



nps archaeology

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**Land Northwest of Moore's Lane,
East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW**

**Archaeological Evaluation
and Metal Detecting Survey**

**Prepared for:
Bidwells LLP**

Planning Ref: Pre-application

**HER: EBG048
Evaluation Event No.: ESF23263
Metal Detector Survey Event No.: ESF23262**

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Table 1 Site archive quantification

Table 2 Table of finds by period, material and type

Client:	Bidwells, LLP on behalf of Knight Developments
Location:	Land North West of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk
District:	Babergh District Council
Planning Reference:	Pre-application
Grid Reference:	TM 072 356
HER No.:	EBG048
Event No.	ESF23262 and ESF23263
OASIS ID:	norfolka1-226687
Metal Detector Survey:	16 and 19 October 2015
Evaluation	21– 26 October 2015

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Bidwells LLP, on behalf of Knight Developments, to undertake a metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation ahead of residential development at Land West of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW (TM 072 356).

The proposed development site measures 8.45ha in size, and lies in the Stour river valley, an area of moderate archaeological interest. The Suffolk HER has several records from surrounding fields, including scatters of Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002 and 036), an undated human skull (EBG 008), and several cropmarks of unknown date (EBG 002).

Due to this possible archaeological potential, the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team recommended that a geophysical survey, metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation be carried out on the development site prior to development.

The site was initially subjected to a geophysical survey in July and October 2015, undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services. This project provided a limited number of potential archaeological targets, which were then examined by trial trenches in the subsequent evaluation. The geophysics report is published separate to this report.

The systematic metal detecting survey of the site on 16 and 19 October 2015, revealed scatters of medieval and post-medieval cultural remnants across the field, but with no clear distribution pattern. A loose concentration in the southeast corner of the field was observed, and this was subsequently tested by Trench 21.

The trial trench evaluation was carried out from 21–26 October 2015. It consisted of 21 trenches arrayed at regular intervals across the development site. Seven trenches contained archaeological features, four contained modern land drains, and one contained only natural features. The remaining nine trenches contained no features or finds.

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

- 1 NPS Archaeology undertook an archaeological metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation on land to the northwest of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, PE31 8DW (TM 072 356). This was commissioned by Bidwells LLP, on behalf of Knight Developments, to meet planning regulations prior to building development. This evaluation was undertaken in order to assess whether there were any archaeological remains present that may prevent development on the site, or if there were features that require in-situ preservation. A geophysical survey undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services and commissioned by NPS Archaeology was also undertaken, the results of which are published separately to this report.
- 2 The site covers an area of approximately 8.45ha, and is currently used for arable farming. The field is adjacent to Moore's Lane, to the northeast of the main village centre, c. 16km north of Colchester and c. 13km south of Ipswich.
- 3 Potential development includes the construction of residential dwellings, with associated car parking facilities, infrastructure and amenities.
- 4 The metal detector survey was undertaken on 16 and 19 October 2015 and the trial trench evaluation from 21–26 October 2015. The metal detector survey involved systematic coverage of the site, with detecting being undertaken along 10m transects. The trial trench evaluation involved the machining of 21 trenches, measuring 30m x 1.80m which were placed at regular intervals across the development plot, to provide a c. 2% sample of the site.
- 5 The site is in an area of moderate to high archaeological potential. This can be seen through aerial photography which shows cropmarks of both linear and possible ring ditch features towards the northeast. Previous archaeological work to the east has revealed Roman period archaeological features, and finds recorded from surrounding fields include various Roman and prehistoric artefacts. These are discussed below.
- 6 It must also be noted that these archaeological works comprise Phase 1 of the evaluation, and should planning permission be granted, a further 1.5% contingency will be required.

Planning background

- 7 The current project was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Babergh District Council, and a Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Abraham, July 2015). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-16-2-1125/Crawley 2015).
- 8 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following guidelines contained in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 9 The results of the geophysics, metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the future treatment of any archaeological remains found.

- 10 The recipients of this report will be Bidwells LLP, on behalf of their clients, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Babergh District Council.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 11 The solid geology around East Bergholt is Thames Group silty clay, formed as sedimentary bedrock approximately 34 to 56 million years ago, during the Palaeogene period. This indicates the land was once covered by deep seas, with infrequent redeposited sediments creating graded beds on the ocean floor (British Geological Survey 2015).
- 12 The overlaying deposits are predominantly Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the ice age conditions of the Pleistocene Period. They were created through the movement of glaciers, which scoured the landscape depositing moraines of till, with sand and gravel being deposited by glacial meltwater (British Geological Survey 2015).

Topography

- 13 The development area is situated between Colchester (c. 16km to the south) and Ipswich (c. 13km to the north), to the east of the A12. Its placement in the Stour Valley puts east Bergholt at an elevation of 40m OD. The site lies between two rivers: the River Stour to the south and Stutton Brook to the north. The Stour flows into the North Sea to the southeast, with the coast approximately 7km distant from the village. The land is currently Greenfield, with a grade 2 agricultural land classification.



Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:10,000

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

- 14 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the development site, HER record data was purchased from Suffolk Historic Environment Record for a 1km radius of TM 072 356. This exercise returned 61 individual records, including monuments, spot finds and buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.
- 15 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 4.

HER data

- 16 The HER data that are most relevant to, or nearest to, the current site are summarised and referenced below in broad chronological order, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The records that are located in closest proximity to the development site are shown in Figure 1. That component of the information presented which is sourced from Suffolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Suffolk County Council. All records shown below are from the SHER unless otherwise stated.

Prehistoric

- 17 Some of the earliest evidence comes from archaeological monitoring, carried out by NPS Archaeology 350m north of the development site, for an Anglian Water pipeline (Crawley 2012). This revealed two possible prehistoric pits of burnt flint (EBG 041).
- 18 Also to the north, a lipped terret ring (EBG 027) was recovered by metal detecting, close to the Roman route known as Pye Road (CSM 014).
- 19 Cropmarks of a potential ring ditch, approximately 16m in diameter, are visible to the northwest of the development site (EBG 002).

Roman

- 20 Evidence for Roman activity in the area is more substantial, with numerous Roman artefacts and features found within 500m of the development plot.
- 21 The Roman Pye Road is a trackway 500m north of the development site (CSM 014), the course of which is now followed by the modern A12. Evidence surrounding the road seems to indicate the presence of at least one Roman settlement close by. Two, probable Roman, rectangular pits were found 800m north of the development area, close to Pye Road (EBG 006).
- 22 A Roman cremation cemetery is thought to have been discovered during 19th-century building works at Ackworth House, 700m to the southwest of the development site (EBG 009), possibly associated with pottery found at Foxhall Fields (see below/EBG 036), and perhaps indicating a settlement situated near to these features.
- 23 Spot finds include several Roman coins close to Pye Road in the north; an AS of Vespasian 400m north of the development area (EBG 003); a bronze coin of Trajan 680m to the north (EBG 007); a 1st-century AS and a 1st to 2nd-century dupondius

350m to the north (EBG 022); and a scatter of Roman coins (EBG 028). These were likely dropped by travellers on the road.

- 24 A silver coin, and six bronze coins, as well as a spoon, a box fitting, a brooch, and a fragment of a socketed axe were found 550m northeast of the development site (EBG026). Further finds include a spindle whorl (EGB 005), and numerous Roman pot sherds nearby (EGB 036).

Anglo-Saxon/Medieval

- 25 There is little evidence of Anglo-Saxon presence in the area, but the mention of East Bergholt in the Domesday Survey (1086) possibly indicates Anglo-Saxon origins for the town's historic core (EBG 044).
- 26 The medieval period can be seen to be quite prosperous, as Domesday also mentions four manor houses, many households, and a large number of plough teams. St Mary's church, dating to the medieval period, is still in use (EBG 044).
- 27 A number of surrounding fields revealed medieval finds, including a flat copper-alloy mount with an enamelled front found 500m west of the development plot (EGB 002). Eleven medieval coins were found during metal detecting in 2000, near Pye Road, 700m north of the development area (EBG 030). Finally, a scatter of late medieval or early post-medieval tile was found during the archaeological monitoring of a housing development on the west side of the B1070 (EBG 036).

Post-Medieval

- 28 The post-medieval period is represented by 27 listed buildings in the village, including Ackworth House to the west (DSF 283), Four Sisters Farmhouse (DSF 3185), and several public houses and cottages among many others (DSF 2694, DSF 2128, DSF1400, DSF 2130). These are discussed in more detail in the desk based assessment for the site (Hickling 2014).
- 29 There are also two 19th-century timber threshing barns less than 30m south of the development area (EBG 040).

Unknown

- 30 Several of the SHER entries remain undated, but merit mention.
- 31 To the northwest of the site, approximately 22m away, there are several cropmarks of a ring ditch, rectilinear ditch systems and trackways that can be seen on aerial photographs (EGB 002). There are more cropmarks of a small rectilinear field or field system (EBG 003) evident on aerial photographs 350m to the north.
- 32 A single human skull of unknown date was found 90m south of the development area, during road widening (EBG 008). This could possibly be an isolated find, or may indicate the location of a previously unidentified cemetery.
- 33 An earthwork bank, about 2m high, encloses an oval area in the grounds of Ackworth House, 730m southwest of the development area (EBG 009). On initial inspection it appears similar to Neolithic and Bronze Age henge-like structures, though more detailed archaeological investigation would be necessary to confirm this supposition.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 34 An Anglian Water pipeline was monitored by an NPS Archaeology in 2012. The works revealed two possible prehistoric pits (EGB 041).
- 35 Scattered Roman pottery and tile fragments were found at Foxhall Fields to the west during monitoring by Suffolk Archaeological Service (EBG 036). A possible Roman cremation cemetery was discovered less than 1km away during foundation placement for Ackworth House in the 19th century (EBG009).
- 36 Archaeological monitoring close to Pye Road, 670m northeast of the development area, yielded no archaeologically relevant features (ESF 21275). Additionally, two archaeological evaluations, one 700m south of the development area (ESF 22173) and the other 460m southwest of the development area (ESF 20341), also produced no significant archaeological features or artefacts.



Plate 1: The development site prior to the evaluation

METHODOLOGY

General

- 37 The methodology for the metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1125/Crawley 2015). The Written Scheme of Investigation for the works is presented in full in Appendix 8.
- 38 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the metal detector survey and trial trench evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).
- 39 The objective of the trial trench evaluation was to outline, as far as reasonably possible, the distribution of historic cultural material across the development site. This would assist in determining the presence or absence, nature, location, date and significance of any archaeological data recovered. The brief required that a systematic metal detecting survey be conducted to achieve this.
- 40 A geophysical survey was conducted by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services and commissioned by NPS Archaeology. A separately produced geophysical report is included in full at the rear of this report, which details methodologies used and the results of that project.
- 41 Weather conditions on site during the metal detector survey were poor, with high winds, constant light rain and occasional heavy showers, though finds visibility was reasonable as vision was directed downwards. Conditions were slightly improved during the trial trench evaluation, but rainy conditions still predominated.

Metal Detector Methodology

- 42 The metal detector survey was based on a grid system with the development area divided into a 10m grid, based on Ordnance Survey National Grid references. A single transect of the grid was walked and detected, to provide a representative sample of the area. The grid reference for each find spot was recorded, and the find itself given a context number. Finds were then bagged, labelled and recorded onto a finds register (Table 2). The site covers an area of approximately 8.45ha of land.

Evaluation Methodology

- 43 The Brief required excavation of 21 trial trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.80m, to provide a 2% sample of the land within the development site. Site survey was carried out by NPS Land Survey using a Leica GPS9000 surveying system. Trenches were situated according to the agreed plan (01-04-16-2-1125/Crawley 2015), and in relation to geophysical survey results, and located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Trench 21 was already situated at the centre of an observed loose concentration of finds found during the metal detector survey.
- 44 Prior to mechanical excavation, each trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services. The areas to be stripped of topsoil were examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to any excavation.
- 45 Machine excavation was carried out by a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly

monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.

- 46 All trench surfaces revealed by machine were hand-cleaned and any archaeological deposits were excavated by hand. Upon completion of the work all trenches were backfilled by machine.
- 47 Spoil, exposed surfaces, and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination. All retained finds were identified by a context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (ClfA 2014b).
- 48 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Black and white 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.
- 49 The temporary benchmarks that were used during the course of the work were placed at either end of the trenches and transferred from the Leica GPS9000 surveying station with a highest value of 52.71m OD and lowest value of 40.31m OD.
- 50 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

Project Objectives

- 51 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. It was also to assess whether any of these features might limit development on the site, or require action to preserve them in-situ, as indicated by *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 52 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work on the land adjacent to Mores Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk and to make the results of the work accessible.

Archive

- 53 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant museum and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014c). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team's Archaeological Store.
- 54 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with Suffolk County Council. Interest was shown by the landowner in the archaeological finds and it may be his desire to retain possession of them.

- 55 Summary forms of the results of this project have been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-226687 (Appendix 7, 8), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 56 The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	46
Files/paper record sheets	1/80
Plan and section sheets	23
Photographs	137 black and white, 162 digital
Finds	14

Table 1. Site archive quantification

METAL DETECTOR SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

57 A total of 51 metal finds were recorded across the proposed development site. Of these, 32 were post-medieval, four were medieval artefact fragments and there was a single Bronze Age find. Three finds were classed as modern, whilst 12 were small, irregular fragments of unknown date (see Table 2, below). Fourteen finds were also recorded outside of the excavation area: seven were dated post medieval, one medieval and six of unknown date. These are included in the context table in Appendix 1, but are not shown on the distribution map (fig. 2).

