

2013/1117



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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Lovetofts Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk

IPS 721



Prepared for
Anglian Water Services Ltd
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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Location:	Lovetofts Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk
District:	Ipswich
Grid Ref.:	TM 136 468
Planning Ref.:	N.A
HER No.:	IPS 721
OASIS Ref.:	153335
Client:	Anglian Water Services Ltd.
Dates of Fieldwork:	2-5 July 2013

Summary

Archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Anglian Water Services Ltd ahead of the insertion of a new attenuation tank at Lovetofts Drive in Ipswich.

Two trial trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were excavated revealing a series of early modern features and structures. Trench 1 contained two walls and an associated cobble surface, which almost certainly belonged to the 18th- and 19th-century Lovetofts Farm complex which had occupied the site until the site was developed later in the 20th century. Trench 2 contained a wall, a post-setting and a curving brick structure, which as they were orientated in line with the present landscape features and appeared to post-date a layer of demolition material, were probably later in date than the features observed in Trench 1.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The site is located on the north-west side of Ipswich in a largely residential area just east of the A14 (Fig. 1). The development was designed to improve local facilities by creating a new attenuation tank between Lovetofts Drive and Kerry Avenue. The site is situated in an archaeologically interesting area close to the known position of a medieval manor (SHER IPS 261). Many other multi-period sites are also located in the vicinity of the development.

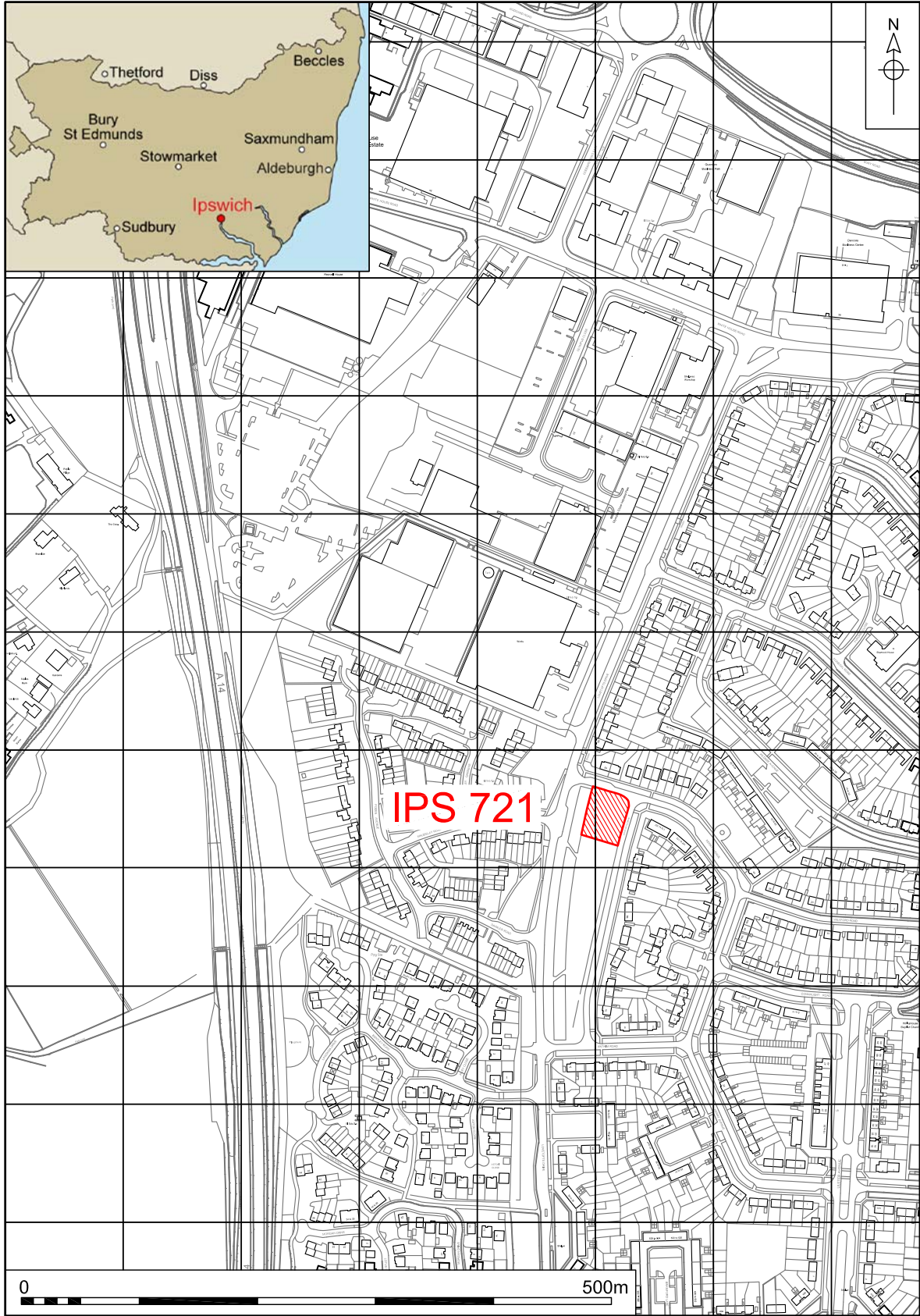
This programme of work was designed to fulfil Suffolk County Council planning requirements and was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Antrobus 2012). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-14-2-1117/JB) and was commissioned and funded by Anglian Water Services Ltd.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

