comments	Note	Finds spot date
0008	0007	ditch	1	pottery	med	MCW				1	1				Single small orange sherd with internal sooting/ tarry deposit		Med (c. L12-15C)
0008	0007	ditch	1	Concreted sand											discarded	Natural	
0012 <1>	0012	ditch	3	Pottery	med	MCW				1	4	A			Small grey sherd, sandy fabric	Sample <1>	Med (c. L12-15C)
0012 <1>	0012	ditch	3	Fired clay		OMS				2	3	A			Small abraded pieces	All similar. Sample <1>	
0012 <1>	0012	ditch	3	Bone						1	3				Sheep tooth	Sample <1>	
0016	0015	pit	4	pottery	preh	HMF1				3	21	A	1		Coarse flint S-M/L, oxidised fabric		Preh ?M-LBA
0016	0015	pit	4	pottery	preh	HMF1				3	29	(A)	1		Second pot, slightly less coarse flint fabric S-M/L, grey internal surface		Preh ?M-LBA
0016 <3>	0015	pit	4	pottery	preh	HMF1				1	3	A			Small abraded sherd, coarse flint S-M/L	Sample <3>	Preh
0016 <3>	0015	pit	4	pottery	preh	HMF2				1	4	A			Moderate flint S-M/L	Sample <3>	Preh
0016	0015	pit	4	Fired clay		OMS(S C)				3	41	A			Abraded, irregular fired clay pieces, one with possible surface	All similar	

Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Trench	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr / brt	ENV	EVE (100= 1 EVE)	Comments	Note	Finds spot date
0016 <3>	0015	pit	4	Heat altered stone		flint				8	244				Mostly calcified, one piece heat discoloured	Sample <3>	
0016 <3>	0015	pit	4	Heat altered stone		Sandstone/ quartzite				1	25					Sample <3>	

Appendix 5. Small finds catalogue

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1000	0004	Key	Iron	1	81.6	Incomplete elongate key; masked by corrosion products. The fragment of the bow of the key is rectangular in cross section and may have been oval or circular; it expands into a hollow stem that is circular in section and split. At the base of the key is a bit, probably rectangular in plan. It is masked by corrosion.	15	40.2	101.2	Medieval

Appendix 6. OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-338912

Project details

Project name	Land south of The Paddocks, Old London Road
Short description of the project	A small evaluation, comprising four trenches, was undertaken on a plot of land south of The Paddocks, Old London Road, Copdock, Suffolk in January 2019 in advance of its development for housing. A Bronze Age pit, two medieval ditches, two undated gullies and an undated posthole were identified.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2019 End: 29-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/008 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	COP030 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00765/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	VERTEBRATE REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	KEY Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors", "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 BABERGH COPDOCK AND WASHBROOK Land South of The Paddocks, Old London Rd
Postcode	IP8 3JF
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1128 4080 52.024779768442 1.079981409841 52 01 29 N 001 04 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48m Max: 49m

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	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Last and Tricker Partnership (on behalf of a client)

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	COP 030
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	COP 030

Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	COP 030
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of The Paddocks, Copdock, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Gardiner, R
Other bibliographic details	2019/008
Date	2019
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)

Entered by	Rhiannon Gardiner (rhiannon.gardiner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	22 March 2019

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