

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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## **Site B, Suffolk Business Park, Kempson Way, Bury St. Edmunds. RGH 044**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2005  
(Planning app. no. SE/05/02207)

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

David Gill  
Field Team  
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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## List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

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Cathy Tester	Finds Officer
Gemma Adams	Project Assistant

## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Centros Miller Ltd and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The evaluation was completed by members of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The excavation was carried out by John Duffy and Jonathan Van Jennians, finds processing was carried out by Cathy Tester and Gemma Adams who also contributed to the report. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Edward Martin.

## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at site B, Suffolk Business Park, Kempson Way in advance of the construction of a postal sorting and delivery office. A buried, prehistoric occupation layer, sealing postholes and further soil spread was found. This produced hand-made, flint-tempered pottery, the most datable sherds from an early Neolithic Carinated Bowl, and later possibly of Iron Age pottery. An undated burnt clay lined pit, filled with charcoal was also found

## SMR information

Planning application no.	SE/05/02207
Date of fieldwork:	November 2005
Grid Reference:	TL 8808 6402
Funding body:	Centros Miller Ltd
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1 11108

## Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at site B, Suffolk Business Park, Kempson Way, Bury St Edmunds. The evaluation was a condition of the consent on planning application SE/05/02207 to construct a postal sorting and delivery office, and was completed in accordance with the Brief and Specification by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team, dated 7th October 2005. The aim of the evaluation was to define any archaeological deposits that may exist, and provide information in order to construct an appropriate conservation strategy. The evaluation was commissioned by consultants PCDM Ltd on behalf of the developers Centros Miller Ltd and was undertaken on 9th and 10th November 2005 by members of SCCAS Field Projects Team.

The site is centred at TL 8808 6402 (Figure 1) on a flat plain above the 60m contour; the surface geology is clay silt with areas of clay. It was, until recently, under cultivation and is on the perimeter of WWII Rougham airfield. The site lies on the edge of Bury St Edmunds, within the Area of Archaeological Importance as defined in the County Sites and Monuments Record and is alongside the site of a medieval grange, once the property of the Abbey (BSE 131). Iron Age and Neolithic occupation deposits have been found at a number of sites within 400m of the application area.