613100

613500



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The solid geology in the area of the evaluation consists of Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group (Undifferentiated) - Sand and Clay. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 55 to 65 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period.

The drift geology or superficial deposits consisted of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a period dominated by ice age conditions. The Lowestoft Formation forms an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The till is generally characterised by its chalk and flint content (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The site specific topsoil consisted of mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and brick flecks. There appeared to be no subsoil, with layers of modern makeup overlying the natural. The natural itself consisted of mixed coarse angular and rounded gravels with grits and coarse sand, some chalky patches and firm mid olive brown clay with chalk flecks.

The site is located on an area of open green space in a mid-to-late 20th-century housing estate on the north-west outskirts of Ipswich. It is reasonably flat and at an elevation of around 21m OD.

The River Gipping runs through Ipswich in a north to south direction, 750m to the west of the site (beyond the A14).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and historic mapping sources was commissioned and consulted during the preparation of this section. The historical background presented in the watching brief report for the current development has also been utilised (Hickling 2012).

Prehistoric

There are several Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic find spots recorded reasonably close to the site. These include a tranchet axe and various blades (SHER BRF 002) which were found to the north-west of the development site.

During archaeological evaluation in 1997 (SHER IPS 283), to the south-west of the development, important remains were unearthed which included a dwelling, a causewayed ring ditch with Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery and a pre-medieval ditch. Similarly excavations for a new car park in 1993 to the north-west of the present site found several graves and in the following evaluation and excavations (SHER IPS247) significant occupation of the Early Iron Age was revealed.

A watching brief to the north (SHER IPS 464) found sherds of un-stratified Prehistoric pottery and worked flint.

Roman

Two Roman coin find spots are recorded reasonably close to the present site. They include a late 1st-century Roman coin (SHER IPS 040) at 2 Cavan Road (north-east of the site) and a late 2nd-century Roman coin (SHER IPS 042) found at 6 Wexford Road, to the east.

An excavation in 2000 (SHER IPS 401) to the north-west of the development found an interesting layer which contained Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery and a human skull (probably decapitated) and was overlain by an otherwise undated hearth. Also from site were three worked flints, an Early Iron Age pit, two undated ditches and four undated pits. The excavations for a new car park in 1993, mentioned above (SHER IPS 247), also unearthed a considerable amount of Roman period occupation.

Anglo-Saxon

Those same excavations for the new car park in 1993 (SHER IPS 247) unearthed several graves of Anglo-Saxon date and in the resulting evaluation and excavations significant occupation of the Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon periods.

Medieval

Lovetofts Hall (SHER IPS 261) was a medieval manor, the site of which is located at the junction of Maudslay Road and Lovetofts Drive. The manor house is shown on the Tithe map and Ordnance Survey maps until the creation of the council estate in c.1950.

Post-Medieval

A brick kiln and works (SHER IPS 251) are shown to the north-west of the current site on the Ordnance Survey map of 1838.

Lovetofts Farm is not shown on Hodkinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (Hodkinson 2011 (reprint)). It would appear that Lovetofts Farm was superseded by the council estate at some point between 1938 and 1952-3 according to the Ordnance Survey mapping (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this 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 required that an 8% sample of the area (507m²) was to be excavated as a 22m x 1.8m trench. However, due to on site restrictions including a gas pipe, the trench was split into two 11m x 1.8m trenches (Fig. 2).

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 1) and operated under constant archaeological supervision. The JCB and driver were supplied by GB Digger Hire.

Environmental samples were not taken due to the recent nature of the archaeology and the lack of suitability of the deposits.

