Suffolk County Council

Methodist Chapel, Tuddenham
TDD 022

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/091

Client: MWS Design

Author: John Sims

June 2011

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer:	**Dr Abby Antrobus**
Project Officer:	**Duncan Stirk**
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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: John Sims
Date: 17-06-2011

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out at the Methodist Chapel on the High Street, Tuddenham, on the 3rd-4th of May 2011, during the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for a new house plot. A relatively large number of features dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods were found, with associated artefactual and environmental material. The site shows the potential density of features in similar village-core plots.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 0008

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on the 3rd-4th May 2011 following the demolition of the Methodist Church and during the excavation of footing trenches for the construction of a house on High Street, Tuddenham, Suffolk. Planning permission (F/2010/0535/OUT) was granted on the condition that an agreed programme of archaeological work should take place before development began. The work was carried out to a brief and specification that was provided by Dr Abby Antrobus, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Conservation Team.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at TL 735 715 on the site of a demolished Methodist Church in the village of Tuddenham in the Forest Heath district of Suffolk (Fig. 1) .The development plot lies on a gentle south-west facing slope which continues to the south-west towards the spring fed Tuddenham Mill Stream, a tributary of the River Lark. The geology is yellow and orange sand brought about by glaciofluvial drift.

3. Archaeology and historical background

This site lies in an area of archaeological importance, in a valley side location that is topographically suitable for early occupation. Two Anglo-Saxon buildings were excavated and recorded during a development 80m to the west (County Historic Environment Record TDD 020). These were dated to the 5th-7th century and indicate that there is possibly a larger Anglo-Saxon presence in the immediate area. There are also known Romano-British sites recorded within the vicinity such as TDD 006 to the south-east at Hall Farm, where Romano-British pottery was recovered. To the north-west of this site lies the Icknield Way (HIG 007), a road believed to be at least Romano-British in date but which is probably earlier. It ran from Gazeley to Tuddenham and then to Icklingham and remained a significant trade route throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site's location, close to the watercourse but above the flood plain,

on well drained ground would have made it an ideal location for settlement from the prehistoric period onwards.

4. Methodology

The monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches was carried out over two visits on the 3rd and 4th May 2011. The building plot covered an area of approximately 135.1m^2.

The trenches were excavated with a JCB mechanical excavator using a 0.4m wide toothless bucket. The exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand to better reveal changes in colour and composition that would indicate the presence of archaeological deposits and features. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro-forma* recording forms. Archaeological features were then partly excavated in plan where possible, or in section if not, for the recovery of datable finds. Suitable deposits were also sampled for the recovery of environmental evidence. All archaeological deposits were drawn on a 1:50 scale plan, with sections at 1:20, and photographed in digital format. The graphics in this report have been produced using Adobe illustrator software.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Six pits, four postholes, a ditch, a well and one feature which has not been interpreted were found during this monitoring. This is a large number considering the area covered by the building footings. The features date from the medieval to the modern period. Most of the site was covered by the buried soil 0101 which sealed the earlier features and was itself cut by the later features. Full descriptions of features and fills are only included in this report when necessary as full context descriptions are provided in Appendix 2.

