



**BLX 039, Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road
Blaxhall
Suffolk**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Andrew Hawes

on behalf of
Lime Tree Farm

CA Project: BLX 039
CA Report: 2019_037

July 2019



BLX 039, Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road
Blaxhall
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Lime Tree Farm
Location: Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk
NGR: 636130 256410
Type: Evaluation
Date: 24th – 26th April 2019
Planning Reference: DC/19/0225/AGO
OASIS Number: 346542
HER Invoice No: 9227831
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Suffolk County Council
Site Code: BLX 039

Following an earlier geophysical survey, a targeted evaluation, comprising eleven trenches, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk in April 2019 in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir. A series ditches, pits and natural features were recorded.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Andrew Hawes, on behalf of Lime Tree Farm, at Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk, (centred at NGR: 636130 256410; Fig. 1). The targeted evaluation was undertaken to meet the conditions placed on planning application DC/19/0225/AGO in accordance with paragraphs 187 and 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019), ahead of the construction of an agricultural reservoir.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a *brief* for geophysical survey followed by a linear trenched evaluation prepared by the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) Archaeological Advisor (AA) Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Abraham 2019; dated 26/03/2019). This was addressed by a *Written Scheme of Investigation* produced by CA (Schofield 2019b) and approved by Rachael Abraham. The fieldwork was undertaken according to national and regional guidance:

- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide*, Historic England, 2015;
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (revised 2017)

The site

1.3 The proposed footprint of the reservoir covers an area of 7.5ha; the cut line being investigated is 2.65ha in area, located within a single field that is currently given over to agriculture. The site is fairly level, sloping gently from 26m Above Ordnance Datum in the southwest to 21m in the northwest of the field.

1.4 Bedrock geology consists of Chillesford Church sand, formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas, its upper boundary transitions into a Chillesford Clay Member consisting of clays and

silts (BGS 2019). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in glacial conditions, which is detrital in nature (BGS 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Information held within the County Historic Environment Record (HER) reveals that the site has a high archaeological potential (Fig. 2), with Roman, Saxon and medieval find scatters (BLX 004, 005, TUN 019, 059) recorded around the periphery of the proposed reservoir. A detailed geophysical survey undertaken in 2015 (BLX 028), 630m to the east at Lime Tree Farm, prospected anomalies indicative of archaeological ditches and pits over similar soils.
- 2.2. An examination of historic mapping held by CA Suffolk has been made. The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from 1883 (Fig. 2) reveal that the site was bisected through its centre by a relic field boundary running west to east and a quarry pit or pond is depicted within the southern half of the field. Both features are no longer recorded on the 1975 OS map (Old Maps 2019). These features can also be seen on cropmarks recorded on Google Earth images (2000-2011), along with further relic field boundary cropmarks and some large discrete cropmarks indicative of backfilled ponds or quarry pits.
- 2.3. A previous geophysical survey (Fig.3) undertaken by SACIC (Schofield 2019b, report no. 2019/026) identified a narrow range of geophysical anomalies, indicative of relic field boundary ditches, archaeological pits, backfilled quarry pits and agricultural furrows. A selection of these would subsequently be targeted in the evaluation to establish whether they are genuine features.
- 2.4 Geophysical analysis (BLX 028) was also undertaken at Lime Tree Farm in 2015 prior to the construction of a previous reservoir, rectangular sub-divided enclosures and possible rubbish pits were identified. Historic building recording has taken place at both Lime Tree farm (BLX 038) and nearby Stone Farm (BLX 019 and BLX 018), and continuous archaeological recording has been conducted at St Peters Church in Blaxhall (BLX 020) where adjacent field walking (BLX 027) recovered three struck flints.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.3 of the SCCAS Brief:

RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims, the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The brief required that 4% of the be sampled via trial trenching, equating to 1060m² over an area of 2.65ha. This requires 589m of 1.8m wide trenching, which has been divided amongst twenty 30m long trenches (Fig. 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GS08 GNSS RTK GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 The trenches were positioned to target anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey whilst providing an even distribution across the site. A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket was employed to machine the trenches to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any archaeological deposits encountered were excavated by hand, in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Trench locations are depicted at Figure 2.

- 4.3 Soil samples were taken from three sealed contexts and their palaeoenvironmental potential was assessed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. All artefacts were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA Suffolk in Needham Market and will be deposited with SCCAS, subject to agreement with the legal landowner. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (Ref. 346542).

5. RESULTS (FIG. 2-16)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; with detailed context summaries; finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are presented in Appendix B.
- 5.2 Eleven out of the twenty trenches excavated contained archaeological features, these included ditches, pits and natural features. Trenches 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 18 contained no archaeological features and are not described below. The stratigraphic sequence was fairly uniform across site, with ploughsoil 0001 overlying superficial geology 0002. Ploughsoil 0001 was compact, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate flint stones inclusions that ranged in thickness from 0.32m in Trench 32 to 0.45m in Trench 7. Superficial geology 0002 was a very compact, mixed orange and grey clay with frequent small chalk fragment inclusions.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2 and 4)

- 5.3 Trench 1 was located in the northwestern corner of the reservoir cut line, was 30m long and orientated north-northeast to south-southwest; it was positioned to target a ditch type anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.
- 5.4 Ditch 0003 was linear in plan and orientated east to west. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base and was 1.80m long, 1.00m wide and 0.44m in depth. Its single fill 0004 was a firm, mid to dark grey brown silty clay, with moderate flint stone inclusions and chalk flecks. An Fe nail, partially articulated animal skeleton and

fragments of CBM were collected. This ditch is visible on the First Edition OS mapping (see Fig. 2).

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

- 5.5 Trench 3 was located in the southwest of the proposed reservoir footprint and to the south of Trench 2. It was 35m long and orientated north-northeast to south-southwest, targeting a large area of magnetic disturbance recorded on the detailed magnetometer survey. This feature was 18m long, 1.20m+ deep and 1.80m+ wide and lay within the centre of the trench; it was of early modern derivation and recorded in plan only. Its fill also contained tree stump remains that were not retained.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 5.5 Trench 5 was located along the northern edge of the proposed reservoir, to the east of Trench 1. It was orientated east-southeast to west-northwest and was 30m long. The trench was positioned to target a linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey, that was further investigated in Trenches 1, 9 and 13. The feature was present along the northern edge and ran its entire length, it was 0.76m+ wide, but a segment was not excavated at this juncture. This ditch is visible on the First Edition OS mapping (see Fig. 2).

Trench 7 (Figs. 2, 5 and 6)

- 5.6 Trench 7 was located to the east of Trench 3 and was 30m in length, orientated east-southeast to west-northwest. This trench targeted a positive discrete anomaly recorded in the geophysical dataset, however only a small treethrow was located in the centre of the trench.
- 5.7 Treethrow 0005 was irregular in plan, with irregular sides and base. It was 0.90m long by 1.50m wide and 0.38m deep, and had a single fill, 0006, comprising compact, dark grey brown silty clay with patches of orange brown clay. Occasional small sub rounded flint and chalk stone inclusions were present. Worked flint flakes were recovered from this context.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

- 5.8 Trench 9 was located to the east of Trench 5, orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. It was 30m in length and was placed to target the ditch-type linear anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey. Similar to Trench 5, the ditch was not excavated, but was recorded in plan and was 1.80m+ long by 0.86m wide. This ditch is visible on the First Edition OS mapping (see Fig. 2). No other features or finds were present.

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 and 7)

- 5.9 Trench 10 was located to the south of Trench 9 and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast. The trench was positioned here to ground-truth a positive linear anomaly recorded in the magnetometer survey dataset and a ditch feature was present in a corresponding location.

- 5.10 Ditch 0023 was linear in plan, orientated north to south, with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 2.08m in width and 0.68m deep. The basal fill, 0024 was mid yellow grey brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions; flint and two sherds, totalling four grams in weight, of Roman pottery were present. Upper fill 0025 was a loose, mid grey yellow silty sand with occasional flint inclusions, and was 0.10m deep; no finds were present.

Trench 13 (Figs. 2, 8, 9 and 10)

- 5.11 Trench 13 was 30m in length and orientated north-northeast to south-southwest, it was located to the east of Trench 9, and targeted a linear anomaly recorded during the geophysical survey. Six features were recorded in the trench, four ditches and two pits.
- 5.12 The linear anomaly recorded during the magnetometer survey was not excavated as it was in Trench 1 due to it being early modern in date. It was planned also in the south of Trench 13. This ditch is visible on the First Edition OS mapping (see Fig. 2).
- 5.13 Ditch 0013 was recorded was located in the centre of Trench 13, it was orientated west-southwest to east-northeast and had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.48m wide, with a depth of 0.20m. Its fill, 0014, was a compact, mid grey brown silty

clay, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint and stone inclusions; no finds were present.

- 5.14 Pit 0015 was an elongated ovoid, with steep sides and a flat base that was 0.40m+ long, 0.28m wide, and 0.18m deep. Its fill 0016 was a compact mottled grey brown and orange clay; no finds were present. Pit 0015 cut pit 0017.
- 5.15 Pit 0017 was oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, it was 0.30m+ long by 0.30m+ wide and 0.12m deep and was located to the south of 0013. Its single fill 0018, was a dark brown and black silt with dense charcoal and frequent heat-altered flint stone, which Sample 2 was taken from. Only heat-altered flint was present in the fill. It is possible that this feature was a hearth. Pit 0017 was cut by pit 0015.
- 5.16 Ditch 0021 was located to the north of ditch 0013 and to the south of ditch 0026, it was orientated northeast to southwest and was 0.45m wide and 0.06m deep. Its fill 0022 was a compact, mottled grey and brown silt, in which four sherds, totalling six grams in weight, of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered.
- 5.17 Ditch 0026 was linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, it was orientated east to west and was 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep. Its fill, 0027 was a compact, mottled grey and brown silt, no finds were present.

Trench 15 (Figs. 2 and 11)

- 5.18 Trench 15 was 30m in length, orientated northeast to southwest and located to the west of Trench 19. It was positioned here to target a ditch type anomaly that was recorded in the geophysical survey data. A single ditch was present where the linear anomaly was recorded by the magnetometer.
- 5.19 Ditch 0030 was linear in plan, with steep sloping sides and a flat base, orientated east to west and measured 1.40m wide and 0.64m deep. Its fill 0031 was a dense grey brown clayey silt with very infrequent stones; no finds were present.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2, 12 and 13)

- 5.20 Trench 17 was 30m long, orientated west-northwest to east-southeast. It was positioned to test an area that contained some positive discrete geophysical

anomalies, indicative of pits. Two pits and a ditch were present in the western end of the trench.

- 5.21 Ditch 0007 was linear in plan, running east to west it was 0.62m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium stone inclusions. One piece, weighing one gram, of Late Bronze Age pottery was collected from the fill. Ditch 0007 cut pit 0009. This ditch is visible on the First Edition OS mapping (see Fig. 2).
- 5.22 Pit 0009 was oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base; it measured 0.38m by 0.58m by 0.10m deep. Single fill 0010 was mid grey brown silty sand and clay with small and large sub-rounded stone inclusions. Heat altered stone was recovered from the pit. Pit 0009 was cut by ditch 0007.
- 5.23 Pit 0011 was oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, it was 0.44m+ by 0.68m by 0.09m deep. Its fill 0012 was a compact, dark grey brown silty clay, with occasional small to large stone inclusions. Pit 0011 runs beyond the baulk to the south.

Trench 19 (Figs. 2, 14 and 15)

- 5.24 Trench 19 was located to the south of Trench 18 and was 30m in length and was positioned to target a positive discrete anomaly interpreted as a potential pit, and a linear anomaly indicative of a ditch. A pit was present in close proximity to the positive discrete anomaly and a ditch was present where the positive linear anomaly was recorded in the magnetometer dataset.
- 5.25 Pit 0028 was oval in plan, 0.75m wide by 0.54m and was 0.07m deep. Its single fill 0029 was a compact, mid brown silty clay with orange mottling; heat-altered stones were collected from its fill.
- 5.26 Ditch 0032 was linear in plan, aligned north to south, with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 2.00m wide and 0.70m deep. Its fill 0033 was a compact mid blue grey and mottled orange silty clay, with occasional iron stone, large chalk stones and charcoal fleck inclusions. Three sherds, totalling nine grams in weight of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, and four sherds, totalling seven grams in weight of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill alongside heat altered stone.

Trench 20 (Figs. 2 and 16)

- 5.27 Trench 20 was in the southeastern corner of the reservoir cut, it was 30m long and orientated west-northwest to east-southeast and was positioned to ground-truth geophysical anomalies interpreted as an area of magnetic disturbance and a curvilinear anomaly. A single ditch that was not recorded within the magnetometer dataset was present.
- 5.28 Ditch 0019 is likely to be a continuation of ditch 0032 in Trench 19. It was 1.64m wide and 0.42m deep, orientated north to south with had steep sides and a flat base. Single fill 0020 was a compact mid grey and orange silty clay with occasional small to large rounded flint stones and pebbles; no finds were present.

6. THE FINDS

Stephen Benfield

- 6.1 Small quantities of finds were recovered from a number of features located in several of the evaluation trenches. The finds consist mostly of pottery, struck flints, heat-altered flints and stones and animal bone. Most come from ditch fills, although some heat-altered stone was recovered from pits. All of the types of bulk finds recovered are listed by context in Table 1 in the finds appendix (Appendix B).
- 6.2 The more closely dated finds are primarily later prehistoric, both the pottery and flint indicating a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date (6.5-6.9). There are also single small sherds of Roman and medieval pottery (which both come from the same ditch fill context) and an iron nail that is probably mostly likely to be of medieval or later date which is also from ditch fill. The animal bone consists almost entirely of what appears to be a significant part of a single sheep (sheep carcass burial) which was found in ditch fill that is known to be of modern (19th-20th century) date (7.2).
- 6.3 The finds demonstrate activity here in the later prehistoric period, probably in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. The presence of a quantity of heat-altered (burnt) stones in one pit suggests activity in the immediate, although this may have been peripheral to the main settlement. However, dating some of the contexts and features based on the finds recovered from them appears potentially problematic, especially for some of the ditches as the finds from them are generally few in number and are small and broken-up. Much of the datable finds material from these features consists of sherds

of prehistoric pottery and struck flints. The pottery sherds are small and have some abrasion which would suggest that they had probably been broken some while before they entered these contexts. Also, although the condition of the flints might allow them to be relatively contemporary with the contexts from which they came (6.11-6.16), the largest number recovered from any one section of a ditch can be shown to be residual in that context as it also contained sherds of Roman and medieval pottery.

Pottery

- 6.4 A few sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery were recovered, together with single sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. These discussed below and are listed and described by context in Table 2 (Appendix B).

Prehistoric pottery

- 6.5 In total, eleven sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered during the evaluation. These have a combined weight of 21g. All of the sherds come from ditch fill and are the only finds from the particular ditch contexts from which they were recovered. The sherds are small and abraded to some degree, although not heavily so. All have some flint-temper in their fabric. In addition to these, a single, small (broken) sherd of sand-tempered pottery (weight 3g) was recovered during processing a bulk soil sample from pit 0011 (0012) (Sample 1) in Trench 17.