Period	Material	Type	Total
Middle Bronze Age	Copper alloy	Spear fragment	1
		Total:	1
Medieval	Copper alloy	Thimble	1
		Pin	1
		Ferrule	1
		Vessel fragment	1
		Total:	4
Post medieval	Copper alloy	Coin/token	4
		Button	10
		Buckle	5
		Spoon handle	1
		Mole trap	1
		Crotal bell fragment	3
		Mount/fitting	1
		Handle	1
	Copper alloy/stone	Intaglio	1
	Lead	Musket ball	2
		Token	1
		Cloth Seal	1
	Silver	coin	1
		Total:	32
Modern	Copper alloy	Coin	2
		Suspension loop	1
		Total:	3
Unknown	Copper alloy	Fragment	4
	Lead	Fragment	4
		Waste	2

Period	Material	Type	Total
		Square object	1
		Strip	1
		Total:	12

Table 2. Table of finds by period, material and type

Archaeological Finds

Bronze Age

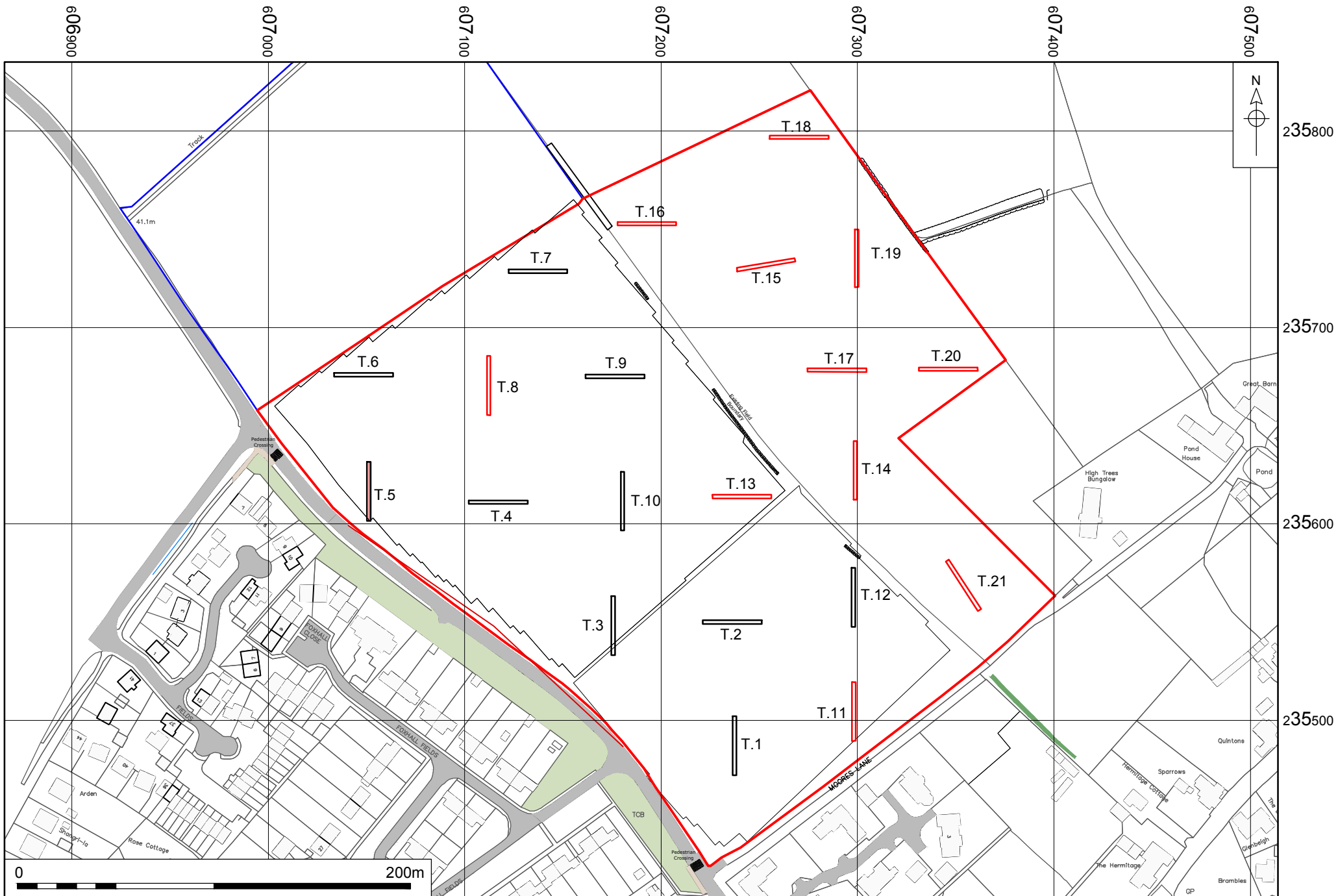
- 58 A single Bronze Age find was recovered, thought to be part of a bronze spear head. This was found to the southwest of the search area.

Medieval

- 59 The medieval finds consisted of four copper-alloy artefact fragments. These were a small brooch pin, a thimble, a ferrule and a vessel fragment. The limited number of finds makes it difficult to determine any distribution pattern, but it can be noted that all finds were detected in the southern half of the development site

Post-medieval

- 60 A vast majority of the finds detected during the survey were dated to the post-medieval period (1540-1900). Absolute dating evidence of cultural activity was revealed through several numismatic items. These included two tokens incorporating heart motifs, a trader's token, and a silver hammered coin. There were also several clothing accessories, with various buttons, buckles, an intaglio and a thimble, indicating settlement.
- 61 Other archaeologically relevant post-medieval finds included crotal bell fragments, musket balls, unidentifiable coins, furniture fittings and spoon handles.

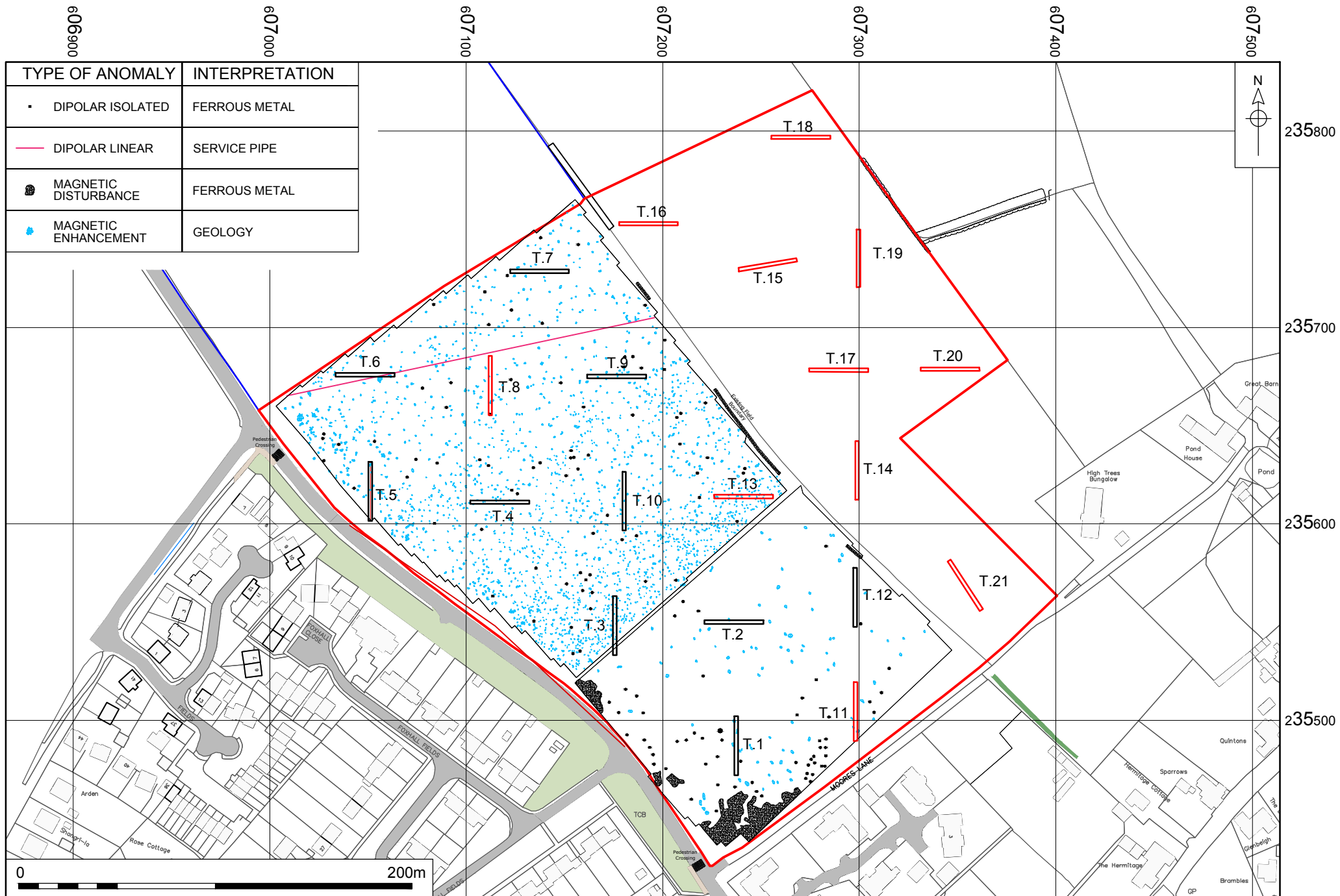


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 Drawing based on East Anglian Land Surveys Ltd. Drawing No.8962-1

Figure 2. Metal detector survey showing distribution of finds. Scale 1:2500



TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION RESULTS



- 62 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in seven of the 21 excavated trenches. Four trenches contained only modern features, and another one contained only a single natural feature. The results for each trench are tabulated below in numerical order. A photograph of each trench accompanies the trench description with additional images of features presented where appropriate. Plans are provided for each trench containing archaeology along with section drawings of excavated features.







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 Drawing based on East Anglian Land Surveys Ltd. Drawing No.8962-1



Figure 3. Trench location with geophysics results. Scale 1:2500

Trench 1				
		Figure 3; Plates 2, 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North–south	
		North end	607237 235502	
		South end	607237 235472	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.50m	
		Levels		
North top	43.69m OD			
South top	43.83m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.15m	0.35–0.50m
Discussion				
Trench 1 was located to the south of the development area and aligned north to south. No archaeological finds or features were found within this trench.				
				
Plate 3: Sample section of Trench 1, looking northwest.				

Trench 2				
		Figure 3; Plates 4, 5		
		Location		
		Orientation	East-west	
		East end	607251 235550	
		West end	607221 235550	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.46m	
		Levels		
East top	43.44m OD			
West top	43.36m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural Geology	>0.11m	0.35–0.46m
Discussion				
Trench 2 was located to the south/ centre of the development area. It was aligned from east to west, and revealed no finds or features of archaeological value.				
				
Plate 5: Sample section of Trench 2, south facing.				

Trench 3				
		Figure 3; Plates 6, 7		
		Location		
		Orientation	North–south	
		North end	607237 235502	
		South end	607237 235472	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.48m	
		Levels		
North top	43.69m OD			
South top	43.83m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.13m	0.35–0.48m
Discussion				
Trench 3 was located to the southwest of the development area and aligned north to south. It was devoid of any finds or features.				
				
		<p>Plate 7: Sample section of Trench 3, looking west.</p>		

Trench 4				
		Figure 3; Plates 8, 9		
		Location		
		Orientation	East-west	
		East end	607132 235611	
		West end	607102 235611	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.45m	
		Levels		
East top	43.07m OD			
West top	43.01m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.10m	0.35–0.45m
Discussion				
Trench 4 was located to the northeast of the development area and aligned east to west. This trench was devoid of any archaeological finds or features.				
				
Plate 9: Sample section of Trench 4, looking north.				

Trench 5				
	Figure 3; Plates 10, 11			
	Location			
	Orientation	North–south		
	North end	607051 235631		
	South end	607051 235601		
	Dimensions			
	Length	30.00m		
	Width	1.80m		
	Depth	0.60m		
	Levels			
North top	42.65m OD			
South top	43.10m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.45m	0.00–0.45m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.15m	0.40–0.60m
Discussion				
Trench 5 was located to the southwest of the development area and aligned north to south. No archaeological finds or features were revealed by it.				
				
Plate 11: Sample section of Trench 5, looking west.				

Trench 6



Plate 12: Trench 6, looking west.

Figure 3; Plates 12, 13

Location

Orientation	East-west
East end	607063 235675
West end	607033 235675

Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m

Levels

East top	43.10m OD
West top	42.65m OD



Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.25m	0.35–0.60m


Discussion

Trench 6 was located to the northwest of the development area. Aligned east to west, it revealed no finds or features of archaeological interest.



Plate 13: Sample section of Trench 6, looking north.

Trench 7				
 <p>Plate 14: Trench 7, looking West</p>		Figure 3; Plates 14, 15		
		Location		
		Orientation	East-west	
		East end	607152 235728	
		West end	607122 235728	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.50m	
		Levels		
East top	43.95m OD			
West top	42.45m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.15m	0.35–0.50m
Discussion				
Trench 7 was located slightly to the northwest of the development area and was aligned east to west. It contained no features or dating evidence.				
				
Plate 15: Sample section of Trench 7, looking north.				

Trench 8				
 <p>Plate 16: Trench 8 post-excitation, looking north.</p>		Figure 3; Plates 16, 17, 18		
		Location		
		Orientation	North–south	
		North end	607112 235685	
		South end	607112 235655	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.62m	
		Levels		
North top	43m OD			
South top	44.08m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.37m	0.00–0.37m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.25m	0.37–0.62m
145	Deposit	Fill of land drain ditch 146	0.71m	0.62-1.33m
146	Cut	Land drain ditch (modern)	0.71m	0.62-1.33m
Discussion				
<p>Trench 8 was located to the northwest of the development area, and was aligned north to south. It contained no archaeological finds or features, but did contain a modern land drain 146 (see fig. 3). This land drain appears on the geophysical survey results as a long, linear feature (Sykes 2015) (Appendix 5).</p>				

Trench 8

Plate 17: Sample section of Trench 8, east facing.

The probable land drain ditch **146** measured 0.60m wide x 0.71m deep x <3.00m long, with a deep, regular, and steep-sided cut. The base was flat. It was located at the north end of Trench 8, and was aligned southwest to northeast, disappearing beneath the edges of the trench. It contained a single, mid-brown orange fill, **145**, with occasional small stones. No finds were associated with the ditch.



Plate 18: Modern land drain ditch **146**, in Trench 8, looking northwest.

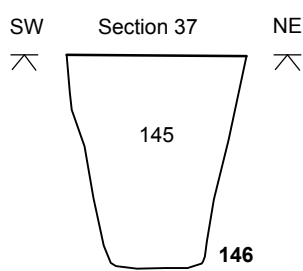
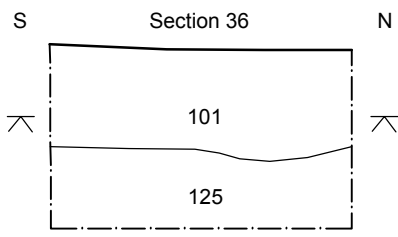
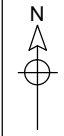


Figure 4. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 9



Plate 19: Trench 9, looking west

Figure 3; Plates 19, 20	
Location	
Orientation	East-west
East end	607152 235728
West end	607122 235728
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.48m
Levels	
East top	43.95m OD
West top	42.45m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.38m	0.00–0.38m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	0.38-0.48m

Discussion

Trench 9 was located to the centre north of the development area and was aligned east to west. It contained no archaeologically relevant finds or features, though it did contain two modern land drains, which were very similar in dimensions and fill content to ditch **146**. It also contained a shallow subsoil layer.