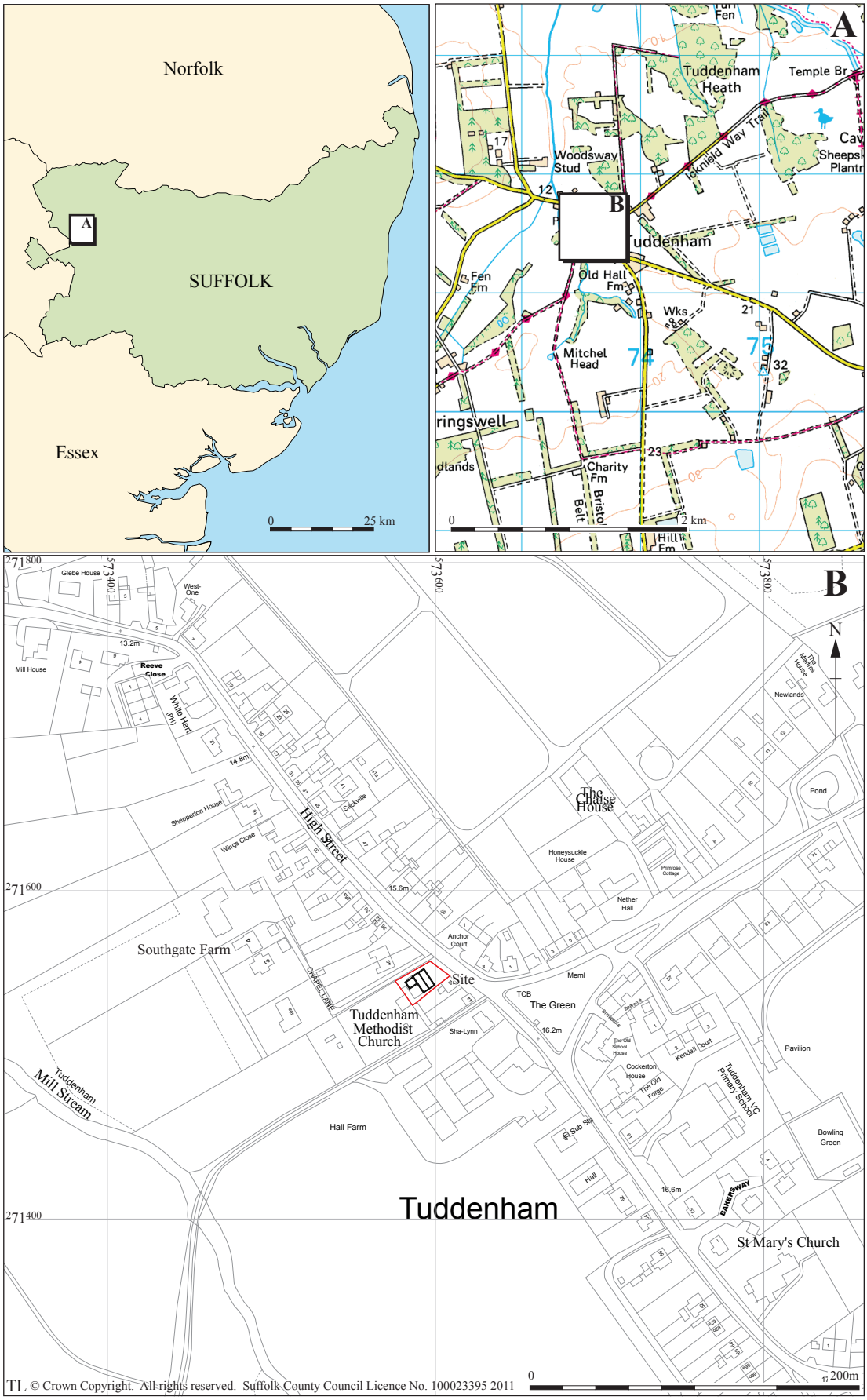

Figure 1. Site Location, showing development area (red) and footings (black)

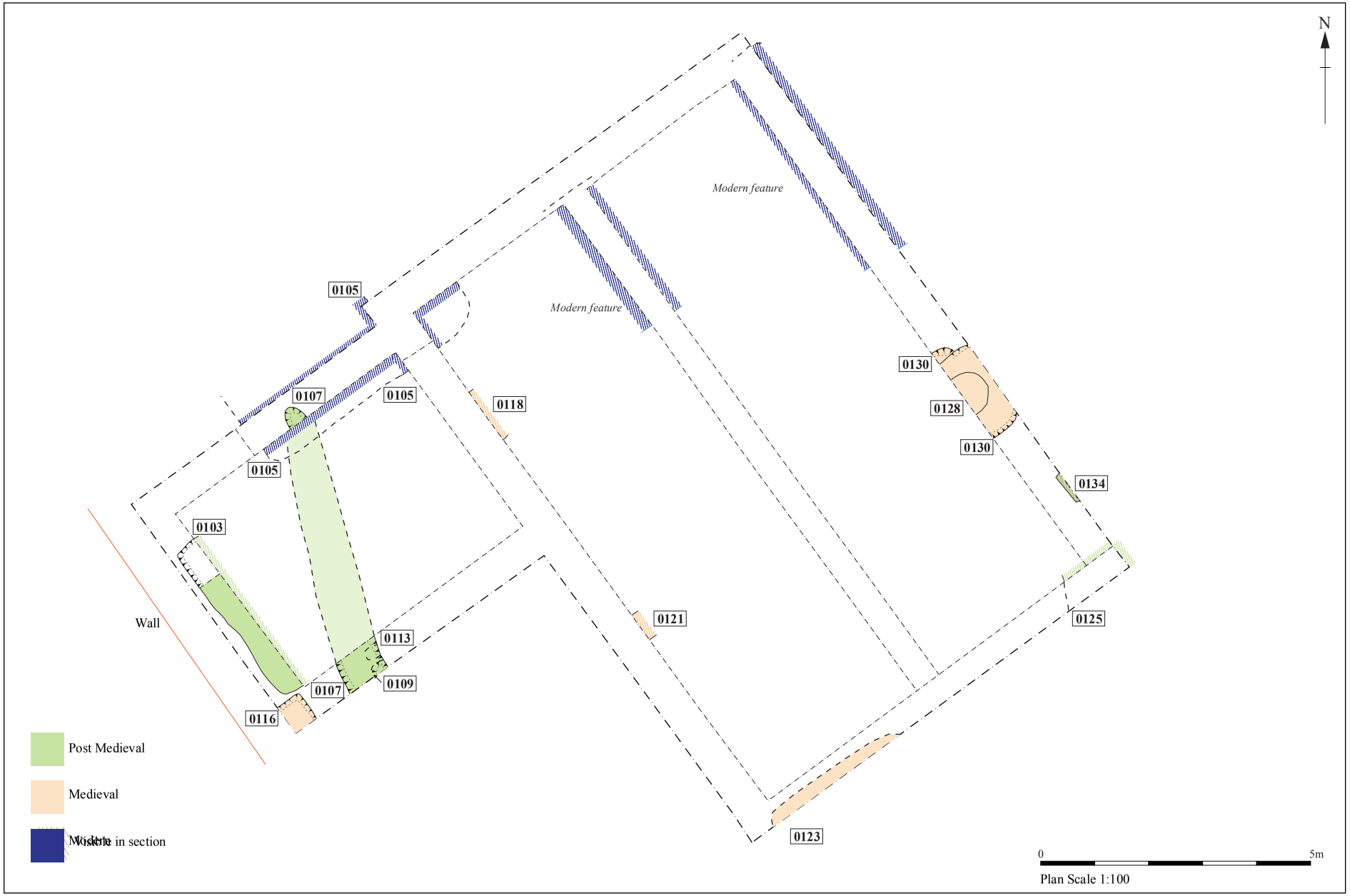

Figure 2. Trench plan showing features

5.2 Medieval

Six features could be dated to the medieval period from stratigraphic and finds evidence. These consisted of a well, four pits and a posthole and were present across the entire area of the new building. A summary description of each feature is included in the table below.