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

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 22.24m OD, located on the corner of Lovetofts Drive and Kerry Avenue.

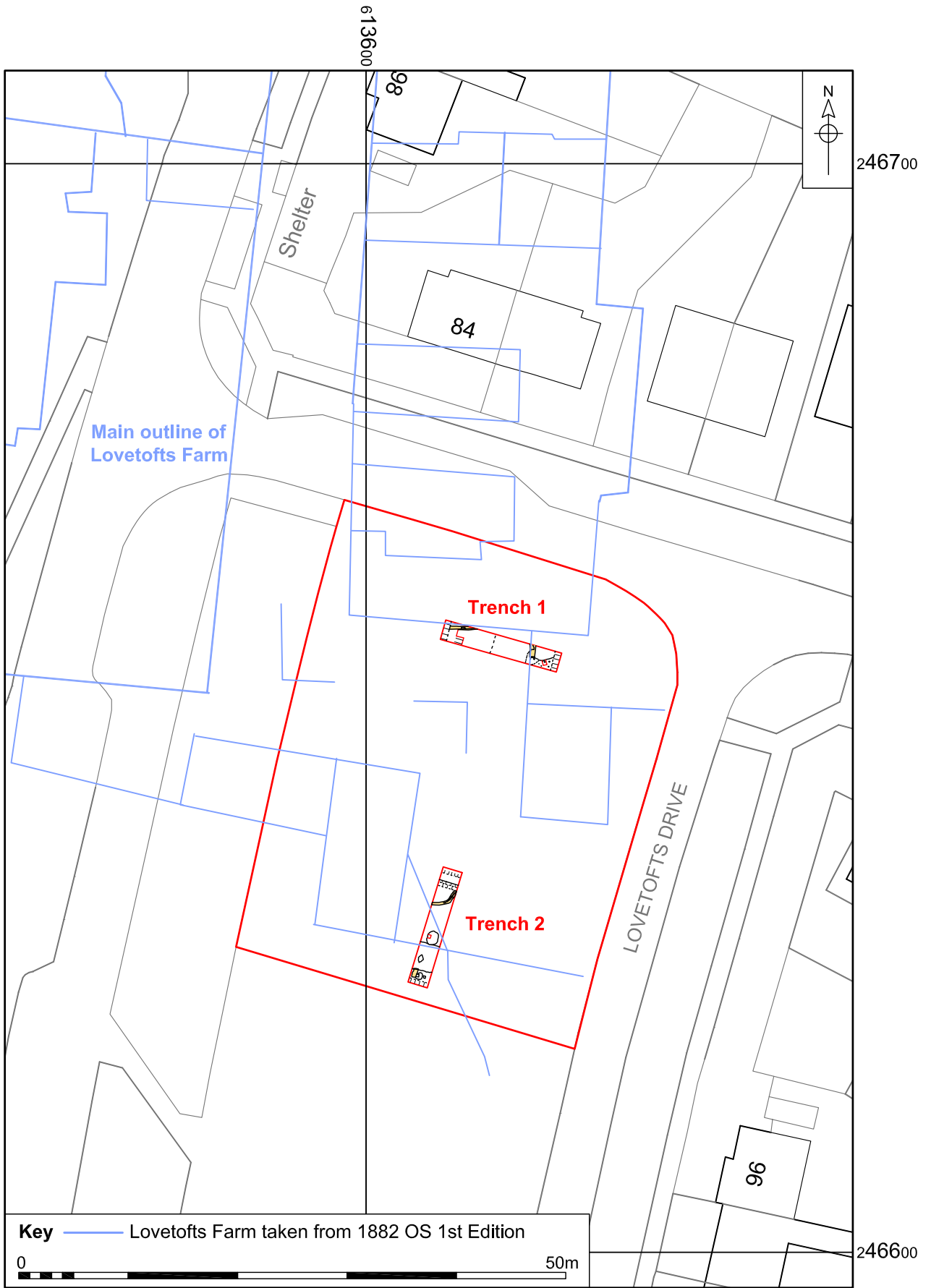



Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine warm weather. The desiccated nature of the ground made machining hard.



