Report 2940

nps archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching brief at The Britten-Pears Library, Aldeburgh, Suffolk

ADB181

Prepared for
Britten-Pears foundation
The Red House
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March 2012

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BAU 2940

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Location:	Britten-Pears Library, The Red House, Aldeburgh
District:	Suffolk Coastal
Planning Ref.:	C/11/0242
Grid Ref.:	TM 455 578
HER No.:	ADB181
OASIS Ref.:	121019
Client:	Britten-Pears Foundation
Dates of Fieldwork:	2, 8–15 December 2011

Summary

Archaeological trial-trench evaluation followed by a strip, map and sample excavation plus a watching brief were conducted for the Britten-Pears Foundation ahead of the construction of a new library and archive building.

The evaluation trenches revealed four features including a modern pit at the north end of the development site along with two other pits and a possible ditch.

The excavation exposed several modern features including a quarry pit, rubbish pits, drainage ditches and a brick-built structure. Three further modern rubbish pits were revealed during the watching brief.

Several sherds of Roman pottery recovered during the excavation indicate Roman activity in the vicinity, although they were all from secondary (modern or disturbed) contexts.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological work was required ahead of the development of a new archive storage building and car park to the east of the Britten-Pears Library at the Red House Aldeburgh, once the home of composer Benjamin Britten and the singer Peter Pears (Fig. 1).

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Suffolk County Council (Ref. C/11/0242) and Briefs issued by SCCAS/CT for evaluation (Ref. Dr. Jess Tipper, 28 November 2011) and for excavation (Ref. Dr. Jess Tipper, 5 December 2011). The work was conducted in accordance with Project Design and Method Statements prepared by NPS Archaeology for evaluation (Ref. NAU/BAU2932/NP) for excavation (Ref. NAU/BAU2940/NP). This work was commissioned and funded by the Britten-Pears Foundation.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains likely to be affected within the proposed development area, and to mitigate the impact of the development on any such remains, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

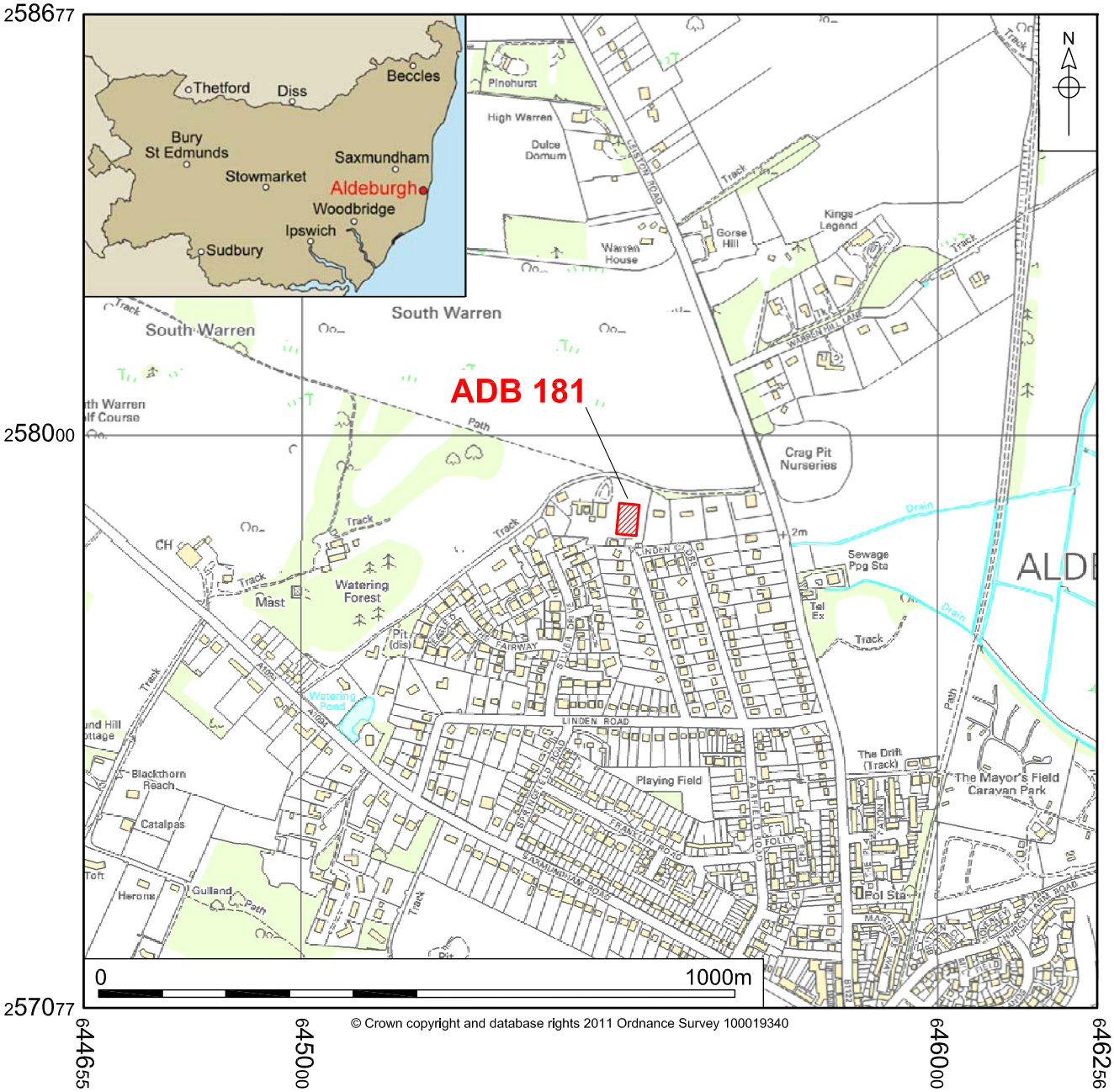

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located on pre-Anglian Crag sands (BGS 1991) above Palaeogene London Clays (BGS 1985).

The site lies on high ground to the north-west of the historic core of Aldeburgh, between the coast to the east and the River Alde to the south-west. The local topography is undulating and sandy, with the site at a high point to the northwest of the main town (Hodges 2009).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Details of the archaeological and historical background can be found in the desk-based assessment of this site (Hodges 2009). This identified the site as being part of the grounds of Red House Farm for over a hundred years. The farm appears on the 1846 Tithe map and on Hodskinson's map of 1783.

The only archaeological record from the proximity of the present development was the find of a Bronze Age arrowhead recovered during the construction of a garage next to the house.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. The Brief for evaluation required that a linear trench measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide be excavated across the site of the new development. Following immediately on from the evaluation, strip, map and sample excavation of the footprint of the strong room within the new building was stipulated. This entailed excavation of an area measuring *c.*26m x *c.*13m (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with an 8 ton hydraulic 360˚ excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

One environmental sample (Sample <1> was taken during the evaluation (from fill [8] in pit [7]). No environmental samples were taken during the excavation.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work had a value of 4.331m OD, established by the main contractor R G Carter and located on the side of the site.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in windy weather.