Fabric	Description
F1	Common ill-sorted small-large flint
FS1	Common medium sand, sparse-moderated small-medium white quartz sand and flint
FS2	Sand with sparse small-medium flint
FS3	Sand with moderate-common medium-large flint
S1	Common medium quartz sand

- 6.6 The sherds are plain body sherds, although one might be from a flat base. Other than the possible base sherd, which would indicate a date after the Early Neolithic, there are no diagnostic pieces. That surfaces are predominantly oxidised could suggests a date in the Bronze or Iron Age rather than earlier; however, the dating relies primarily on fabric.
- 6.7 For five of the sherds, crushed heat-altered flint is the only visible temper inclusion (Fabric F1). These are a single sherd from ditch 0007 (0008) in Trench 17 and four

sherds from ditch 0021 (0022) in Trench 13. The remaining six sherds all come from ditch 0032 (0033) in Trench 19. They contain visible quartz sand along with flint (Fabrics FS1, FS2 and FS3). One also has noticeable milky quartz inclusions.

6.8 The single, small sherd recovered from pit 0011, being exclusively sand-tempered (Fabric S1) is likely to be of Iron Age date

6.9 Given the nature of the sherds, confident close dating of this pottery is difficult; although on balance, most is probably broadly of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date (c.1000-350 BC). However, the sherds that include sand in the fabric are probably more likely to date to the Early Iron Age (c.700-350 BC), while the presence of flint-temper in almost all of the sherds suggests that a date in the later Iron Age (after c.350 BC) is less likely for this assemblage.

Roman and medieval pottery

6.10 A small abraded grayware sherd from ditch 0023 (0024) in Trench 10 is probably Roman (Fabric GX). A hard, coarsely sanded sherd from the same context is almost certainly a medieval coarseware (Fabric MCW) of c.late 12th-14th century date.

Struck flint

Michael Green

6.11 Eleven struck flints, together weighing 62g, were recovered three separate contexts. Each piece was examined and recorded. The material consists of blue-black glassy flint, light red-brown glassy flint and light grey glassy flint. Only hard hammer techniques were seen, and no re-touch or use-ware was noted.

6.12 The flints were classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion. This information is presented in Table 3 (Appendix B).

6.13 The struck flint from site consists of thick crude squat flakes and shatter fragments recovered from three ditch slots and a single natural feature. Only low counts were recovered from the excavated slot sections. The largest number from any one context, consisting of six flints, came from fill 0024, ditch 0023 (Trench 10).

6.14 Overall, the flint was in good condition with little or only moderate edge damage and rolling present suggesting either that it was deposited soon after creation and/or has been very little disturbed by modern activities. No patination was present. The

knapping techniques used were crude producing irregular angles from un-prepared cores with hinge and step fractures seen on most of the flint. The knapping techniques, core reduction, flake type and size all indicate that the flint is likely to date to the later prehistoric period, of the Bronze Age or possibly more likely to the Iron Age.

- 6.15 The amount of struck flint recovered suggests a low level of prehistoric activity in the area with no clear evidence for habitation or prolonged use, although if the activity is Iron Age in date, struck flint can be a poorly represented finds group and might not be indicative of the level of activity present.
- 6.16 However most of the struck flint likely dates to the Bronze Age. It could be residual but might possibly lie within its original context of deposition; however, the light to moderate rolling and edge damage makes this unclear.

Heat-altered flint and stone

Michael Green

- 6.17 Fifty-four pieces of heat-altered flint and stone, together weighing 2067g, were recovered by hand during the evaluation. In addition, small-medium quantities of heat-altered flint and stone were recovered during processing of bulk soil samples.
- 6.18 Both high and low temperature heat-altered flint was present. This was either moderately or highly fractured and discoloured a light grey or red and black. The heat-altered stone was a discoloured a light red colour. Each piece was examined and recorded and the results of this are presented in Table 4 (Appendix B). The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated, patinated and thermal fractures commented on in the discussion. The material from samples has been simply classified by stone type (Table 2, Appendix B).
- 6.19 The heat-altered flints and stones came from seven separate feature fills. Small amounts were recovered by hand from two ditch fills (0024 and 0033) and a single natural feature fill (0006) with a larger quantity being discovered in pit 0009 (0010) located in Trench 17. Moderate but significant amounts were also recovered from bulk soil samples taken from pits 0011 (0012) in Trench 17, 0017 (0018) in Trench 13 and 0028 (0029) in Trench 19 (Samples 1-3 respectively).
- 6.20 The large amount of heat-altered stone together with some heat-altered flints

recovered from the fill of pit 0009 (consisting of forty-four pieces together weighing 1,748g) suggest either that it had been used as a cooking pit, or that pot boilers were used for heating water here and had later been deposited into it. It is likely that this activity is prehistoric in date, as this is the main period in which pot boilers were utilised. Also, the large proportion of other stone in relation to flint suggests deliberate selection of stones (sandstones/quartzite) with better thermal properties than flint, as there are generally much less common among the parent gravels. This has been noted for Iron Age pit deposits of heat-altered stones at Stanway in Essex, Shrubland Quarry and Flixton Quarry in Suffolk (Crummy et al 2007, 18-21; Meredith 2017; Boulter 2019). The small assemblage from pit 0011 also appears significant in relation to the use of hot stone technology on the site, of which small quantities from other features may well represent scattered residue. However, some could simply represent stones that had been incidentally heated by being in close proximity to fire and been accidentally incorporated into feature fills of the feature.

6.21 ***Other finds***

A small piece of hard, fired clay (<1g), considered to be simply fired clay rather than pottery, was recovered from ditch 0023 (0024) in Trench 10. This is not closely dated. Small quantities of fired clay were also recovered during processing bulk soil samples taken from pits 0011 (0012) in Trench 17 (8 pieces, 18g) & 0028 (0029) in Trench 19 (2 pieces, 8g) (see Table 2, Appendix B).

6.22 A small, corroded iron nail was recovered from the fill of ditch 0003 (0004) in Trench 1. This find is also not closely dated but is almost certainly of Roman or later date and a medieval or post-medieval date is probably likely.

7. **THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

7.1 The biological material recovered consists of hand recovered animal bone and a small quantity of plant remains and charcoal recovered from processing bulk soil samples. Apart from two small fragments of bone (presumed animal) which come from the fill of a pit associated with a deposit of heat-altered stones that is almost certainly of prehistoric date (pit 0009), all of the animal bone and the plant material is either from modern contexts, has no associated dating evidence, or is likely to be of modern date and intrusive to the context.

Animal Bone

- 7.2 Animal bones, forming a part of a what appeared to be larger deposit extending beyond the excavated section, were recovered from the fill of ditch 0003 (0004) in Trench 1. The condition of the bone is fair-good, although the surfaces have areas of pitting and probable root damage and the bone is somewhat brittle. All of the identified bone recovered from this deposit is sheep; the remainder could also be consistent with being sheep bones. It appears most likely that most, if not all of these represent part of a single animal of which about 30% is present representing the proportion available to be excavated in the ditch section. The animal appears to be of mature years (that is it is not a juvenile). There are no obvious cut-marks although most of the long bones are broken, being represented by medium size pieces. This damage might seem to possibly represent marrow extraction. However, the breaks appear relatively sharp and fresh, with at least one joining piece, while the nature of the breaks themselves are typical of those on old bone rather than a fresh one (Outram 2002, 54-55). Also, the bones appear to represent a buried animal, not a butchered or food processed carcass, so that the damage is almost certainly the result of soil movement and/or extraction from the ground. While no finds dating evidence was collected from this ditch (ditch 0003) it is recorded as a post-medieval or modern feature and the fill, including the prospective sheep carcass burial, is of modern (19th-20th century date). A single piece from a long bone of a bird was also found to be present in this context.
- 7.3 The only other bone from the site is two very small pieces/fragments (presumed animal) recovered from the fill of pit 0009 (0010) in Trench 17.

Plant Macrofossils

Anna West

- 7.4 Three bulk samples, of between 10-20 litres, were taken from the fills of two pits and a possible hearth. The samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigation.
- 7.5 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. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry, any artefacts recovered were retained for inclusion in the bulk finds total.

- 7.6 The flots recovered were small at less than 5ml. Fibrous rootlets made up nearly the entire volume within each sample and this material has been disregarded as modern and intrusive within the archaeological context sampled. Charcoal fragments were present but rare within the samples; those observed were too small to be suitable for radiocarbon dating or species identification. Larger fragments of charcoal were, however, recovered from the non-floating residues of Sample 1 (0012) taken from pit 0011 in Trench 17 and Sample 2 (0018) taken from pit 0017 in Trench 13.
- 7.7 Uncharred plant remains were present in low numbers within Sample 1, hearth fill 0012 and Sample 2, pit fill 0018. Goosefoots (*Chenopodium*) and himalayan knotweed (*Persicaria wallichii*) were both recovered, but as less than five specimens each and as they were uncharred and unabraded, they are also considered to be modern and intrusive.
- 7.8 It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the material from these samples as it contained no identifiable material and offers no information of value to the results of this evaluation.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Archaeological features were present in eleven of the twenty trenches that were excavated, sealed beneath a consistent ploughsoil; no subsoil was observed. The natural geology comprising a mid-blueish grey silty clay with occasional sandier patches and chalk inclusions was observed in all trenches.

Phasing

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 8.2 Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from ditch 0022 and pit 0007, possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch 0032, and Iron Age pottery from pit 0011. Fired clay interpreted as likely to be prehistoric was recovered from pit 0011.
- 8.3 Worked flint was recovered from three features; ditch 0003, natural feature 0005 and ditch 0023 and heat-altered flint and stone was recovered from five features; natural feature 0005, pits 0009 and 0018, ditch 0023 and ditch 0032. This flint and stone has been interpreted as being prehistoric.

8.4 There is a greater presence of prehistoric material than any other material recovered from the site. However, the overall assemblage is still relatively limited, and where the highest concentrations have been found, later material has also been recovered, thus making the prehistoric material residual. This suggests that low level prehistoric, in particular Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, activity was taking place within the vicinity of the site with no clear evidence for habitation or prolonged use. The presence of a potential cooking pit (0009) and hearth (0017) provide the only evidence of in-situ activity and a deliberate deposition of material as opposed to a natural accumulation. Pits 0028 and 0011 also contained heat altered stone, however, in situ burning does not appear to have taken place.

Roman

8.5 A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from pit 0003 and a possible Roman nail was recovered from ditch 0004. The scarcity of Roman finds suggest that those recovered are most likely residual, however, similar to the prehistoric evidence this demonstrates a Roman presence in the area rather than on the site itself.

Medieval

8.6 A single sherd of medieval pottery dating between the 12th to the 14th century was recovered from ditch 0024. The nail recovered from ditch 0004 could also potentially be either Roman, medieval or post-medieval, the ditch however has been interpreted as being early modern in date and the the nail does not date the feature. Similar to the prehistoric and Roman evidence this demonstrates a medieval presence in the area rather than on the site itself.

Post-medieval/modern

8.7 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from 1883 reveal that the site was at that time bisected through its centre by a field boundary running west to east and a quarry pit or pond is depicted within the southern half of the field. Both features are no longer recorded on the 1975 OS map. This ditch was visible in Trenches 1, 5, 9 and 3.

Undated

8.8 The majority of the features identified on the site have not been dated. The features identified suggest agricultural activity being presence on the site in the form of boundary and drainage ditches and occasional pits with unknown functions.

8.9 The evaluation took place in good weather conditions with no limiting factors to the investigation. Full co-operation was received from the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1 The trial trenching has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site. The evidence suggests the survival of an archaeological horizon with the presence of two main phases of activity on the site; a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age phase followed by later post-medieval/modern activity. Roman and medieval finds do not date any features but, instead, evidence presence within the vicinity of the site. Essentially these phases illustrate the agricultural history of the site extending as far back as the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and continuing into modern times.

9.2 The activity recorded on site is consistent with the activity previously recorded in the HER detailing Roman and medieval find scatters with the addition of Late Prehistoric activity identified through pottery, struck flint and heat-altered flint and stone.

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

9.4 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 Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk office and store in Needham Market.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

10.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Sommers (Project Leader), Cameron Bate, Romy McIntosh and Rebecca Smart. The report was written by Tim Schofield and Rhiannon Gardiner and edited by Stuart Boulter. The illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson and Eleanor Cox. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge. The project was managed for CA by Rhodri Gardner.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0001			Topsoil	Deposit	Dark grey-brown clayey-silt with moderate flint inclusions				
0002			Natural	Deposit	natural consists of mixed orange and grey clay with frequent small chalk inclusions				
0003	0003	01	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan orientated E-W. It has a reasonably stepped, straight profile with a gradual Break of slope leading to a flat base,	Boundary ditch which bisects the field, present on the 1886 OS survey map, contained a partially articulated animal skeleton.	0.9+	1	0.44
0004	0003	01	Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisted of a mid to dark brownish-grey silty-clay with a firm, plastic compaction that is slightly friable. It has moderate flint and chalk fleck inclusions, with a clear horizon.	Silting accumulation fill of boundary ditch	0.9+	1	0.44
0005	0005	07	Natural Feature	Cut	Irregular shaped feature which is elongated to the south. Both the profile and the base are irregular.	Irregular feature, most likely natural, a possible tree hollow.	0.9	1.5	0.38
0006	0005	07	Natural Feature	Fill	Single fill consisting of dark brownish-grey silty-clay with patches of orange-brown clay. Firm compaction with occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Clear clarity.	Accumulation fill of natural feature	0.9	1.5	0.38
0007	0007	17	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned linear with gradually sloping sides to a concave base. Truncates earlier pit 0009	probable boundary ditch, prehistoric?	1+	0.62	0.12

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0008	0007	17	Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisting of mid brownish-grey silty-clay of moderate compaction. Occasional small to mid sized sub-rounded stone inclusions, diffuse clarity.	Accumulation fill of probable prehistoric boundary ditch.	1+	0.62	0.12
0009	0009	17	Pit	Cut	Semi-circular in plan, most likely due to truncation by later feature 0007, with gentle sloping side with a moderately flat base.	Pit of unknown function, filled with burnt material but no evidence of insitu burning.	0.38	0.58	0.1
0010	0009	17	Pit	Fill	Single fill consisting of a mid brownish-grey silty-sandy-clay with small- large sub-rounded stone inclusions, Diffuse horizon, truncated buy later feature 0007	Accumulation fill of possible pit, contains burnt material.	0.38	0.58	0.1
0011	0011	17	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan orientated roughly NW-SE, although very slightly obscured by the LOE, with gently sloping sides leading to a flat base.	A possible hearth feature in trench 17 with a large quantity of burnt material within fill. There doesn't appear to be any signs of scorching on the natural clay indicating that it is very unlikely to have had insitu burning, perhaps a dump of material	0.44	0.68	0.09
0012	0011	17	Pit	Fill	Single fill consisting of a dark greyish-brown firm silty-clay, with occasional small-large stone inclusions and common charcoal flecks with a very clear clarity.	Possible dumping deposit consisting of burnt material. No finds recovered, for further interpretation see 0011	0.44	0.68	0.09