Plate 1. The site looking north-west

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1				
 <p>Plate 2. Trench 1, looking east</p>		Figs 2, 3; Plates 2, 3 and 4		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		East end	613617 246654	
		West end	623606 246654	
		Dimensions		
		Length	11.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.75m average	
		Levels		
East top	21.44m OD			
West top	21.71m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and brick flecks.	0.25m	0.00-0.25m
02	Deposit	Modern make-up. Mixed clays and gravels with frogged brick building debris potentially from the construction of the nearby housing.	0.25m	0.25-0.50m
03	Deposit	Natural substratum. Coarse sand and gravel	--	0.75m+
04	Masonry	Brick Wall	0.11m	0.65-0.76m
05	Cut	Construction cut.	0.11m	0.65-0.76m
06	Masonry	Brick Wall	0.38m	0.38-0.76m
07	Cut	Construction cut.	0.38m	0.38-0.76m
08	Deposit/ Masonry	Cobble surface.	0.10m?	0.65-0.75m
19	Deposit	Layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt beneath [02]	0.10m	0.65-0.75m
Discussion				

Trench 1

Two walls ([04] and [06]) with their associated construction cuts ([05] and [07]) and a cobble surface ([08]) were observed within Trench 1.

All the archaeological features in the trench were sealed beneath layer [02] of modern make-up, which was in turn situated beneath a layer of topsoil ([01]).

Wall [04] was orientated on a north-south axis and was situated towards the eastern end of the trench (Plate 3). It was 0.50m wide and had an observed length of 1.27m, extending beyond the northern edge of the trench. It appeared to terminate in the centre of the trench, and this gap may have represented a doorway. Only the base course of the wall was visible and it was constructed of whole bricks and half bricks which measured 220mm by 70mm by 110mm. The bricks were laid on their side and the bonding pattern consisted of whole bricks interspersed with half bricks. This bonding pattern was reasonably consistent along the length of the structure. There were two different bricks incorporated into the structure at its southern end, which were possibly later insertions, although the bricks were the same size. The construction cut was partially visible and presumably followed the dimensions of the wall.



Plate 3. Wall [04] and surface [08], looking east

Cobbled surface [08] was located at the eastern end of the trench. It had a visible extent of 2.20m east to west by 1.20m north to south. It was formed from rounded cobbles 20mm to 80mm in size set in a layer of clay. The edge of the surface had a band of crushed red brick and it was almost certainly associated with wall [04]. The surface appeared to be around 0.10m thick (a single cobble width combined with the thickness of the clay setting). The surface was interpreted as either an external or toughened internal working surface within an agricultural out-building.

Wall [06] had an east-west orientation and was located towards the north-western end of the trench (Plate 4). Its exposed extent was 2.44m and it was 0.23m wide. Its narrow width suggested that it was possibly an internal wall. A wider foundation was visible at the base of the wall and it supported two courses of bricks laid as stretchers. The bricks were 230mm by 110mm by 70mm. The construction cut was partially visible and presumably followed the dimensions of the wall.

Towards the western end of the trench was a 0.10m-thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt beneath layer [02]. It contained a few metal finds and was probably derived from deliberate dumping.