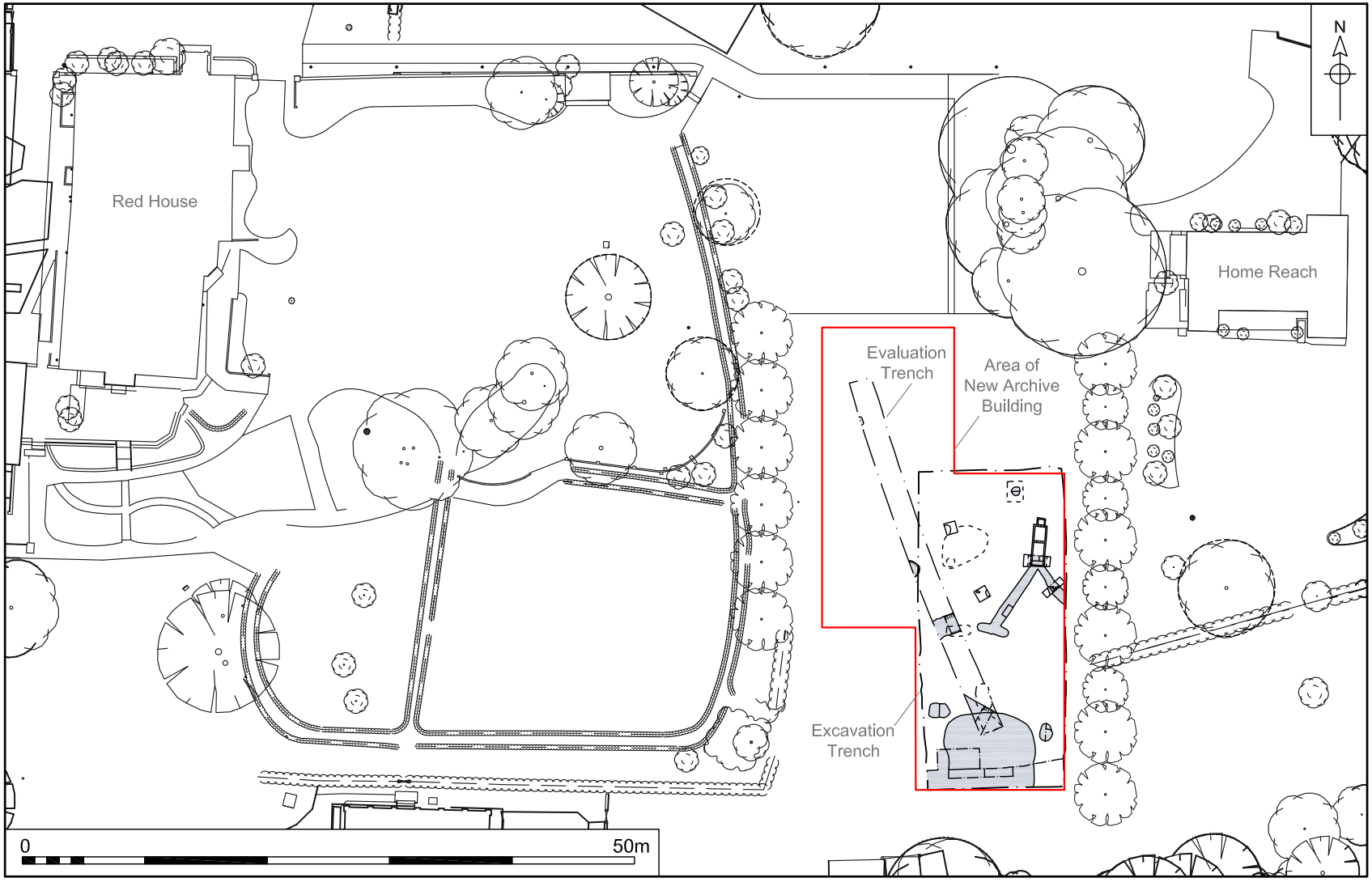

Figure based on drawing 430_00_105_C1_Construction Phase Site Layout 111111.pdf supplied by Stanton Williams

Figure 2. Location of Evaluation and Excavation trenches. Scale 1:500

5.0 RESULTS

The results obtained during the trial trench evaluation and the excavation are described separately below.

5.1 Evaluation Trench

The single evaluation trench was aligned north-west to south-east across the footprint of the new development and measured 30.8m long and 1.9m wide (Fig. 3, Plate 1). The trench contained three significant archaeological features (pits [3] and [7] and ditch [5]) all sealed by subsoil [2]. A modern pit was also exposed.

Plate 1. Evaluation trench, facing north-west

5.1.1 Overburden

Topsoil [1], which had been partially stripped before archaeological works began, was a 0.3-0.4m deep, dark brown sand with rare occurrences of flint gravel and frequent numbers of roots.

Subsoil [2] was a *c.*0.18m thick, pale reddish brown sand with rare occurrences of flint gravel and considerable root disturbance.

The finds collected during the initial machining were assigned to context [1] (topsoil) but could have come from either deposit [1] or [2] (subsoil).

5.1.2 Pits

Pit [3] was located halfway along the evaluation trench and continued beyond its western edge (Fig. 3, Section 1). It appeared to have been possibly circular and had a diameter of 1.35m and a depth of 0.16m, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill ([4]) was pale reddish brown sand with moderate flint gravel, rare charcoal flecks and lots of root disturbance.

Pit [7] was located at the southern limit of the trench. Only part of one edge was visible hence it was not possible to determine the shape and extent of this feature. The exposed part of pit [7] was *c*.0.6m deep with a flat base and a steeply sloping side (Fig. 3, Section 3). Its fill ([8]) was a mid to pale reddish brown sand with occasional pieces of flint, a moderate amount of natural yellow sand lumps and frequent root disturbance. This fill appeared to be of a single phase and deliberately backfilled into the feature.

A small modern pit was present at the northern end of the trench, cutting through the subsoil. It contained early 20th-century bottles, pottery, animal bone and oyster shell.

5.1.3 Ditch

Ditch [5] was aligned roughly south-west to north-east and was 1.55m wide and 0.14m deep with a concave base and gently sloping sides (Fig. 3, Section 2). Its fill ([6]) was pale reddish brown sand with rare occurrences of flint gravel and a frequent amount of root disturbance.

No dating evidence was found in any of the features (other than the modern pit), but given that they were sealed by subsoil and were located within an area of archaeological potential it was considered that they could be of Late Saxon or medieval origin. Hence it was decided that excavation of part of the footprint should be undertaken (Jess Tipper of SCCAS). This work followed immediately on from the evaluation trenching.