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0013	0013	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature with an alignment of E-W, the profile is steep sides to a flattish base. Possible the same as 0007 in trench 17?	Probable field boundary ditch which may be linked to 0007 in trench 17.	1+	0.48	0.20
0014	0013	13	Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisting of a grey silt with occasional brown mottling.	Accumulation fill of probable field boundary.	1+	0.48	0.2
0015	0015	13	Pit	Cut	Elongated oval shaped cut in plan with steep sides down to a flattish base.	Pit of unknown function. No datable evidence recovered,	0.4+	0.28	0.18
0016	0015	13	Pit	Fill	Single fill consisting of a greyish-brown silt with occasional orange clay mottling. Very clear clarity.	Accumulation fill of pit	0.4+	0.28	0.18
0017	0017	13	Pit	Cut	Feature partially obscured by LOE, but the shape is most likely circular with steep sides down to a flat base. Truncated by 0015	Pit containing burnt material and charcoal, possibly a hearth? Although the depth of this feature makes this unlikely.	0.3+	0.3+	0.12
0018	0017	13	Pit	Fill	Single fill consisting of dark brown-black silt with dark charcoal and frequent heat altered flints and stones. Very clear clarity.	Possibly a dumped deposit of burnt material?	0.3+	0.3+	0.12
0019	0019	20	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature orientated N-S with a moderately steep straight sides to a flattish base. Also seen in trench 20 as 0032 and on the geophysics survey	probable field boundary, most likely forms a field system with ditches 0023 in trench 10 and 0030 in trench 15.	1+	1.64	0.42

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0020	0019	20	Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisting of a mid blueish-grey and orange mottled silty-clay with firm compaction. With occasional small-large sub-rounded flints and pebbles with a clear horizon.	Accumulation fill of probable boundary ditch.	1+	1.64	0.42
0021	0021	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW, with gently sloping sides down to a flattish base	Probable field boundary ditch	1+	0.45	0.06
0022	0021	13	Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisting of a grey silty occasionally mottled with brown silt,	Accumulation fill of probable boundary ditch	1+	0.45	0.06
0023	0023	10	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated N-S. The profile is very steep with the west side straight, and the east side slightly stepped. It has a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base.	Cut of probable boundary ditch. Same as 0030 See 0019	0.9+	2.08	0.78
0024	0023	10	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill consisting of a mid yellow-grey-brown silty-clay, with firm compaction which is slightly friable. Occasional flints and chalk inclusions. Clear horizons.	Basal silting accumulation fill of probable field boundary	0.9+	2.08	0.68
0025	0023	10	Ditch	Fill	Top fill consisting of a mid grey-yellow silty-sand of loose compaction. With occasional flint inclusions, clear horizon.	Top silting accumulation deposit within boundary ditch, possibly a windblown deposit?	0.9+	0.138	0.10
0026	0026	13	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut orientated E-W, with steep sides to a flat base.	Probable field boundary	1+	0.5	0.17

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0027	0026	13	Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisting of grey silt with occasional brown mottling	Accumulation fill of probable field boundary	1+	0.5	0.17
0028	0028	19	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval shaped feature, with very gradual sides down to a flattish base.	Interpreted on site as a possible hearth feature, very shallow "scoop" filled with "burnt" material, but no real evidence for insitu burning, no scorched natural or even much charcoal within the fill. More likley to be a dump of fired material.	0.75	0.54	0.07
0029	0028	19	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty-clay with orange mottling, containing lots of heat altered stone.	Possible dump of heated material? See 0028 for further interpretation.	0.75	0.54	0.07
0030	0030	15	Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated E-W with sloping sides down to a flat base. Same as 0023 in trench 10	Probable field boundary, part of a field system with 0019 etc.? See 0019 for further interpretation.	1+	1.4	0.64
0031	0030	15	Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisting of a dense grey-brown clayey silt with very infrequent stones.	Accumulation fill in ditch 0030	1+	1.4	0.64
0032	0032	19	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a N-S alignment. Very steep profile which is slightly more concave to the west and almost vertical to the east. The break of slope to the base is gradual, down to a flattish base which is slightly concave in the very center. This is slight	Probable prehistoric boundary ditch. Same as 0019 in trench 20, may create a field system with 0023 in trench 10, see 0019 for further interpretation.	1+	2	0.7

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0033	0032	19	Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisting of a mid blueish-grey and orange iron panning silty-clay with a firm compaction, but slightly friable, mostly plastic. There are moderate flint inclusions, with some very large nodules of flint, and occasional chalk and charcoal f	single accumulation fill of probable boundary ditch.	1+	2	0.7

APPENDIX B: FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	Pottery		Iron Nails		Flint		Burnt flint		Heat-altered flint & stone		Animal bone	
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g
0004			1	6	1	12					227	628
0006					1	4		67				
0008	1	1										
0010								144	44	1743	2	1
0022	4	6										
0024	3	7			9	47		79				
0033	7	17							1	30		
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>63</i>		<i>290</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1773</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>629</i>

Table 1 Bulk finds quantities (initial quantification)

Tr.	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Comments	Note	Finds spot date
1	0004	0003	ditch	Animal bone					226	627			Sheep: most appear probably all to be from one animal, although only a part of the animal is represented.		

Tr.	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Comments	Note	Finds spot date
													<p>Quick summary of major bones represented: Femur (2) Tibia (2) Radius (1) Metapodial (3, two are near complete) Vertebrae (9) Rib (30 pieces) Pelvis (5 pieces) astragalus (3) complete Phalanges (7). Bone condition fair-good, pitted/root pitted surfaces, no obvious cut-marks although most of the long bones are broken, being represented by medium size pieces, this may be marrow extraction, but the breaks appear relatively sharp and fresh</p>		
1	0004	0003	ditch	Animal bone					1	1			Bird , single small piece of a long bone		

Tr.	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Comments	Note	Find spot date
1	0004	0003	ditch	Nail	Rom+	Fe			1	6			Corroded square shaft from an iron nail		Roman+ (med/ p-med?)
10	0024	0023	ditch	Fired clay					1	1			Small piece dark sandy fabric reddish-dark fabric orange surface; hard fired		
10	0024	0023	ditch	pot	Rom	GX			1	1		A	Fine sandy-silty greyware		Rom
10	0024	0023	ditch	pot	med	MCW			1	3		A	Coarse sandy sherd		c. L12-14C
13	0018	0017	pit	(heat altered stones)									Soil Sample 2: Heat stone 320g		Prehistoric?
13	0022	0021	ditch	pot	preh	F1			4	6		(A)	Small sherd, one may be a base sherd with slightly sandy surface		LBA
17	0008	0007	ditch	pot	preh	F1			1	1		(A)	Small sherd, dark fabric, brownish surface, some moderate (burnt out) organic content (wt. <1g)		LBA
17	0010	0009	pit	Animal bone					2	1			Very small pieces of bone, presumed		

Tr.	Ctxt	F/L no	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Comments	Note	Findspot date
19	0033	0032	ditch	pot	preh	FS3			1	2		A	Dark fabric		LBA/EIA

Table 2 Pottery and other bulk finds catalogue (not flint or heat altered stones)

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0004 (ditch 0003) Tr 1	Shatter	-	10	1	12
0006 (Nat feature 0005) Tr 7	Flake (small)	-	0	1	4
0024 (ditch 0023) Tr 10	Flake (small and thick)	-	0-50	6	13
0024 (ditch 0023) Tr 10	Shatter	-	0-10	3	33
<i>Total</i>				<i>11</i>	<i>62</i>

Table 3 Flint summarised by type

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0006 (Nat feature 0005) Tr 7	High temperature heat-altered flint	-	50-70	4	67
0010 (Pit 0009) Tr 17	Low temperature heat-altered flint	-	20-90	2	144
0010 (Pit 0009) Tr 17	Heat-altered stone	-	-	44	1,748

Context Number	Type	Patinatio n	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0024 (ditch 0023) Tr 10	High temperature heat-altered flint	-	20-70	3	78
0033 (ditch 0032) Tr 19	Heat-altered stone	-	-	1	30
<i>Total</i>				<i>54</i>	<i>2,067</i>

Table 4 Heat-altered flint and stone summarised by type



BLX 039, Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

Date: March 2019

Prepared by: Timothy Schofield HND BSc MCifA

Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)

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Project details

Planning Application No: DC/19/0225/AGO

Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham

Grid Reference: TM 3610 5640

Area: 2.65ha

HER Parish Code: BLX 039

Oasis Reference: 346542

Project Start date: TBC

Project Duration: c. 5-7 days

Client/Funding Body: Andrew Hawes

SACIC Project Manager: Rhodri Gardner

SACIC Project Officer: TBC

1. Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1. Suffolk Archaeology have been commissioned by Andrew Hawes to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed reservoir would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2. The work comprises a trial trenching evaluation covering 1060m² or 4% of the 2.65 hectare cut line. This requires 589m of 1.8m wide trenching, divided between twenty 30m long trenches (Fig. 2).
- 1.3. The site is located 830m to the southwest of the settlement of Blaxhall, at NGR 3610 5640.
- 1.4. This stage of work is being undertaken as part of planning application DC/19/0225/AGO, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The purpose of such work is the recording and advancement of understanding of heritage assets present at the location before they may become damaged or destroyed during development.
- 1.5. The archaeological investigation will be conducted to comply with the Brief produced for this specific planning condition, by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), dated 19th February 2019.
- 1.6. The site lies in an area of archaeological interest as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) and as highlighted by the Brief as being topographically favourable for archaeological remains (Abraham, 2019).
- 1.7. A geophysical (magnetometer) survey has recently been completed covering the reservoir footprint (Schofield, SACIC report number 2019/026). A narrow range of geophysical anomalies, indicative of relic field boundary ditches, archaeological pits,

backfilled quarry pits and agricultural furrows were prospected, revealing a low to moderate potential for magnetic anomalies of an archaeological origin. The evaluation trenching will test the validity of these results where possible, whilst maintaining a uniform sample across the site.

1.8. The groundworks for the proposed reservoir are liable to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that may be present within the site. The trial trenching evaluation will assess the archaeological potential of the development prior to the commencement of groundworks.

1.9. This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' (Gurney 2003).

1.10. The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.3 of the SCCAS Brief:

RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims, the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).

2. The Site

- 2.1. The site lies within an arable landscape, located 830m to the southwest of the settlement of Blaxhall, in the centre of a single arable field at TM 3610 5640. Church Road is located 240m to the west, School Road is present 440m to the east and Station Road lies 540m to the north (see Fig.1).

- 2.2. The site gently slopes from 26m Above Ordnance Datum in the southwest to 21m in the northwest.

- 2.3. The bedrock geology consists of Chillesford Church sand, formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2019). This is overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in glacial conditions, detrital in nature (BGS 2019).

- 2.4. The work is being commissioned for Andrew Hawes.