Feature No.	Description
0116	Pit, large rectangular cut, with vertical sides, aligned north-west to south-east in the southern corner of the footing trench (Fig. 2), its full extent is not exposed. Two main fills were seen; the top fill 0114 was banded very dark grey and light mid grey brown and very pale orange sandy silt and sand. It reached a depth of 0.36m and contained late 12th-14th century pottery and slag. The lower fill 0115 was redeposited natural comprising banded very pale yellow brown and light brown sand, reaching a depth of >0.3m. The feature was sealed by 0101 and is interpreted as a quarry or refuse pit.
0118	Pit/ditch terminus, no full plan, recorded in section (Fig. 3). It was 1.2m wide with a depth of 0.36m. Moderate convex sides and a concave base. The fill 0117 was very pale yellow and mid grey brown, firm, silty clay and silty sand. The profile is like that of a ditch but does not appear in the opposing section, suggesting it is a pit or a ditch terminus. It is also sealed by layer 0101.
0121	This posthole was also recorded in section (Fig. 3). It had a maximum width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.37m. The profile showed a sharp break of slope at the top, steep convex sides and a moderate break of slope leading to a concave base. It contained evidence of a post-pipe 0119. This was a mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and small stones. The packing fill of the post-hole 0120 was a mixed light-mid yellow brown silty clay and sand. This feature was sealed by 0101.
0123	Pit, possibly oval, found towards the south-western corner of the site (Fig. 2). It was 2.9m long with a depth of 0.9m. Moderate to steep convex sides and a concave base. There was a banded very dark grey and light orange brown sandy silt and sand fill 0122, containing late 12th-14th century pottery. The feature was sealed by 0101 and interpreted as a large probable quarry pit.
0128	Well. Only half of this feature was revealed in the excavation (Fig. 2). It was 0.72m wide, had steep vertical sides was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, it was sealed by layer 0101. Two main fills were seen; upper fill 0126 was mid brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal. Early 13th-14th century pottery, one piece of animal bone and two pieces of shell were recovered from this context. The lower fill 0127 consisted of lensed very dark grey ashy sand and mid brown silty sand from which 12th-14th century pottery, some fired clay and a nail were recovered. The environmental samples taken from 0127 suggest that it was filled with combustible material which may have been used as kindling or fuel. This is interpreted as a probable well or possibly a cess pit.
0130	Pit, possibly oval, but not fully contained within narrow trenches (Fig. 2). It was 1.95m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.75m, with steep sides and a flat base. The fill was a mixed dark brown and very pale yellow silty sand and sand. It was cut through the middle by well 0128 (Fig. 3) and was sealed by layer 0101. This is interpreted as a pit that pre dates well 0128.

Table 1. Summary of features in medieval phase

5.3 Post-medieval

A relatively large number of post-medieval features were also found, including a ditch 0107, postholes 0109 and 0113, pits 0125 and 0134, a buried soil 0101 and a feature (0103), which is yet to be interpreted. The ditch and postholes appear to be aligned and may relate to an old boundary while the pits and other features are spread throughout the development. The buried soil covers most of the site. A summary of each feature is included in the table below.

Feature No	Description
0101	This context is the top deposit across most of the site. It consists of a dark grey brown sandy silt, of a firm compaction with occasional small stones. It is believed to be buried topsoil or plough soil and has been stratigraphically dated to the late medieval or early post- medieval periods.
0103	Linear feature aligned north-west to south-east. Its full form could not be determined within the narrow footing trench (Fig. 2). The exposed length and width were 3.4m x 0.45m. It had vertical sides and a flat base. It was cut through buried soil 0101. It contained a mixed dark grey brown and very pale orange silty sand fill (0102), with two pieces of abraded brick, which were dated to the post-medieval period, and residual pottery sherds dated to the late 12th-14th century.
0107	Ditch, north to south aligned and terminating to the south. This southern section had a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.3m and was truncated by a modern feature 0105 (Fig. 3). Its fill 0106 was a mottled orange brown and grey brown sand and silt and contained 16th-18th century post-medieval pottery. The more northerly section reached a width of 1.05m and a depth of 0.46m and was cut by postholes 0109 and 0113 and cut through layer 0101. It was filled by mottled light grey brown and very pale yellow sand 0110. This feature has been interpreted as a boundary ditch, which was later replaced by a fence line including postholes 0109 and 0113.
0109/0113	Postholes cut through ditch 0111 (Fig. 2). They were sub-circular in plan and both had a similar profile, with steep to vertical sides and a concave base. 0109 had a depth of 0.55m while 0113 was 0.1m. They were both filled by a mottled mid-dark grey brown and very pale orange silty sand and sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small flint. They are probably part of a fence line which replaced boundary ditch 0107.
0125	Pit, not fully exposed in trenching. It had steep convex sides and a concave base (Fig. 3). It cuts plough soil 0101 and the banded very dark grey and light mid orange brown sand and silty sand fill 0124 contained pottery dating to the 16th-18th centuries.
0134	Pit, rectangular cut aligned north-west to south-east. It had a sharp break of slope at the top and steep stepped sides. Its length was 1.1m and the excavated depth was 0.4m (Fig. 3). The fill 0133 was a mixed dark grey brown and very pale yellow sandy silt and sand. It cuts through buried soil 0101 and has been interpreted as a post-medieval/modern quarry pit.