Trench 1



Plate 4. Wall [06], looking north-west

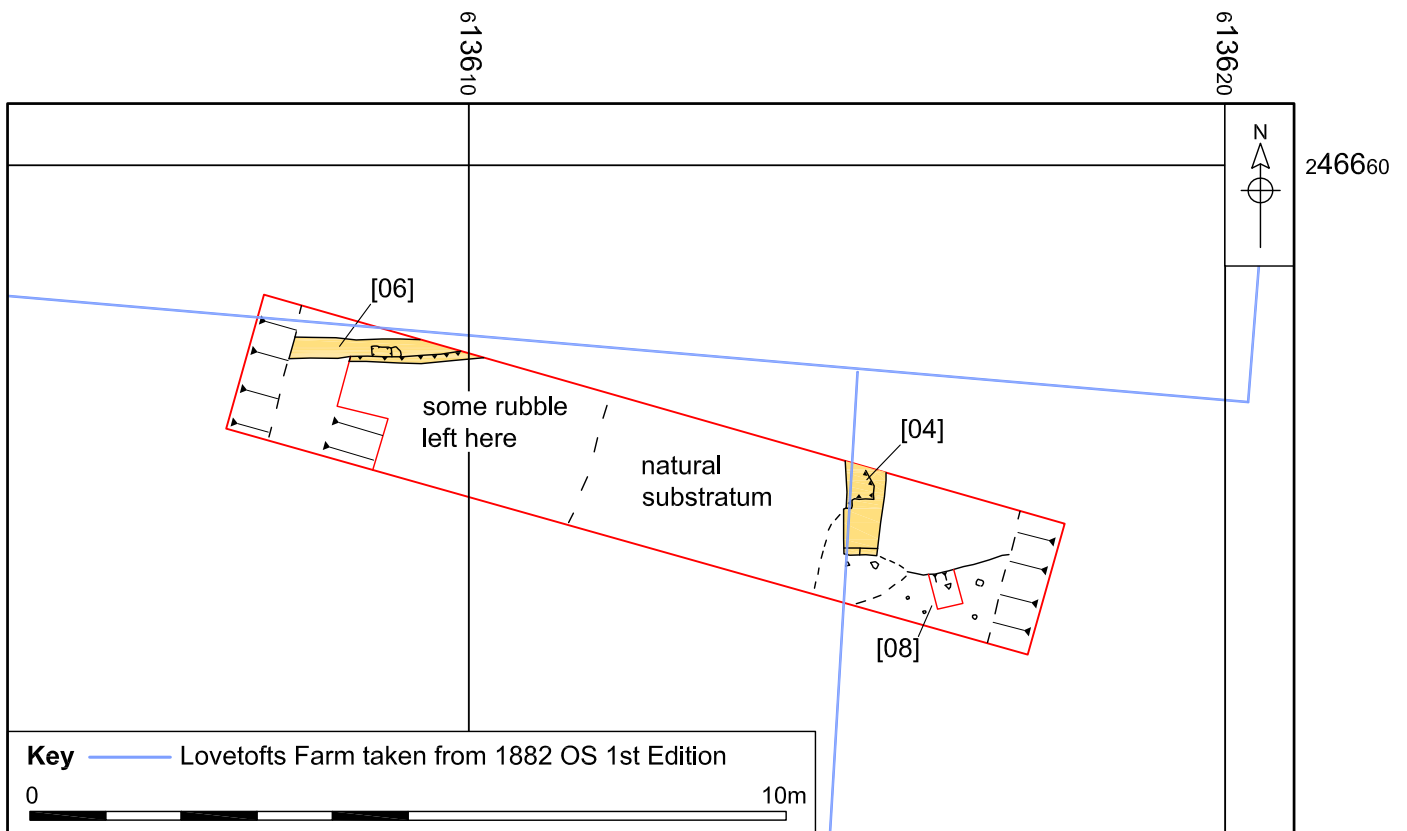


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan. Scale 1:100

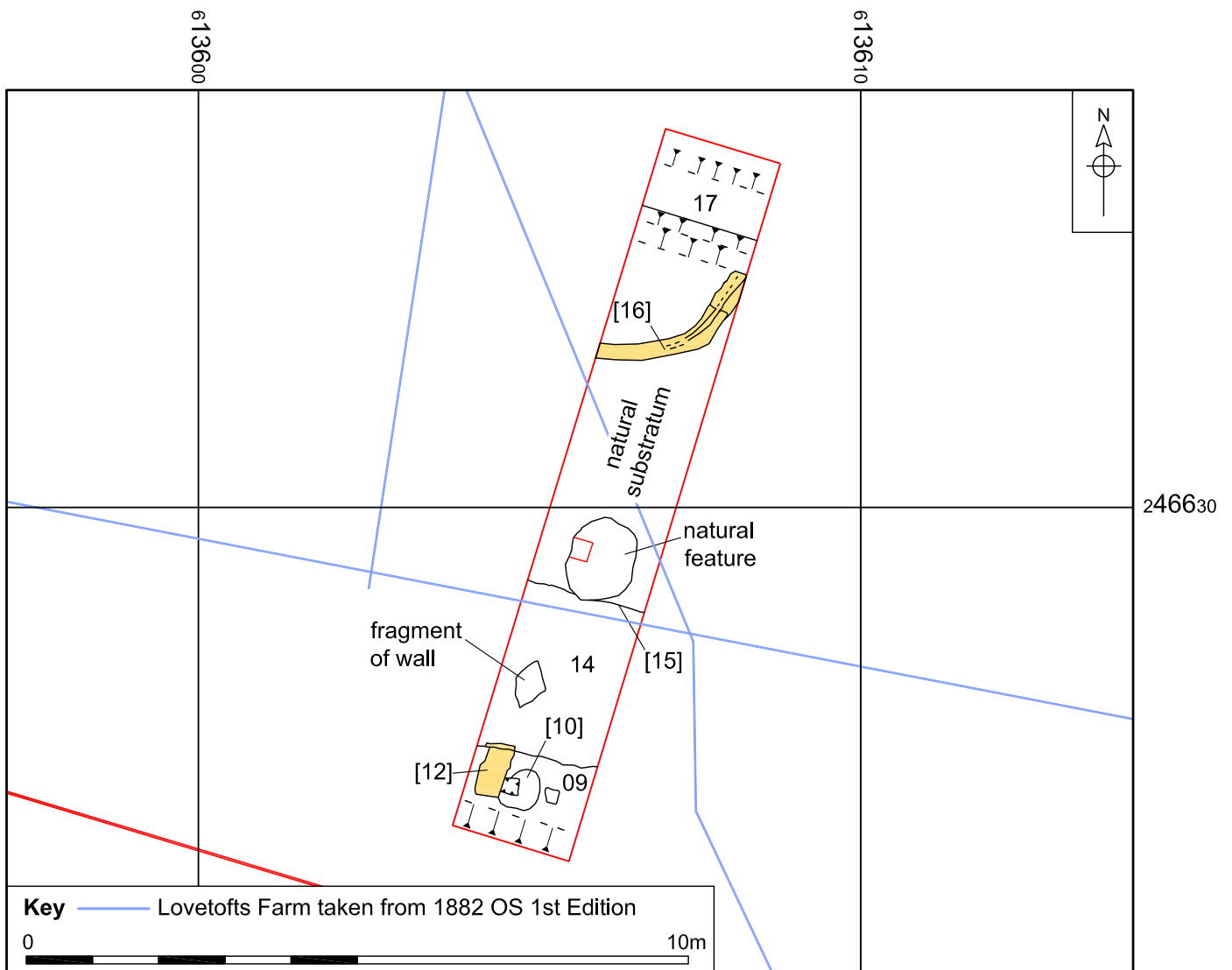


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:100

Trench 2



Plate 5. Trench 2, looking north

Figs 2, 4; Plates 5, 6 and 7

Location

Orientation North to south

North 613608 246635

South 613604 246625

Dimensions

Length 11.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.45m

Levels

North top 21.16m OD

South top 20.98m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and brick flecks.	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
03	Deposit	Natural Substratum. Coarse sand and gravel	--	0.75m+
09	Deposit	Make-up. Compact flints and sand and crushed brick	0.15m	0.30-0.45m
10	Masonry	Post-setting	0.13m	0.30-0.43m
11	Cut	Construction cut for post-setting [10]	0.13m?	0.30-0.43m
12	Masonry	Wall	0.18m	0.30-0.48m
13	Cut	Construction Cut for wall [12]	0.18m	0.30-0.48m
14	Deposit	Fill of modern trench [15] (not excavated)	--	0.45m+
15	Cut	Modern trench (not excavated)	--	0.45m+
16	Masonry	Brick - possible garden feature	0.11m	0.45m-0.56m
17	Masonry/Deposit	Hard surface at north end of trench	0.08m	0.30m-0.38m
18	Cut	Construction cut for [16]	0.11m	0.45m-0.56m

Discussion

Trench 2

There were several archaeological features within Trench 2 comprising a construction cut for post-setting [10], wall [12] with its associated construction cut [13], modern trench [15], brick feature [16] and its associated construction cut [18] and hard surface [17].

The features are discussed below from north to south. The features appeared to be later than a layer of make-up ([09]) which extended over much of the trench.