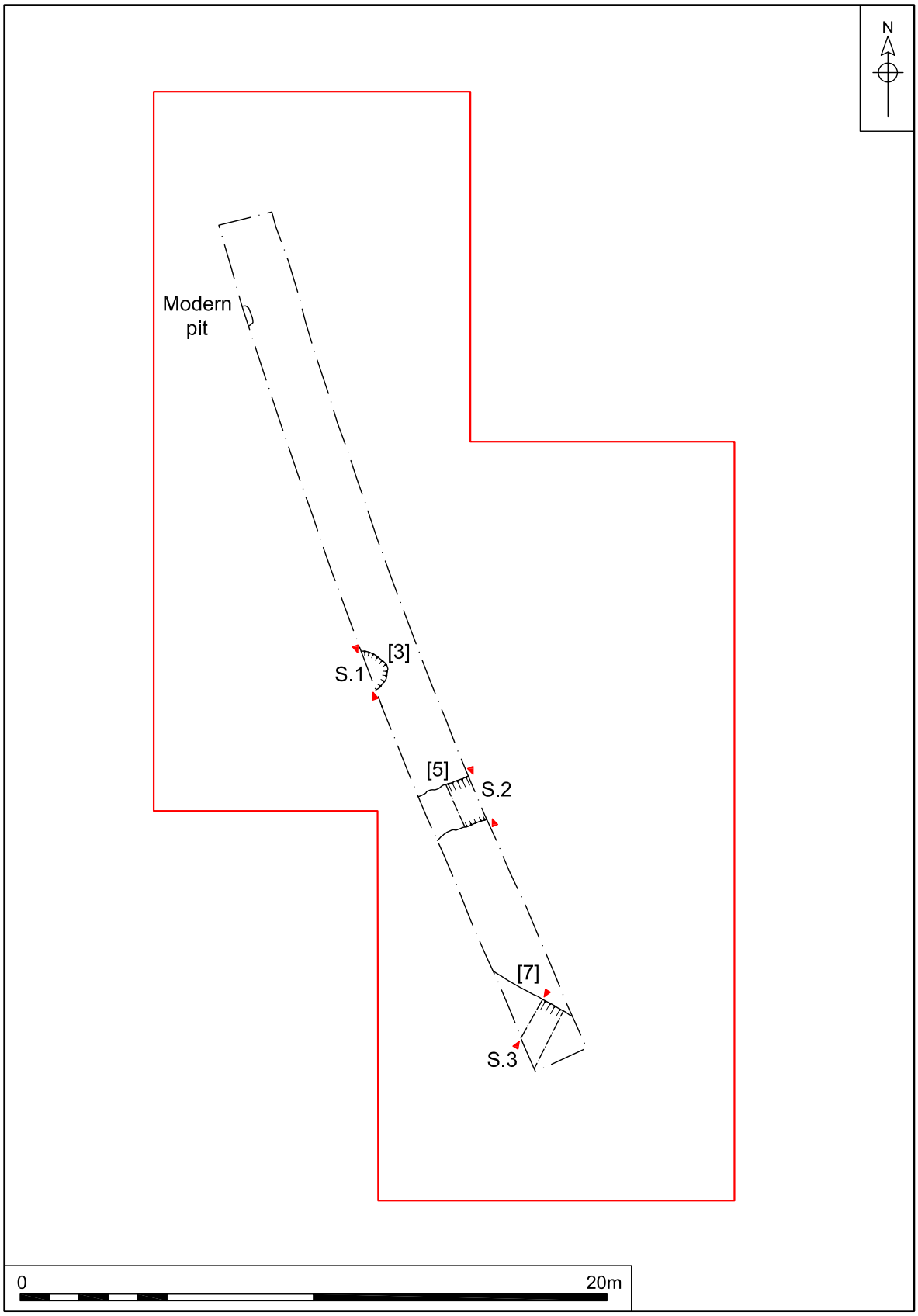

Figure 3. Plan of Evaluation trench. Scale 1:200

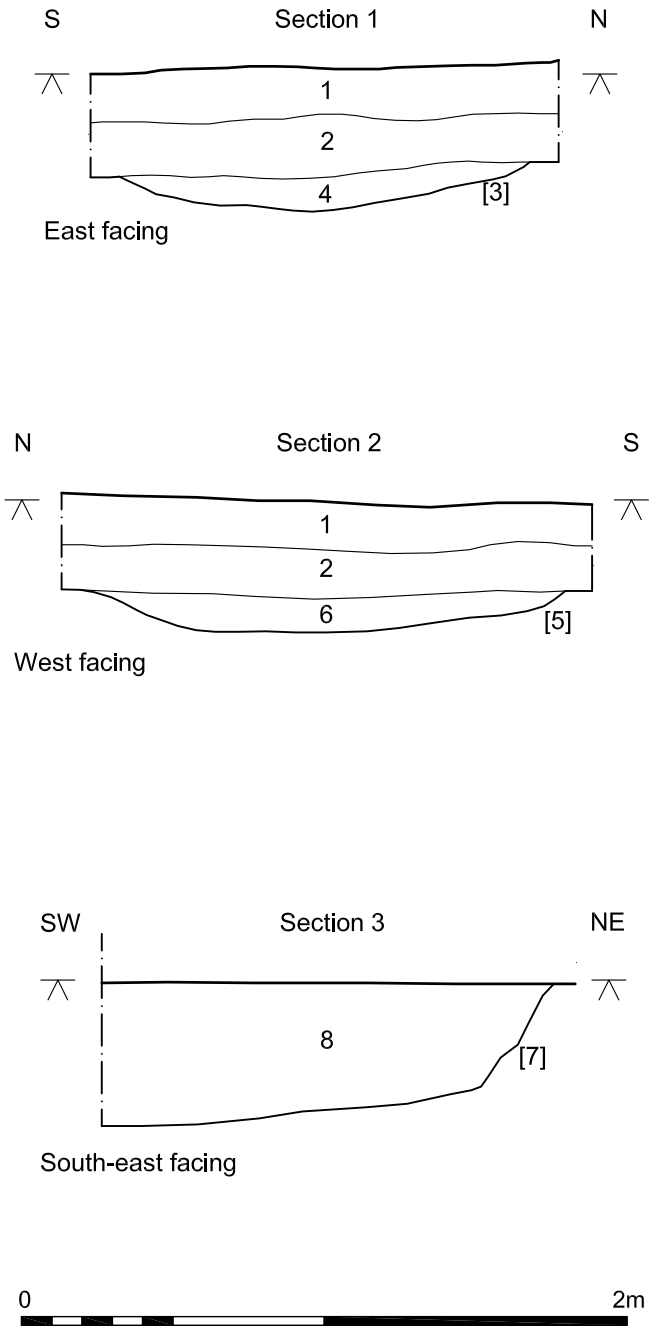

Figure 4. Evaluation trench sections. Scale 1:25

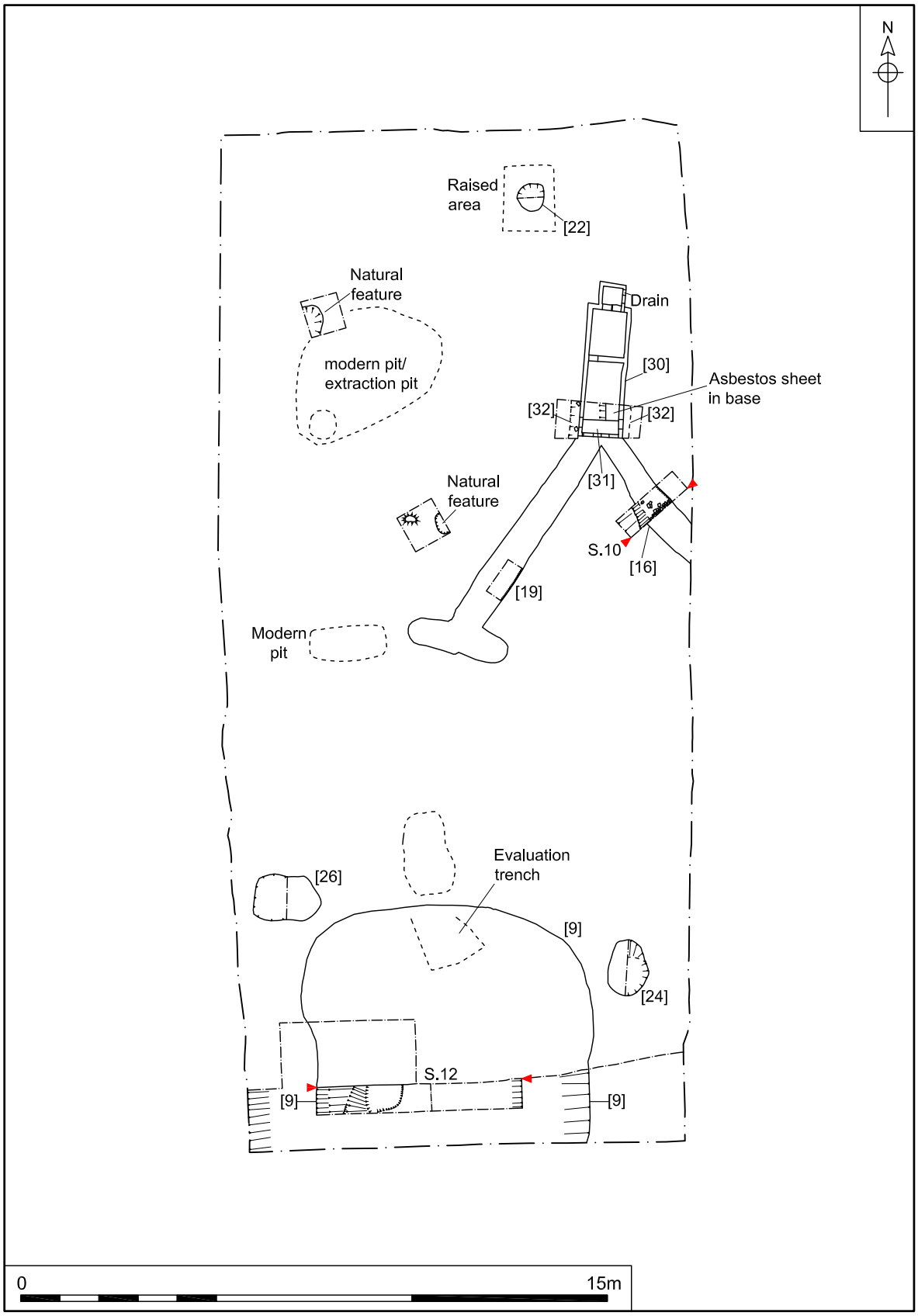

Figure 5. Plan of Excavation trench. Scale 1:150

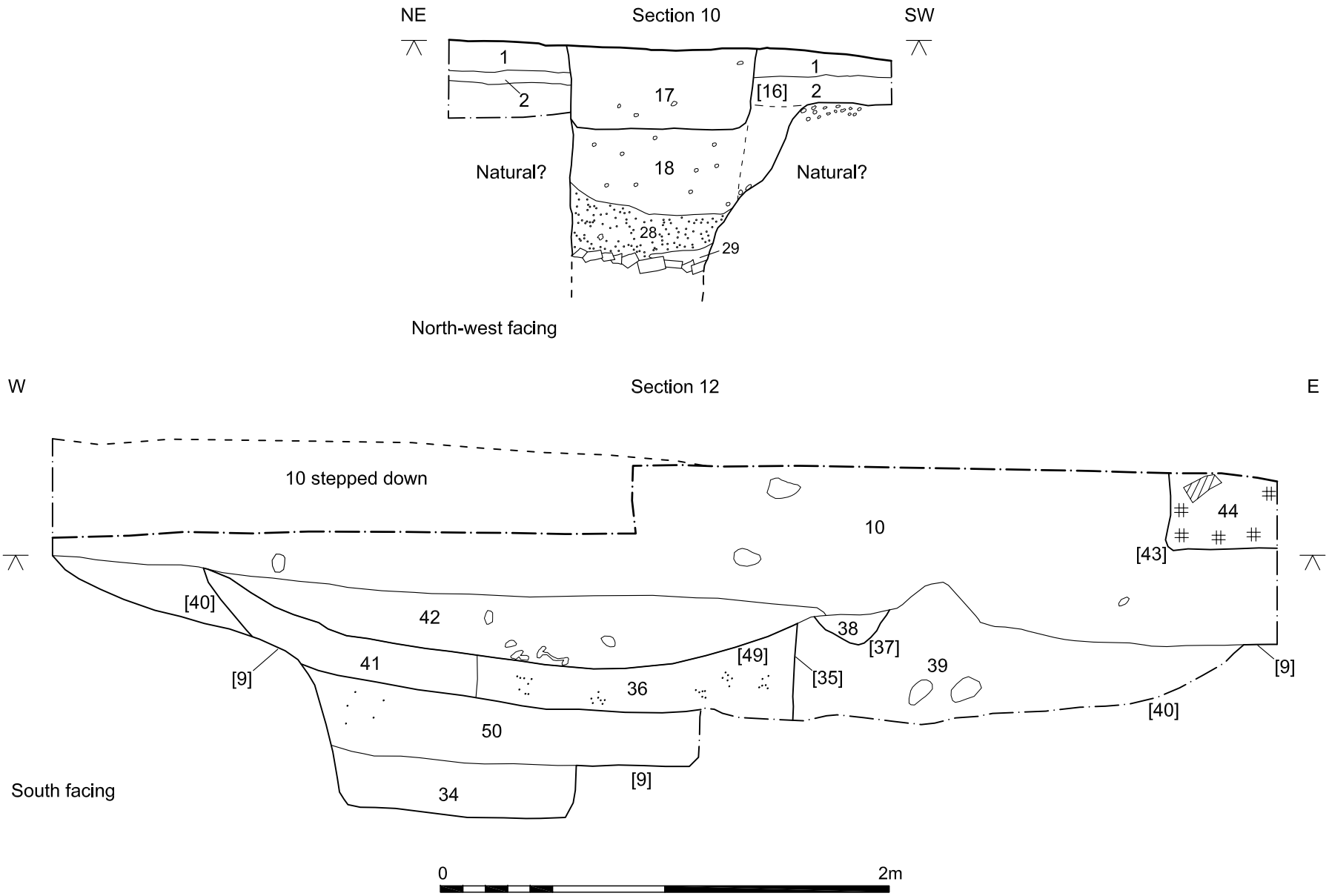

Figure 6. Excavation trench sections. Scale 1:25

5.2 Excavation of the Strong Room

The area of the excavation encompassed the footprint of the proposed strong room and revealed several features of a post medieval–modern date (Figs 2 and 5). These features included brick-built structure [30], ditches and pits (Plate 2).