Plate 20: Sample section of Trench 9, looking southeast.

Trench 10



Plate 21: Trench 10, looking north.

Figure 3; Plates 21, 22

Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	607180 235626
South end	607180 235596

Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.48m

Levels

North top	42.75m OD
South top	43.02m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.31m	0.00–0.31m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.17m	0.31–0.48m

Discussion

Trench 10 was located to the southwest of the development area, and aligned north to south. It recovered no archaeological finds or features.



Plate 22: Sample section of Trench 10, east facing

Trench 11



Plate 23: Trench 11 post-excavation, looking south.

Figure 3,4 ; Plates 23, 24

Location	
Orientation	North–south
North end	607298 235489
South end	607298 235519
Dimensions	
Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.40m
Levels	
North top	44.35m OD
South top	44.04m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.30m	0.00–0.30m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.40m	0.30–0.40m
126	Cut	Possible pit	0.50m	0.40-0.88m
127	Deposit	Fill of 126	0.50m	0.40-0.88m
128	Cut	Possible pit	0.70m	0.40-1.08m
129	Deposit	Fill of 128	0.70m	0.40-1.08m

Discussion

Trench 11 was located to the south of the development area, and aligned north to south. It revealed several natural features, as well as two pits that are possibly archaeological, but contained no dating evidence.

Both possible pits were located on the northwest edge of Trench 11, with pit **126** cut by pit **128**. Pit **126** measured 0.50m deep x 1.20m wide, with an indeterminate length as it disappeared beneath the trench edge (fig. 4). The cut appeared roughly oval, with a U-shaped profile, and a slightly steeper south edge. The fill of **126** was loose, mid-brown silty clay, devoid of any archaeological finds.

Pit **128** cut in to the south of pit **126**, and was slightly larger, measuring 0.70m deep x 1.10m wide. The length was indeterminate as the pit disappeared beneath the edge of the trench. The cut was U-shaped, with steep sides and a sub-oval form. The fill was mid-yellowish grey, high-silt clay, with a friable consistency. It contained no archaeological finds. Upon excavation, it was still not clear whether these features were archaeological pits or natural tree throws, though the darker fill of **126** would favour the former explanation rather than the latter.

The high concentration of gravel material present within certain areas of Trench 11, especially at the northern end, could indicate gravel extraction within the area, possibly giving an explanation to these pits, should they be archaeological in nature.



Plate 24: Section of possible pits, showing **126** truncating **128**. Also providing a west-facing sample section of Trench 11.

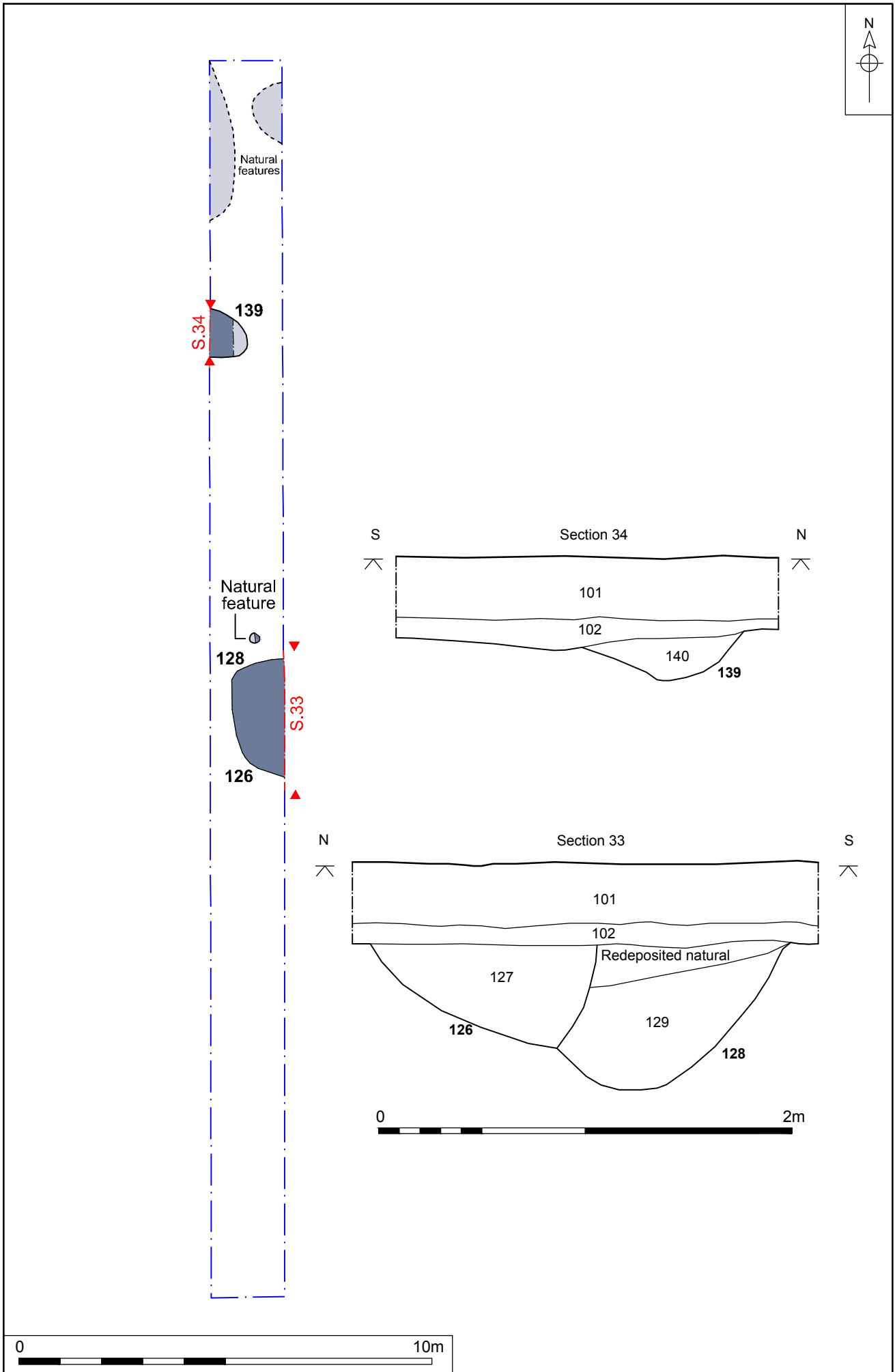


Figure 5. Trench 11, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 12



Plate 25: Trench 12, looking north.

Figure 3; Plates 25, 26

Location

Orientation	North–south
North end	607297 235577
South end	607297 235547

Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.38m

Levels

North top	43.14m OD
South top	43.61m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.24m	0.00–0.24m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.05m	0.24–0.29m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.09m	0.29-0.38m

Discussion

Trench 10 was located to the central southeast of the development area, and aligned north to south. No archaeological finds or features were revealed within the trench.



Plate 26: Sample section of Trench 12, east facing.

Trench 13



Plate 27: Trench 13, looking west.

Figure 3, 5 ; Plates 27, 28, 29

Location

Orientation East–west

East end 607256 235613

West end 607226 235613

Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.60m

Levels

East top 43.10m OD

West top 42.90m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.45m	0.00–0.45m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.15m	0.45–0.60m
141	Cut	Possible pit	0.13m	0.60-0.73m
142	Deposit	Fill of 141	0.13m	0.60-0.73m
143	Cut	Possible pit	0.16m	0.60-0.76m
144	Deposit	Fill of 143	0.16m	0.60-0.76m

Discussion

Trench 13 was located at the centre of the development area, and aligned east to west. It contained two shallow pits, though it is not certain whether these were natural or man-made features.

Both possible pits were located towards the southwest side of Trench 13. Pit **141** measured 0.13m deep x 0.80m wide x 0.90m long (see fig.5). The cut appeared roughly oval, with a very shallow U-shaped profile, and very gently sloping sides. The fill of **141** was a pale brownish grey silty sand, devoid of any archaeological finds.

Pit **143** was slightly smaller than pit **141**, measuring 0.16m deep x 0.60m wide. The length was indeterminate as the pit disappeared beneath the southwest edge of the trench. The cut was a flat-bottomed U-shape, with steep sides and a sub-oval form. The fill was a mid-yellowish grey, high-silt clay, with a friable consistency. It contained no archaeological finds. Upon excavation, it was still not clear whether these features were natural or the product of human agency.



Plate 28: Section of possible pit 141, west facing.



Plate: 29: Section of pit 143, also providing sample section of Trench 13, south facing.

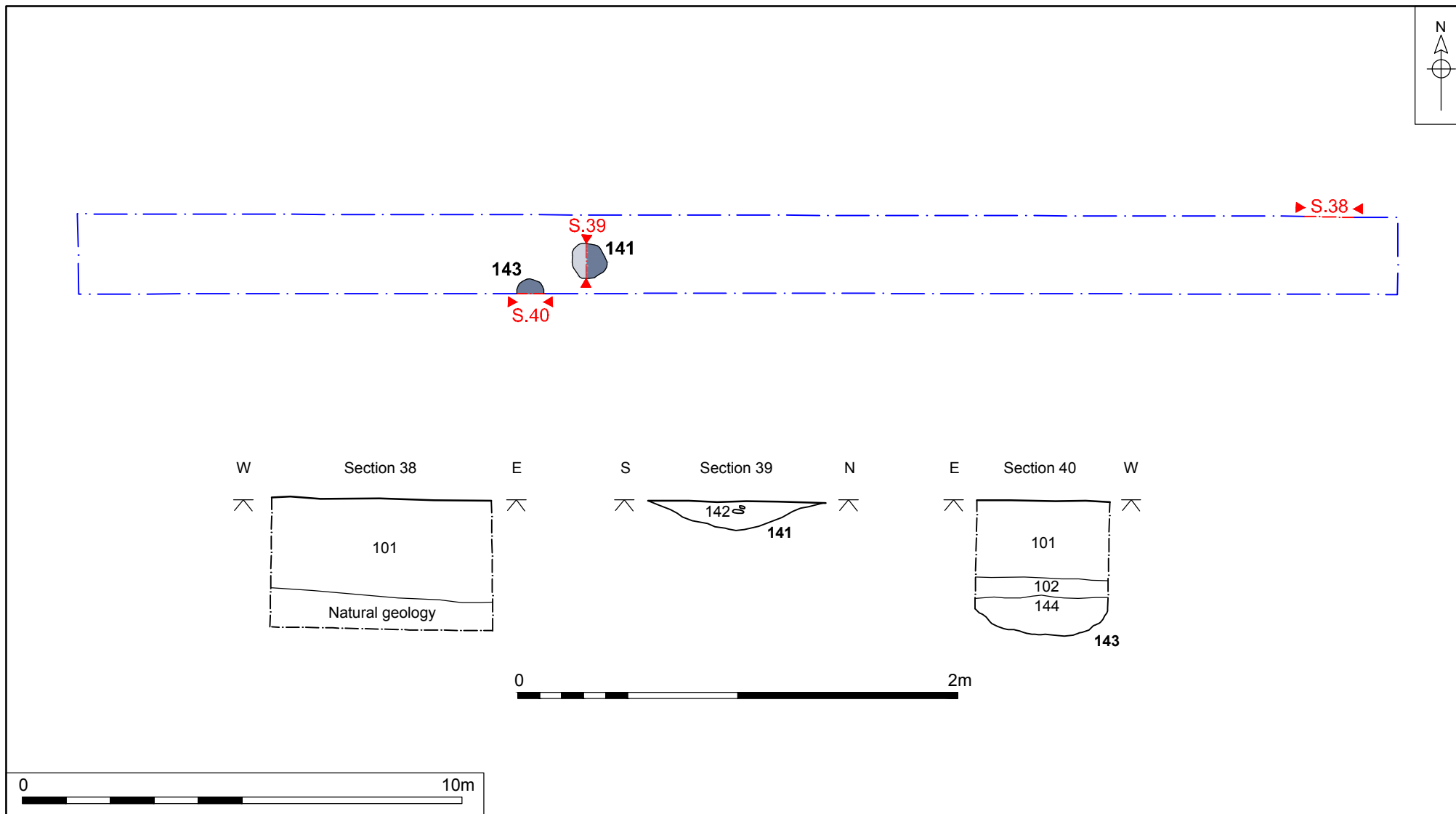




Figure 6. Trench 13, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 14				
		Figure 3, 6 ; Plates 30, 31, 32		
		Location		
		Orientation	North-south	
		North end	607298 235642	
		South end	607298 235612	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.50m (N) – 0.40m (S)	
		Levels		
North top	42.50m OD			
South top	42.71m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	0.35–0.45m
103	Cut	Possible pit	0.20m	0.45-0.65m
104	Deposit	Fill of 103	0.20m	0.45-0.65m
Discussion				
				
Plate: 31: Sample section of Trench 14, south facing				

Trench 14 was located at the east centre of the development area, and aligned north to south. It revealed a single, small pit feature (fig. 6)



Plate 32: Section of pit **103**, looking east.

Pit **103** was located towards the southwest side of Trench 14. The pit measured 0.20m deep x 0.65m wide x 0.85m long (fig. 6). The cut appeared roughly oval, with a broad U-shaped profile, and steeply sloping sides. The fill of **103** was mid-yellowish brown silty clay, with occasional small charcoal flecks and one piece of burnt clay visible in the section. It was devoid of any other dating information.