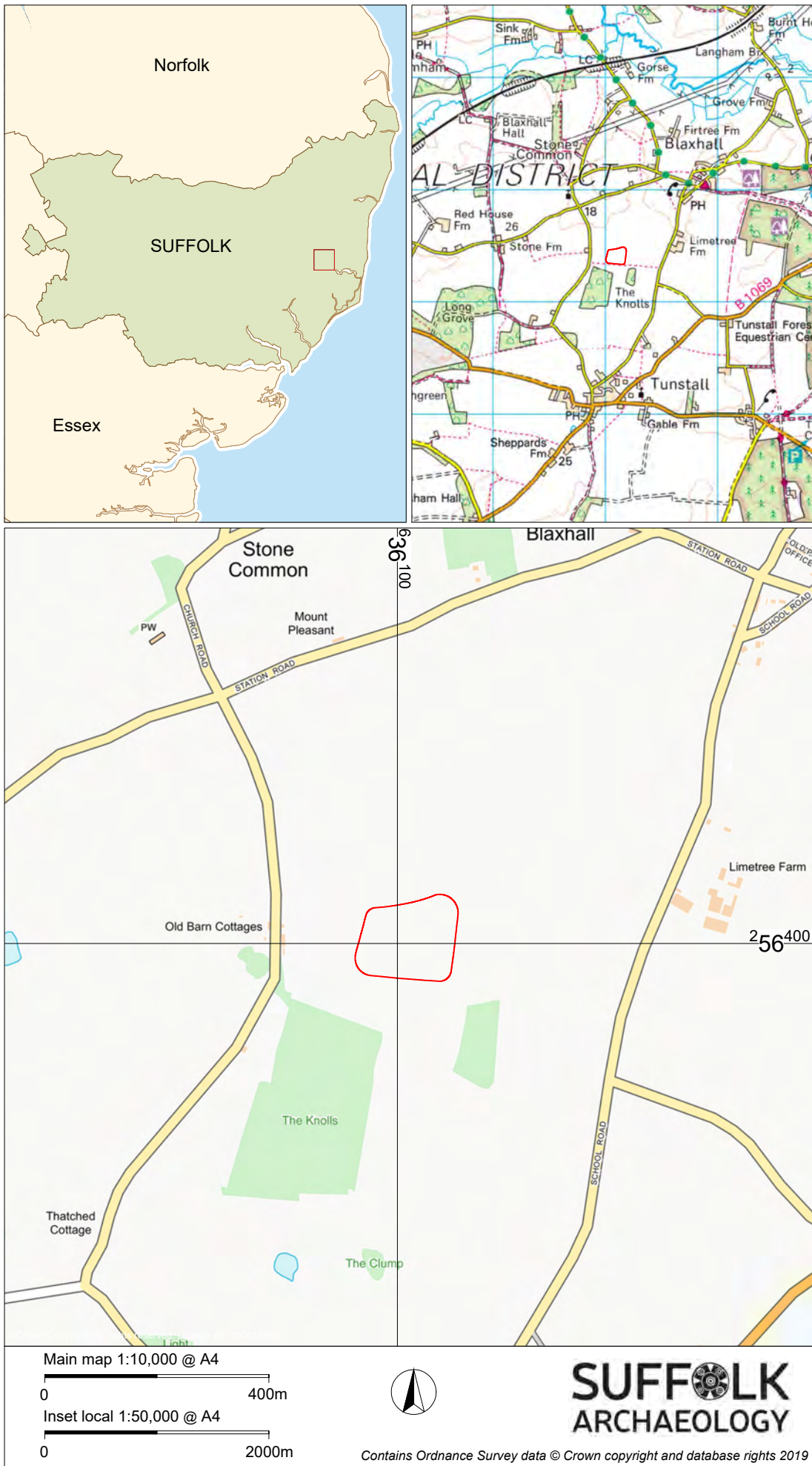


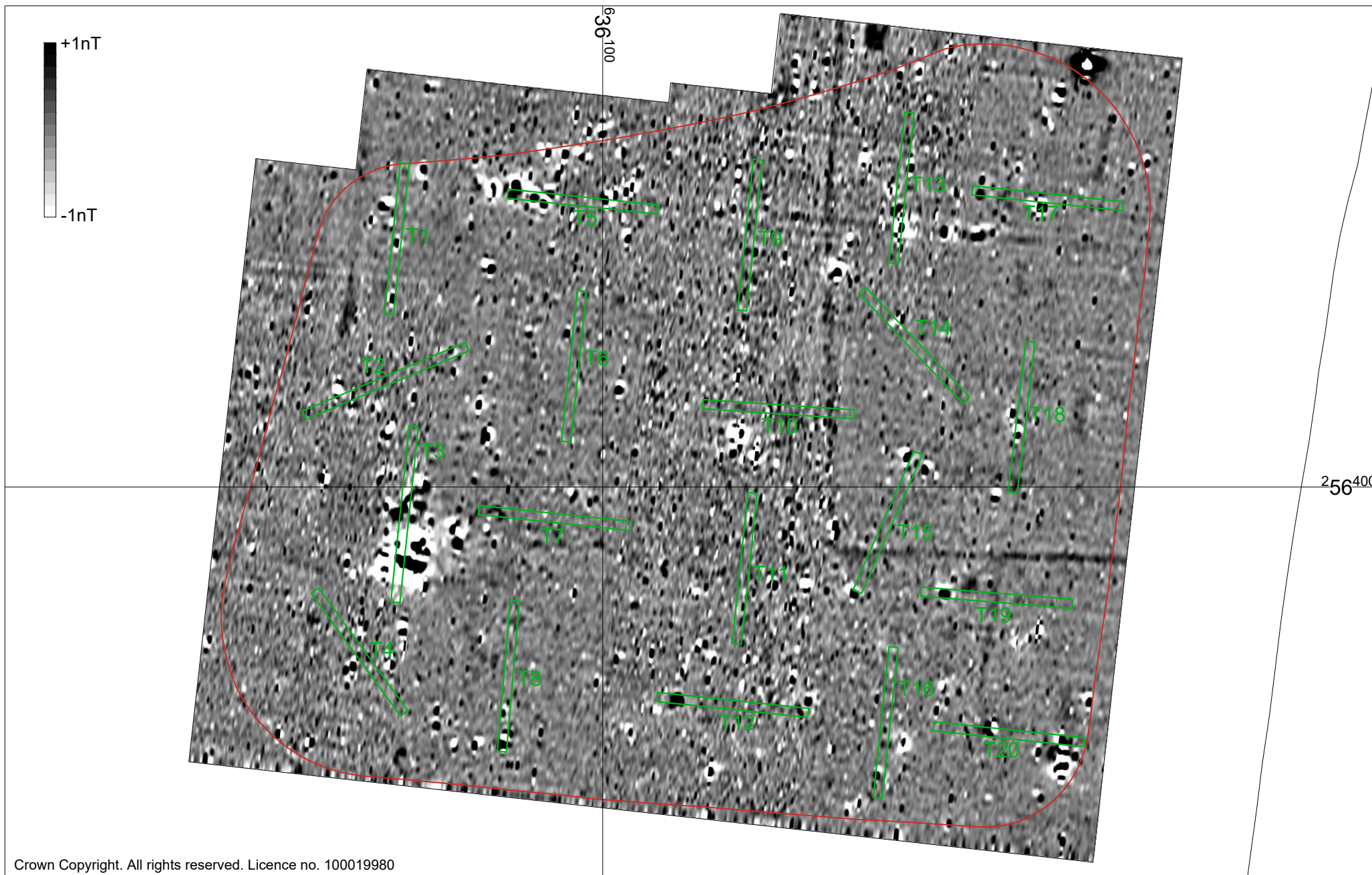
Figure 1. Site location showing boundary (red)

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1. An up-to-date search of the HER data will be undertaken as part of the evaluation work to fully contextualise any archaeological information recovered during the current project, the following information has been summarised from the SCCAS brief (Abraham 2019). When consulting information held within the County Historic Environment Record (HER), the site has high archaeological potential, with Roman, Saxon and medieval find scatters (BLX 004, 005, TUN 019, 059) recorded around the periphery of the proposed reservoir. A detailed geophysical survey undertaken in 2015 (BLX 028), 630m to the east at Limetree Farm, prospected anomalies indicative of archaeological ditches and pits over similar soils. The cut of the proposed of the A full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has been commissioned that will be used within the final geophysical survey report.

- 3.2. An initial examination of historic mapping held by SACIC has been made. The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from 1883 reveal that the site was bisected through its centre by a relic field boundary running west to east and a quarry pit or pond is depicted within the southern half of the field, both features are no longer recorded on the 1975 OS map. These features can also be seen on cropmarks recorded on Google Earth images (2000-2011), along with further relic field boundary cropmarks and some large discrete cropmarks indicative of backfilled ponds or quarry pits.

- 3.3. A previous geophysical survey undertaken by SACIC (Schofield 2019, report no. 2019/026) identified a narrow range of geophysical anomalies, indicative of relic field boundary ditches, archaeological pits, backfilled quarry pits and agricultural furrows (Figs. 3-6). A selection of these will be targeted in the evaluation to establish whether they are genuine features.



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Figure 2. Proposed trench locations with magnetometer greyscale plot



0 50m

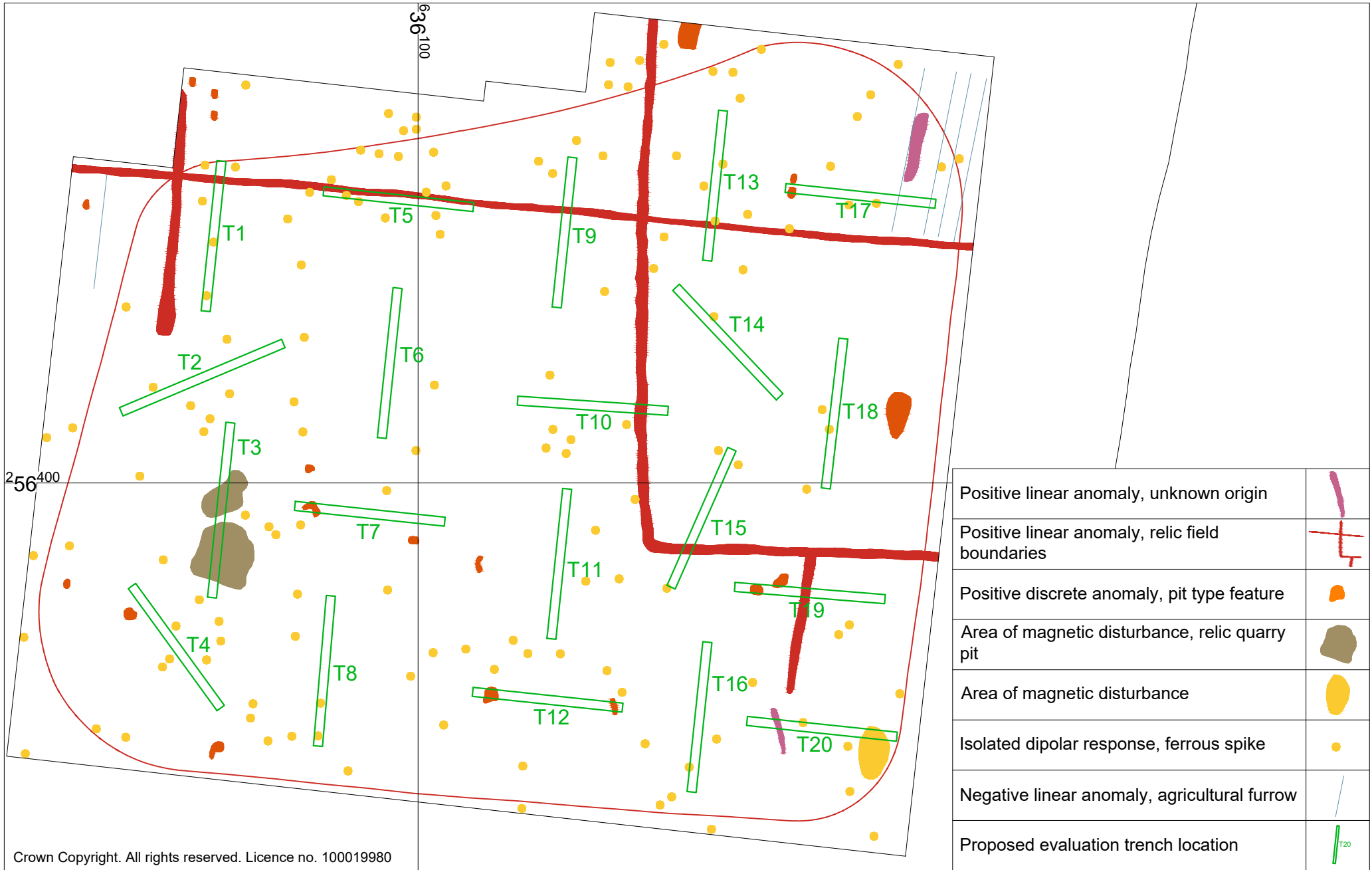


Figure 3. Proposed trench location with magnetometer anomaly interpretation



4. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 4.2 The brief requires that 4% of the PDA be sampled via trial trenching, which equates to 1060m² of 2.65ha. This requires 589m of 1.8m wide trenching, which has been divided amongst twenty 30m long trenches (Fig's 2 and 3).
- 4.3 The trenches will be distributed as evenly as possible, while also targeting anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. They are positioned in areas currently free from obstacles and known services. The locations of the trenches are depicted on Figures 2-4.
- 4.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore, if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 4.5 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if this is required.
- 4.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary to satisfy the project aims and to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017).
- 4.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements

of the Brief and Specification, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is employed or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

- 4.8 All features will be investigated according to the criteria outlined in the Suffolk County Council trenched evaluation requirements (2017).
- 4.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be measured and recorded. Feature sections will be recorded at 1:10 or 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (**BLX 039**) and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.12 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including of trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases and spoil heaps.
- 4.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept, a no-discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.14 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be

undertaken in-house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.

- 4.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. 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 always be securely covered and hidden from public view when not attended by staff. Backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains on conclusion of the fieldwork.
- 4.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained, prior to their removal from site and approval for additional costs sought from the client.

5. Post-excavation

- 5.1 A unique HER number has been acquired from the Suffolk HER (BLX 039). This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by 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 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology, until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site 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 All 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 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 conclusion of fieldwork. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed to aid 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.

- 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 (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 (PCRG 2011).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage 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 6 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 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; results that 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. Suffolk Archaeology 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, in this case the relevant OASIS number is 346542.

- 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 30 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 proper preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by (SCCAS, 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must 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 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996, the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the object's discovery and identification, the client will further be informed. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 5.24 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

6. Additional considerations

6.1 Health and Safety

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one, they are also aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology 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 Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each site and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high-risk activities relevant to the site.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

6.2 Environmental controls

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

6.3 Plant machinery

6.3.1 A 360° tracked 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.

6.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

6.5 Access

6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology 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 as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. 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 the trench.
- 6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).
- 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 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

7.0 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);
- 4 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);
- 1 x Metal Detectorist (Steve Hunt).

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. 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	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
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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Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



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APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-346542

Project details

Project name	Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk; Evaluation
Short description of the project	Following an earlier geophysical survey, a targeted evaluation, comprising eleven trenches, was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk in April 2019 in advance of the construction of an agricultural reservoir. A series ditches, pits and natural features were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 24-04-2019 End: 26-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/0225/AGO - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/037 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BLX 039 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	HEAT-ALTERED STONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Iron Age
Significant Finds	NAIL Roman
Significant Finds	FIREED CLAY Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors", "Sample Trenches", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Agricultural Reservoir
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BLAXHALL Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk
Postcode	IP12 2DE
Study area	2.65 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3610 5640 52.154726297856 1.451931457532 52 09 17 N 001 27 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 24.7m Max: 25.1m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body
Andrew Hawes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient
Suffolk HER

Physical Archive ID
BLX 039

Physical Contents
"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"

Digital Archive recipient
Suffolk HER

Digital Archive ID
BLX 039

Digital Contents
"none"

Digital Media available
"Database", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient
Suffolk HER

Paper Archive ID
BLX 039

Paper Contents
"none"

Paper Media available
"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type
Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title
BLX 039, Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s)
Gardiner, R. and Schofield, T.

Other bibliographic details
2019/037

Date
2019

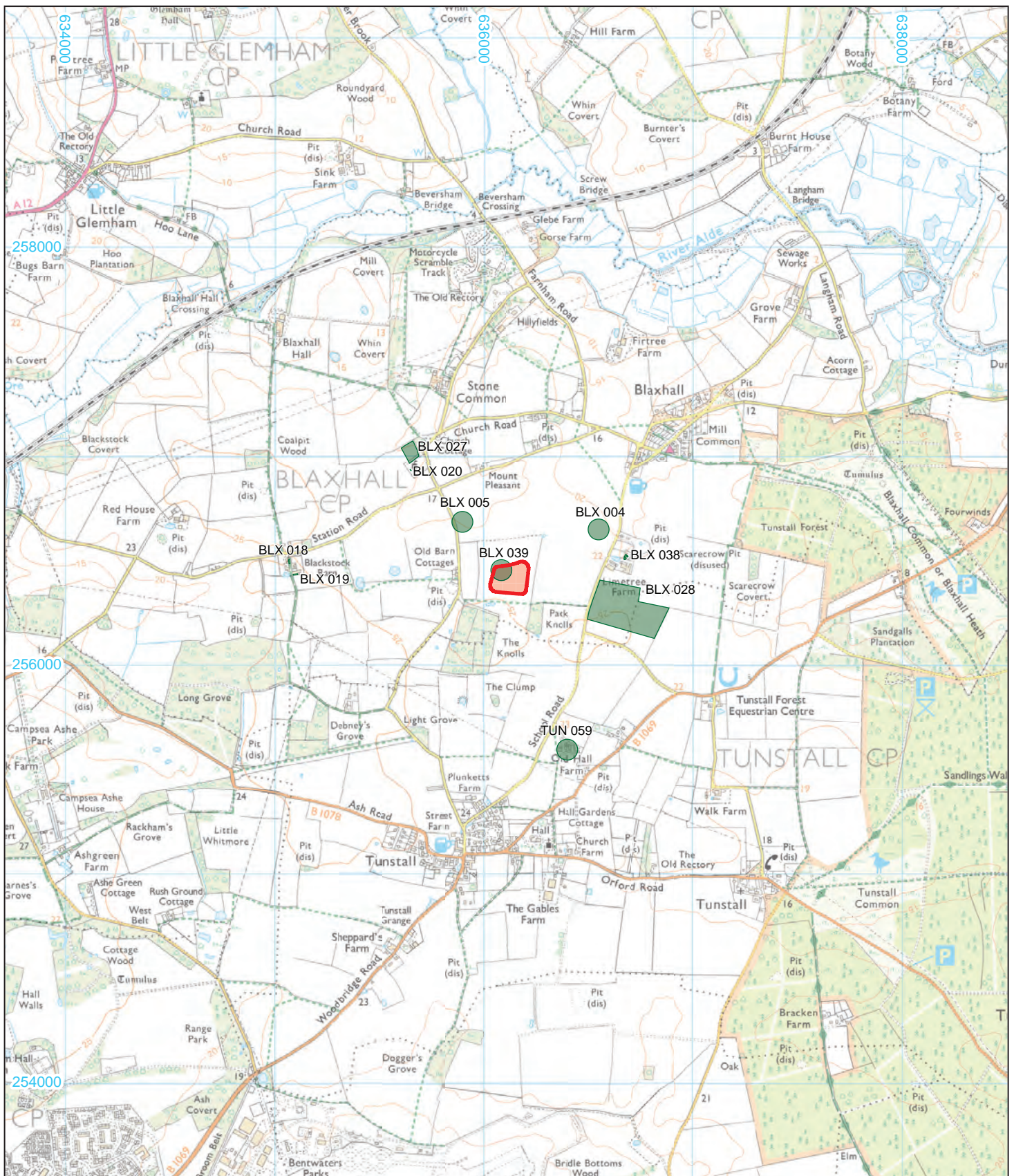
Issuer or publisher
Cotswold Archaeology