The natural deposits encountered in this area comprised patchy and uneven dirty reddish grey yellow sand. Two small sondages measuring 1m by 1m were dug to confirm that this deposit was natural.

Plate 2. Excavation area, facing south-west

5.2.1 Brick structure

A brick structure ([30]) measuring *c*.4m long by *c*.1.1m wide (slightly narrower at its northern end) was located in the north-eastern part of the excavation area. The structure included a square-shaped addition measuring *c*.0.70m wide by *c*.0.72m on its north side (Fig. 5, Plate 3). A small section of drain was present extending from the eastern edge of this smaller structure.

A slot was excavated at the southern end of structure [30] to try and determine its use and to expose any construction evidence. The slot revealed the presence of foundation cut [32] (Fig. 5) which contained deposit [33] - a mid greyish brown sandy silt containing broken bricks. Brick structure [30] contained modern backfill [31] comprising dark grey brown sandy silt which contained modern china, plant labels and plastic objects including a shoe from 'Mr Potato Head' (a toy that was first made and sold in the early 1950s). An area of this deposit was excavated to approximately 0.9m from the top of the brickwork where asbestos sheet was exposed. Excavation of the feature ceased at this point and the sheet was covered with soil.

Plate 3. Brick structure [30], facing north

5.2.2 Ditches

Two ditches ([16] and [19]) converged at the southern end of the brick structure forming a V-shape in plan (Fig. 5, Plate 3).

Plate 4. Ditch [16] with brick rubble in base, facing south-east

Both ditches appeared to be filled with the same deposit - yellow sand. The vertical nature of the sides of these features suggests that they were modern and had been excavated by a machine. Brick rubble encountered in the base of ditch [16] had been covered with a tar-like substance (Fig. 6 Section 10, Plate 4). It was suggested by one of the R G Carter's operatives on site that these could be

drainage ditches with the brick rubble covered with roofing felt to prevent any soil from blocking the drain run. As these two ditches converge at the southern end of the brick structure [30] it is probable that these features acted as drainage channels/soakaways for structure [30].

5.2.3 Pits

Two modern rubbish pits ([24] and [26]) were excavated at the southern end of the site (Fig. 5). Pit [24] was very shallow and contained dark brown sand [25]. Pit [26] was only excavated to a depth of *c*.0.20m as an asbestos tile was found at that point in the dark brown sandy silt fill [27]. At the northern end of the site a third, smaller, modern pit [22] was encountered (Fig. 5). This pit contained deposit [23], a dark brown sand containing occasional pieces of rounded flint. Two other pits were present but as it was clear that these were modern without the need for investigation (rusted metal and glass were visible in their fills) they remained unexcavated (Fig. 5).

It became apparent that what had been interpreted as a ditch (ditch [5]) during the evaluation was actually a slightly amorphous modern pit, similar to other modern pits identified across the site (Fig. 5).

5.2.4 Large quarry pit

At the south end of the site a large (*c*.1.66m deep) pit ([9]) was identified (Fig. 5 Plates 5 and 6). The primary fill ([34]) was dark brown clayey sand and the secondary fill ([50]) was mid orange brown slightly clayey sand. Both of these deposits appear undisturbed but there are several re-cuts apparent within the quarry pit i.e. features [35], [37] and [40] (Fig. 6 Section 12).

Plate 5. Quarry pit [9], facing west

Plate 6. Quarry pit [9], facing north

Pit fill [51] (not illustrated) was an orange brown sandy silt, the third fill in pit [9] originally overlying [50], and cut by pit [40].

Pit [40] was *c*. 0.46m deep and contained [39] (a mid reddish brown sandy silt) and [41] (also a mid reddish brown sandy silt) (Fig. 6 Section 12).

Pit [35] was *c*.0.40m deep with vertical sides and cut fills [39] and [41] in large quarry pit [9]. Pit [35] contained deposit [36], a mid reddish grey brown sandy silt and within this fill were the articulated bones of two dogs along with other pieces of disarticulated animal bone. As these bones were found close to the base of the feature and the fill was a single homogeneous deposit, this pit was most likely dug to bury the dogs. This pit and fill [41] in pit [9] were cut at a later date by pit [49] a medium-sized pit *c*.0.20m deep containing single fill [42] - a mid grey brown sandy silt with some animal bone and pottery (Fig. 6 Section 12).

The uppermost fill of pit [9], and overlying these re-cuts was deposit [10], a *c*.0.60m-thick homogeneous mid orangey brown sandy silt. This deposit was cut by two modern refuse pits; [43] which was *c*.0.24m deep and [12] which was *c*.98m deep.

Large pit [9] was possibly used to quarry sand for building materials and appears to be similar to others recorded on maps of the area. A fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from primary fill [34] of this pit indicating that quarrying probably took place around this time.

5.3 Watching Brief

Two phases of watching brief took place after completion of the excavation.

The first area to be monitored was to the west of the excavation on one of the areas to be occupied by the new archive buildings. Monitoring took place on 7 December 2011 and three modern rubbish pits were uncovered. The pits contained metal cans and drums, glass bottles, animal bone, china (including jars),

rusted metal and brick. One of these pits ([46]) contained a small lead toy. The glass bottles consisted of three 'Milk of Magnesia' bottles, a wine bottle, a whisky bottle and a jar. Three stoneware bottles were also recovered. Some of these objects have been retained by the Britten-Pears Library.

The second phase of monitoring took place on 15 December 2011 in an area located to the north of the excavation. No archaeological features deposits or finds were present. A patch of root disturbance in the north-east corner of the stripped area contained modern brick and glass.

6.0 FINDS

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is included below organised by material and thence chronologically. A list of all finds by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

6.1.1 Roman

by Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 84 sherds (507g) in a highly fragmented and moderately abraded condition. The bulk, if not the entirety, of the assemblage was contained as residual material in post-medieval or modern contexts with all diagnostic sherds contained in the topsoil/subsoil or as unstratified material (Table 1). The limited form and fabric types present suggest an early Roman origin for the pottery, potentially extending to the early 3rd century AD.

Feature/Context Type	SC	W	R.EVE
Unstratified/Topsoil/Subsoil	38	298	0.25
Modern Pits	20	81	0.00
Quarry Pit	24	118	0.00
Ditch	2	10	0.00
Total	*84*	*507*	*0.25*

Table 1. Quantification of Roman pottery in feature/context type by sherd count (SC), weight (W, in grams) and rim estimated vessel equivalent (R.EVE)

6.1.1.1 Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and rim estimated vessel equivalent (R.EVE). Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and where possible assigned a code from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), or assigned an alpha-numeric code based on this system. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Fabric Descriptions

WAT RE — Wattisfield/Waveney Valley region reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184; Martin 1988, 45: fabric VIIa). A reduced coarse ware with inclusions of fine sand and common-abundant silver mica, notably produced in the Wattisfield area of north-central Suffolk, but similar wares were also produced at Hacheston in east Suffolk (Blagg *et al* 2004).

GRS Sandy grey ware. Contrasting cores and surfaces range from mid to dark grey. Inclusions are typically common quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine silver mica and occasional flint (<5mm), although the quartz sand may vary in coarseness and frequency. A locally-produced coarse ware.

SOB GT Southern British grog-tempered ware, wheel-made (Martin 1988, 45: fabric IVa; Thompson 1982).

OXF Fine oxidised ware. Uniformly oxidised pale pink-orange throughout. Inclusions comprise common fine quartz (<0.2mm), sparse silver mica and occasional red iron rich and calcareous grains (<0.2mm) (Martin 1988, 45: fabric XIId).

UNS WH Un-sourced white ware (Martin 1988, 45: fabric XIIa). Off-white exterior surface fading to a pale pink core. Inclusions comprises common quartz (<0.1mm), sparse mica and sparse red iron rich grains (0.1-0.25mm). Probably produced locally.

Fabric Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
WAT RE	44	215	0.05
GRS	33	212	0.15
SOB GT	4	65	0.00
OXF	2	12	0.05
UNS WH	1	3	0.00
Total	*84*	*507*	*0.25*

Table 2. Quantification of Roman fabric types

6.1.1.2 Commentary

The bulk of the sherds in the assemblage: 91.7% by sherd count (84.22% by weight) are comprised of the locally-produced reduced coarse wares WAT RE or GRS (Table 2). Although WAT RE was produced in high quantities in north-central Suffolk, closely comparable fabrics ware also produced at Hacheston (Blagg *et al* 2004) and probably else where in east Suffolk. Small body sherds of one or both of these fabrics were ubiquitous in all contexts that contained Roman pottery. Diagnostic rim sherds in GRS were limited to a single example of a dish with a rounded bead rim (Blagg *et al* 2004: type 42) dating to the 2nd to early 3rd century AD recovered as unstratified material (48). The WAT RE included, in subsoil [2], an early Roman necked bowl with an upward pointing tip comparable to an example from Burgh (Martin 1988, 57: fig.30.305), while topsoil [1] also contained a small body sherd from a WAT RE1 mortaria with moderately worn trituration grits of quartz, flint and black ironstone/slag (well-sorted, 1-2mm). Mortaria in WAT RE are relatively uncommon but have previously been recorded at Burgh (Martin 1988, 58: vessel 330). The remaining fabric types also compare closely with examples recorded at Burgh, including early Roman SOB GT in topsoil [1] and subsoil [2], an OXF lid with a small bead rim in subsoil [2], and a small body sherd of UNS WH contained in modern pit [12] (deposit [15]).