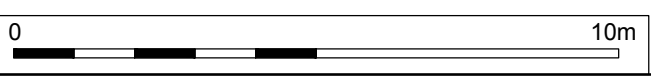
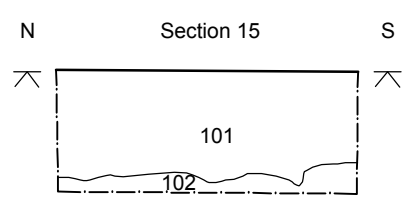
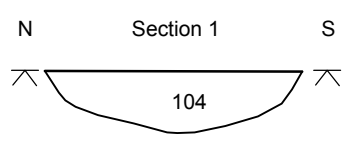
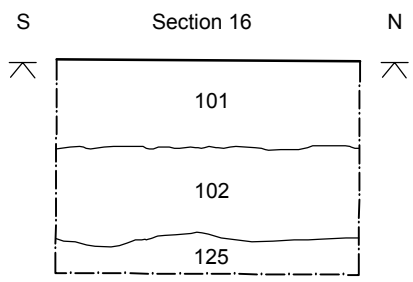
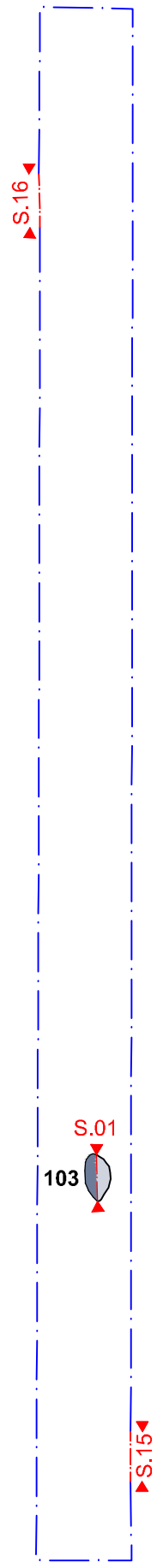
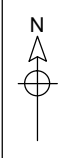


Figure 7. Trench 14, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25


Trench 15				
		Figure 3, 7 ; Plates 33, 34, 35		
		Location		
		Orientation	East-west	
		East end	607257 235734	
		West end	607238 235729	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.45m	
		Levels		
East top	40.72m OD			
West top	40.91m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.36m	0.00-0.36m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.04m	0.36-0.40m
119	Cut	Modern land drain ditch	0.26m	0.40-0.66m
120	Deposit	Fill of 119	0.26m	0.40-0.66m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.05m	0.40-0.45m
Discussion				
<p>Trench 15 was located at the northeast of the development area, and aligned east to west. It was placed to cover a linear feature visible on geophysical survey (Sykes, 2015) (Appendix 6), which appears to be a relatively recent land drain, 119 (fig. 7). It contained no other archaeological features.</p>				



Plate 34: Sample section of Trench 15, south facing.



Plate 35: Drainage ditch 120, looking northwards.

The section of land drain **120** that was excavated, measured 0.26m deep x 0.47m wide, with an indeterminate length, as the ditch extended beyond the boundaries of the trench. The cut for the drainage ditch was much like others discussed here, very regular, steep sided, and flat bottomed. The ditch contained several fragments of post-medieval tile and brick, giving a post-medieval to modern age for the ditch itself.

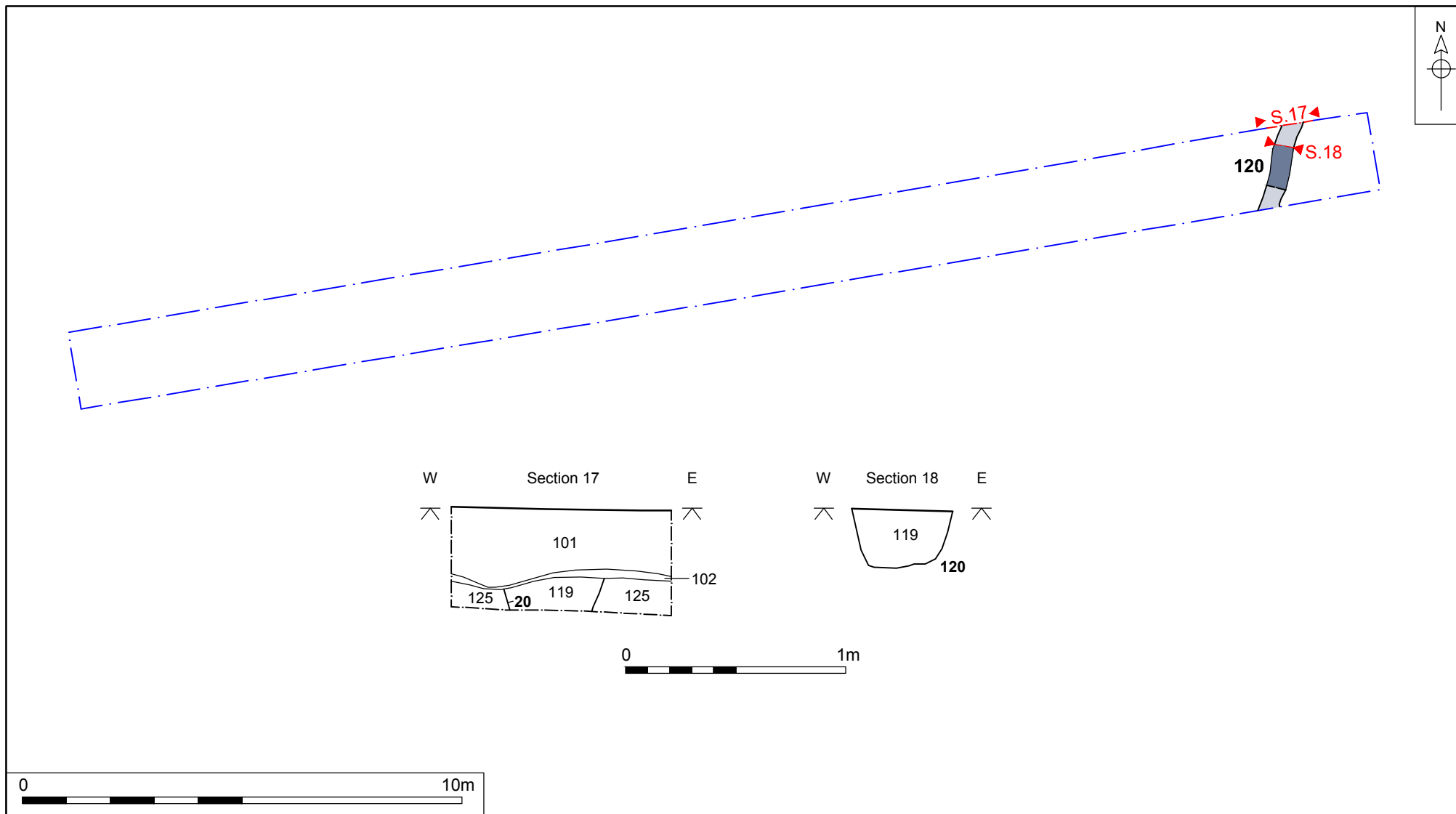



Figure 8. Trench 15, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 16				
		Figure 3, 8 ; Plates 36, 37, 38, 39		
		Location		
		Orientation	East–west	
		East end	607207 235753	
		West end	607177 235753	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.50m	
		Levels		
East top	41.50m OD			
West top	41.78m OD			
Plate 36: Trench 16, looking west.				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	0.35–0.45m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.05m	0.45-0.50m
131	Cut	Post-hole	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
132	Deposit	Fill of 131	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
133	Cut	Post-hole	0.22m	0.50-0.72m
134	Deposit	Fill of 133	0.22m	0.50-0.72m
135	Cut	Ditch	0.32m	0.50-0.82m
136	Deposit	Fill of 135	0.32m	0.50-0.82m
Discussion				
Trench 16 was located centrally, to the north of the development area, and aligned east to west. The archaeologically relevant features within this trench were two post-holes, 131 and 133 , and a ditch 135 (fig. 8).				

Both post-holes were located at the east end of trench 16. Post-hole **131** was roughly circular, measuring 0.12m deep x 0.40m wide x approximately 0.45m long, with steep sides and a concave base. The fill was a pale grey sandy/silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks. It was devoid of any archaeological finds.



Plate 37: Post-holes **131** and **133**, looking southeast

Post-hole **133** was slightly larger than post-hole **131**, measuring 0.22m deep x 0.40m wide x approximately 0.50m long. The cut was sub-circular, almost appearing square in shape, with steep sides and an irregular base. The fill was pale greyish brown sandy/silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt flint. There were no other finds in the post-hole. An environmental sample was taken from fill **134** and processed.



Plate: 38: Section of ditch **135**. Looking northeast.

The ditch **135** was orientated west to east, slightly east of the centre of Trench 16. It measured 0.32m deep x 0.80m wide x >1.80m long, extending beneath the trench edges. The excavated section of the

ditch revealed a moderately asymmetric cut, with the south side of the ditch being slightly steeper, leading to a gentle, concave base. The ditch was cut directly into natural, with no visible truncations.

The fill was firm, mid-yellowish brown sandy clay, with occasional, small flint and gravel inclusions. A sample was taken of the fill, and one pottery find was recovered, likely dating to the prehistoric period. The fragmentary nature of this pot sherd, and its small size, mean it cannot be used to conclusively date the feature as it is possibly a residual, rather than contemporary, find.



Plate 39: Sample section of Trench 16, looking southeast.

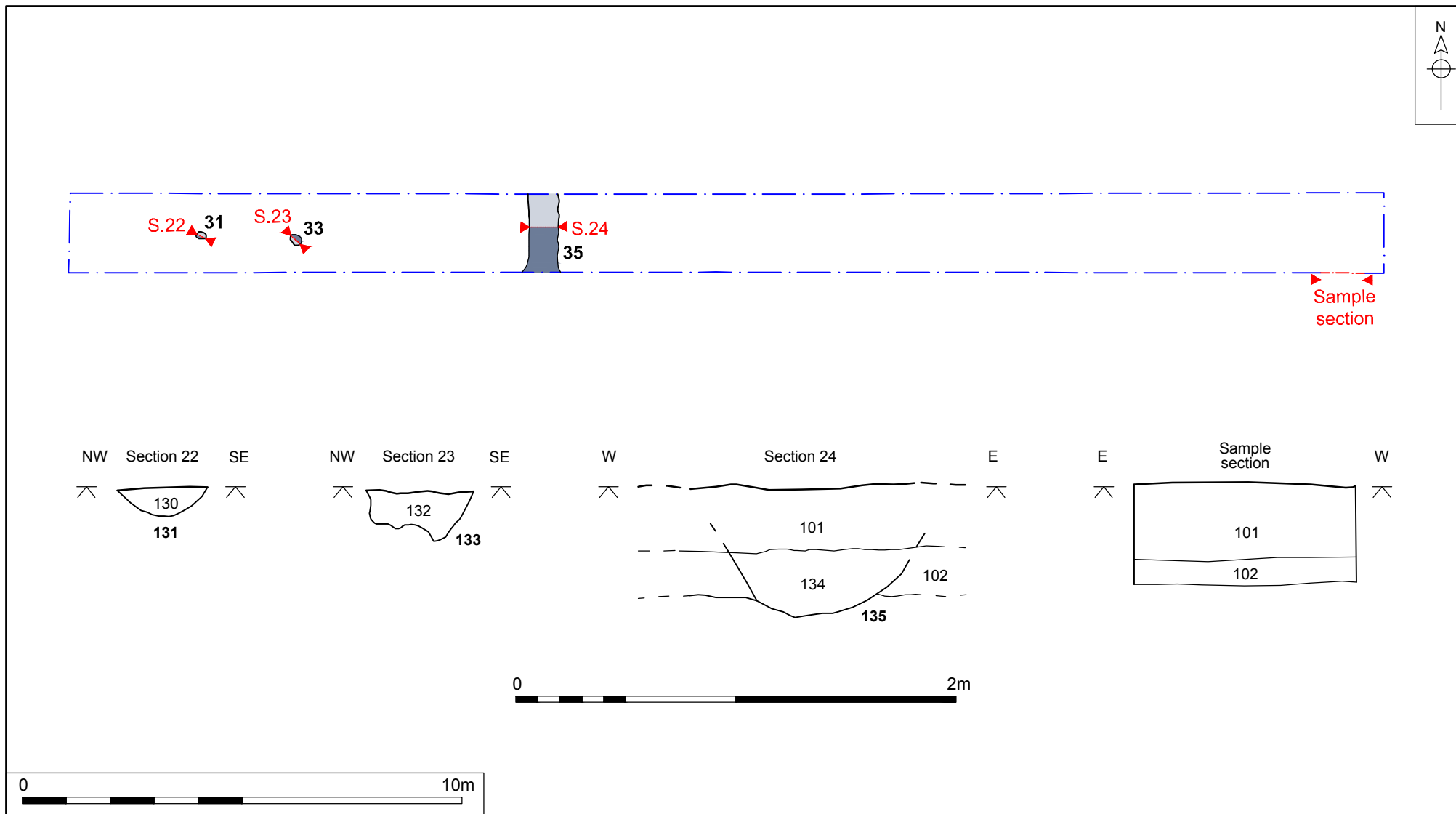


Figure 9. Trench 16, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 17



Plate 40: Trench 17 and land drain 136, looking northwest.

Figure 3, 9 ; Plates 40, 41

Location

Orientation	East-west
East end	607304 235678
West end	607274 235678

Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.70m

Levels

East top	41.81m OD
West top	42.10m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15m	0.30-0.45m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.25m	0.45-0.70m
136	Cut	Modern land drain ditch	0.26m	0.40-0.66m
137	Deposit	Fill of 136	0.05m	0.40-0.45m

Discussion



Plate 41: Sample section of Trench 15, south facing.

Trench 17 was located at the east side of the development, and aligned east to west. No archaeologically relevant features were revealed, but it did contain a probable relatively recent land drain (fig. 7).

A section of probable land drain **136** which extended northeast to southwest across Trench 17, was only partly excavated as the feature appeared particularly deep. The section that was excavated measured >0.65m deep x 0.50m wide, with a length greater than 2.50m, as the ditch extended beyond the boundaries of the trench. The cut for the drainage ditch was much like those mentioned above: very regular and steep sided (fig. 9). There was no visible truncation at this point. The fill was mid-yellowish orange sandy silt.