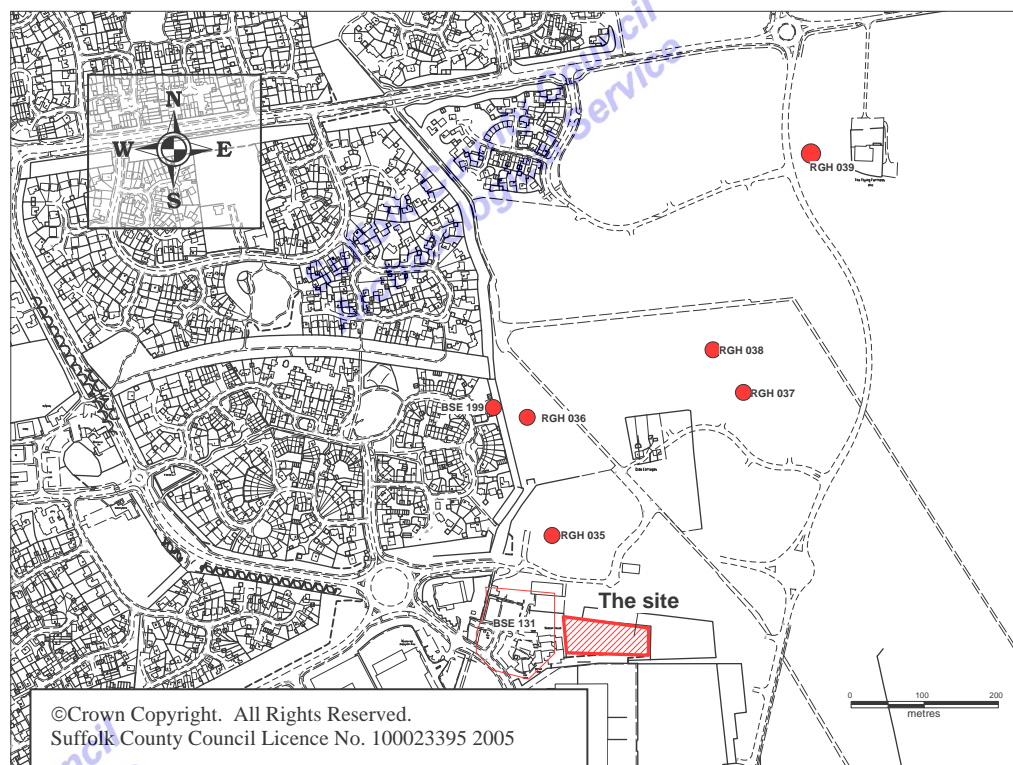


Figure 1. Site location and known archaeological sites

## Methodology

Four trial linear trenches were excavated by a back-acting wheeled digger fitted with a 1.8m toothless bucket and under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. 252sq metres were excavated, 5% of the application area and followed a trench plan designed to sample all areas of the site.

The machine removed the topsoil to expose either the top of the archaeological deposit, where it existed, or the surface of the subsoil. All possible archaeological features were sampled by hand excavation to at least the minimum requirements of the specification (Appendix 1). Plans and sections were recorded at 1:20 and the positions of the trenches were plotted against the national grid using a Total Station Theodolite. Digital and film photographs

were routinely taken and level were related to arbitrary datum peg (value 30m) fixed on the site, to be related to the Ordnance survey at a later date. A metal detector was used to search the base of the trenches and all excavated spoil.

All pre-modern finds were retained for analysis. Site data has been input onto an MS Access database, the finds and site records have been archived in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds and with the County Sites and Monuments Record under the parish code RGH 044 and a copy of the report lodged with the OASIS on-line database (ref suffolk c1 11108).

## Results

Four trenches were excavated across the site, the locations are shown on Figure 2 and the details of each trench are described below.