6.1.2 Post Roman

by Sue Anderson

6.1.2.1 Introduction

Twenty-eight sherds of pottery weighing 1622g were collected from seven contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	1	16		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	1	1		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	3	44	0.05	3
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	6.40	1	59	0.08	1
Total late to post-medieval			*6*	*120*	*0.13*	*6*
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	9	68	0.34	7
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	1	1	0.03	1
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	2	14		2
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	5	1376	4.17	5
Porcelain	PORC	8.30	3	6		2
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	8.50	1	25		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	12		1
Total modern			*22*	*1502*	*4.54*	*19*
Totals			**28**	**1622**	**4.67**	**25**

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.1.2.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

6.1.2.3 Pottery by period

Late medieval and post-medieval

Small quantities of late medieval and early post-medieval red earthenwares were recovered, all in association with later wares. One abraded body sherd of LMT was unstratified (context [48]). A fragment of ?Raeren stoneware (or possibly a brown-glazed English stoneware) was found in pit fill [15]. Three abraded sherds of GRE, including a large jar rim, were recovered from subsoil [2]. Topsoil [1] contained a large rimsherd of a redware bowl with internal traces of white slip, probably of 18th-century date.

Modern

The majority of the assemblage was of recent date and was dominated by refined factory-made white earthenwares and English stonewares.

The whitewares included a small fragment of a creamware ?plate rim, a willow pattern plate rim, and a small plate rim with pink lining, all from soakaway backfill [31]. Two sherds of a preserve jar rim were unstratified [48]. A tapering rim from a vessel with transfer-printed leaf decoration was of uncertain form but could be a chamber pot or bowl, and was found in pit fill [10]. Other fragments were body sherds with transfer-printed decoration in floral or willow patterns.

Two sherds of yellow ware were recovered, a small fragment with blue slip line decoration from pit fill [10] and a base fragment from soakaway backfill [31].

Three sherds of porcelain were from two vessels. One fragment was from a slip-moulded vessel with relief decoration in the form of a petal. Two pieces were part of a small vessel with overglaze enamel decoration, again in a floral pattern. Both vessels are likely to be of English or Continental origin.

Two sherds of redware were of later date. One fragment from soakaway fill [31] had dark brown glaze and was likely to be from a slip-decorated dish. The other piece was a brown-glazed body sherd from the topsoil [1].

Five pieces of English stoneware were collected as unstratified finds from the west area of the watching brief [45]. They comprised three complete small bottles in grey fabrics with clear glaze, one of which had a moulded screw-fitting top. The latter was the largest at 143mm high, the other two being almost identical but of slightly different heights (114mm and 117mm). These two had simple stopper tops. A complete 'Keiller' marmalade jar with black transfer-printed label and a fragment of another were also collected. The jars post-dated 1875, based on dates of awards included in the labels.

6.1.2.4 Pottery by context

Table 4 shows the distribution of pottery by feature and context, with suggested spot dates.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spot date
	1	Topsoil	PMSW, LGRE	18th-19th c.
	2	Subsoil	GRE, REFW, PORC	19th c.
	45	Finds	ESW	U/S (post 1875)
	48	Finds	LMT, REFW	19th-20th c.
9	10	Pit	YELW, REFW	19th c.
12	15	Pit	GSW3?	15th/16th c.?*
30	31	Soakaway backfill	LSRW, CRW, REFW, YELW, PORC	19th c.

Table 4. Pottery by feature and context

(*NB 19th/20th c. CBM present.)

Much of the pottery was unstratified or from the upper layers of the site. Only three features contained sherds, and all are likely to be of 19th-century date.

6.1.2.5 Discussion

The earliest pottery in the assemblage was a single sherd of LMT, probably of local manufacture and dating to the 15th/16th century. The fragment was abraded and unstratified. A fragment of brown-glazed stoneware may be of the same date, but it is too small to be certain that it isn't a later English ware. Fragments of 16th- to 18th-century redwares were in similarly poor condition and were all recovered from subsoil.

The modern group included fragments of typical 19th-century table wares and storage vessels, as well as some more expensive porcelains and a creamware vessel which may be slightly earlier.

6.2 Ceramic building material

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

Twenty-nine fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1261g were collected from eight contexts. Table 5 shows the quantification by form; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Form	Code	No	Wt(g)
Late brick	LB	6	773
Plain roof tile	RT	13	333
Quarry floor tile?	QFT ?	1	59
Wall tile	WT	9	96

Table 5. Ceramic building material quantification by form

6.2.2 Methodology

The CBM was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Fabrics are based on coarseness of sand within the matrix and major inclusions, but for smaller fragments this may mean classification simply on the basis of the sand content. Post-medieval forms are based on Drury (1993). The presence of burning, combing, finger marks, mortar and other surface treatments was recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database, and a full catalogue forms part of the archive.

6.2.3 Fabrics

Table 6 shows the basic fabric types identified in this assemblage, and the total quantities of CBM for each.

Fabric	Description	LB	RT	QFT?	WT
fsg	Fine sandy with grog			1	
fsgm	Fine sandy micaceous with grog		1		
fsmfe	Fine sandy micaceous with ferrous fragments	3			
msc	Medium sandy with fine calcareous inclusions	1			
msf	Medium sandy with flint		1		
msfe	Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	1	2		
msg	Medium sandy with grog		9		
msgfe	Medium sandy with grog and ferrous fragments	1			
refw	Refined white earthenware				9

Table 6. CBM fabric descriptions and quantities (frag count)

6.2.4 Forms

Six fragments of late brick were recovered from four contexts. Three pieces were fragments of machine-extruded bricks in ‘fsmfe’ fabric, all from pit fill [15] and all measuring 65mm thick and probably 19th/20th century. The other fragments, from topsoil [1)], pit fill [4] and quarry pit fill [10], were all small and abraded and of post-medieval date.

Plain roof tile fragments were recovered from topsoil [1], subsoil [2], ditch fill [6] and pit fills [10] and [15]. They were in a variety of fabrics, although grog-tempered examples were from most frequent. All are of post-medieval date.

One fragment in 'fsg' was dense and likely to be a piece of floor tile, rather than brick, although only one surface was present and the thickness is unknown. If floor tile, it is most likely to be a quarry tile of post-medieval date. It was found in pit fill [34].

Soakaway backfill [31] contained nine fragments of three white earthenware wall tiles. One was decorated with a plain light blue glaze, another with a plain dark brown glaze, and the third was relief-decorated with polychrome wavy lines within raised borders. The fragments are probably of late 19th- or 20th-century date.

6.2.5 Discussion

This small assemblage contains fragments which were used in walling, flooring, roofing and internally for decorative purposes. All fragments are post-medieval or modern in date and are typical of the types of ceramic building material in use in this period in households of most statuses.

6.3 Glass

by Mick Boyle

The site produced ten whole post-medieval vessels which were recovered from three contexts.

A small machine made ointment/medicine bottle in clear glass was recovered from sub-soil [2]. The bottle retains its metal, external screw cap and dates from the mid 20th century.

The fill [10] of quarry pit [9] produced a small unmarked, machine made jar in pale grey, opaque glass. The vessel dates from the mid 20th century and probably contained a food preserve of some type.

Context [45] (finds from the west of the area) produced eight whole glass vessels. This assemblage consisted of:

- Three cobalt blue medicine bottles marked 'Milk of Magnesia', registered trade mark
- A flask-shaped bottle in amber glass which probably contained an alcoholic spirit
- A small straight-sided medicine bottle in clear glass
- A jar in clear glass with a band of geometric etching below the rim
- A 'waisted' Art Deco style jar in clear glass
- A tall wine bottle in a dark aqua glass with an applied lip and cork-fitting top

Overall, this assemblage of glass vessels represents a variety of domestic uses and probably dates to around the 1930s.

6.4 Clay pipe

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced four fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 7g, collected from the fill of modern pit [12] (back fill [31]) and which date from some point in 17th century onwards.

6.5 Metal finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of seven metal finds were recovered from the site, with one piece coming from the subsoil, and the rest from various fills of modern pits. Four of the objects were of iron, two of copper alloy and on of lead.

Iron objects

Four objects of iron were collected including a nail and two rod fragments.

One large nail measuring just over 150mm in length, with a rectangular sectioned shank and head, came from deposit [1], the fill of quarry pit [9].

Two undiagnostic iron rod fragments were found in modern backfill [31] of brick structure [30]. One of the pieces is possibly a nail, the other is not identifiable.

A rectangular piece of iron, broken at one end, and rounded at the other was recovered from subsoil [2]. The piece has two holes through it, one with a nail *in situ*. This object may be part of a strap hinge or fitting, but due to its fragmentary nature, it is difficult to tell.

Copper alloy objects

Two copper alloy pieces were recovered from the site.

A small nail, probably of post-medieval date, was recovered from [10], the fill of quarry pit [9].

An ornate door or furniture handle, complete with its escutcheon plate came from [15], the fill of modern pit [12]. The plate is rectangular, and pointed at either end with beading around the edge, and traces of gilding. There is a hole in the top and bottom of the plate for fixing to the door or object from whence it came. The handle is curved and fits in a hole at one end of the plate. The piece is probably modern.

Lead object

One lead object was found, a hollow cast toy figure in the form of a Native American warrior riding a horse. The legs of the horse are missing, but the piece is otherwise complete. This object came from [47], the fill of rubbish pit [46]. And is typical of the ‘cowboys and indians’ toys of the mid 20th-century

The metal finds from Aldeburgh are all either post-medieval or modern or undiagnostic. The contexts from which the objects came bear out the dating for the pieces that are intrinsically datable indicating that there was little activity on the site prior to the post-medieval period.