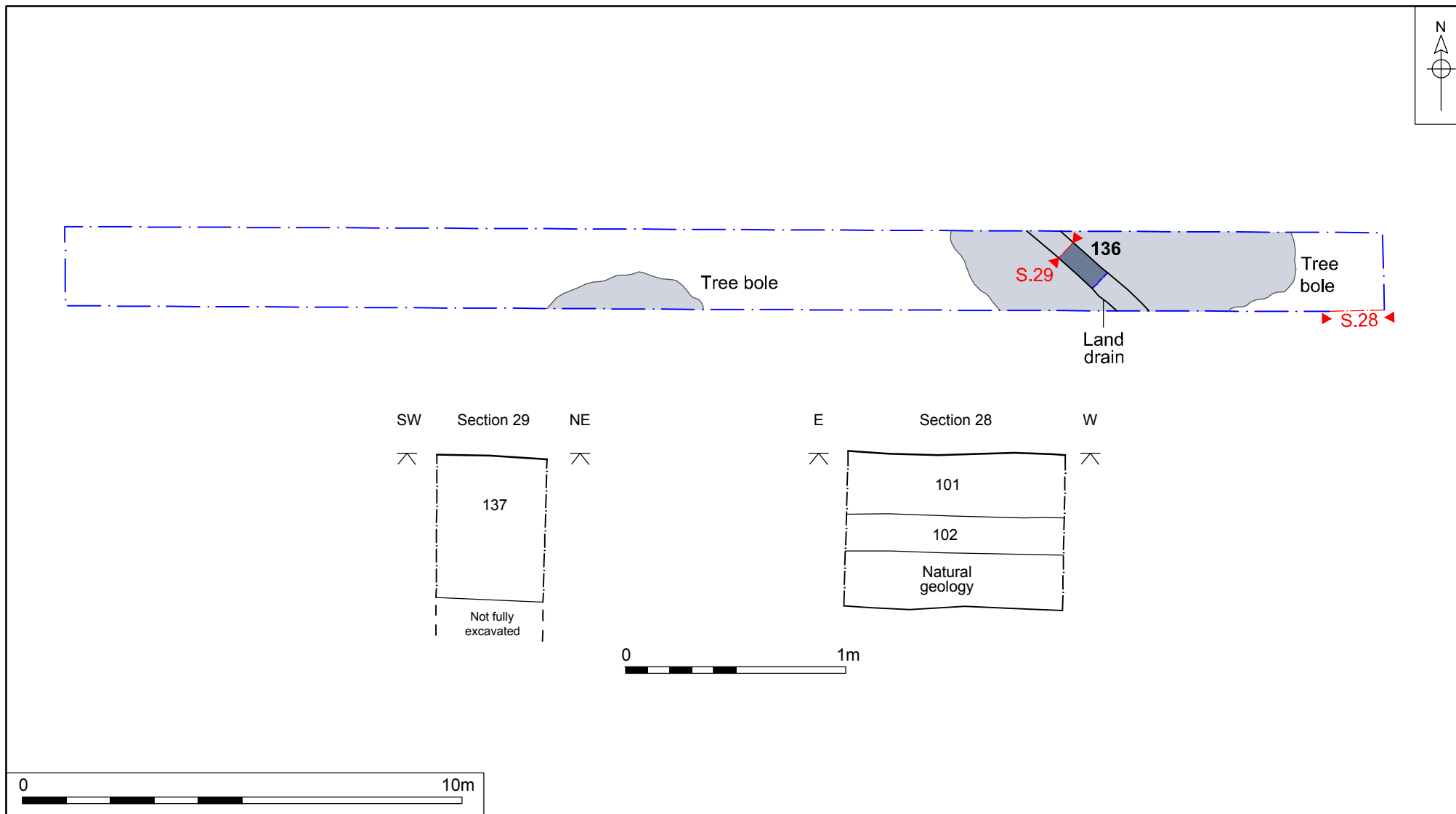


Figure 10. Trench 17, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 18



Plate 42: Trench 18, looking west.

Figure 3, 10; Plates 42, 43, 44, 45

Location

Orientation	east–west
East end	607285 235797
West end	607255 235756

Dimensions

Length	30.00m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m

Levels

East top	40.31m OD
West top	40.31m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.30m	0.00–0.30m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m	0.30–0.60m
121	Deposit	Fill of 122	0.03m	0.60-0.63m
122	Cut	Ditch or hollow	0.03m	0.60-0.63m
123	Deposit	Fill of 133	0.18m	0.60-0.78m
124	Cut	Post-hole	0.18m	0.60-0.78m

Discussion

Trench 18 was the north-most trench on the proposed development plot, and was aligned east to west. The archaeological features in the trench were two possible field boundaries: one possible ditch or silty hollow **122** and one likely ditch **24** (fig. 10).

Both ditch-like features were located at the west end of Trench 18, and oriented roughly north to south. Ditch or hollow **122** was a very shallow feature, measuring 0.03m deep x 0.60m wide x >1.80m long, with almost imperceptible, gently sloping sides and a slight concave base. No truncation was evident at this section. It contained a single, prehistoric worked flint, though this single find, and the lack of substance to the feature, makes it difficult to accurately date at this point. It could also be a natural hollow with a residual find.

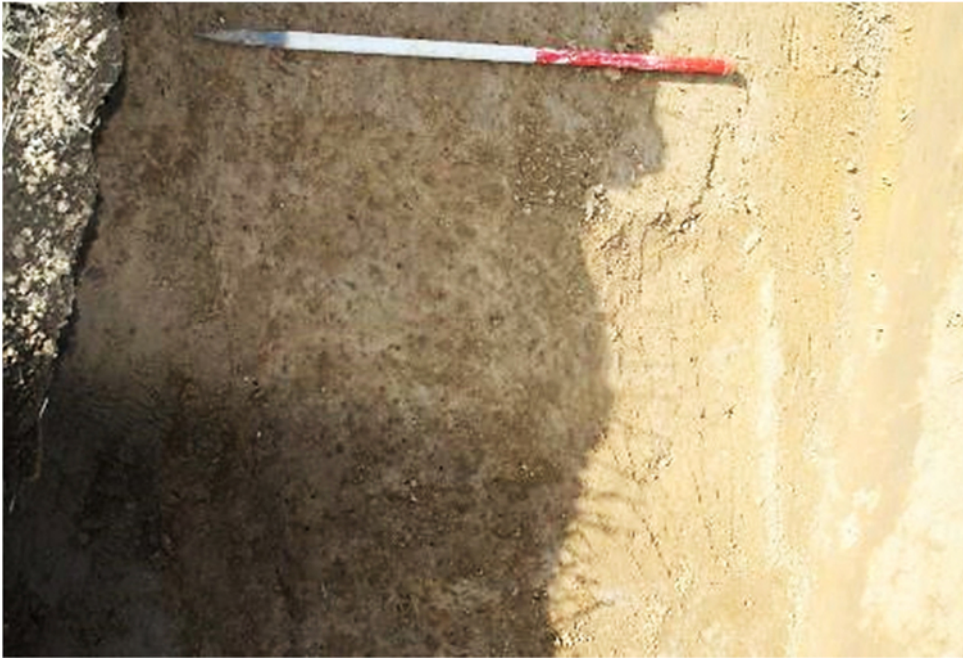


Plate 43: Ditch 122, looking northwest.



Plate 44: Ditch 124, looking northwest.

Ditch **24** was slightly more substantial, with a depth of 0.18m, a width of 0.60m, and an indeterminate length continuing beneath the edges of the trench. This section of the cut was fairly gradual, ending at a shallow concave base. No truncations could be seen at this section and no finds were recovered to aid in dating, though the irregularity and slightness of the ditch could indicate an early date. However, due to the lack of finds and the shallowness of the cut, no accurate interpretation can be achieved at this point.



Plate: 45: Sample section of Trench 18. Looking southeast.

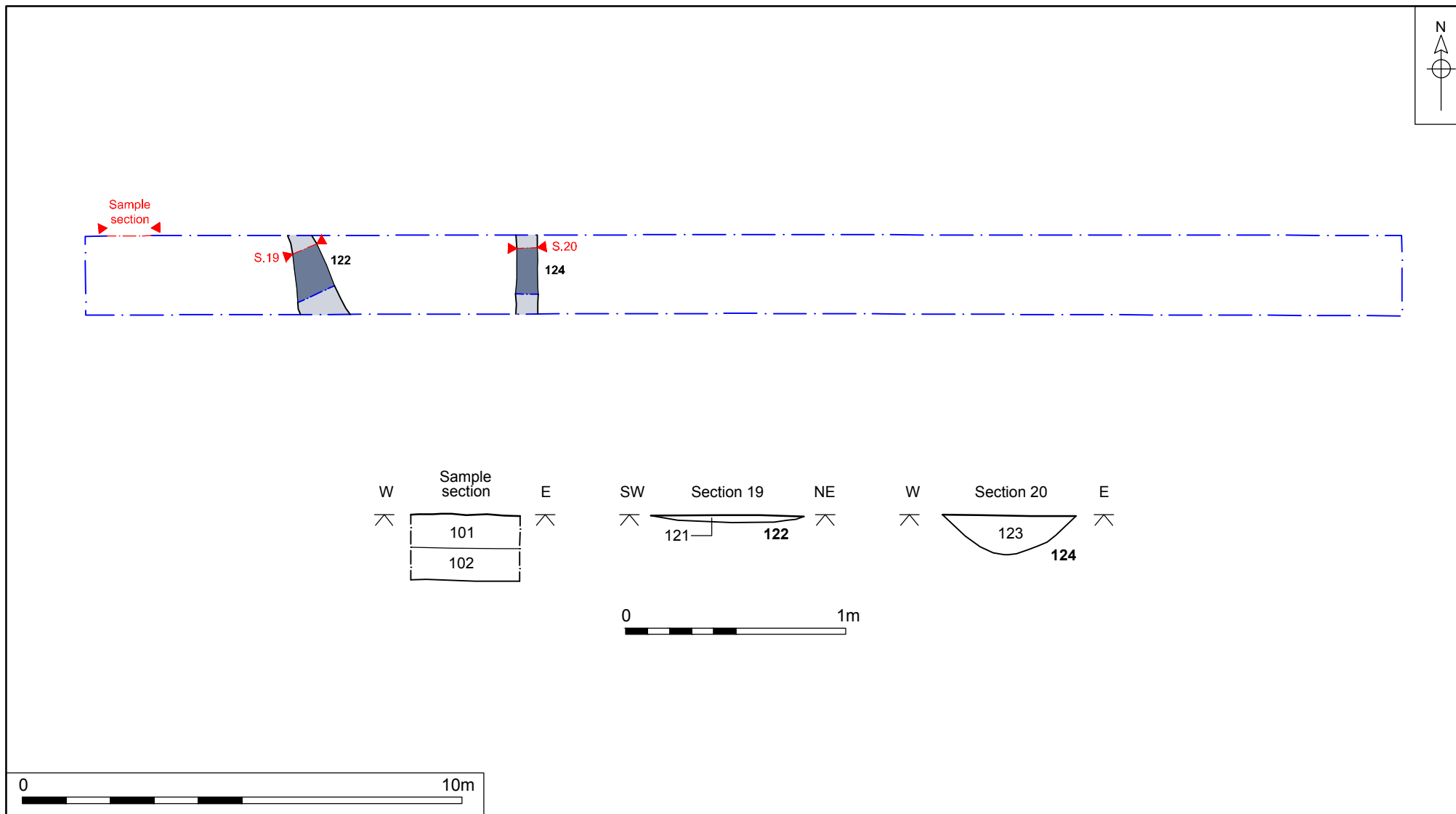



Figure 11. Trench 18, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 19				
		Figures 3, 11; Plates 46, 47, 48, 49		
		Location		
		Orientation	North–south	
		North end	607300 235750	
		South end	607300 235720	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.45m (S) to 0.80m (N)	
		Levels		
North top	39.86m OD			
South top	40.87m OD			
<p>Plate 46: Trench 19 post-excitation, showing three test pits looking south</p>				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.28m	0.40–0.68m
114	Deposit	Fill of natural hollow in Test pit A	0.22m	0.68-0.90m
115	Deposit	Fill of natural hollow in Test pit B	0.22m	0.68-0.90m
116	Deposit	Fill of natural hollow in Test pit C	0.50m	0.68-1.18m
117	Deposit	Lower fill of hollow in Test pit C	0.10m	0.68-0.78m
118	Deposit	Master number for upper fill of hollow	>0.22m	0.68->0.90m
Discussion				
<p>Trench 19 was located in the northeast of the development area, on a north to south alignment. It revealed a natural hollow, which contained a mixed build-up of medieval and post-medieval material. It also contained what appeared to be a modern land drain (fig. 11).</p> <p>The natural hollow was tested with three separate test pits, each measuring 1.00m². It was found to be a gradually sloping natural depression, with a backfill of ceramic building material, providing us with rare dating evidence. Test Pit A was located towards the centre of the trench, closer to the east edge. It contained fill 114, a mottled, mid-orangey grey sandy silt, with a small amount of gravel and a small</p>				

Trench 19

amount of post-medieval brick, indicating that the hollow was likely partly filled through the post-medieval period. The depth of **114** was 0.22m.



Plate 47: Test Pit A, looking west.

Test Pit B was a short distance northeast of Test Pit A, showing a mottled mid-brownish grey, clayey silt **115**, containing post-medieval brick and roof tile, placing the backfill event in the post-medieval period. It appeared very similar to the fill shown in Test Pit A, which was to be expected, with the depth also the same at 0.22m. This Test Pit was cut by a modern field drain (fig. 11). It contained a higher density of sub-rounded flint, in various sizes, than Test Pits A and C.



Plate 48: Test Pit B, looking south

Trench 19

Test Pit C was located in the northwest corner of Trench 19, and contained the same mottled sandy silt backfill **116** as that of Test Pit A, but this was slightly deeper at 0.50m. Test Pit C also contained a lower fill **117**, measuring 0.10m deep. This was a mid to dark, greyish black, sandy silt, with occasional small gravel inclusions and several fragments of post-medieval roof tile, and several fragments of medieval pottery. This is in keeping with the dating of the other test pits, though earlier pottery suggests land use surrounding this hollow may have continued from the medieval period onwards.



Plate 49: Sample section of Trench 19, looking northwest.