Hard surface [17] was constructed of cobbles set in chalk with some brick fragments. It had an exposed area of 1.50m north to south by 1.80m east to west and extended beyond the edges of the trench. It was 0.08m thick. The surface overlay layer [09].

Curving brick structure [16] (Plate 6) was located a short distance to the south of [17]. This simple structure was possibly designed to retain a garden bed or other garden feature. It consisted of a single course of brick, although there was debris from a possible second course visible. The bricks were laid on their sides as stretchers and were not bonded. The bricks were red and reasonably soft; they measured 230mm by 110mm by 70mm in size. Construction cut [18] for structure [16] was visible in parts and presumably followed the dimensions of the structure.



Plate 6. Brick structure [16], looking north

A small oval-shaped patch was observed towards the centre of the trench. It was examined with a small excavated slot and seen to be of probable natural origin - possibly a tree throw. No context number was allocated to this feature.

A large area of modern disturbance ([15]) immediately to the south of the natural feature was identified as a probable modern trench/cut of unknown purpose. It was probably linear in shape, orientated east-west across the trench. Due to its modern date it was not excavated. The feature extended 1.54m north to south and 1.80m east to west. The fill ([14]) consisted of light brown sandy silt which contained occasional large fragments of dislodged brick wall (probably originally belonging to wall [12]).