6.6 Metal working debris

by Lucy Talbot

A single fragment of metal waste, possibly smelting slag, weighing 12g was recovered from subsoil [2].

6.7 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

Archaeological excavations recovered a total of ten flakes (57g) of struck flint as residual material in post-medieval and modern contexts (Table 7). The struck flint includes three end scrapers that are typical of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age technology, while the debitage includes small flakes whose characteristics appear to indicate activity from the later Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic to the later Neolithic/early Bronze Age. Despite its residual context, the stuck flint occurs in a generally un-patinated and un-abraded condition.

Implement/Flake Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Scrapers	3	42
Debitage	7	15
Total	*10*	*57*

Table 7: Quantification of struck flint implement and flake types

6.7.1 Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

6.7.2 Commentary

The raw flint utilised for the struck flint ranged from pale to dark grey with cortex, where extant, that ranged from white and slightly pitted to speckled pale grey and smooth with no notable bias towards any implement of flake type. These characteristics suggest that the flint was sourced from local tertiary gravel deposits that include the Westleton Beds, which are exposed in eroding cliff faces and on adjacent heaths.

The re-touched implements in the assemblage include three end scrapers, contained in topsoil [1], quarry pit [40] (fill [39]) and rubbish pit [46] (fill [47]). The former example was formed on an ovoid tertiary flake, while the latter two examples were formed on broad, squat debitage flakes. All three examples were formed by the application of very limited re-touch to the distal end of a flake. These characteristics are typical of scrapers produced in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age period. Also exhibiting comparable characteristics, and probably of

comparable date, are broad squat tertiary flakes of debitage contained in subsoil [2] and ditch [5] (fill [6]). In contrast, the remaining debitage is distinctly the product of blade-based flint reduction technology that is typical of the later Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic periods. In this assemblage, these debitage flakes are very small and thin, and include a bladelet in quarry pit [40] (fill [41]) with further blade-like un-corticated flakes contained in pits [3] (fill [4]), [12] (fill [15]) and quarry pit [35] (fill [36]).

6.8 Stone

by Lucy Talbot

Subsoil [2] produced a single fragment of thin, grey roofing slate, weighing 8g.

6.9 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

6.9.1 Methodology

Analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species (NISP – Number of Individual Species pieces Present) identified. Measurements were taken where suitable zones were present following Von Den Dreisch (1976). Information was input directly into an Excel database, a table giving a summary of the recording is provided with this report and the full catalogue, with additional counts, is available in the digital archive.

6.9.2 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 2,378g of faunal remains, consisting of 373 elements, was recovered from evaluation and excavation work at The Red House (Appendices 5a and 5b). The remains were produced from eleven fills. The larger part of the assemblage was retrieved from a variety of pit fills cut into a previous quarry pit. Quantification (number of fragments) by feature type and species can be seen in Table 8.

The remains are generally in good, sound condition, although some fragmentation had occurred with butchering, disturbance and wear. Canid gnawing was noted on a single calcaneus from pit [40] (fill [39]). Some invertebrate (insect, mollusc, isopod) damage had occurred, which may, in part, be an effort to obtain calcium as well as eating decaying material.

6.9.3 Species and modifications

Seven species were identified and a total of 64% of the assemblage (fragment count) had no surviving diagnostic zones that would allow species identification and this bone was only recordable as ‘mammal’. Of the bone that was identifiable to species, the most commonly recorded was canid (dog/wolf), with at least two individuals represented. Numerous equid (horse) bones were recovered, with elements from two individuals. Several pieces of pig/boar were recorded from five

fills and sparse remains of sheep/goat, cattle and rabbit were seen. Quantification of the species (NISP) by feature can be seen in Table 8.

Species	Feature and species NISP									Species Total
	Backfill [30]	Ditch (16)	Pit [12]	Pit [35]	Pit [40]	Pit [7]	Pit [9]	Subsoil Eval. (2)	U/S Excav. (48)	
Bird - Fowl						1				1
Cattle						1				1
Dog/ wolf				17	50		1			68
Equid				5	25		1		1	32
Mammal			3	30	180	5	8		14	240
Pig/ boar		5	1			2	1		13	22
Rabbit			1		1			2		4
Sheep/ goat	1				2	1				4
Feature Total	**1**	**5**	**5**	**52**	**258**	**10**	**11**	**2**	**28**	**372**

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species (NISP) and feature type

Pit [35] (fill [36]) contained the incomplete skulls of two large dogs, along with other fragments of dog and equid ribs. The dog skulls are of a similar size, but one has a notably larger sagittal crest, which would either suggest a slightly different breed, or, more likely, the larger crested skull belonged to a male and the other skull, a female. The ages of these canids differed with one being a mature adult and the other a young adult with some bones unfused.

Remains of two large canids were seen from Pit [40], fill(39). Several pathologies were seen, including degenerative wear on two lumbar vertebrae and one cervical vertebrae and osteophytes (protruding growths) were seen on one lumbar vertebra. A growth was seen on the articular end of one rib. A lesion was noted on the shaft of one radius that might have resulted from a general infection and resulting in osteomyelitis, or perhaps a direct injury to the front leg.

The canid remains in the pit [40] (fill [41]) were from an adult animal of a large size. Although adult, the lack of wear on the teeth would suggest a relatively young animal. There is a small boney growth on one of the metapodials (paw bone) which would suggest a minor injury that had healed well.

Metrical data from the canid bones from pit [40] (fill [39]) would suggest an animal with a shoulder height of approximately 27 inches, which is indicative of large breeds such as Lurcher, Greyhound, Afghan or Otterhound.

A single canid mandible, from a large breed of dog, was also found in quarry pit [9] (fill [10]).

Six contexts produced equid remains. The majority of the remains were produced from three fills ([39], [41] and [42]) in pit [40]. This pit produced remains of two individuals and some bone had been butchered. In addition, one bone from [39]

showed heavy canid gnawing, which might suggest scavenger activity, or possibly, that horse remains had been used for dog food. Equid ribs were seen in pit [35] (fill [36]) and in pit [9] (fill [10]). A single equid talus (foot bone) was produced from the unstratified material in [48].

Several bones from a large, juvenile, un-butchered pig/boar were seen in ditch [16] and sparse remains of porcine bones were recovered from pits [7] (fill [8]), [9] (fill [10]), and [12] (fill [15]) and also from unstratified excavation material.

Two bones of a rabbit - from a large individual - were recovered from subsoil [2]. Knife cuts on the femur shaft attest to this rabbit being used for meat. A single rabbit foot bone was seen from pit [12] (fill [15]) and a chopped rabbit femur was noted in fill [41] from pit [40].

A single wing bone from a species of fowl (probably domestic) was seen in pit [7] (fill [8]) - a single chopped fragment of cattle bone was produced from the same pit.

Sparse remains of sheep/goat were noted in three pit fills ([7], [30] and 40]); all had been butchered, including one femur from [40] which had been sawn. Sawing has been method of dismembering carcasses since the Roman period and does not necessarily suggest modern waste, although this is possible.

6.9.4 Discussion and conclusions

The bulk of the remains in this assemblage are from dog and horse. The assemblage does also contain remains of the main domestic food mammals and fowl; butchering evidence confirms that the waste is from primary and secondary butchering and food waste. In addition there are bones of rabbit present, with butchering attesting to their use for meat; these rabbits may have been captive or from wild individuals. Further interpretation and comparison of the faunal remains is difficult as much of the assemblage has been disturbed and re-deposited.

When bones from dogs were recovered it was initially thought that they may have been the buried remains of pets that belonged to Britten and Pears as they had kept dogs in their time in Aldeburgh. However, their dogs were miniature dachshunds (http://www.brittenpears.org). The canid remains recovered during excavations at this site are from considerably larger animals, with calculations from measurements taken from the bones indicating breeds in the range of a large Lurcher or Otterhound. It is, of course, possible that the dogs recovered had belonged to previous inhabitants of the house or that they were the remains of earlier animals at this site. Whilst being found in pits dug at a later date than the quarry pit, the remains were heavily disturbed, and it is possible that the bones recovered from other deposits – the various fills within pits [35] and [40], and even the single mandible in pit [9] - were from the same two animals

6.10 Shell

A single fragment of oyster shell weighing 23g was recovered from the fill of quarry pit [9]. Having been recorded for the archive, the shell was subsequently discarded.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

by Val Fryer

The limited results obtained from the single environmental sample collected during the trail trenching phase of works combined with the absence of appropriate deposits encountered in the excavation area meant that no additional samples were taken.

The results obtained from the single sample taken during the evaluation phase are presented below.

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

A single sample (Sample <1>) for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the fill of quarry pit [7] considered to be of possible Saxo-Norman date, excavated during evaluation of the site at The Red House, Aldeburgh.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 6. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern leaf fragments, seeds, arthropod remains and fibrous/woody roots were a major component within the assemblage. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/ecofacts were not recorded.

7.1.2 Results

The recovered assemblage is almost entirely composed of small fragments of fossil coral. Other remains are scarce, although a single poorly preserved wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain is recorded along with occasional charcoal fragments. Other remains include small pieces of coal, black porous and tarry residues and fragments of burnt or fired clay.