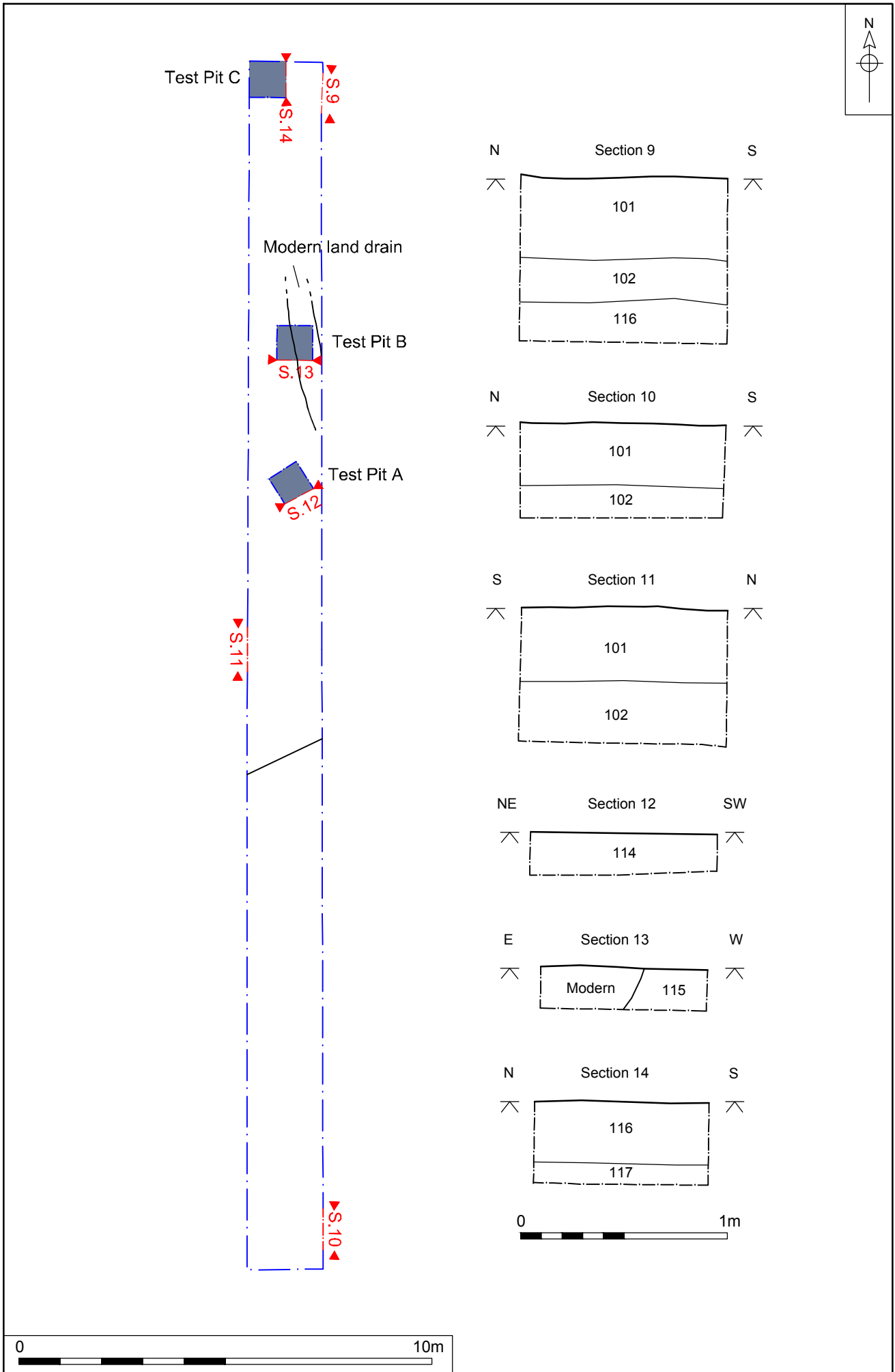


Figure 12. Trench 19, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25


Trench 20				
		Figure 3, 12 ; Plates 50, 51, 52		
		Location		
		Orientation	East–west	
		East end	607361 235678	
		West end	607238 235729	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.45m	
		Levels		
East top	40.31m OD			
West top	40.31m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.30m	0.00–0.30m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.12m	0.30–0.42m
110	Cut	Ditch	0.60m	0.45-1.05m
111	Deposit	Fill of 110	0.60m	0.45-1.05m
112	Cut	Root disturbance	0.12m	0.45-0.57m
113	Deposit	Fill of 112	0.12m	0.45-0.57m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	0.03m	0.42-0.45m
Discussion				
<p>Trench 20 was the east-most trench on the proposed development plot, with an east to west alignment. The main feature of archaeological interest within this trench was ditch 110, which was cut by natural rooting feature 112 to the east, and a modern land drain to the west (fig. 12).</p> <p>Ditch 110 was aligned southeast to northwest, and measured 0.60m deep x 2.10m wide, with an unknown length, as the ditch continued beneath the trench edges. It had a steep, V-shaped profile, located roughly in the centre of the trench. There also appeared to be some natural disturbance through animal burrowing at the base and sides of the cut. The fill was mid-orange brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and rare chalk flecks. Dating evidence was recovered from this ditch, with both medieval and post-medieval brick/tile and post-medieval pottery being found in fill 111. This likely dates the ditch to the early post-medieval period.</p>				



Plate 51: Ditch 110, and rooting 112, looking south.

Feature 112 was also recorded in Trench 20, running parallel to the east of ditch 110, but the irregularities in the cut indicate a probable root system. The linear nature of the rooting could suggest a hedgerow.



Plate 52: Sample section of Trench 20, looking southeast.

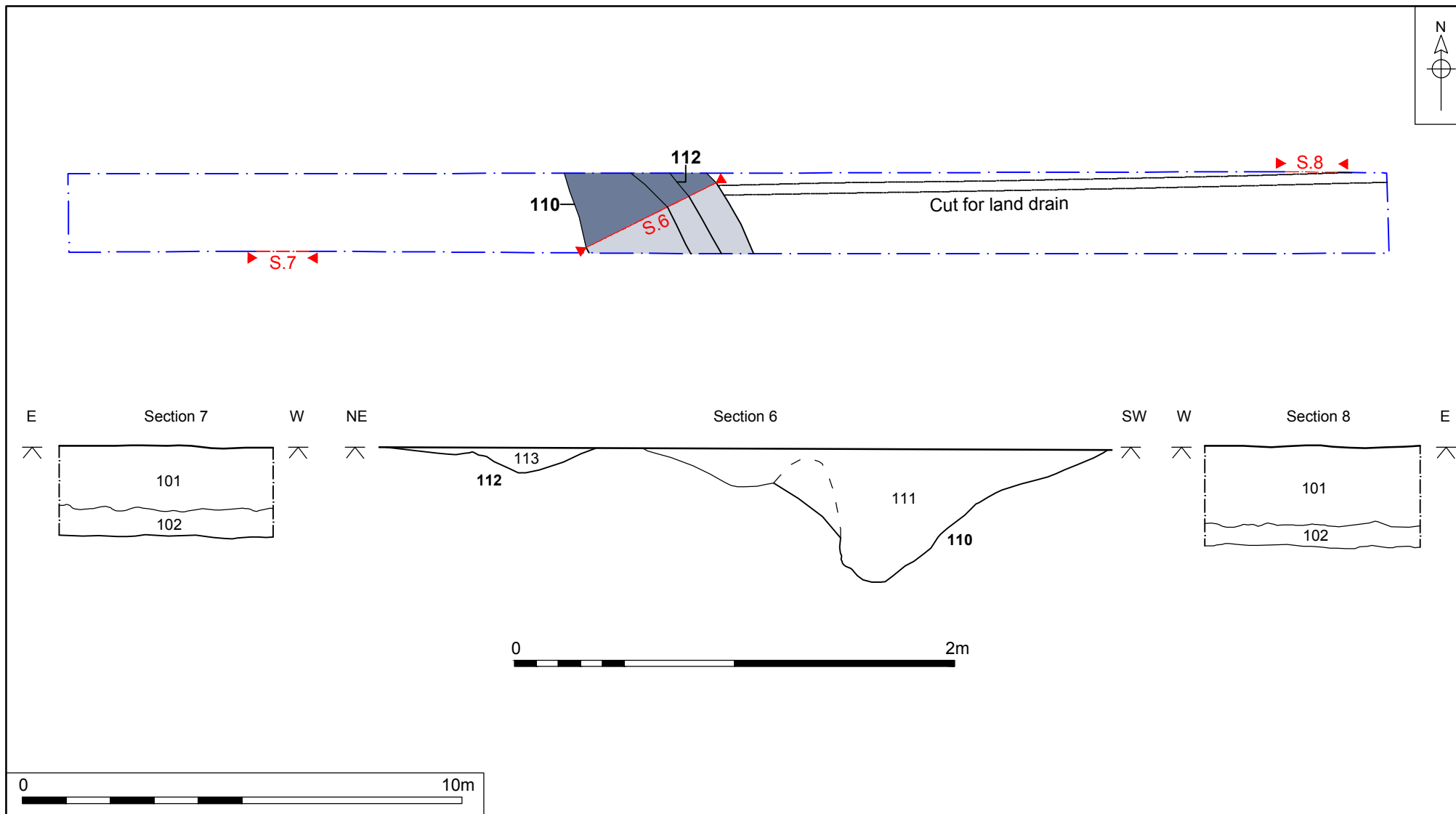



Figure 13. Trench 20, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 21				
		Figures 3, 13; Plates 53, 54, 55, 56		
		Location		
		Orientation	Northwest–southeast	
		Northwest end	607345 235581	
		Southeast end	607362 235556	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	1.05m	
		Levels		
Northwest top	42.64m OD			
Southeast top	42.94m OD			
Plate 53: Trench 21, post-excavation, looking southeast.				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
101	Deposit	Topsoil/ Plough soil	0.45m	0.00–0.45m
102	Deposit	Subsoil	0.22m	0.45–0.68m
105	Cut	Ditch or gully	0.08m	0.68-0.76m
106	Deposit	Fill of 105	0.08m	0.68-0.76m
107	Cut	Ditch	0.91m	0.68-1.59m
108	Deposit	Lower fill of 107	0.65m	0.68-1.33m
109	Deposit	Upper fill of 107	0.26m	0.68-0.94m
125	Deposit	Natural geology	>0.37m	0.68->1.05m
Discussion				
<p>Trench 21 was located to the southeast of the development area, on a northwest to southeast alignment. This trench was placed specifically to include a linear feature identified on the geophysics survey (Sykes, 2015) (Appendix 5). The linear in question appeared to be a modern land drain ditch 107. Running parallel to 107 was a much shallower ditch, 105.</p> <p>Probable land drain ditch 007 ran west to east across the centre of Trench 21, continuing beneath the trench edges. It measured 0.91m deep x 1.20m wide ≥1.80m length. The steep, regular sides, and general profile, were very similar to other probable land drains in Trenches 8, 9, 15, 17, 19 and 20.</p>				

Trench 21

Lower fill **108** was compact, mid-brown, clayey-silt, with rare small stones and occasional post-medieval roof tile fragments, helping to give us an approximate date for the feature. The upper layer, **109**, was a darker brown, clayey-silt, with occasional, very small roof tile fragments.



Plate 54: Ditches **005** and **007**, looking northeast.

Ditch **005** was a much smaller and shallower feature, running northeast to southwest across Trench 21. It measured 0.08m deep x 0.55m wide and ≥ 1.80 m long, with edges that were almost imperceptible, consisting of very gently sloping sides, and a sub-flat /minor concave base. It is possible that this ditch could have been caused by ploughing.



Plate 55: Sample section of Trench 21, looking northeast.

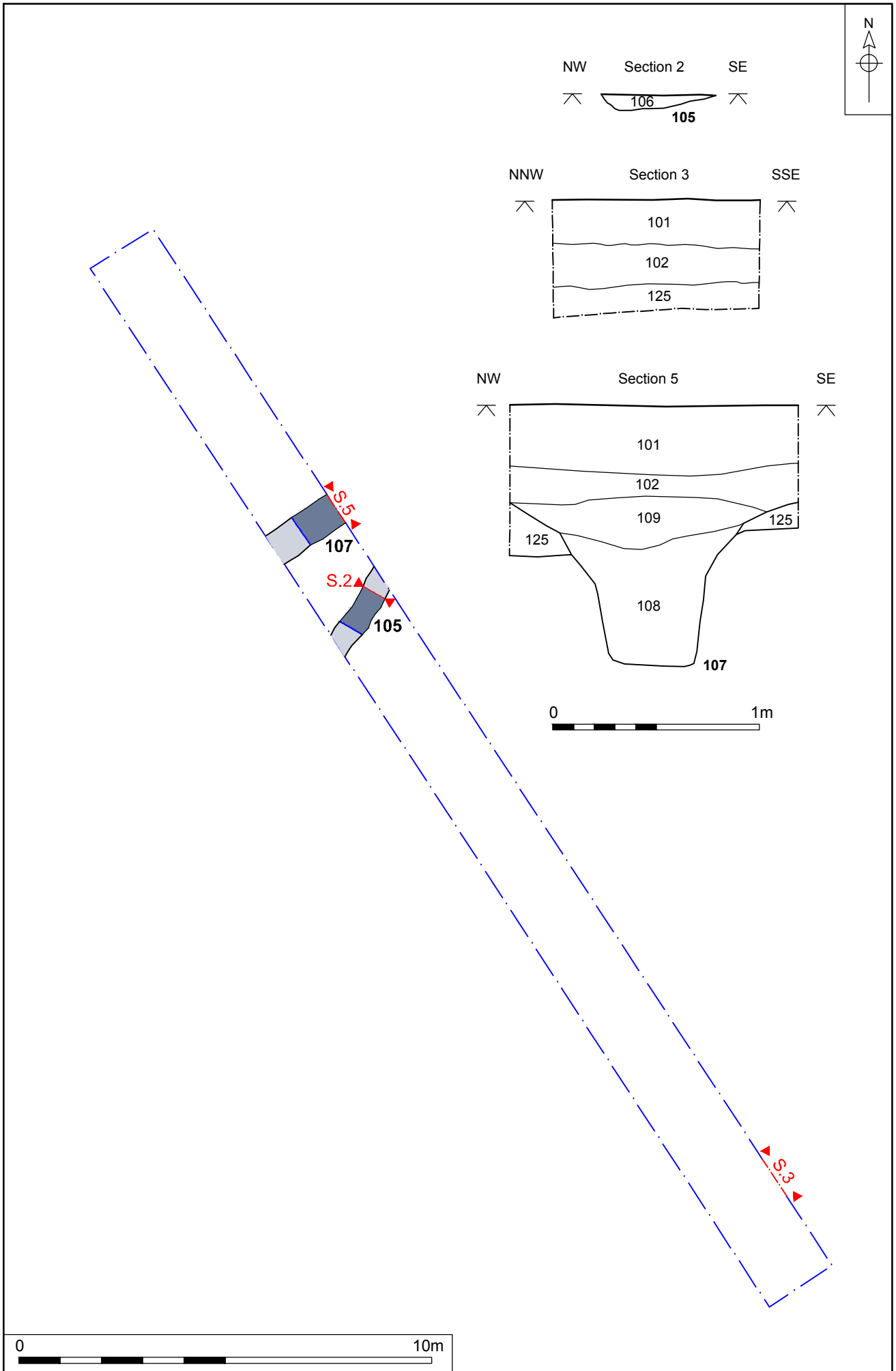


Figure 14. Trench 21, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

63 The archaeological finds were washed, dried, marked and bagged, and were recorded by count and weight. Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive. A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the evaluation in context number order.

Pottery

64 Six sherds of pottery were recovered from the evaluation: one of prehistoric date, two of medieval date, and three of post-medieval date. The prehistoric material was recovered from Trench 16, the medieval material was recovered from Trench 19; whilst the post-medieval material came from Trenches 20 and 21.

65 The prehistoric pottery was recovered from ditch fill **135**. The piece is light to dark brown in fabric with occasional quartz and mica.

66 The medieval pottery was recovered from lower fill **117** of a hollow; and consisted of two body sherds of similar fabric. The pieces are bluish grey in fabric with darker grey margins. The fabric contains occasional quartz and mica. These examples were found along with post-medieval CBM, and so are likely to be residual in this context.