Table 2. Summary description of features in post-medieval phase

5.4 Modern

There were a number of modern features across this site but only one has been recorded in detail as it had a direct relationship with an archaeological feature (0105).

Feature No.	Description
0105	Shape in plan is unclear (Fig. 2), roughly aligned north-east to south-west along the site edge. There are similar modern features to the north-east. It was filled by very dark grey brown sandy silt 0104. There were frequent brick inclusions, which were not kept due to their modern date. This pit was probably excavated during the grubbing out of the chapel foundations.

Table 3. Summary of features in modern phase

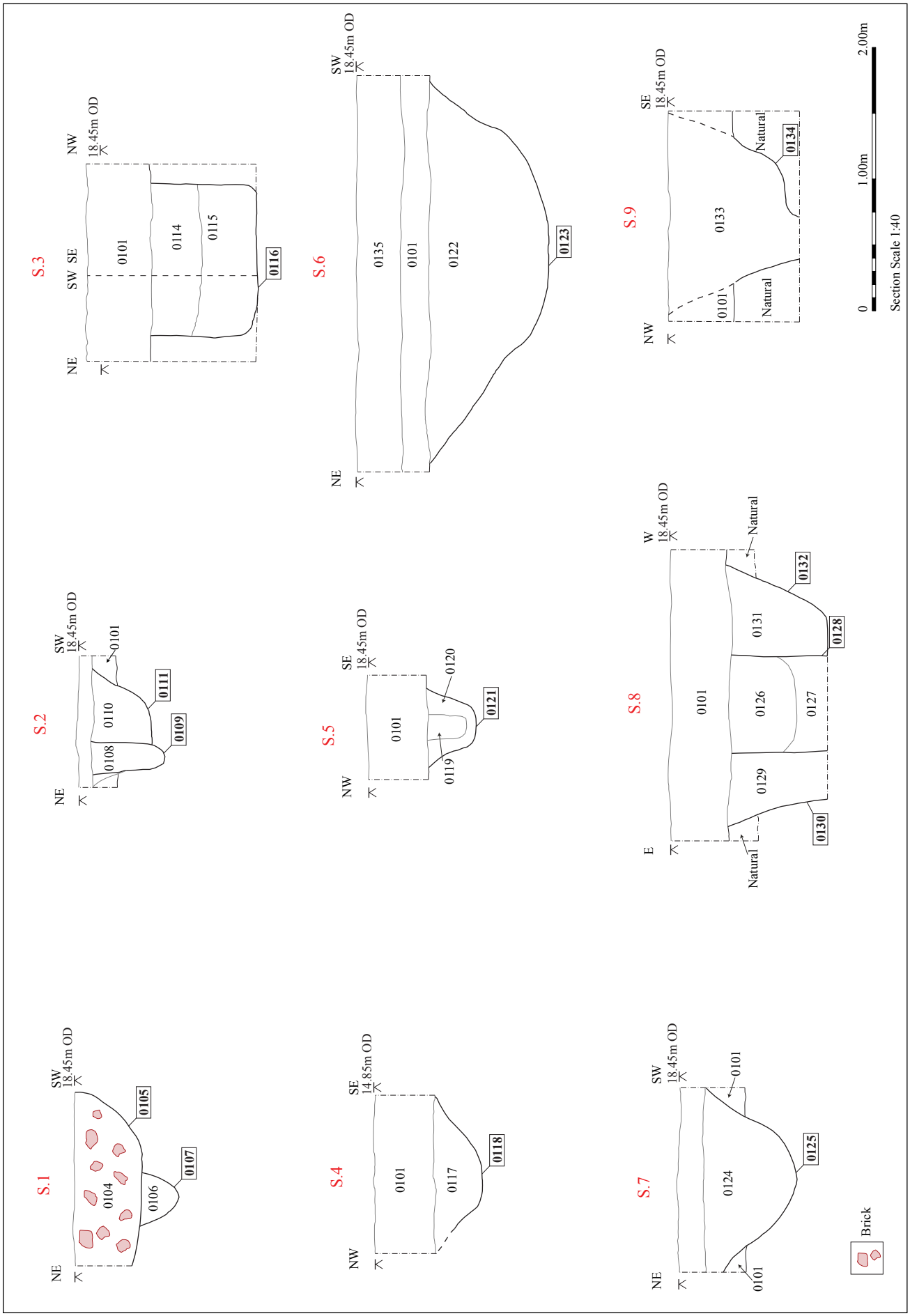

Figure 3. Sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

A total of eighty-one finds with a combined weight of 386g was recovered from the archaeological monitoring at the Methodist Chapel. A full breakdown of the finds by context can be seen in Table 4 and a further detailed catalogue of finds forms part of the site archive.