7.1.3 Conclusions

The assemblage obtained from Sample <1> is so sparse that few conclusions can be drawn about either the origin of the material or the nature of the deposit; the majority of the remains would appear to be either of natural origin (i.e. the fossil coral fragments) or intrusive (for example coal fragments and black porous and tarry residues).

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation carried out at the site immediately in advance of the excavation indicated that there were likely to be remains of an early date - possibly Saxon and medieval date present that would be adversely impacted by the proposed construction of the new archive buildings. Once the site was stripped and investigated it was clear that no early remains were present, although artefacts from earlier periods were collected.

Despite several sherds of Roman pottery being recovered during the excavation, all of the features revealed during these works were of a post medieval–modern date. However, the presence of this pottery suggests that there was some activity on or close to the site during the Roman period. Similarly the presence of residual later Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age flint (especially the three scrapers of early Bronze Age date) indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity although no features or deposits relating to this date are present.

It is feasible that modern disturbance at the site has removed any evidence of early features, however as these (later) features are discrete and there are relatively large areas of undisturbed ground between them it is more likely that no such features were present.

The two main features at the site were the remains of a rectangular red brick structure of unknown function filled with deposits of mid 20th-century date and a large (probably quarry) pit of post-medieval date.

Acknowledgements

The Britten-Pears foundation is thanked for commissioning and funding this work.

Many thanks are expressed to the contractors from Carter and Newhalls who were very co-operative during the excavation and provided assistance with tool storage.

The evaluation was undertaken by Steve Hickling and Rachel Cruse. The excavation was carried out by Andy Barnett, Stuart Calow, Rachel Cruse and Lilly Hodges (Lilly Hodges also under took the Watching Brief).

The project was monitored on the behalf of SCCAS by Jess Tipper.

The project was managed for NPS Archaeology by Nigel Page.

The finds were washed and recorded by Lucy Talbot. The Roman pottery and flint were analysed by Andrew Peachey, whilst the post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material were discussed by Sue Anderson. Mick Boyle reported on the glass, Rebecca Sillwood on the metal artefacts and Lucy Talbot the clay pipe, metalworking debris, stone and shell. Julie Curl analysed the faunal remains.

Graphics were undertaken by Lilly Hodges and David Dobson.

The report was illustrated by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Stage
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	Evaluation
2	Deposit			Subsoil	Uncertain	Evaluation
3	Cut	Pit		Small pit	Uncertain	Evaluation
4	Deposit		3	Single fill	Uncertain	Evaluation
5	Cut	Ditch		Boundary ditch	Uncertain	Evaluation
6	Deposit		5	Single fill	Uncertain	Evaluation
7	Cut	Pit		Large pit	Uncertain	Evaluation
8	Deposit		7	Pit fill	Uncertain	Evaluation
9	Cut	Pit		Large pit - quarry pit	?Post-medieval	Excavation
10	Deposit		9	Fill in pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
11	Deposit		12	Fill of modern pit	Modern	Excavation
12	Cut	Pit		Modern pit	Modern	Excavation
13	Deposit		12	Fill of modern pit	Modern	Excavation
14	Deposit		12	Fill of modern pit	Modern	Excavation
15	Deposit		12	Fill of modern pit	Modern	Excavation
16	Cut	Ditch		Ditch NW - SE	Modern	Excavation
17	Deposit		16	Fill of Ditch	Modern	Excavation
18	Deposit		16	Fill of Ditch	Modern	Excavation
19	Cut	Linear		Linear E - W	Modern	Excavation
20	Deposit		19	Fill of Linear E - W	Modern	Excavation
21	Deposit		19	Fill of Linear E - W	Modern	Excavation
22	Cut	Pit		Fairly modern pit	Modern	Excavation
23	Deposit		22	Single fill of pit	Modern	Excavation
24	Cut	Pit		Fairly modern pit	Modern	Excavation
25	Deposit		24	Single fill of pit	Modern	Excavation
26	Cut	Pit		Fairly modern pit	Modern	Excavation
27	Deposit		26	Single fill of pit	Modern	Excavation
28	Deposit		16	Fill of Ditch	Modern	Excavation
29	Deposit		16	Fill of Ditch	Modern	Excavation
30	Masonry			Brick structure/soakaway	Modern	Excavation
31	Deposit		30	Modern backfill	Modern	Excavation
32	Cut	Foundation		Construction cut for [30]	Modern	Excavation
33	Deposit		32	Fill of construction cut	Modern	Excavation
34	Deposit		9	Primary fill of quarry pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
35	Cut	Pit		Re-cut within quarry pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
36	Deposit		35	Fill of re-cut [35]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
37	Cut	?Pit		Feature within quarry pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
38	Deposit		37	Fill of feature [37]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
39	Deposit		40	Fill of re-cut [40]	?Post-medieval	Excavation

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Stage
40	Cut	Pit		Re-cut within quarry pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
41	Deposit		40	Fill of re-cut [40]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
42	Deposit		49	Fill of re-cut [49]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
43	Cut	Pit		Re-cut within quarry pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
44	Deposit		43	Fill of re-cut [43]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
45	Finds			U/S finds WB west area	Uncertain	Watching Brief
46	Cut	Pit		Modern rubbish pit WB west area	Modern	Watching Brief
47	Deposit		46	Fill of rubbish pit [46]	Modern	Watching Brief
48	Finds			U/S finds from excavation	Uncertain	Excavation
49	Cut	Pit		Re-cut within quarry pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
50	Deposit		9	Fill of quarry pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation
51	Deposit		9	Fill of quarry pit [9]	?Post-medieval	Excavation

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Post-medieval	Pit	1
	Re-cut	5
Modern	Pit	5
	Ditch	1
	Foundation	1
	Linear feature	1
	Pit	2
Uncertain	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Pottery	10	81g	Roman	
1	Pottery	2	84g	Post-medieval	
1	Ceramic Building Material	4	250g	Post-medieval	Brick; Flat roof tile
1	Flint – Struck	1	15g	Prehistoric	
2	Pottery	18	130g	Roman	
2	Pottery	5	50g	Post-medieval	
2	Ceramic Building Material	5	64g	Post-medieval	Flat roof tile
2	Metalworking Debris	1	12g	Unknown	Tap slag
2	Iron	1	40g	Unknown	Strap hinge frag
2	Glass	1	82g	Modern	Bottle
2	Stone	1	8g	Unknown	Slate
2	Flint – Struck	2	1g	Prehistoric	
2	Burnt	1	8g	Unknown	DISCARDED
2	Animal Bone	2	2g	Unknown	
4	Pottery	1	2g	Roman	
4	Ceramic Building Material	1	10g	Post-medieval	Brick
4	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Prehistoric	
6	Pottery	3	8g	Roman	
6	Ceramic Building Material	1	38g	Post-medieval	Flat roof tile
6	Flint – Struck	1	8g	Prehistoric	
8	Pottery	3	26g	Roman	
8	Animal Bone	10	55g	Unknown	
10	Pottery	1	3g	Roman	
10	Pottery	2	36g	Post-medieval	
10	Ceramic Building Material	2	118g	Post-medieval	Brick; Flat roof tile
10	Copper-Alloy	1	1g	Post-medieval	Nail
10	Iron	1	86g	Unknown	Nail
10	Glass	1	122g	Modern	Jar
10	Animal Bone	11	49g	Unknown	
10	Shell	1	23g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
15	Pottery	13	43g	Roman	
15	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	
15	Ceramic Building Material	6	626g	Post-medieval	Brick; Flat roof tile
15	Clay Pipe	2	3g	Post-medieval	Stem frags
15	Copper-Alloy	1	46g	Post-medieval	Furniture handle
15	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Prehistoric	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
15	Animal Bone	6	13g	Unknown	
16	Pottery	1	2g	Roman	
16	Animal Bone	5	148g	Unknown	
31	Pottery	10	44g	Post-medieval	
31	Ceramic Building Material	9	96g	Post-medieval	Wall/hearth tile
31	Clay Pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval	Stem frag
31	Iron	2	22g	Unknown	Nail; ?
31	Plastic	1	1g	Modern	Toy frag - Mr Potato head's foot; DISCARDED
31	Plastic	1	1g	Modern	Confectionery wrapper - Iced Gems packet 3p; DISCARDED
31	Animal Bone	1	14g	Unknown	
34	Pottery	3	14g	Roman	
34	Ceramic Building Material	1	59g	Post-medieval	?Quarry floor tile
36	Flint – Struck	1	3g	Prehistoric	
36	Animal Bone	52	280g	Unknown	
39	Pottery	6	37g	Roman	
39	Flint – Struck	1	10g	Prehistoric	
39	Animal Bone	151	1,082g	Unknown	
41	Pottery	11	38g	Roman	
41	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Prehistoric	
41	Animal Bone	62	298g	Unknown	
42	Animal Bone	45	249g	Unknown	
45	Pottery	1	10g	Roman	
45	Pottery	5	1,376g	Post-medieval	
45	Glass	7	1,941g	Modern	Bottles
45	Glass	1	243g	Modern	Jar
47	Pottery	6	36g	Roman	
47	Lead	1	44g	Modern	Toy - native American warrior on horseback
47	Flint – Struck	1	17g	Prehistoric	
48	Pottery	11	77g	Roman	
48	Pottery	3	31g	Post-medieval	
48	Clay Pipe	1	3g	Post-medieval	Stem frag
48	Burnt	1	25g	Unknown	DISCARDED
48	Animal Bone	28	188g	Unknown	