Place of issue or publication
Needham Market

Description
A4 wire bound report with full colour pictures and photographs

Entered by
Rhiannon Gardiner (rhiannon.gardiner@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on
6 June 2019



- Site boundary
- HER entries

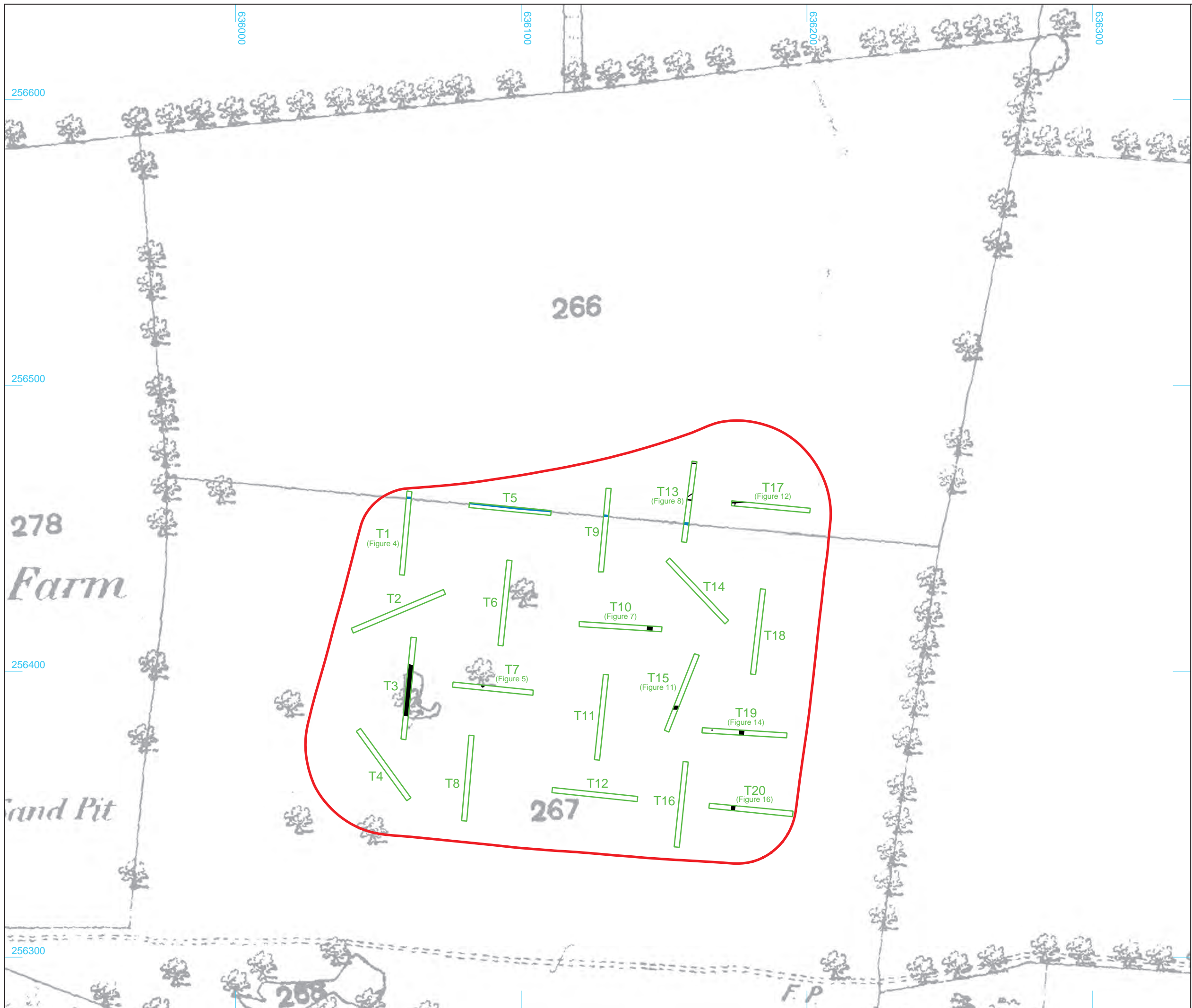


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 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall,
 Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY RW	PROJECT NO. BLX039	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 21/06/2019	
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature



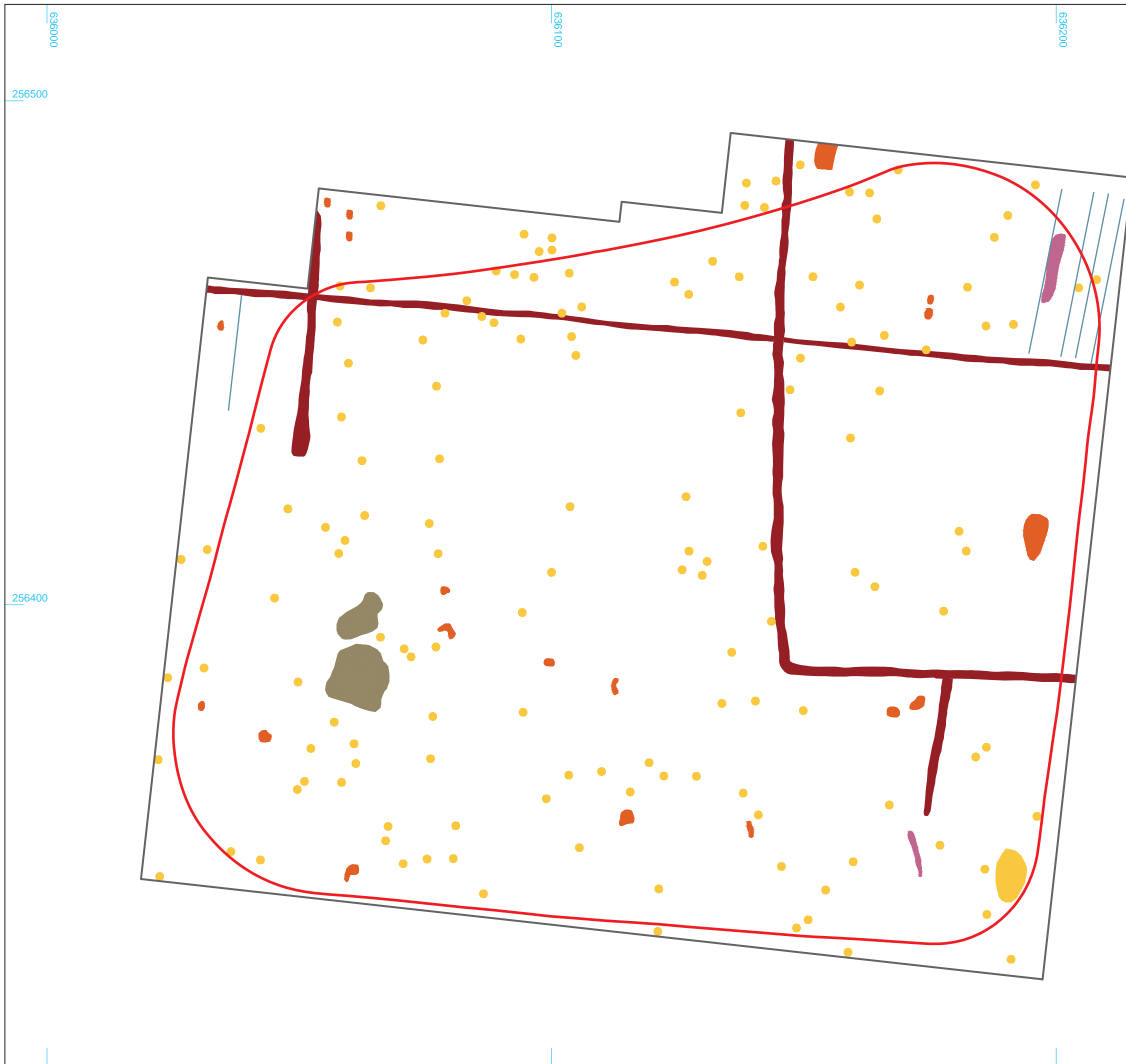
Mapping: © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100019980

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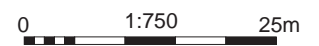
PROJECT TITLE
 Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench plan showing archaeological and modern features overlying First Edition Ordnance Survey

<small>DRAWN BY</small> RW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> BLX039	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 2
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 21/06/2019	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> TS	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:1250	



- Site boundary
- Survey area
- Positive linear anomaly, unknown origin
- Positive linear anomaly, relic field boundary
- Positive discrete anomaly, pit type feature
- Area of magnetic disturbance, relic quarry
- Area of magnetic disturbance
- Isolated dipolar response, ferrous spike
- Negative linear anomaly, agricultural furrow



© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 100019980
 Geophysical survey: Suffolk Archaeology CIC, 2019

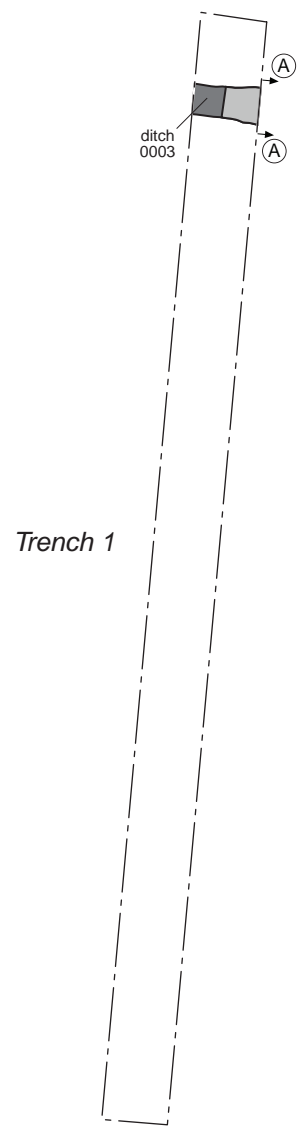
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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
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PROJECT TITLE
 Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall, Suffolk

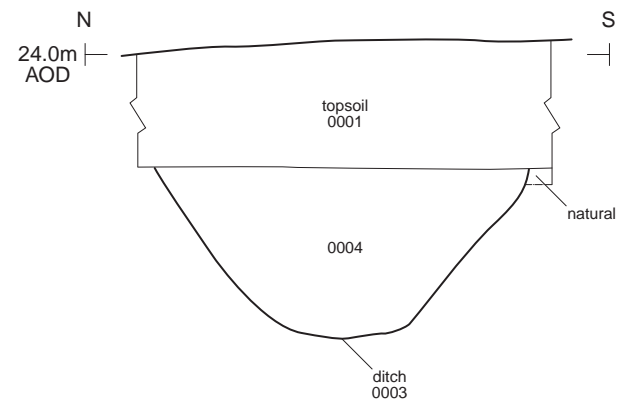
FIGURE TITLE
 Geophysical survey results

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APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A3	1:750	

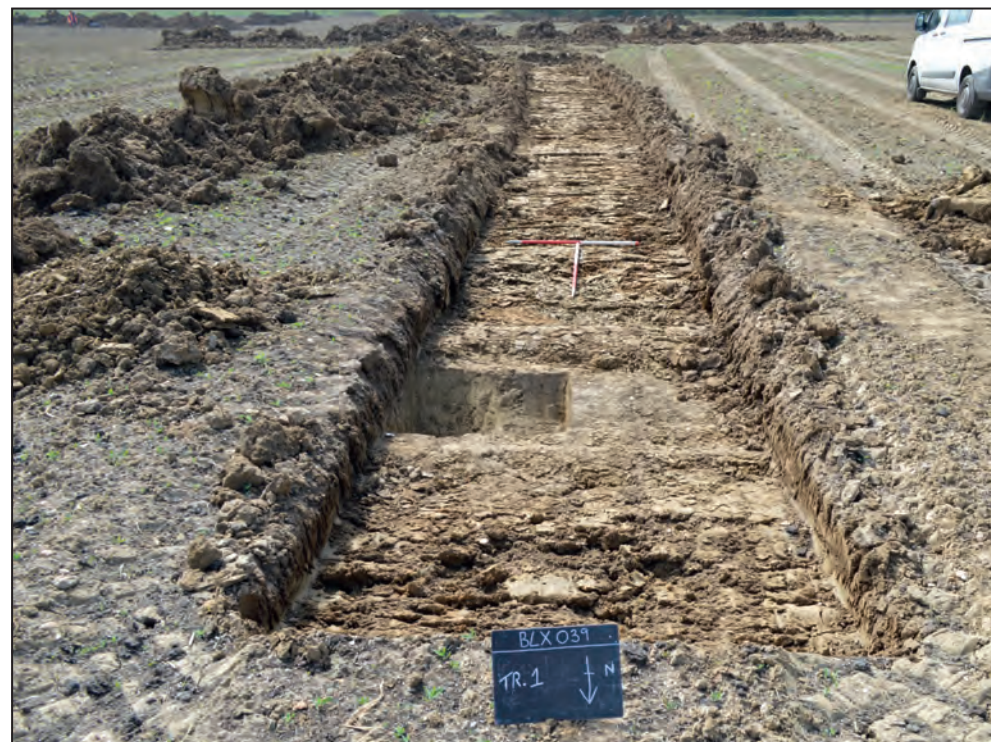


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Section AA






0 1:20 1m



Trench 1, looking south (1m scales)



Ditch 0003, looking east (1m scale)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Section line

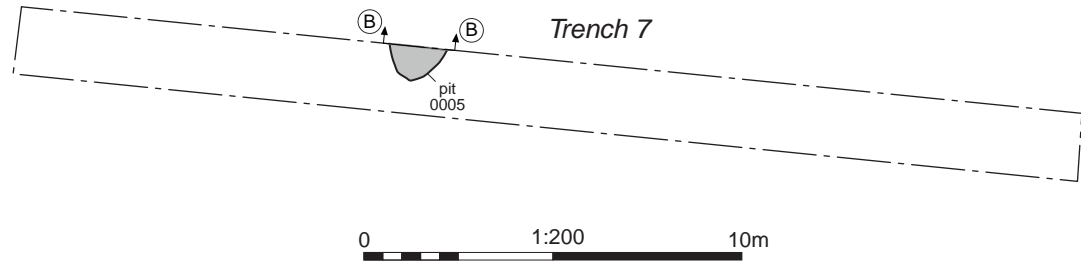
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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