	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Other	
Context	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		Spot date
0100	1	8					Flint 1 @ 18g	L12th-14th C
0102	2	7	3	64	1	30		L12th-14th C
0103							Fired clay 4 @ 46g	
0105	1	3			1	1	Flint 1 @ 4g	L12th-14th C
0106	1	39						16th-18th C
0114	1	5					Slag 1 @ 6g	L12th-14th C
0122	1	6						L12th-14th C
0124	1	7	1	21				16th-18th C
0126	6	44			1	7	Shell 2 @ 5g	E13th-14th C
0127	2	10			26	10	Fired clay 5 @ 1g	
							Nail 1 @ 15g	
							Shell 16 @ 25g	L12th-14th C
Total	16	129	4	85	29	48		

Table 4. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

A total of sixteen sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 129g was recovered from nine contexts. The majority of these were pit fills although half of the assemblage came from contexts 0126 and 0127 which were associated with the potential well feature 0128. With the exception of two contexts (0106 and 0124), which are dated to the post-medieval period, the remainder are dated from around the late 12th to 14th century. A full breakdown of the pottery assemblage forms part of the site archive, a summary of which is shown in Appendix 3.

Methodology

The pottery was scanned using a x20 microscope and all of the sherds were assigned to fabric groups based on the fabric codes used by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services. All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight as well as estimated vessel equivalent calculations (Eve's).

The assemblage

In general the pottery is in a good state of preservation and displays only slight abrasion, although the average sherd size is fairly low at 8g.

Medieval

With the exception of two sherds (see below) the remainder of the assemblage (14 sherds @ 83g) is dated mainly from the late 12th to 14th century. Two body sherds of unprovenanced glazed ware were noted (UPG), one in quarry pit fill 0114, and the other in the possible well fill 0126. The rest of the assemblage is made up of general medieval coarse wares (MCW). A single rim fragment in the fabric was recorded in fill 0126. This belonged to a neckless cooking pot with a flat top, and is dated from the early 13th to 14th century. Similar examples can be seen in the Colchester corpus (Cotter 2000, 196; fig 59 No16/17).

Post-medieval

Two sherds of slightly abraded post-medieval pottery (46g) were noted in two different fills, slot 0106 and pit fill 0124. Both of the sherds are Glazed red earthenwares (GRE) dated from the 16th to 18th century. The sherd in fill 0106 is a fragment of a dish rim, and a similar type can be seen in the Jennings pottery *corpus* from Norwich (1981, 160).

6.3 Ceramic building material

Two contexts contained CBM, modern feature fill 0102 and pit fill 0124. The first of these contained two abraded pieces of late brick (LB). They are in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe) and are dated to the post-medieval period. A third fragment made in medium sandy fabric with grog and sparse flint may be part of a roof tile dating to the late medieval or post-medieval period. Context 0124 contained an abraded late brick fragment (21g) in a medium sandy fabric. A small portion of the surface survives and the piece is mortared all over, indicating its reuse.

6.4 Fired clay

Two contexts contained fired clay, modern feature 0103 and potential well fill 0127. Four slightly abraded and oxidised fragments were noted in the first of these contexts (46g). The pieces are medium sandy with abundant ill-sorted chalk (msch), some of which exhibit a small area of a flat-irregular light grey surface. No other finds were noted in this context. All the pieces in fill 0127 were retrieved as part of the sampling strategy and are very small and abraded. The pieces are too small to describe other than to say that they are medium sandy (ms). Other finds in this context include a medieval pottery sherd, animal bone, shell and an iron nail.

6.5 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Two fragments of worked flint were noted (22g). The first of these was recorded in the unstratified context 0100. It is an unpatinated flake with steep edge retouch on the dorsal face. The example is crudely worked and traces of mortar on some of the surface area indicate its probable reuse in walling, perhaps in either the medieval or post-medieval period. The second piece is an unpatinated squat flake from a larger piece of worked flint. This was noted in pit 0105 and was accompanied by medieval pottery and a very small fragment of animal bone. The flint is not closely datable.

6.6 Slag

A single piece of slag was noted in quarry pit fill 0114 (6g). The fragment is slightly magnetic and is accompanied by single sherd of pottery dated from the late 12th to 14th century.

6.7 Iron nail

A single iron nail fragment was noted in the possible well fill 0127 (15g). The head and part of the shaft survive. The nail was retrieved as part of the sampling strategy and was noted alongside a single sherd of pottery (dated from the late 12th to 14th century), shell and animal bone.

6.8 Animal bone

Mike Feider

A total of thirty-four fragments of animal bone were recovered. Most are tiny fragments from a soil sample from possible well fill 0127, which contained a partially calcined distal sheep/goat humerus, seven fragments of frog/toad bone, and a fish vertebra. Additionally, there is a partial cow maxilla from the modern feature fill 0102, an unidentifiable fragment from pit 0105, and a full goose carpometacarpus from slot fill 0106.

6.9 Shell

Two contexts contained shell (0126 and 0127) both fills of the potential well feature 0128. The first of these contained two small and abraded fragments of oyster shell (5g). The second fill (16 fragments @ 25g) also held abraded oyster shell as well as very small and worn pieces of mussel shell and other unidentifiable fragments.

6.10 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

The monitoring work at Tuddenham recorded a well with fills of a medieval date. A single sample was taken from an ashy fill within the well, context 0127.
The sample was bulk floated by SCCAS and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 5 in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant remains and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the molluscs. With the exception of a single mineral replaced seed, all plant remains were charred. Fungal sclerotia, some of which may have been modern intrusions, were also noted.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common grassland herbs and wetland plants were recorded along with shells of both terrestrial and freshwater obligate molluscs. Preservation was moderately good, although some puffing and distortion of both cereal grains and seeds had occurred, probably as a result of combustion at high temperatures.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with a small number of chaff elements and cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses of pea/bean type. Weed seeds were relatively scarce, with the most common being grassland taxa including small legumes (Fabaceae), common gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and grasses (Poaceae). A single mineral replaced stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*) seed was also recorded. Wetland/aquatic plant remains were also noted, with sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlets occurring most frequently. Charcoal/charred wood fragments and pieces of charred root/stem were common or abundant, and other plant macrofossils included ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) and heather (Ericaceae) stem and floret fragments and indeterminate culm nodes. Burnt stonewort (Characeae) oogonia were also recorded.