Appendix 2b: Oasis Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	10
Roman	Pottery	88
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	29
	Clay Pipe	4
	Copper-Alloy	2
	Pottery	28
Modern	Glass	10
	Lead	1
	Plastic	2
Unknown	Animal Bone	373
	Burnt	2
	Iron	4
	Metalworking Debris	1
	Shell	1
	Stone	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g		Fabric date range
1	PMSW	bowl	FTEV	1	59		18th-19th c.
1	LGRE			1	25		18th-19th c.
2	GRE			1	10		16th-18th c.
2	GRE			1	9		16th-18th c.
2	GRE	jar?	TRBD	1	25		16th-18th c.
2	REFW			1	3		L.18th-20th c.
2	PORC			1	3		18th-20th c.
10	REFW	?	TAP	1	33		L.18th-20th c.
10	YELW			1	3		L.18th-19th c.
15	GSW3?			1	1		L.15th-16th c.
31	LSRW			1	12		18th-19th c.
31	REFW			2	3		L.18th-20th c.
31	REFW			1	2		L.18th-20th c.
31	REFW	plate?	EV	1	11		L.18th-20th c.
31	CRW	plate?	EV?	1	1		1730-1760
31	REFW	plate?	EV?	1	1		L.18th-20th c.
31	PORC			2	3		18th-20th c.
31	YELW			1	11		L.18th-19th c.
45	ESW	bottle	UPPL	1	369		17th-19th c.
45	ESW	bottle	BD	1	309		17th-19th c.
45	ESW	bottle	BD	1	347		17th-19th c.
45	ESW	jar	BD	1	315		post 1875
45	ESW	jar	BD	1	36		17th-19th c.
48	LMT			1	16		15th-16th c.
48	REFW	jar	BD	2	15		L.18th-20th c.

Key: Rim: UP–upright; PL–plain; BD–beaded; TR–triangular; TAP–tapered.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
1	fsgm	RT	1	37									pmed
1	msg	RT	1	56									pmed
1	msfe	RT	1	29									pmed
1	msgfe	LB	1	128	+								pmed
2	msg	RT	4	57	+								pmed
2	msfe	RT	1	7									pmed
4	msc	LB	1	10	+							v fine calc	pmed
6	msg	RT	1	38									pmed
10	msf	RT	1	35	+								pmed
10	msfe	LB	1	83	+							v coarse Fe	pmed
15	fsmfe	LB	3	552				65				3 bricks	mod
15	msg	RT	3	74	+								pmed
31	refw	WT	7	58							light blue	stamped on back ….LAND / B. H.	mod
31	refw	WT	1	29							clear	relief dec, wavy lines	mod
31	refw	WT	1	9							dark brown		mod
34	fsg	QFT?	1	59								or brick, but dense	pmed

Appendix 5a: Faunal Remains

Context	Context Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	MNI	Element range	Butchering	Comments
2	2	2	Rabbit	2	2		1	pel, ul	knife cuts	knife cuts on femur shaft, especially proximal end - large rabbit
8	10	55	Cattle	1	1			ul	ch	humerus, distal end
8			Sheep/goat	1		1		skull frag/hc	ch	skull fragment and base of small horncore - sheep
8			Pig/boar	2		2	1	t		
8			Bird - Fowl	1	1			ul		ulna, chopped
8			Mammal	5				fragments		
10	11	49	Equid	1	1			rib		
10			Pig/boar	1		1		ul	ch	chopped tibia
10			Dog	1	1			mand		incomplete
10			Mammal	8				fragments		
15	6	13	Pig/boar	1		1		f		
15			Rabbit	1	1			f		
15			Mammal	3				fragments		
16	5	148	Pig/boar	5		5	1	ul, scap, f		large juvenile individual
31	1	14	Sheep/goat	1		1		ul	s	distal unfused femur - sawn at lower mid-shaft
36	52	280	Equid	5	5			ribs		
36			Dog	17	10	7	2	skulls, t, ul, pel		2 skulls, one with strong muscle attachments
36			Mammal	30				fragments		may be from canid
39	151	1082	Equid	8	8		2	fragments	cut	large pony/small horse, cut calcaneus, gnawed calcaneus
39			Dog	32	32		2	ul, ll, f, v, r		3 x radius = MNI:2. large dogs, deg wear on vertebrae, growth on rib
39			Mammal	111				fragments		including small fragments of rib and vertebrae that may be canid
41	62	298	Equid	6	6		1	femur and vert	ch	
41			Sheep/goat	2		2	1	femurs	ch	

Context	Context Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	MNI	Element range	Butchering	Comments
41			Rabbit	1	1		1	femur	ch	
41			Dog	18				mand, ul, f, v, t		large dog, young adult - little wear on the teeth, lump on MP
41			Mammal	35				fragments		
42	45	249	Equid	11	11		1	vert, ribs		
42			Mammal	34						
48	28	188	Equid	1				F (talus)		
48			Pig/boar	13		13	1	ul, v, t,	c, ch	
48			Mammal	14				fragments		

Key: **NISP** - Number of Individual Species elements Present
MNI - Minimum Number of Individuals (Based on numbers of elements or ranges in stature. Applies to individual context only)
Element range - LL=lower limb, UL=upper limb, R=Ribs, V=vertebrae, HC=horncore, Pel=pelvis, Mand=mandible, F=foot bones, T=teeth
Butchering - c=cut, ch=chopped, s=sawn

Appendix 5b: Faunal Measurements (following Von Den Driesch (1976))

Context	Type	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	SD
16	Ditch	Pig/boar	Humerus	uf	163			26.5	20.2	16.8
16	Ditch	Pig/boar	Radius	uf	130	27.6	22.4			17.7
39	Pit fill	Equid	Tibia	f		84.9	35.6			37
39	Pit fill	Equid	Calc	f	94.8					
39	Pit fill	Canid	Radius	f	207	21.8	9.2			13.6
39	Pit fill	Canid	Radius	f	205	22.4	11			13.8
39	Pit fill	Canid	Calc	f	52.8					
39	Pit fill	Canid	Humerus	f				22	14.9	16.1
41	Pit fill	Sheep	Femur	uf	127					13.9
41	Pit fill	Sheep	Femur	uf	126					14.1

Appendix 6: Plant Macrofossils

Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

	Sample 1
Context No.	**8**
Feature No.	**7**
Triticum sp. (grain)	x
Charcoal <2mm	x
Black porous/tarry residues	x
Burnt/fired clay	x
Fossil coral fragments	xxxx
Small coal fragments	xx
Vitreous material	x
Sample volume (litres)	**18**
Volume of flot	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**

Key: x = 1–10 specimens; xx = 11–50 specimens; xxxx=100+ specimens

Appendix 7: OASIS Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-121019

Project details

Project name	Britten-Pears Library
Short description of the project	Archaeological trial-trench evaluation followed by a strip, map and sample excavation plus a watching brief were conducted for the Britten-Pears Foundation ahead of the construction of a new library and archive building. The evaluation trenches revealed four features including a modern pit at the north end of the development site along with two other pits and a possible ditch. The excavation exposed several modern features including a quarry pit, rubbish pits, drainage ditches and a brick-built structure. Three further modern rubbish pits were revealed during the watching brief. Several sherds of Roman pottery recovered during the excavation indicate Roman activity in the vicinity, although they were all from secondary (modern or disturbed) contexts.
Project dates	Start: 02-12-2011 End: 15-02-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ADB181 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BAU29940 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURE Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Modern

Investigation type	'Part Excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL ALDEBURGH Britten-Pears Library, The Red House
Study area	520.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 455 578 52.1631620278 1.590091242910 52 09 47 N 001 35 24 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	Lilly Hodges
Type of sponsor/funding body	Charitable Organisation
Name of sponsor/funding body	Britten-Pears Foundation

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching brief at The Britten-Pears Library, Aldeburgh, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Hodges, L. and Hickling, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2940
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 paper; colour printed, double-sided, spiral bound; PDF
Entered by	Jayne Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	14 March 2012

OASIS:

Appendix 8: Archaeological Specification

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

9 -10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief and Specification for Excavation

THE BRITTEN PEARS LIBRARY, THE RED HOUSE, GOLF LANE, ALDEBURGH IP15 5PZ, SUFFOLK

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (C/11/0242) for the erection of a new archive building and associated works at The Britten Pears Library, Aldeburgh (TM 455 578). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.

1.3 A trenched archaeological evaluation was undertaken by NPS Archaeology in December 2011 (report forthcoming; ADB 181). This work has defined scattered occupation deposits across the site of the archive building.

1.4 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record.

1.5 An outline brief, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

1.6 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

2.1 Full archaeological excavation is required prior to development of an area measuring, 14.00m x 12.00m centred on the archaeological features identified in the area of the strong room (i.e. the area of deeper excavation). Outside this area, continuous archaeological monitoring and recording will be required for recording remains encountered in groundworks (Section 4).

2.2 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis

and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.

2.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT for approval by the Local Planning Authority. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.

2.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.

2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.

3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological

deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.

3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).

b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.

3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.

3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.

3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 Outside the area defined for full excavation, any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

4.2 The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

4.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

4.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4.5 The results of this monitoring should be incorporated with the reporting of the excavation.

5. General Management

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.

5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.

5.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.

5.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

5.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.

5.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

5.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Archive Requirements

6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

6.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

6.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Store or other museum in Suffolk.

6.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

6.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated

evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

6.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

6.7 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

6.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication,* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

6.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

6.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

6.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.

6.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

6.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

6.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

7. Report Requirements

7.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

7.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.

7.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.

7.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

7.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

7.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 12 September 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.