67 The post-medieval pottery was all of the same fabric and type: the ubiquitous glazed red earthenware dating from the 16th to 18th centuries. A small base sherd was found in ditch fill **108** and a rim and body sherd in ditch fill **111**. All pieces are glazed on their interior surfaces with a speckled brown glaze, and all have the bright orange-red fabric common to the type.

Brick/Tile

Introduction

68 Twenty-nine fragments of building material, weighing 3,215g, were recovered from six contexts on the site. The material was almost exclusively post-medieval in date, with one possible fragment of medieval roof tile.

69 The material comprised fragments of brick and roof tile. No complete measurements were possible on any pieces, but partial measurements were made and are recorded within this report.

70 The building material was recovered from Trenches 15, 19, 20 and 21.

Bricks

71 Ten brick fragments were recovered from the site.

72 Ditch fill **108** produced a fragment with no surfaces remaining; therefore no measurements were possible. The fabric of this piece was bright pinkish-orange with sparse large ferrous inclusions and occasional grog and quartz.

73 Another smallish fragment with no surfaces was recovered from ditch fill **111**. This piece is more pinkish than the previous example, with occasional quartz and ferrous inclusions.

74 Fill of hollow **114** produced only brick fragments, four in total. Although not complete, these were larger than the previous two pieces, and some measurements could be taken.

- Pinkish-purple in colour with sparse large grog and ferrous inclusions. Sanded exterior surfaces. L incomplete; W94mm; T62mm.
- Pinkish-purple in colour with occasional flint, mica, ferrous and quartz inclusions. Reduced fabric. Sanded exterior surfaces. Bulge to one side surface. L incomplete; W incomplete; T65mm.
- Bright orange fabric with occasional medium pebbles; ferrous and grog inclusions. L incomplete; W incomplete; T60mm.
- Pinkish orange fabric with occasional large grog inclusions plus smaller ferrous and flint inclusions. L incomplete; W incomplete; T63mm.

75 Fill of hollow **115** produced four pieces of brick, all much worn with their surfaces all abraded away. No complete measurements were possible for these pieces.

- Pinkish-purple colour with frequent large ferrous inclusions; occasional quartz and flint was also seen.
- Bright orange colour with frequent large ferrous inclusions and occasional large grog inclusions.
- Purplish-red in colour with occasional grog and quartz inclusions.
- Red in colour with sparse large flint inclusions, also smaller quartz and pebble inclusions.

Roof Tiles

76 Nineteen fragments of roof tile were recovered from the site.

77 One tile fragment is possibly medieval in date, this was found in ditch fill **111**, along with more definite post-medieval tiles. The reason for this dating is that this piece is thinner (although possibly due to abrasion the thickness may not be complete), and has a darker more purplish hue than the brighter orange tiles of the post-medieval period.

78 The remaining roof tiles were recovered from ditch fill **108**, **111** and **119** and hollow fills **115** and **117**. These pieces are all of similar bright and paler orange fabric and are of post-medieval date. Some have peg holes.

Worked Flint

79 A single piece of worked flint was recovered from ditch fill **121** (Trench 18). The piece is a secondary debitage flake in rich brown flint, with cortex down one side.

Finds Conclusions

80 A small amount of evidence relating to the post-medieval period was recovered by the evaluation. All finds were fragmentary, with the majority of brick and tile finds being post-medieval, and one single fragment being classed as medieval. Several pottery fragments were found, with three sherds being processed as post-medieval, two as medieval, and one minute fragment as prehistoric. A probable explanation for this material is simply the close proximity of the site to the historic settlement core of East Bergholt.

81 The relationship between prehistoric activity and recorded finds is a bit more tenuous, as only two small fragmented finds were recovered from two different features. Their presence does indicate prehistoric activity in the area, but we cannot conclusively identify the features as prehistoric creations.

82 Most historic activity seems focused on the east side of the site, this was also true for historic finds from the earlier metal detecting survey prior to the evaluation. The prehistoric finds came from two trenches to the north of the development plot.

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Introduction

- 83 A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken and submitted for assessment.
- 84 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 x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 3.
- 85 Nomenclature in the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots were also recorded.
- 86 The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

- 87 The recovered flot is very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present, including some pieces which have a distinct flaked appearance (possibly indicative of high temperature combustion) and other fragments which are rounded and abraded. Other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, although small fragments of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) testa are noted.
- 88 Other remains include small pieces of black porous and tarry material (possible residues of the high temperature combustion of organic remains), fragments of coal and a single vitreous globule. It is currently unknown whether these remains may be contemporary with the feature from which the sample was taken, or later contaminants.

Conclusions and recommendations

- 89 In summary, the current assemblage is small and sparse and it would appear most likely that the few remains which are recorded are derived from scattered or wind dispersed detritus which accidentally accumulated within the feature fill.
- 90 The condition of the charcoal may indicate that some process involving high temperatures of combustion was occurring nearby, whilst other remains were possible exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to burial.
- 91 Although this assemblage is very limited, it does illustrate that plant remains are preserved within the archaeological horizon at East Bergholt. On the basis of only one assemblage, it is difficult to make recommendations for a future sampling strategy, but it is suggested that if further interventions are planned, additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 40 – 60 litres in volume are taken from features which are both dated and well-sealed.

DISCUSSION

Metal Detecting Survey

- 92 The metal detecting survey carried out by NPS Archaeology at High Trees Farm, East Bergholt, Suffolk, recorded a selection of 51 metal artefacts in a scatter across the entire development area. The vast majority of the finds were post-medieval, with several randomly distributed medieval artefact fragments, and a single Bronze Age find.
- 93 The town of East Bergholt, lies in the Stour valley, and has plausibly been settled from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. There is occasional evidence of Roman settlement through find spots, and pre-Roman activity can be seen through several burnt flint pits and an Iron Age terret ring, both under 1km towards the north. This means the site has a high probability of unearthing further evidence to settlement patterns in southeast Suffolk.
- 94 The metal detecting survey outlined that the development field has been the focus of post-medieval activity, as shown through numerous buttons, tokens and coins from the period. Agricultural land use may be seen through the finding of a mole trap and several crotal bell fragments. Several medieval copper-alloy artefacts; a medieval brooch pin, hooked tag, thimble, and ferrule, point to medieval activity in the area. This is to be expected as the village centre is known to be predominantly medieval, with continuous expansion to the present day
- 95 A single Bronze Age artefact was found, identified as a possible spear fragment. No other Bronze-Age artefacts were identified during the survey, though, this could indicate cultural activity dating to the Bronze Age.
- 96 There were no clear distribution patterns and many of the finds were fragmented or incomplete. It is probable that the bulk of artefacts recovered were disturbed and dispersed through ploughing. There do appear to be more finds generally on the east half of the site.

Trial Trench Evaluation

- 97 The archaeological evaluation carried out by NPS Archaeology recorded a small number of ditches, post-holes, pits, natural features, and modern land drains. These were spread over 21 trial trenches, though only seven of these contained archaeological features. Four more contained modern features, and one contained entirely natural features.
- 98 Given the spacing of the trenches, and the 2% sample of the site, it seems reasonable to assume that the evidence recovered by the evaluation is representative of the character and the survival of archaeological deposits across the development site as a whole.
- 99 The geophysical survey revealed several linear features, and these were explored through the placement of Trenches 8, 15 and 21.
- 100 All archaeological features recorded lie either directly beneath the plough soil, or below a very shallow subsoil layer, and all were seen to cut natural sand or gravel geology. Modern features were very clear, though archaeological features appeared poorly preserved, often shallow and containing only one fill. There was very little dating evidence from the site as a whole.

- 101 A total of 12 ditches were found across ten trenches, though seven of these were modern. Three pits were found in two trenches, and two post-holes were found in one trench, whilst Trench 19 revealed a natural hollow with a predominantly post-medieval fill.
- 102 Twenty seven of the buildings in the town centre are listed post-medieval buildings (see HER section above), alongside the 19th Century threshing barns located in close proximity to the south of the site (EBG040). The finds located during the metal detecting survey (above) were also suggestive of activity during this period. These indicated that post-medieval features could prove evident as the site was further explored. This proved correct, as the majority of features that were accurately datable appear to support the town's post-medieval history, with brick, tile and pottery inclusions, as well as modern ceramic building material. This came primarily from trenches on the east side of the site. Fragmentary post-medieval CBM was found in ditches **107**, **110**, and **120**, as well as fill **118** above a natural hollow.
- 103 Two small sherds of medieval pottery were also found in lower fill, **117**, within the natural hollow, indicating a possible continuation of activity from medieval to modern times. This is to be expected with the mentioning of the town in the doomsday book (1086), and the fact that much of the town centre is believed to have Anglo-Saxon or medieval origins (EBG04). As seen above, the metal detecting survey prior to the evaluation also showed several medieval domestic finds, and areas to the north and west of the field show medieval activity through find spots of medieval coins mounts and tiles, further supporting this claim (EGB002, EBG030, and EBG036).
- 104 The earliest finds were a prehistoric flint in ditch **121** and a small sherd of prehistoric pottery in ditch **135**. Both of these were found towards the north of the development plot. However, because these are isolated finds within their features, and are highly fragmentary, they should be not taken as direct dating evidence of the features that contained them. However, the lack of other dating evidence, combined with the absence of any sign of disturbance, leave the possibility that these features may date to the prehistoric period. In the wider landscape, the location of two possible prehistoric pits (EBG041), found by NPS archaeology during the monitoring of pipe laying, also give evidence to prehistoric presence in the area.
- 105 The lack of dating evidence and general poor preservation of archaeological features make the interpretations of the features discussed uncertain, but those finds that were dated to the post-medieval or prehistoric periods appeared to be under little disturbance. Though an attempt has been made to connect features across the site, it must be noted that further understanding and clarification may be gathered through future archaeological works in the area.
- 106 In conclusion, trial trench evaluation of the land northwest of Moores Lane, East Bergholt, revealed agricultural and other possible land use spanning from the prehistoric period to the present day. Most features revealed little dateable evidence. Two small finds point to possible prehistoric ditch systems, while medieval and post-medieval pottery point to continued site usage. The majority of the land has seen more intense use in recent times, with several modern land drain ditches recorded across the proposed development site.
- 107 Recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work (if required, based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Conservation Team.

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Maps:

Ordnance Survey map editions, 1850–modern (NRO)

Appendix 1: Context Summary**Metal Detector Survey**

Con text	Material	Qt y	Wt	Notes	Period
1	Copper alloy/Stone	1	2.2g	Intaglio	Post-medieval
2	Copper alloy	1	1.2g	Token	Post-medieval
3	Lead	1	12.8g	Token	Post-medieval
4	Copper alloy	1	3.2g	Sheet fragment (Outside Exc. Area)	Unknown
5	Copper alloy	1	2.5g	Thimble	Med./Post-Med.
6	Copper alloy	1	4.5g	Hooked tag (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
7	Copper alloy	1	5.3g	Sheet fragment	Unknown
8	Copper alloy	1	7.3g	Spoon handle (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
9	Copper alloy	1	4.6g	Hooked tag (outside Exc. Area)	Med./Post-Med.
10	Copper alloy	1	3.6g	Buckle (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
11	Copper alloy	1	2.8g	Buckle	Post-medieval
12	Copper alloy	1	2.0g	Button (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
13	Copper alloy	1	2.3g	Coin	Modern
14	Copper alloy	1	2.6g	Button	Post-medieval
15	Copper alloy	1	3.5g	Ferrule	Med./Post-Med.
16	Copper alloy	1	2.0g	Clog clasp (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
17	Copper alloy	1	4.8g	Button	Post-medieval
18	Copper alloy	1	9.0g	Coin (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
19	Lead	1	6.1g	Cloth seal	Post-medieval
20	Copper alloy	1	4.2g	Button	Post-medieval
21	Copper alloy	1	2.5g	Coin/Token (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
22	Copper alloy	1	9.2g	Coin	Modern
23	Copper alloy	1	6.7g	Coin	Post-medieval
24	Copper alloy	1	5.7g	Button	Post-medieval
25	Copper alloy	1	1.5g	Button	Post-medieval
26	Copper alloy	1	3.9g	Buckle	Post-medieval
27	Copper alloy	1	19.0g	Sheet fragment	Unknown
28	Lead	1	205.3g	Fragment (Outside Exc. Area)	Unknown
29	Lead	1	8.1g	Musket ball (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
30	Copper alloy	1	2.4g	Thimble (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
31	Copper alloy	1	28.4g	Mole trap	Post-medieval
32	Copper alloy	1	28.1g	?Spear fragment	Middle Bronze Age
33	Copper alloy	1	6.4g	Buckle	Post-medieval
34	Copper alloy	1	1.8g	Brooch pin	Medieval
35	Copper alloy	1	6.3g	Button	Post-medieval
36	Copper alloy	1	4.7g	Fragment	Unknown
37	Copper alloy	1	2.6g	Coin	Post-medieval
38	Lead	1	33.0g	Fragment	Unknown
39	Copper alloy	1	7.3g	Button (Outside Exc. Area)	Post-medieval
40	Copper alloy	1	3.1g	Crotal bell	Post-medieval
41	Copper alloy	1	2.7g	Button	Post-medieval

42	Copper alloy	1	4.1g	Sheet fragment (Outside Exc. Area)	Unknown
43	Lead	1	31.4g	Musket ball	Post-medieval
44	Lead	1	15.1g	Square object	Unknown
45	Copper alloy	1	0.4g	?Suspender loop	Modern
46	Copper alloy	1	6.0g	Button	Post-medieval
47	Copper alloy	1	6.3g	Fragment	Post-medieval
48	Lead	1	10.6g	Musket ball	Post-medieval
49	Copper alloy	1	24.6g	Vessel fragment	Med./Post-Med.
50	Copper alloy	1	4.4g	Button	Post-medieval
51	Copper alloy	1	5.0g	Mount/Furniture Fitting	Post-medieval
52	Copper alloy	1	14.9g	Crotal bell	Post-medieval
53	Copper alloy	1	8.5g	Coin	Post-medieval
54	Copper alloy	1	5.0g	Spoon handle	Post-medieval
55	Copper alloy	1	3.4g	Button	Post-medieval
56	Lead	1	42.9g	Strip (Outside Exc. Area)	Unknown
57	Copper alloy	1	3.8g	Fragment	Unknown
58	Lead	1	6.2g	Strip	Unknown
59	Silver	1	0.7g	Coin	Post-medieval
60	Copper alloy	1	71.3g	?Handle	Post-medieval
61	Copper alloy	1	3.3g	Buckle	Post-medieval
62	Copper alloy	1	6.0g	Livery Button	Post-medieval
63	Copper alloy	1	4.9g	Buckle	Post-medieval
64	Lead	1	132.4g	Waste	Unknown
65	Lead	1	10.5g	Fragment	Unknown
66	Lead	1	62.4g	Waste	Unknown
67	Lead	1	7.2g	Fragment	Unknown
68	Lead	1	3.0g	Fragment	Unknown