Mollusc shells, including a number of burnt specimens, were relatively common within the assemblage, with both terrestrial and freshwater obligate species being recorded. Of the terrestrial taxa, open grassland and marsh species were predominant, and many of the freshwater taxa were of species particular to small bodies of shallow, muddy water with weed beds.

Other remains were generally scarce although the non-floating residue did contain a number of ferrous fragments, globules and pieces of hammer scale.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, it would appear most likely that some, if not all, of the recorded remains are derived from materials which were deposited into the well as part of the backfilling process. The predominance of grassland and wetland herbs, heather stem fragments and burnt shells of grassland and marsh molluscs, would appear to indicate that many of the remains are derived from combustible materials (including wetland plants, gathered with their resident molluscs still *in situ*), which were imported from a variety of habitats into the Tuddenham area to be used as kindling or fuel. The presence of ferrous materials within the residue may indicate that much of this fuel was intended for 'industrial' usage, although some domestic detritus in the form of cereals and pulses may also be present.

Although the current assemblage is relatively diverse, analysis of a single sample in isolation would add little to the data already contained within this report. Therefore, no further work is recommended, although a summary of this report should be included within any publication of data from the site. However, given that this assemblage is of interest, if further interventions are planned within the Tuddenham area, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

6.11 Conclusion

This is a small and often fragmentary collection of finds which is dominated by medieval pottery. Many of the fills must be considered poorly dated on account of the number of sherds present in each context. However the condition of the assemblage suggests that some form of medieval activity took place on or in the immediate vicinity of the current site. The pottery in particular adds significant new dating evidence for medieval activity within the village. Previous work undertaken at nearby Chapel Lane (TDD 020) revealed a small quantity of medieval pottery and a further scatter was noted to the north-east (TDD 017).

7. Discussion

The features discovered date from around the late 12th-14th century through to the modern day. The earliest features appear to be a series of pits, a well and a posthole. Pits 0116 and 0123 were large quarry or refuse pits that could be reasonably dated to the late 12th-14th centuries due to the finds recovered. Both of these features were sealed by late medieval or early post-medieval buried soil 0101. Pit 0118 and posthole 0121 were also sealed by the deposit 0101 suggesting that they were roughly contemporary with pits 0116 and 0123. The pit 0130 can be more accurately dated as it is sealed by deposit 0101 and was also cut by the probable well 0128. The earliest dateable finds recovered from the probable well 0128 were again from the late 12th-14th centuries. This suggests that pit 0130/0132 was excavated before this date.

The post-medieval and more modern features were again identified through a mixture of finds recovery and the stratigraphic relationships they have with other archaeological features and deposits. Ditch 0107 contained 16th-18th century pottery sherds, providing a reasonable post-medieval date. Postholes 0109 and 0113 were then clearly cut through this ditch on its most western edge. This suggests that these were a later representation of the original boundary marked by the ditch but in the form of a fence. Pit 0105 is seen to cut ditch 0107, giving this feature a date that is later than the backfilling of the ditch in the 16th-18th centuries. This feature is thought to relate to the chapel foundations. Two more pits were discovered that cut through the buried soil

0101. Pit 0125 had 16th-18th century pot recovered from its fill while 0134 did not. Their relative relationships with 0101 suggest that they are of a similar date.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The results of this monitoring show that there was human activity in this area from the late 12th-14th centuries probably up until the modern day. It seems very likely that the occupation of this area has continued through from the Saxon period and possibly even the Romano-British period given the close proximity of previous archaeological sites (TDD 020 and TDD 006). It is also entirely possible that any earlier archaeology within this specific area has been destroyed by the more recent medieval and post medieval activity.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish Box: H/81/3

10. Acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Duncan Stirk from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Duncan Stirk, and managed by Andrew Tester.

The post excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Johnathon Van Jennians and the specialist finds report written by Andy Fawcett, Mike Feider and Val Fryer

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

The Archaeological Service

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

METHODIST CHURCH, HIGH STREET, TUDDENHAM, SUFFOLK (F/2010/0535/OUT)

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

1. Background

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Forest Heath District Council (F/2010/0535/OUT) for the demolition of the Methodist Church and construction of a house on High Street, Tuddenham, Suffolk (TL 735 715). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, in a valley side location that is topographically favourable for early occupation. Two Anglo-Saxon buildings were recorded during construction works 80m to the west (County Historic Environment Record TDD 020), and there are also Roman finds recorded in the vicinity (TDD 006). The proximity of the site to these known archaeological remains means that there is high potential for early deposits to have been present before the church was built, and some may survive. The groundworks associated with the proposed project have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains that exist.

1.4 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological recording during all groundworks.

1.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.6 Following approval of the WSI, our office will advise the Local Planning Authority that an acceptable scheme of work is in place, and therefore we (will) have no objection to the work commencing. Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Babergh District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.7 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liase with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

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

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

1.10 Detailed 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.

1.11 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the ground works associated with demolition of the chapel and construction of the new building. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.

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

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should

be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

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

4. Specification

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.

4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.

4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).

4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3.This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.

5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record 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 any documentation relating to the work.