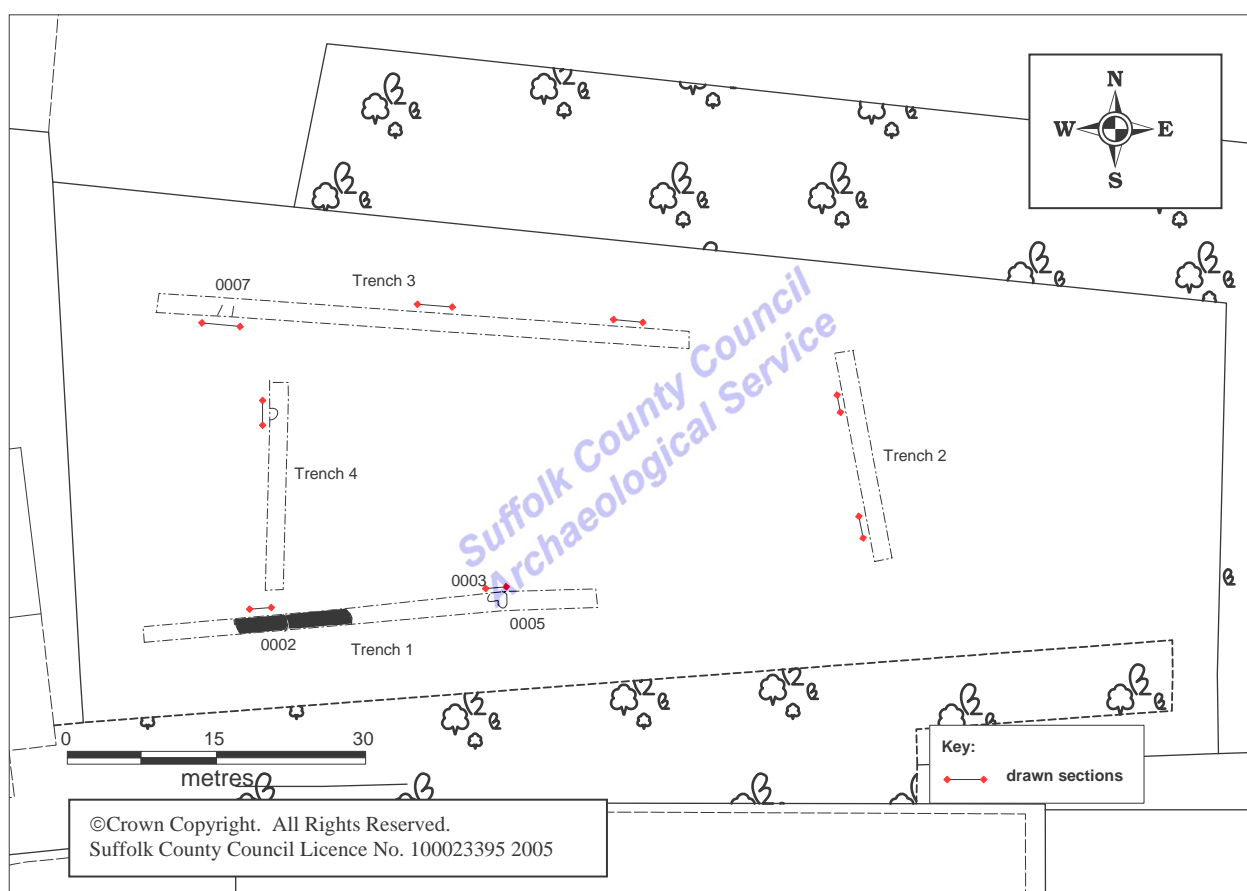


Figure 2. Trench plan

### Trench 1

Trench 1 ran E-W from the southwest corner of the site and was 47.5m long. 30cm of topsoil and 48cm of an underlying homogenous dark brown silt, interpreted as a continuation of the ploughsoil, were removed to expose the surface of the subsoil over most of the trench length. A buried soil layer of mid-dark brown silty sand, 0002, was recorded towards the western end of Trench 1, which the slight slope to the base of the trench suggested survived within a shallow hollow. 0002 covered the full width of the trench, extended over an 11m length with a slightly darker area, 5m across, towards the western end. It did not however continue into the south end of neighbouring Trench 4. A good assemblage (53 sherds) of hand-made flint gritted pottery, in large unabraded sherds was collected from the surface of layer 0002; the most datable sherds are from an early Neolithic Carinated Bowl (4500-3000 BC). A narrow slot was excavated against the north edge of the trench (Figure 3) revealing at least four underlying features and established that layer 0002 was up to 20cm deep. The features consisted of dark soil spreads and one cut



feature, posthole 0011. The posthole measured 0.16m across by 0.05m deep, had a regular cut form and was filled with brown sand, it was half sectioned but produced no finds.