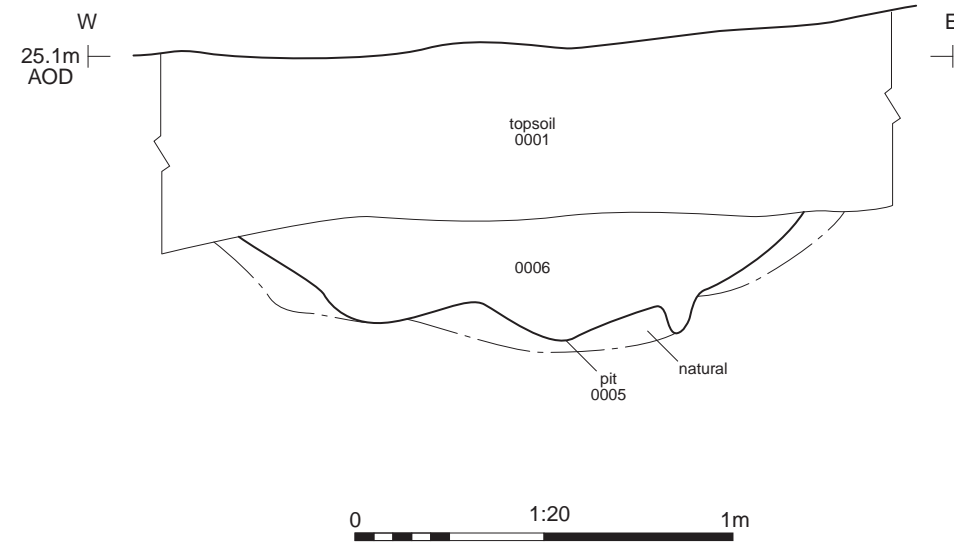
PROJECT TITLE
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
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: plan, section, photographs

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APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A3	1:200 + 1:20	



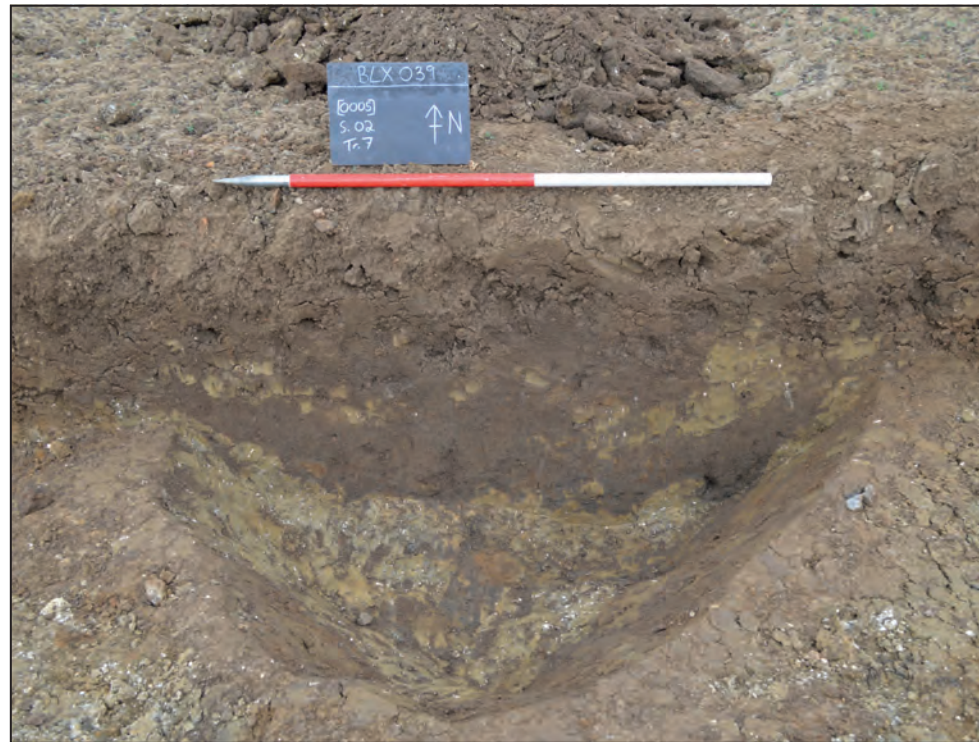
Section BB



-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature (excavated)
-  Section line



Trench 7, looking east (1m scales)



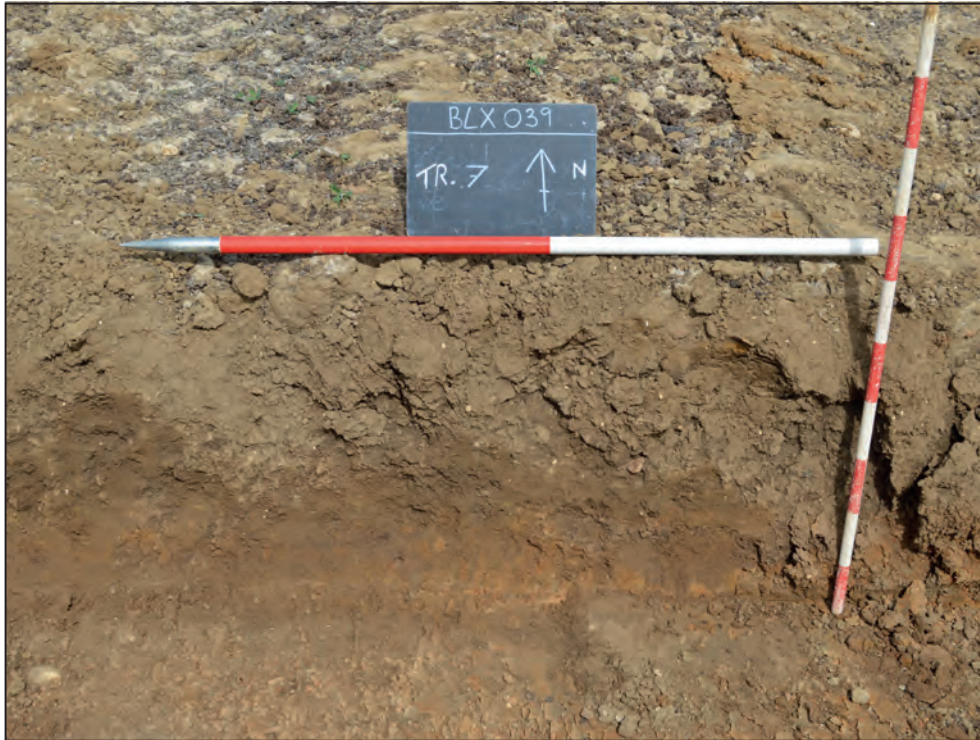
Pit 0005, looking north (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 7: plan, section, photographs

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APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A3	1:200 + 1:20	



Sample section, looking north (1m scales)



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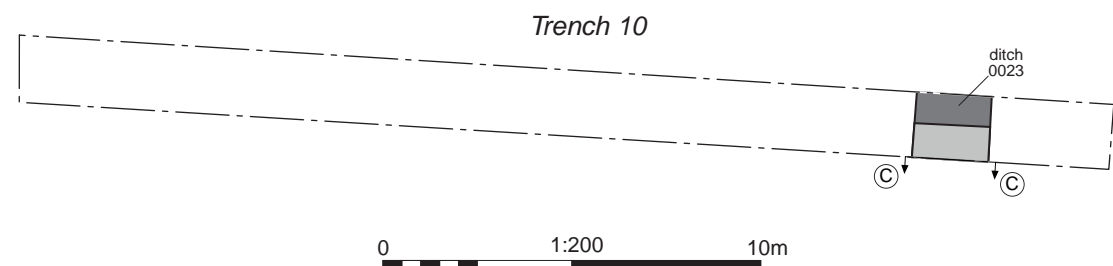
PROJECT TITLE

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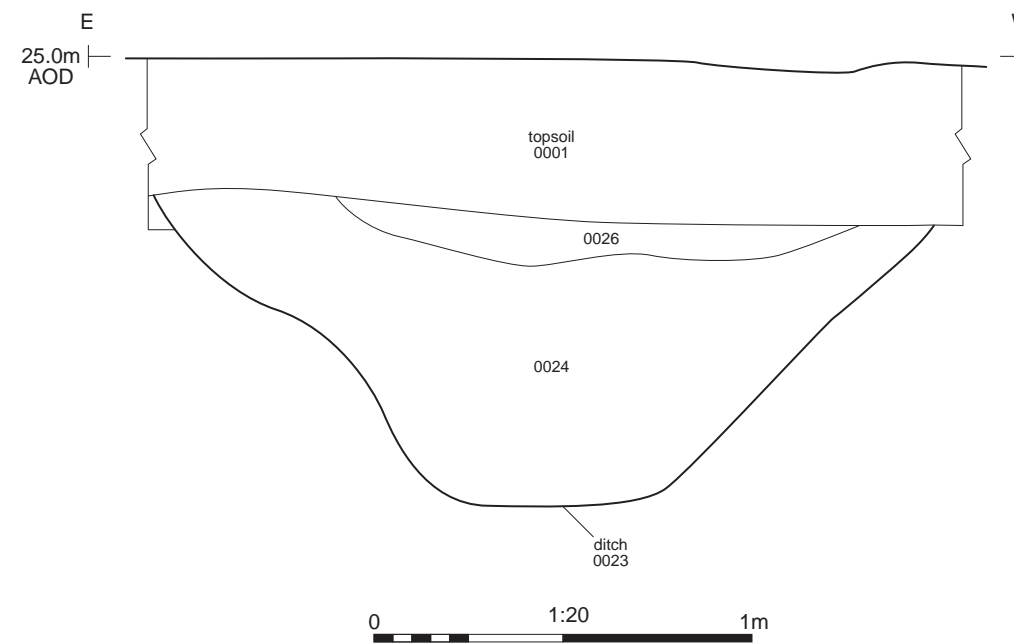
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: photograph

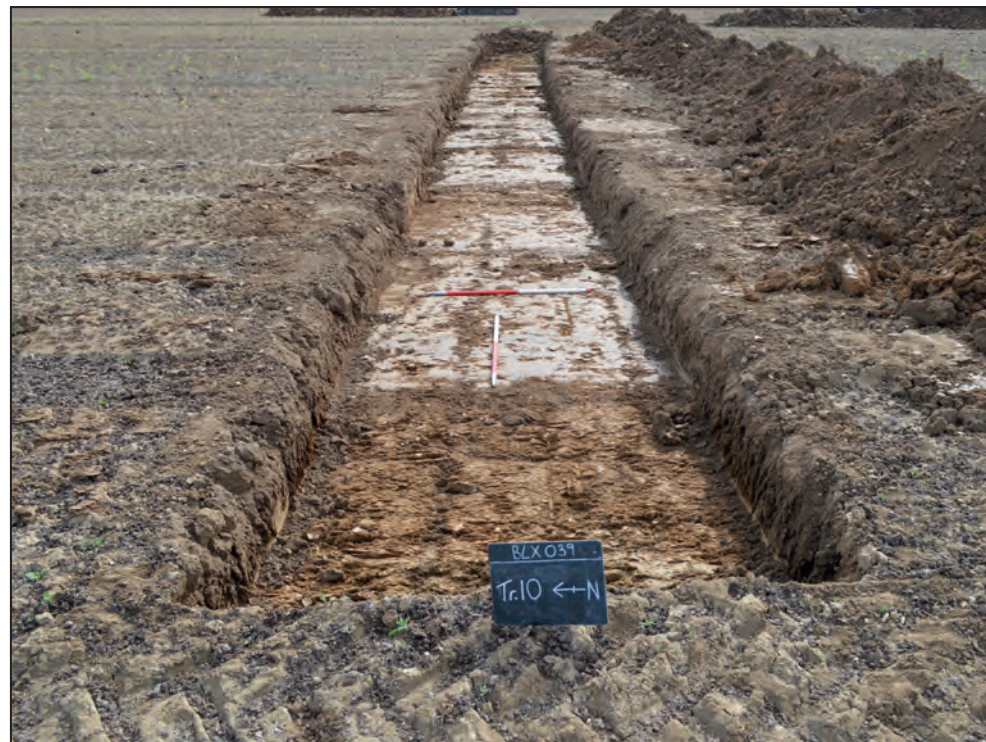
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/06/2019	6
APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A4	NA	



Section CC



- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Section line



Trench 10, looking east (1m scales)



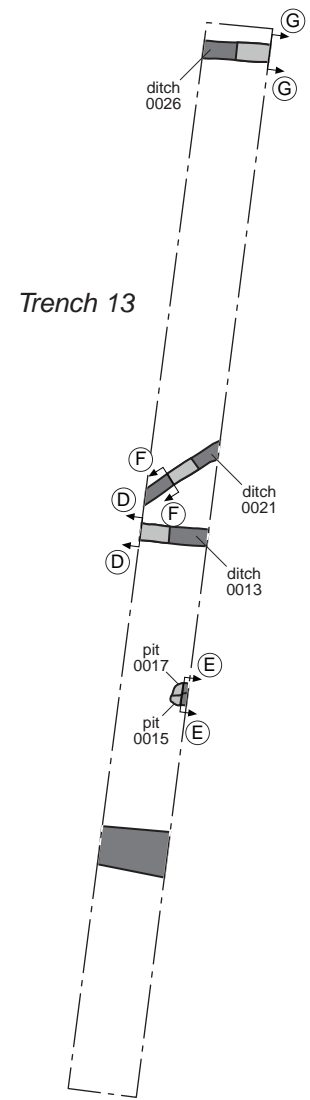
Ditch 0023, looking south (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 10: plan, section, photographs