5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

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

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

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

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

5.8 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.9 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to both SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

5.10 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.11 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.

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

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

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

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Date: 17 January 2011 Reference: Tuddenham/2011_0535

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

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

Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0100			Unstrat finds.	
0101		Layer	1. Dark grey brown 2. Sandy silt 3. Firm 4. occ small stones	Burried top/ploughsoil. Some features (medieval) sealed by it while other (modern) features cut it. Forms top deposit across most of site where the ground level was reduced.
0102		Fill	1. mixed dk grey brown and v pale orange 2. silty sand and sand 3. friable 4. occ sm pebbles - occ fl chalk.	Fill of large modern? cut [0103]. Has residual AS? pot in it as well as brick.
0103	Pit	Cut	1. linear 2. NW-SE 3. Sharp BOS at top vertical sides sharp BOS at base 4. Flat base	Modern cut feature. Cuts through buried soil (0101)
0104	Pit	Fill	1. V dk grey brown 2. Sandy silt 3. Firm 4. Sm and med and large bricks and mortar	Brick rubble fill in large feature - related to robbed out foundations of chapel? Seen by Andrew
0105	Pit	Cut	1. Unsure 2. Roughly aligned parralel to site boundary NE-SW 3. variable	Poss grubbing out of foundations for chapel. Similar modern features to NE prob part of same activity seen by Andrew in previous phase.
0106	Ditch	Fill	1. mottled orange brown and grey brown 2. sand and silt sand 5. >0.35m long x 0.4m wide x 0.3m deep 6. fill of [0107]	Fill of ditch [0107]. Truncated by modern feature [0105]. Poss the same as (0110).

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0107	Ditch	Cut	1. Linear 2. N-S? 3. Sharp BOS at top - steep straight sides sharp BOS at base 4. concave base	Cut of ditch that is poss the same as [0111] seen to south. Property boundary to medieval plot
0108	Posthole	Fill	1. mottled mid-dk grey brown and very pale orange 2. silty sand and sand 3. friable 4. occ fl charcoal occ sm flint 6. fill of [0109]	Fill of PH cutting side of ditch 0111
0109	Posthole	Cut	1. Sub circular 2. 3. A sharp BOS at top - steep to vertical sides Sharp BOS at base 4. concave base	Cut of posthole, which, along with PH [0113] forms fence line that replaced ditched boundary [0111].
0110	Ditch	Fill	1. Mottled lt grey brown and v pale yellow and flecks dk grey brown 2. sand 3. friable 6. fill of [0111]	Fill of NW-SE aligned ditch [0111]
0111	Ditch	Cut	1. Linear 2. N-S? 3. Sharp BOS at top - steep convex sides - mod BOS at base 4. concave base	Roughly N-S aligned ditch poss forming boundary to medieval plot. Replaced by posthole fence line at a later stage.
0112	Posthole	Fill	Same as 0108 Had to be dug away to excavate ditch	fill of posthole cutting side of ditch [0111]
0113	Posthole	Cut	1. circular 3. sharp BOS at top - mod concave sides - mod BOS at base 4 concave base 5. cuts ditch fill (0110) dug away to reveal ditch	Cut of PH similar to 0109, but not as deep. Together they form a fence line that replaced ditch

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0114	Pit	Fill	1. Banded v dk grey and lt-mid grey brown and v pale orange 2. sandy silt and sand 3. friable 6. 0116	Upper fill of poss quarry pit [0116]
0115	Pit	Fill	1. branded v pale yellow brown and light brown 2. Sand 3. Friable 6. Fill of 0116	Lower fill of poss quarry pit comprising redeposited nat sand.
0116	Pit	Cut	1. Rectangular 2. NW-SE 3. Sharp BOS at top - vertical sides Sharp BOS at base 4. Flat base	Cut of pit - poss quarry pit
0117	Pit	Fill	1. V pale yellow and grey brown. 2. Silty clay and silty sand 3. Firm 6. fill of [0118] similar to posthole 0121 to SE	fill of feature which has a ditch profile, but is not visible in opposite section.. Prob a pit.
0118	Posthole	Cut	1. Unseen 3. Sharp BOS at top Mod convex sides Mod BOS at base 4. Concave base	Poss pit or posthole. Similar fill to PH to SE. Suggests it may be a PH.
0119	Posthole	Fill	1. Mid grey brown 2. silty sand 4. Occ fl charc - occ sm stones Fill of 0121	Fill of post-pip in posthole
0120	Posthole	Fill	1. Mixed lt-mid yellow brown 2. silty clay and sand 3. Firm	Packing fill in posthole [0121]. Similar to 0117 to NW so that may be a PH also.
0121	Posthole	Cut	1. shape in plan unseen 3. sharp BOS at top, steep convex sides, mod BOS at base 4. concave base.	Cut of posthole