Wall [12] was located at the southern end of the trench (Plate 7). It appeared to extend 0.76m north to south and 0.36m east to west and its total depth was 0.18m. It was constructed using red bricks which measured 230mm by 110mm by 70mm and was bonded with a hard white mortar. The mortar in places largely obscured the bonding pattern of the wall. The structure consisted of a single course of brick set over a lime mortar and rubble foundation. The construction cut ([13]) was partially visible and presumably followed the dimensions of the wall.

Trench 2



Plate 7. Wall [12] and post-setting [10], looking north

Adjacent to wall [12] was construction cut [11] for post-setting [10]. This interesting feature was probably associated with the short section of wall [12]. The overall cut had an oval shape in plan and extended 0.62m by 0.55m. It was filled with a firm lime mortar and crushed brick setting ([10]), which contained a small square post-pipe. This central post-pipe was 0.13m deep and was 0.27m by 0.27m with vertical sides and a flat base.

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

by Rebecca Sillwood

There is a limited number of finds from the evaluation trenching. The finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet, including broad dating evidence. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below ordered by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Ceramic Building Material

A single fragment of post-medieval brick (1,154g) was taken as a sample from wall [04]. This brick is a dark rusty-red colour, with frequent inclusions of grog and ferrous material. The only definitive dimension is its thickness, which is 68mm. One surface is covered in a pale creamy-white mortar with chalk flecks. This piece is probably 18th-century in date, and has been discarded after recording.

6.2 Metal Finds

Two iron objects were recovered from layer [19]. Both are probably structural fittings from a building or furniture, and both are of similar form. One object is a complete clench bolt and the other is probably a bolt but has lost its rove.

The complete clench bolt (201g) measures 132mm in overall length and the circular head of the nail measures 37mm in diameter. The rove is square and measures 24mm². This reasonably small example is quite sturdy and may have been part of a building or internal structure or possibly even furniture.

The large bolt (260g) measures 230mm in length, with a circular head which measures 31mm in diameter. This piece is likely to be from a building.

Both of these pieces are well made, probably by machine, and probably derive from the latter part of the post-medieval period. Both pieces have been discarded after recording.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The two trenches excavated at Lovetofts Drive provided the opportunity to examine some of the deposits known to exist on the site in a wider context than had previously been possible during the watching brief (Hickling 2012). The results of this watching brief, undertaken in October 2012, had indicated that elements of the 18th/19th-century Lovetofts Farm complex had survived, generally located below a layer of rubble derived from its destruction.

There were no traces of earlier activity in the vicinity of the site, and in particular the absence of any traces of the medieval period Lovetofts Hall (SHER IPS 261) was disappointing. As the make-up/demolition layers ([02] and [09]) appear in places to be located directly above the natural substratum, this would suggest that construction of the 18th/19th-century Lovetofts Farm had removed any traces of earlier activity, if indeed any had existed at this specific location.

North-south wall [04] and the east-west orientated wall [06] in Trench 2 almost certainly formed part of the same structure and phase on the site. A sample of the

brick from [04] has been dated to the 18th century. The obvious candidate for such a brick built building here at that time would be Lovetofts Farm itself. The thicker wall ([04]) was more likely to be an external wall, whereas wall [06] may have been an internal, or at least a lesser load-bearing wall. When the walls are plotted against the buildings observed on the 1882 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey, there is an excellent match. Cobbled surface [08] was almost certainly associated with this building. Its make-up and position suggest it was either an external surface or possibly a hardened internal surface of the type used within agricultural outbuildings or barns.

The archaeological remains within Trench 2 appear to truncate rubble layer [09] which covered most of the trench. This layer probably derived from the demolition of a farm building and deposits were probably levelled off prior to further development. A similar layer ([02]) within Trench 1 sealed walls [04] and [06]. Wall [12] was small and orientated differently from those in Trench 1, and its size is more indicative of an external (possible garden) wall. Curving brick structure [16] was likely to be a garden feature such as an edging around a bed or the edge of a path or other similar feature. Post-setting [10] also may have been a garden feature, designed to support a large post, although as it was situated adjacent to wall [12] it may have served some other purpose related to this wall.

Recommendations for mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

Acknowledgements

The author and Lilly Hodges would like to thank Anglian Water Services Ltd for sponsoring and funding this archaeological project.

Thanks also to Barry of GB Digger hire for his machining of the site.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Lilly Hodges and David Adams. The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

Thanks are expressed to Abby Antrobus, who monitored the site, and for her interest and provision of a print out of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey showing the extent of Lovetofts Farm

This report was illustrated by David Dobson after initial digitising by the author. It was edited by Jayne Bown.