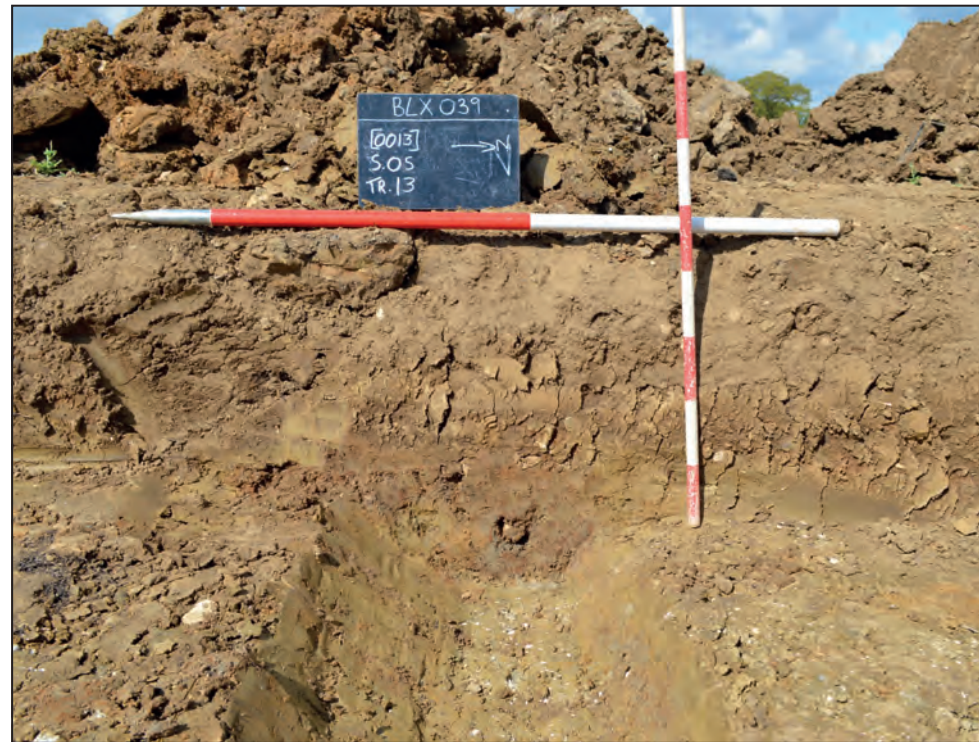
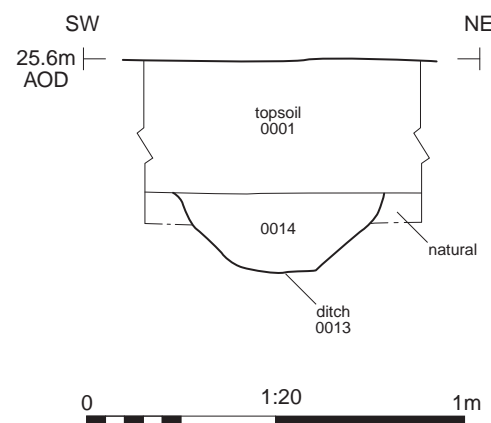
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	BLX039	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/06/2019	7
APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A3	1:200 + 1:20	



Trench 13, looking south (1m scales)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Section line

Section DD



Ditch 0013, looking west (1m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 13: plan, section, photographs



Pits 0017 (left) and 0015 (right) looking east (1m scale)

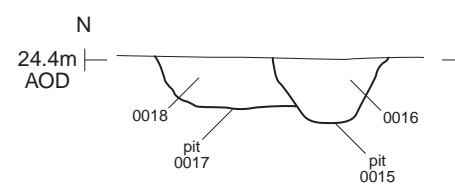


Ditch 0021, looking south-west (1m scale)

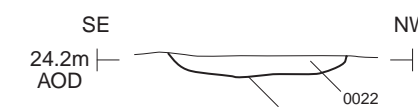


Ditch 0026, looking east (1m scale)

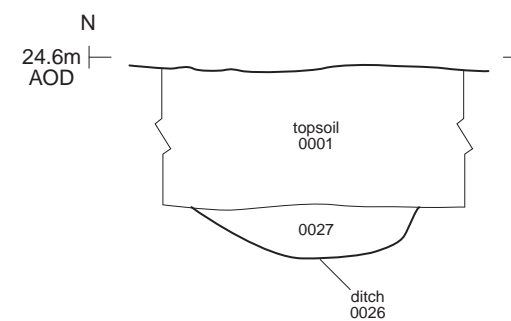
Section EE



Section FF



Section GG

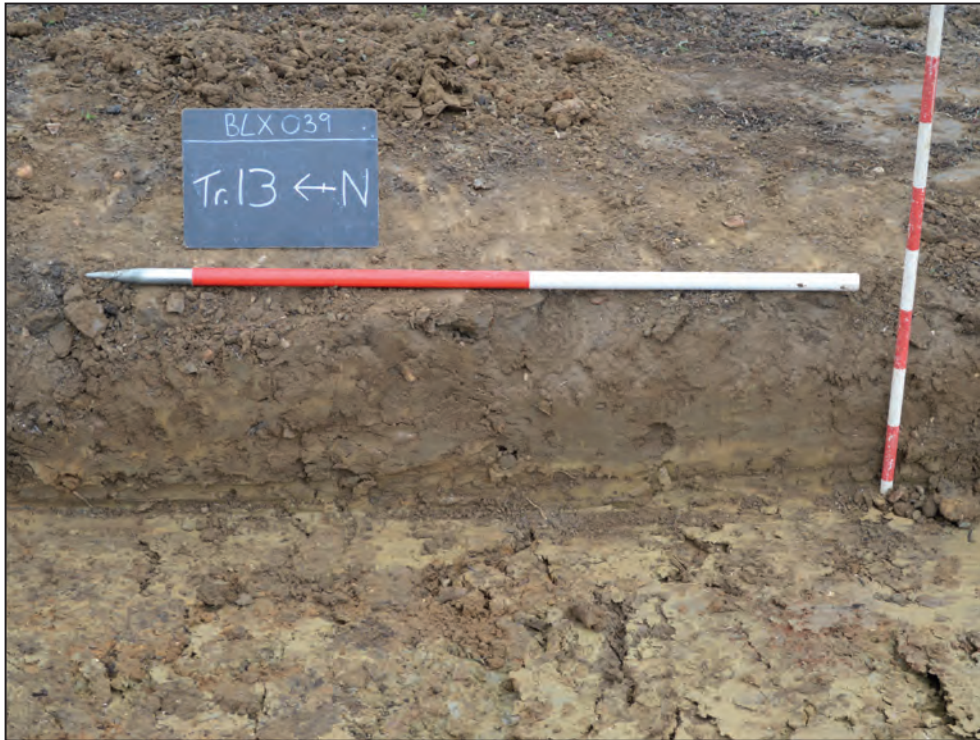



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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 13: sections and photographs

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Sample section, looking east (1m scales)



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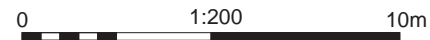
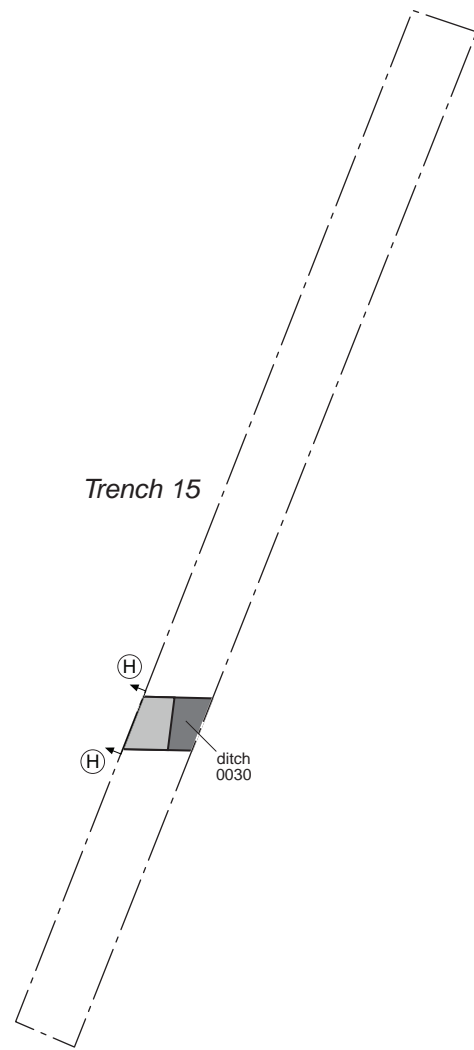
PROJECT TITLE

Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall,
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 13: photograph

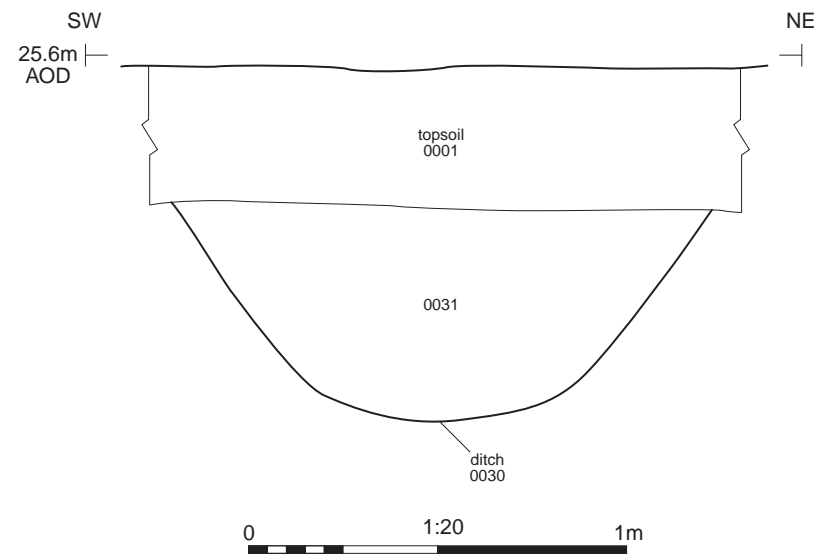
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	BLX039	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/06/2019	10
APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A4	NA	



Trench 15, looking south (1m scales)

- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Section line

Section HH

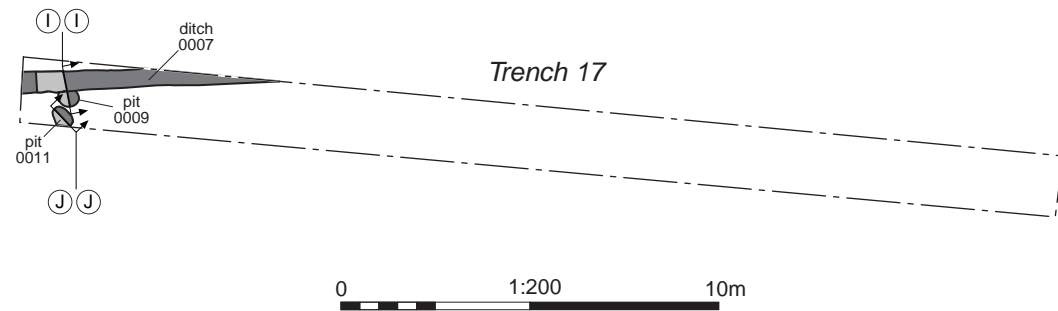


Ditch 0030, looking west (1m scales)

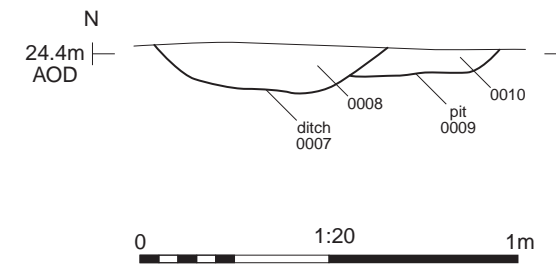
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


PROJECT TITLE
 Lime Tree Farm, Tunstall Road, Blaxhall,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 15: plan, section, photographs



Section II



-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Section line



Trench 17, looking east (1m scales)



Ditch 0023, looking south (1m scale)

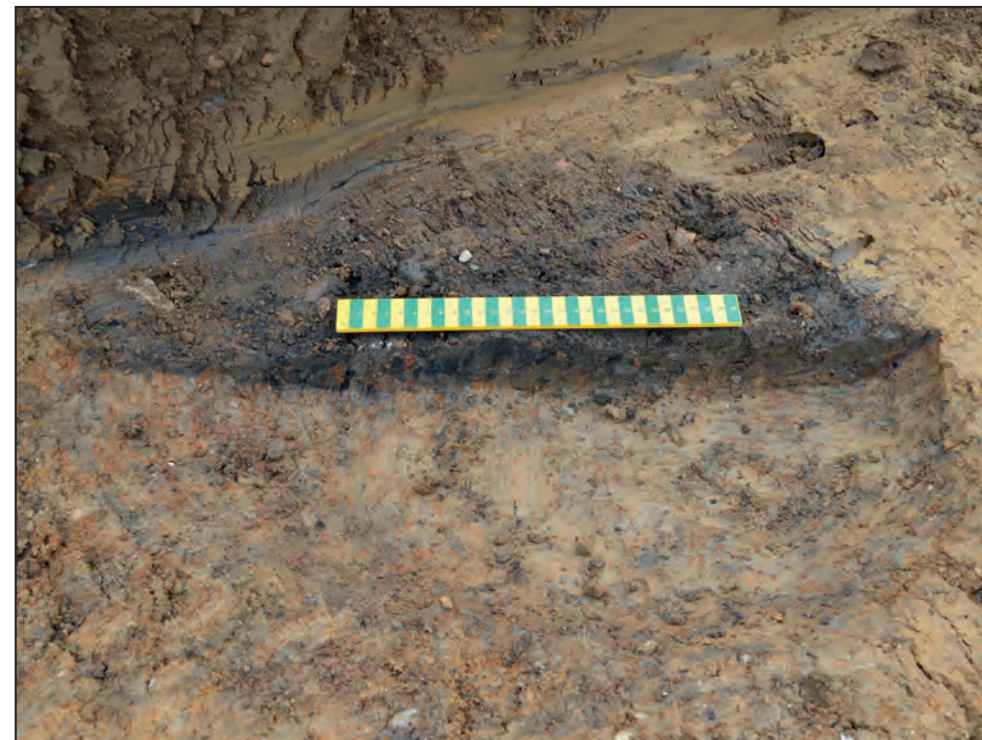
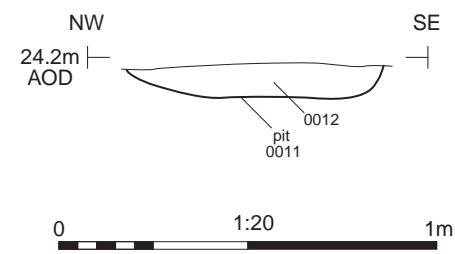

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 17: plan, section, photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	BLX039	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/06/2019	12
APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A3	1:200 + 1:20	

Section JJ



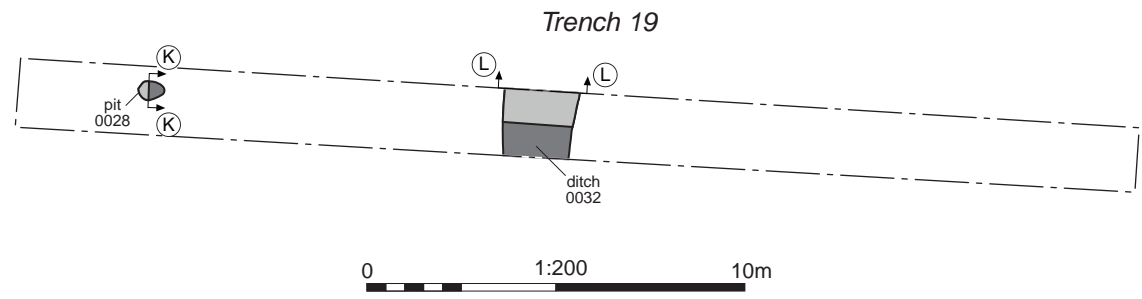
Pit 0011, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



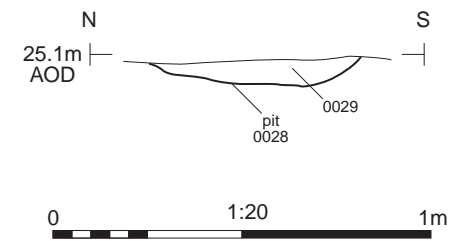
Ditch 0007 cutting pit 0009 (centre), and pit 0013 (right), looking east (1m scale)