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0122	Pit	Fill	1. Banded v dk grey and lt orange brown laminations at base. 2. sandy silt and sand 3. friable 6. Fill of [0123]	Fill of v large pit
0123	Pit	Cut	1. Oval 3. Sharp BOS at top Mod steep convex sides Mod BOS at base 4. concave base	V large pit, poss rubbish or quarry pit
0124	Pit	Fill	1. Banded v dk grey and lt mid orange brown 2. sand silt and sand 6. fill of [0125]	Fill of modern? Pit. Cuts deposit (0101)
0125	Pit	Cut	1. shape in plan unknown 3. Sharp BOS at top - steep convex sides - mod BOS at base. 4. concave base 5. cuts ploughsoil (0101)	Cut of prob modern pit
0126	well	Fill	1. Mid brown 2. Silty sand 3. friable 4. occ sm stones - occ fl charc 5. horiz sharp 6. top fill	Top fill of poss well [0128]
0127	well	Fill	1. lensed v dk grey ashy sand and mid brown silty sand 3. Firm	Lower fill of poss well. Looks like hearth sweepings/ domestic waste
0128	well	Cut	1. semi circular 3. Sharp BOS at top - vertical sides 4. Unseen base 5. Cuts pit 0129=0131	Cut of medieval well or cess pit.
0129	Pit	Fill	1. Mixed mid-dark brown and very pale yellow. 2. silty sand and sand 3. Friable 4. Mod fl charcoal	Fill of very large pit [0130]

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0130	Pit	Cut	1. Oval? 3. Sharp BOS at top - steep convex sides 4. Unseen base 5. Cut by well [0128]	Cut of large pit - possible quarry pit
0131			Same as 0129	Poss same fill as 0129 but looked like a separate feature due to edge
0132		Cut	1. unknown shape in plan 3. sharp BOS at top - steep straight sides mod BOS at base 4. Base flat	poss same feature as [0130] but uneven edge looks like different feature
0133			1. mixed dk grey brown and v pale yellow. 2. Sandy silt and sand.	Poss modern pit fill (seems to cut dep 0101)
0134		Cut	1. rectangular. 2. NW-SE 3. Sharp BOS at top - steep stepped sides 4. Unseen base. 5. Cuts buried soil (0101)	Cut of poss quarry pit. Poss modern as it cuts the buried soil horizon (0101)
0135		Layer	Mid grey Sandy silt and gravel	former ground level

Appendix 3. TDD 022 Pottery spot dates

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	EVE	Wt/g	State	Comments	Context date
0100	MCW	Body		1	0	8	Sli	Sooted	L12th-14th C
0102	MCW	Body		2	0	7	Sli	One reduced with some sooting, the other oxidised some mica	L12th-14th C
0105	MCW	Body		1	0	3	Abr	Partly burnt	L12th-14th C
0106	GRE	Dish	Glaze	1	0.04	39	Sli	Like Jennings No 1117, p160	16th-18th C
0114	UPG	Body	Glaze	1	0	5	Sli	Oxidised with ill-sorted quartz	L12th-14th C
0122	MCW	Body		1	0	6	Sli	Ill-sorted quartz with ?calcitic like sparse voids	L12th-14th C
0124	GRE	Body	Glaze	1	0	7	Sli		16th-18th C
0126	MCW	Cpot		1	0.1	25	Abr	Neckless like Cotter 16/17 fig 59, 196	E13th-14th C
0126	MCW	Body		4	0	15	Sli	Varied fabrics	
0126	UPG	Body	Glaze	1	0	3	Sli		
0127	MCW	Body		2	0	10	Sli	From sample No 1	L12th-14th C

Appendix 4. Plant macrofossils

Sample No.	**1**
Context No.	**0127**
Cereals and other food plants	
Hordeum sp. (grain)	x
(rachis node)	x
Hordeum/*Secale cereale* type (rachis node)	x
Secale cereale L. (grain)	x
Triticum sp. (grains)	x
(rachis internode frag.)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcotyfg
Herbs	
Brassicaceae indet.	x
Fabaceae indet.	x
Lithospermum officinale L.	x
Plantago lanceolata L.	x
Small Poaceae indet.	x
Large Poaceae indet.	x
Urtica dioica L.	xm
Wetland/aquatic plants	
Carex sp.	xx
Menyanthes trifoliata L.	xcffg
Potamogeton sp.	xcf
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x
Charred root/stem	xxxx
Calluna vulgaris L. (capsules)	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x
(florets)	x
Indet.culm nodes	x
Indet.seeds	x
Characeae indet.	xx
Mollusc shells	
Woodland/shade loving species	
Oxychilus sp.	x
Punctum pygmaeum	xb
Vitrea sp.	x
Open country species	

Vallonia sp.	x xxb
V. costata	x xb
Vertigo pygmaea	xb

Sample No.	**1**
Context No.	**0127**
Catholic species	
Cochlicopa sp.	x xb
Helicella itala	x
Nesovitrea hammonis	xb
Pupilla muscorum	x
Euconulus fulvus	xb
Trichia hispida group	xb
Marsh/freshwater slum species	
Carychium sp.	xxb
Lymnaea sp.	x xxb
L.truncatula	xxb
Vertigo sp.	x xxb
V. angustior	xb
Freshwater obligate species	
Anisus leucostoma	xb
Bithynia sp.	x
(operculi)	x
B. tentaculata	xb
Gyraulus albus	xb
Hippeutis sp.	xb
Oxyloma pfeifferi	xb
Pisidium sp.	x xb
Planorbis sp.	xb
P. planorbis	xb
Valvata cristata	xb
Other remains	
Black porous material	x
Bone	xb
Burnt/fired clay	x
Burnt organic concretions	x
Ferrous fragments	xxx
Ferrous globules	x
Ferrous hammer scale	x
Mineralised arthropod remains	x
Mineralised root channels	xx
Mineralised soil concretions	xx
Ostracods	x

Siliceous globules	x
Small coal frags.	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x
Sample volume (litres)	**16**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**

Table 5 Plant macrofossils and other remains from context 0127

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
coty = cotyledon fg = fragment m = mineral replaced cf = compare b = burnt

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