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- | | | |
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<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html> Accessed 18/07/13

1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
01	Deposit			Topsoil	18th/19th Century	1,2
02	Deposit			Modern Make up	18th/19th Century	1
03	Deposit			Natural	18th/19th Century	1,2
04	Masonry			17/18th century wall	18th/19th Century	1
05	Cut	Construction		Construction cut for wall 4	18th/19th Century	1
06	Masonry			Wall and foundation	18th/19th Century	1
07	Cut	Construction		Construction cut for wall 6	18th/19th Century	1
08	Masonry			Cobble surface	18th/19th Century	1
09	Deposit			Crush/flint hoggin layer	18th/19th Century	2
10	Masonry			Modern/post med post setting	18th/19th Century	2
11	Cut	Construction		Construction cut for 10	18th/19th Century	2
12	Masonry			Wall (N-S)	18th/19th Century	2
13	Cut	Construction		Construction cut for wall 12	18th/19th Century	2
14	Deposit		15	Fill of 15	18th/19th Century	2
15	Cut	Trench		Modern trench	18th/19th Century	2
16	Masonry			Brick garden feature	18th/19th Century	2
17	Masonry			Surface - hard standing	18th/19th Century	2
18	Cut	Construction		Construction cut for 16	18th/19th Century	2
19	Deposit			Mid brown soil layer	18th/19th Century	1

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Post-medieval	Walls	3
	Post-setting	1
	Cobble surface	1
	Garden feature?	1
	Hard-standing	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
4	Ceramic Building Material	1	1,154g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment; 18th century; DISCARDED
19	Iron	1	201g	Post-medieval	Clench bolt; complete with rove; L132 D37; rove = 24mm ² ; DISCARDED
19	Iron	1	260g	Post-medieval	Bolt; L230 D31; DISCARDED

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Iron	2

Appendix 3: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-153335

Project details

Project name	Lovetofts Drive SEW-08809 Evaluation
Short description of the project	Archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Anglian Water Services Ltd ahead of the insertion of a new attenuation tank at Lovetofts Drive in Ipswich. Two trial trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were excavated revealing a series of early modern features and structures. Trench 1 contained two walls and an associated cobble surface, which almost certainly belonged to the 18th- and 19th-century Lovetofts Farm complex which had occupied the site until the site was developed later in the 20th century. Trench 2 contained a wall, a post-setting and a curving brick structure, which as they were orientated in line with the present landscape features and appeared to post-date a layer of demolition material, were probably later in date than the features observed in Trench 1.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2013 End: 05-07-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 721 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	POST-SETTING Post Medieval
Monument type	COBBLED SURFACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON BOLT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Lovetofts Drive SEW-08809 Evaluation
 Study area 1500.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 136 468 52 1 52 04 39 N 001 07 02 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 david whitmore
 Project supervisor Lilly Hodges
 Type of sponsor/funding body Utility
 Name of sponsor/funding body Anglian Water Services Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Physical Archive notes Material collected and reported on but not retained
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology
 Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Metal", "other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
 Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Metal", "other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, at Lovetofts Drive, Ipswich, Suffolk
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Appendix 4: Archaeological Specification

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LOVETOFTS DRIVE DG5 SCHEME, IPSWICH (v2)

AUTHORITY: Anglian Water

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: N/A

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TM 136 468

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Implementation of SUDs solutions, including retention basins and swales.

CURRENT LAND USE: Brownfield

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Abby Antrobus
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Date: 12 October 2012

Summary

- 1.1 Anglian Water has been advised that the site of the proposed works is located in a sensitive archaeological location. There is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be disturbed by development in this area, and the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.2 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny.

- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site is considered to be an area of archaeological potential, close to the site of a medieval manor recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER no. IPS 261). There are also various prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites within the immediate vicinity. There is high potential for encountering early occupation remains within this area.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required in the area of Basins 4 and 5 and the attenuation tank to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

In addition, continuous archaeological monitoring and recording (a controlled strip, map and excavation) will be required within the areas of Basins 1, 2 and 3. This work will be the subject of an addition brief.

- 3.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 3.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 3.4 Two linear trial trenches are to be excavated to cover Basins 4 and 5, each 20.00m in length x 1.80m in width. Linear trenches totalled 22m in length are to be excavated to sample the area of the Attenuation tank.
- 3.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

- 5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief 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 field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).