Evaluation

Context	Category	Trench	Fill of	Description	Period
101	Deposit	N/a	N/a	Topsoil/ plough soil	
102	Deposit	N/a	N/a	Subsoil	
103	Cut	14		Pit in Trench 14	
104	Deposit	14	103	F/O [103]	
105	Cut	21		Small ditch or gully	
106	Deposit	21	105	F/O [105]	
107	Cut	21		Land drain ditch (modern)	Modern
108	Deposit	21	108	Lower fill of ditch [107]	Modern
109	Deposit	20	108	Upper fill of [107]	Modern
110	Cut	20		Ditch	
111	Deposit	20	110	Fill of ditch [110]	
112	Cut	20		Rooting beside ditch [110]	
113	Deposit	20	112	Fill of rooting	
114	Deposit	19		Fill of hollow in test pit A	Post-medieval
115	Deposit	19		Fill of hollow in test pit B	Post-medieval
116	Deposit	19		Fill of hollow in test pit C	Post-medieval
117	Deposit	19		Lower Fill of hollow in test pit C	Post-medieval
118	Deposit	19		Group number of top fill of hollow	Post-medieval

119	Deposit	15		120	Fill of [120]	Modern
120	Cut	15			Land drain ditch (modern)	Modern
121	Deposit	18		122	Fill of ditch [122]	Unknown
122	Cut	18			Ditch	Unknown
123	Deposit	18		124	Fill of ditch [124]	Unknown
124	Cut	18			Ditch	Unknown
125	Deposit	18			Natural layer	
126	Cut	11			Tree throw	
127	Deposit	11		126	Fill of [126]	
128	Cut	11			Tree throw	
129	Deposit	11		128	Fill of [128]	
130	Deposit	16		131	Fill of [131]	Unknown
131	Cut	16			Post-hole	Unknown
132	Deposit	16		133	Fill of [133]	Unknown
133	Cut	16			Post-hole	Unknown
134	Deposit	16		135	Fill of Ditch [135]	Unknown
135	Cut	16			Ditch	Unknown
136	Cut	17			Land drain ditch (modern)	Modern
137	Deposit	17		136	Fill of [136]	Modern
138	Deposit	15			Natural Fill	
139	Cut	11			Tree throw	
140	Deposit	11		139	Fill of tree throw [139]	
141	Cut	13			Pit	Unknown
142	Deposit	13		141	Fill of pit [141]	Unknown
143	Cut	13			Pit	Unknown
144	Deposit	13		141	Fill of pit [141]	Unknown
145	Deposit	8		146	Fill of modern drain ditch [146]	Modern
146	Cut	8			Ditch	Modern

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
108	Brick/Tile	1	20g	Post-medieval	Brick
108	Brick/Tile	7	177g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
111	Brick/Tile	2	136g	Post-medieval	Roof tile
111	Brick/Tile	1	30g	Medieval	Roof tile
111	Brick/Tile	1	33g	Post-medieval	Brick
114	Brick/Tile	4	1,458g	Post-medieval	Bricks
115	Brick/Tile	4	943g	Post-medieval	Bricks
115	Brick/Tile	3	166g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
117	Brick/Tile	4	224g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
119	Brick/Tile	2	28g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
108	Pottery	1	3g	Post-medieval	
111	Pottery	2	30g	Post-medieval	
117	Pottery	2	9g	Medieval	
134	Pottery	1	2g	Prehistoric	
121	Worked flint	1	8g	Prehistoric	

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary**Evaluation**

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Worked flint	1
Medieval	Brick/Tile	1
	Pottery	2
Post-medieval	Brick/Tile	28
	Pottery	3

Appendix 3: Environmental Evidence

Sample No	1
Context No.	134
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A. Love	Xtf
Charcoal <5mm	XXX
Charcoal >5mm	X
Charred root/stem	X
Black porous and tarry residues	X
Small Coal	X
Vitreous material	X
Sample Volume (litres)	20
Volume of Flot (litres)	<0.1
% of flot sorted	100%

Key to Table

X = 1 – 10 specimens

XXX = 51 – 100 specimens

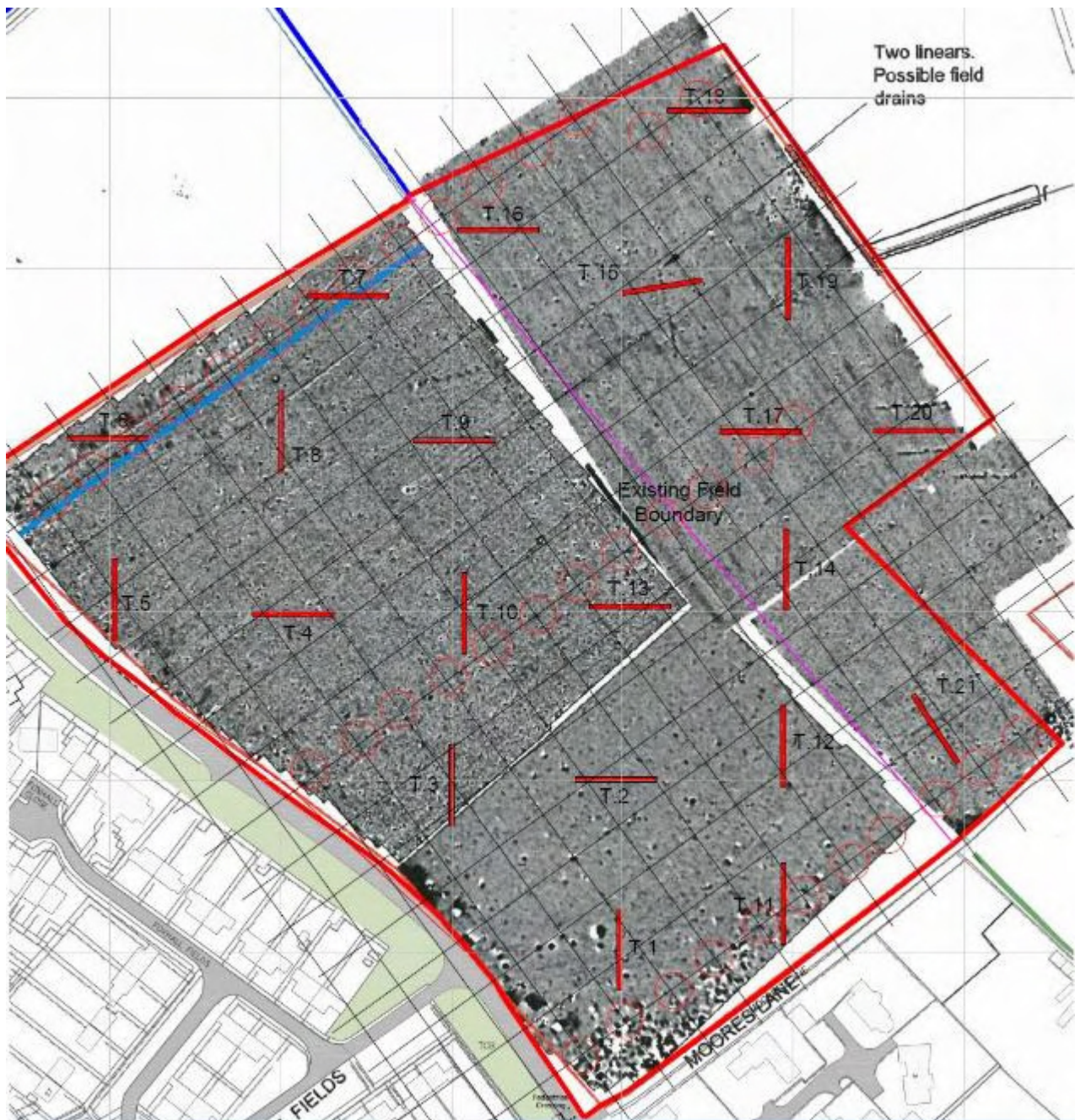
tf = testa fragments

Appendix 4: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

after English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage
available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>

Appendix 5: Geophysical Survey Results and Trench Location



The results of the geophysical survey on the proposed development site, and the relationship between visible features and Trench location. Note placement of Trenches 8, 15 and 21 to investigate linear magnetic anomalies.

Appendix 6: OASIS Report Summary 1

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-226687

Project details

Project name	Land north west of Moores Lane, East Bergholt
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Bidwells LLP, on behalf of Knight Developments, to carry out an archaeological evaluation ahead of residential development at Land west of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW (TM 072 356). The proposed development site measures 8.45ha in size, and lies in the Stour river valley, an area of moderate archaeological interest. The Suffolk HER has several records from surrounding fields, including scatters of Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002 and 036), an undated human skull (EBG 008), and several cropmarks of unknown date (EBG 002). Due to this possible archaeological potential, the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team recommended that a geophysical survey and metal detecting field survey be carried out on the development site prior to development. This was followed by an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. Archaeological works were carried out from 21 October - 26 October 2015. As the metal detecting survey revealed few finds, twenty one trenches were placed at regular intervals across the development site. Out of 21 trenches, 7 contained archaeologically relevant features, 4 contained modern land drains, and 1 showed purely natural features. The remaining 9 trenches contained no features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 21-10-2015 End: 26-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EBG048 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches"" Housing estate

Development
type

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Position in the
planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH EAST BERGHOLT Land North West of Moores Lane

Postcode CO7 6RW

Study area 84566 Square metres

Site coordinates TM 607241 235622 51.848957161978 1.786159291316 51 50 56 N 001 47 10
E Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 40m Max: 40m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation NPS Archaeology

Project brief
originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Project design
originator NPS Archaeology

Project
director/manager Andrew Crowson

Project
supervisor Peter Eric Crawley

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Developer

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Bidwells

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Suffolk County Council

Physical
Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive
recipient NPS Archaeology

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media
available "Database","Geophysics","Text"

Paper Archive
recipient Suffolk County Council

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Media
available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Northwest of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Bryant-Buck H
Other bibliographic details	2015/1125
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	N.A
Entered by	Peter Crawley (peter.crawley@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	13 November 2015

Appendix 7: OASIS Report Summary 2

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-230331

Project details

Project name	Land north west of Morres lane, East Bergholt
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Bidwells LLP, on behalf of Knight Developments, to undertake a metal detector survey and archaeological evaluation ahead of residential development at Land West of Moore's Lane, East Bergholt, Suffolk, CO7 6RW (TM 072 356). The proposed development site measures 8.45ha in size, and lies in the Stour river valley, an area of moderate archaeological interest. The Suffolk HER has several records from surrounding fields, including scatters of Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002 and 036), an undated human skull (EBG 008), and several cropmarks of unknown date (EBG 002). Due to this possible archaeological potential, the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team recommended that a geophysical survey, metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation be carried out on the development site prior to development.
Project dates	Start: 16-10-2015 End: 19-10-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	EBG048 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH EAST BERGHOLT land North west of Moores Lane, east Bergholt
 Postcode CO7 6RW
 Study area 8.45 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 607241 235622 51.848957161978 1.786159291316 51 50 56 N 001 47 10 E Point
 Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology
 Project director/manager Andrew Crowson
 Project supervisor Peter Eric Crawley
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Bidwells

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SCCAS
 Physical Contents "Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient SCCAS
 Digital Contents "Metal"
 Digital Media available "Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient SCCAS
 Paper Contents "Metal"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title land North West of Moores Lane, east Bergholt
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Harriet Bryant-Buck

Other
bibliographic
details 01-04-16-2-1125

Date 2015

Issuer or
publisher NPS Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication Norwich

Entered by Peter Crawley (peter.crawley@nps.co.uk)

Entered on 13 November 2015

Appendix 8: Archaeological Specification

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

Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND NORTH-WEST OF MOORES LANE, EAST BERGHOLT

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Babergh District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: To be confirmed

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged/confirmed with the Suffolk
HER Officer (james.rolfe@suffolk.gov.uk)

GRID REFERENCE: TM 072 356

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Housing

AREA: 8.4ha

CURRENT LAND USE: Greenfield

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Abraham
Senior Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741232
E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 22 July 2015

Summary

- 1.1 The applicant and Local Planning Authority (LPA) have been advised that the location of the proposed development could affect important archaeological deposits.
- 1.2 The applicant is required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to the determination of a planning application, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. This information should be submitted with the application, in order for the particular nature and significance of any heritage assets at this location to be considered.
- 1.3 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 Geophysical Survey 2011 Ver. 1.1 and Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the LPA on archaeological issues.

- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be 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 The site of the proposed development has high potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest in view of its large size and location close to a number of sites recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. This includes scatters of Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002 and 036), an undated human skull (EBG 008) and number of cropmark features, which include ring ditches (EBG 002). However, the site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation. As a result there is high potential to encounter important archaeological deposits at this location.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 A geophysical survey, a targeted non-ferrous metal detecting survey and preliminary trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be assessed.
- 3.2 The geophysical survey is required over the entire application site (see attached plan). Where appropriate (where ground conditions permit), it is recommended that magnetometer surveys be conducted using cart mounted sensors. A scale plan showing the proposed survey grid should be included in the WSI for approval by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 A metal detector survey is required across the development area. The survey should be conducted by experienced metal detector users, who must be named in the WSI. The survey must be conducted prior to trenching.
- 3.4 The survey will involve detecting along linear transects set 10m apart, laid out using suitable surveying equipment (with a c. 1m wide detecting sweep, this will ensure a 10% coverage of the ground surface). The transect orientation should match the dominant axis of the trenches, which should be arranged in systematic grid array (see 3.8).
- 3.5 The method of labelling and recording in the field should allow recovered artefacts to be accurately plotted along the surveyed transects.

- 3.6 Artefacts of later twentieth century date, such as aluminium ring pulls or shot gun cartridges, do not require recording or plotting and may be discarded on site.
- 3.7 Trial Trenching is required to:
- ‘Ground-truth’ the geophysical results and metal detecting results.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Establish the suitability of the area for development.
- 3.8 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 3.5% by area, which is 2940m². Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 1630m of trenching at 1.80m in width. Provision for a trenching contingency of up to 0.5% (840m²) should be made, to enable further clarification of areas of archaeology defined during the evaluation if required.
- 3.9 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be prepared on the basis of the geophysical survey and metal detecting results. This plan must be submitted to the SCCAS/CT for approval before trenching begins.
- 3.10 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS/CT, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

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 1.2.

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

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). 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.