Sample section, looking north (1m scales)



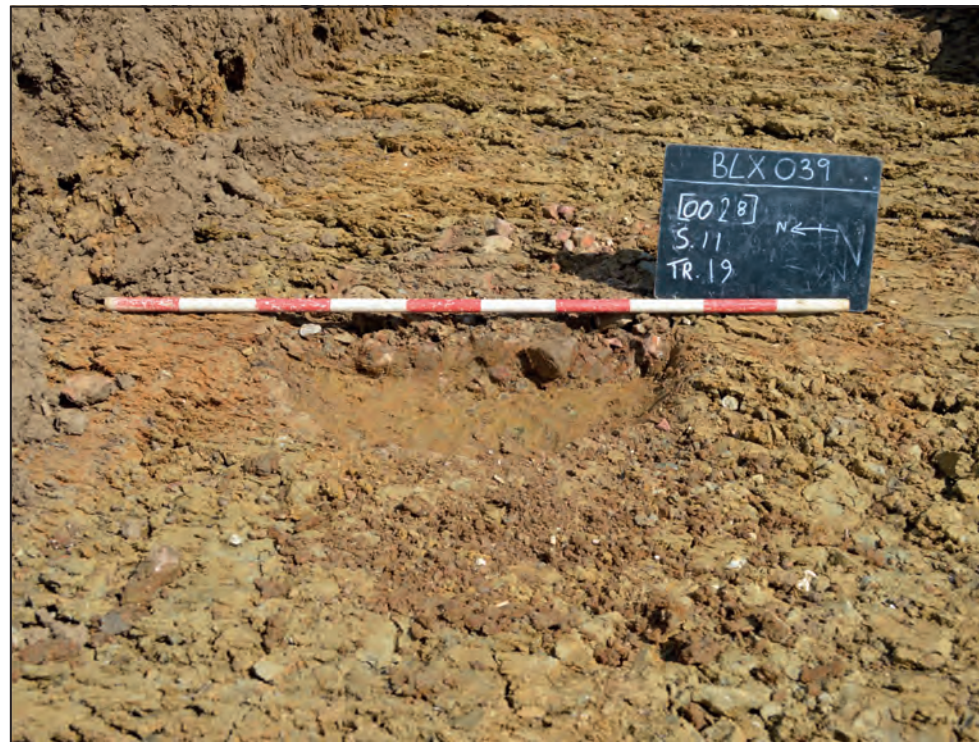
Section KK



-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Section line



Trench 19, looking east (1m scales)



Pit 0028, looking east (1m scale)

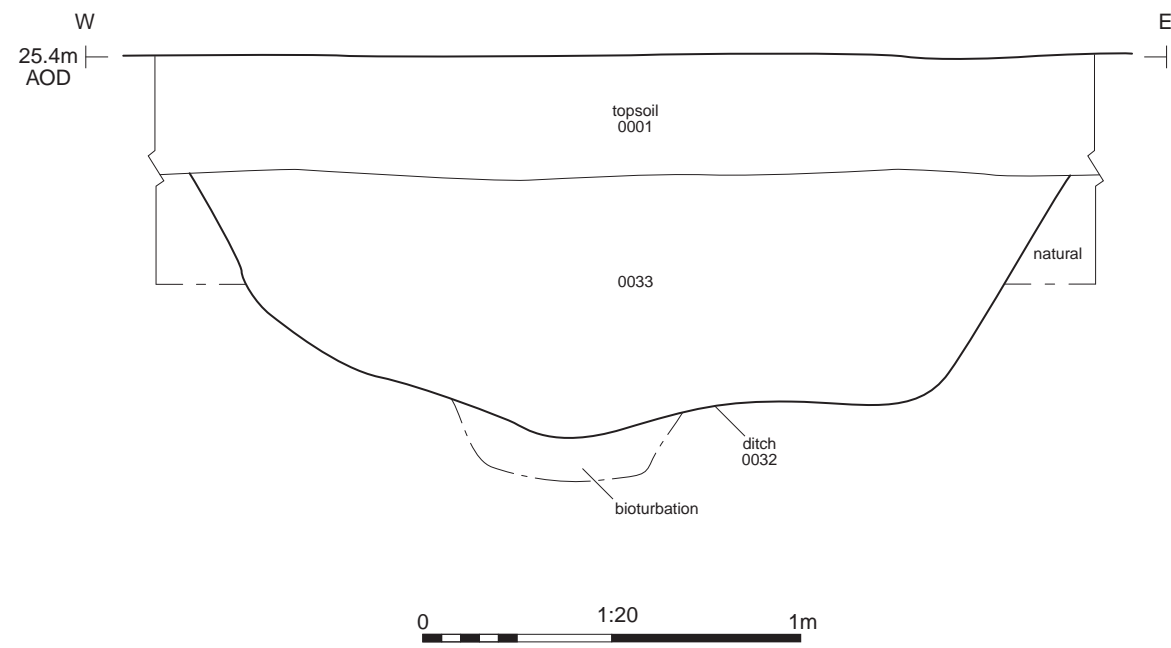

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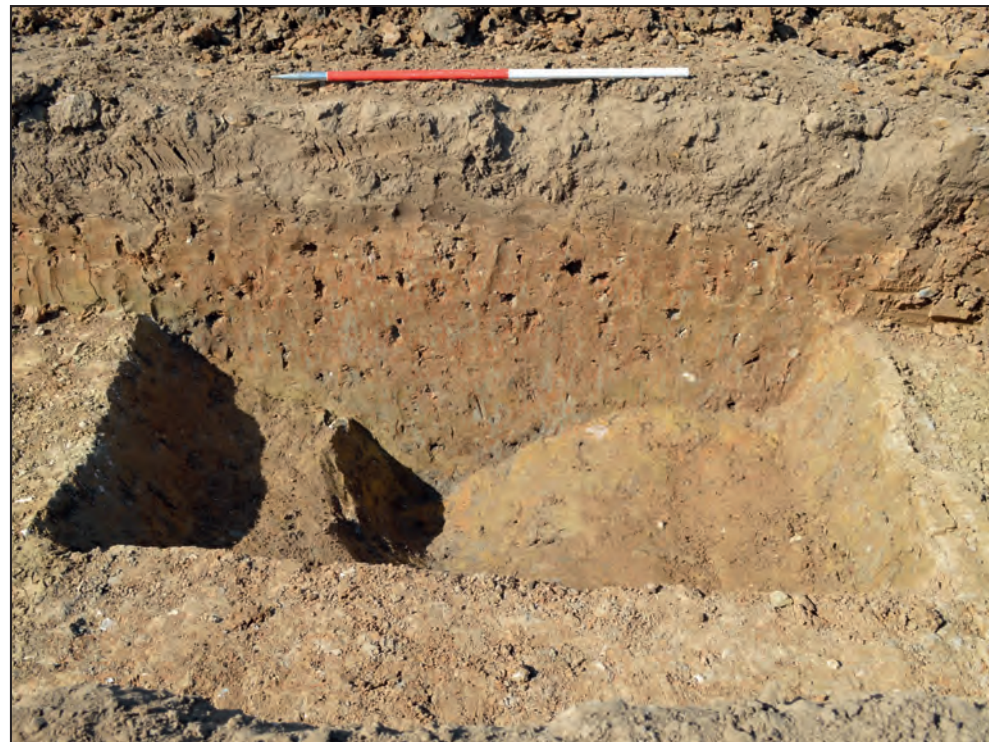
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 19: plan, section, photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	BLX039	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/06/2019	14
APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A3	1:200 + 1:20	

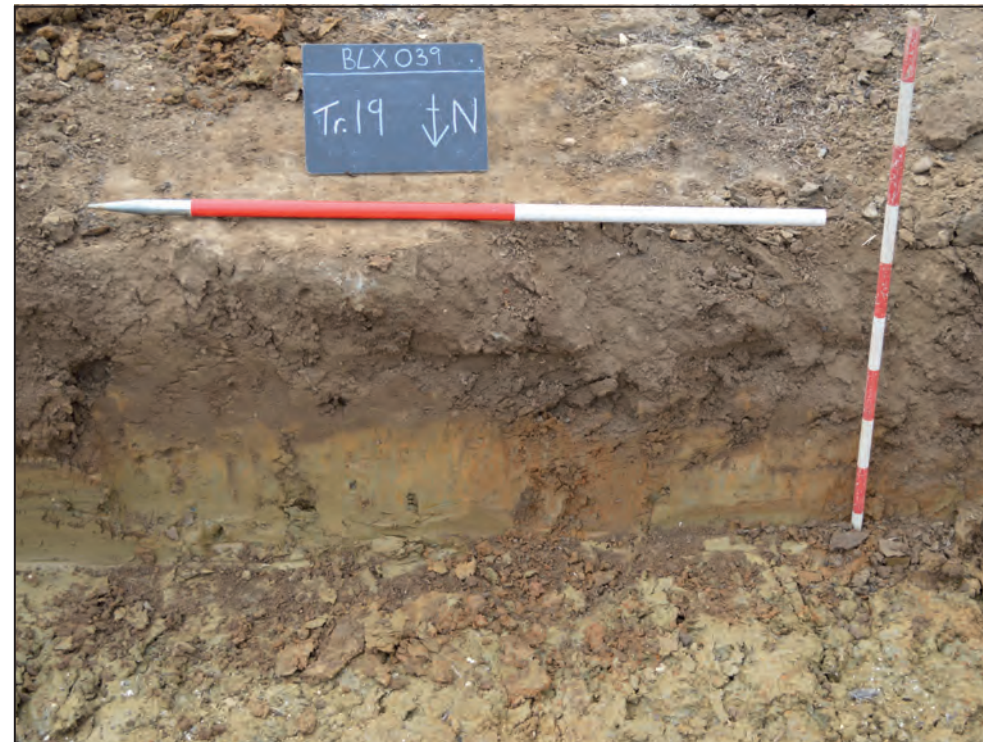
Section LL



-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Section line



Ditch 0032, looking north (1m scale)



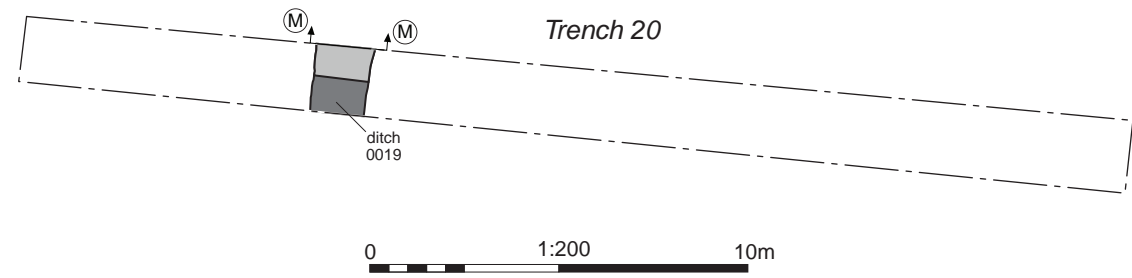
Sample section, looking south (1m scales)


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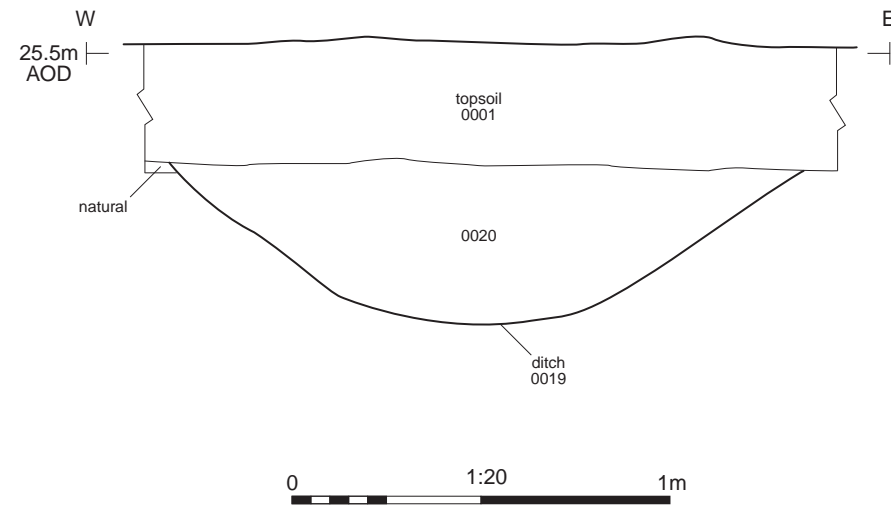
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 19: section and photographs

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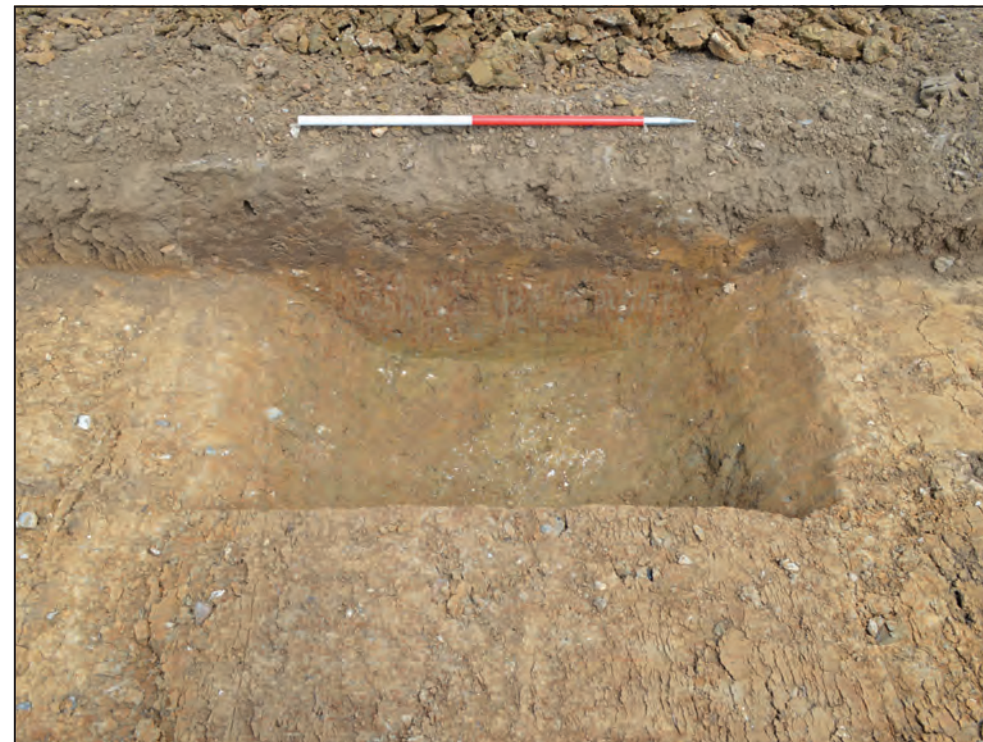
Section MM



-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Section line



Trench 20, looking east (1m scales)



Ditch 0019, looking north (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 20: plan, section, photographs

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Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

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

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