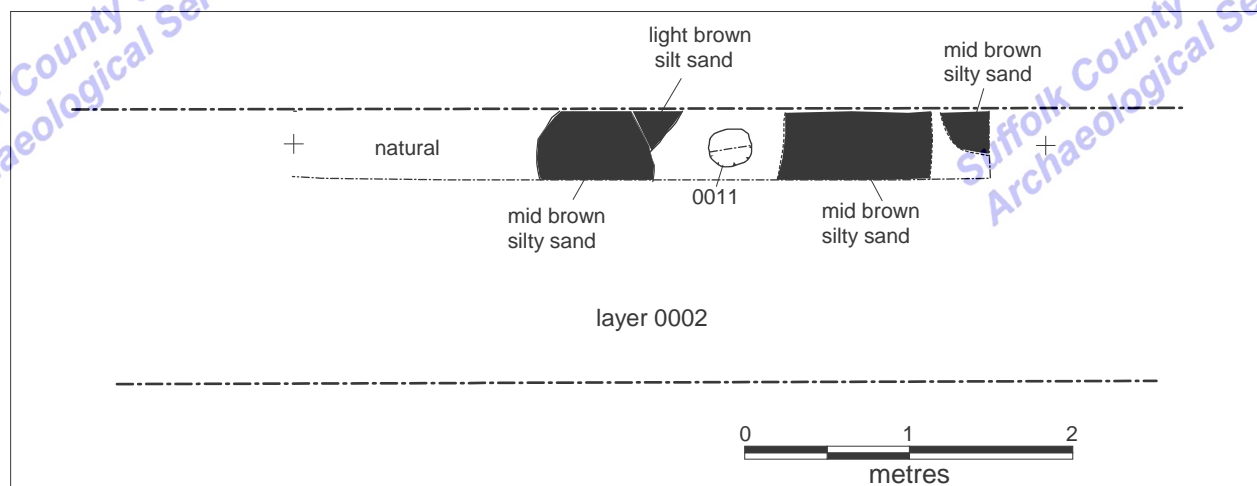


Figure 3. Plan of features below 0002

A pair of inter-cutting pits, 0003 and 0005 (Figures 2 and 4), was located near the east end of Trench 1. 0003 measured 1.1m across and was 0.36m deep. 0005 was oval in plan 0.9m x 1.2m and 0.15 cm deep with a flat base. In plan 0003 appeared to cut 0005 but this was unclear in section, all that was available of pit 0003 was excavated and half of 0005 but this produced no finds. The pits were filled with dark silt-loam, indistinguishable from the overlying ploughsoil. It is possible that they were cut from high in the soil profile and although not dated by artefactual material undated the nature of the loam fills suggested that these were recent features

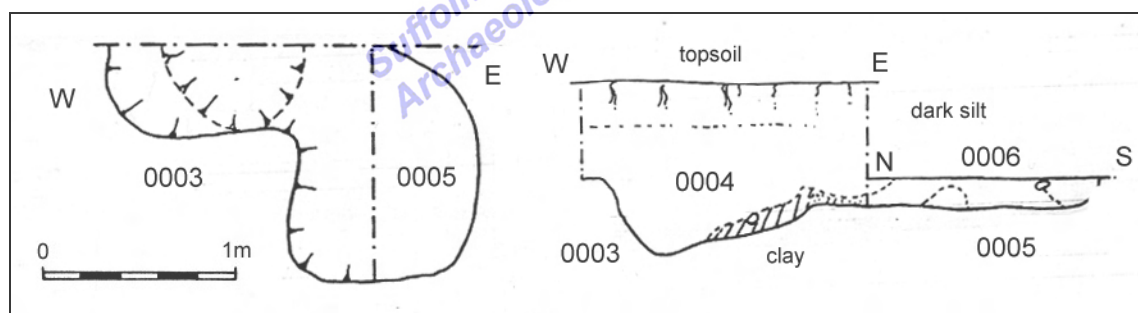


Figure 4. Pits 0003 and 0005

## Trench 2

Trench 2 ran N-S across the eastern end of the site and was 22m long (Figure 2). The trench section showed a soil profile of homogenous dark brown silt, similar to Trench 1, and the subsoil was exposed 0.46m below the present surface. The surface geology was orange sandy clay with patches of pale brown clay, no archaeological features were observed.

## Trench 3

Trench 3 was E-W aligned at the north edge of the site and 54m long. The soil profile was similar to Trenches 1 and 2 with the subsoil exposed 0.45-0.5m (Figure 5). A possible ditch, 0007, was recorded running N-S across the western end of the trench (Figures 2). It was unclear in plan becoming less distinct towards the north side of the trench. At the southern section it was 1.14m wide and 0.23m deep with a flat bottomed profile (Figure 5). It was filled with mid to light brown silty sand with occasional flints; this was distinct from the overlying dark silt ploughsoil suggesting that the top of the ditch had been truncated. The truncation indicates that it predated the agricultural activity in the field but it was otherwise undated. No other features were observed within the trench.

## Trench 4

Trench 4 ran N-S at the west end of the site. The southern end of the trench was within 3m of Trench 1 but the buried soil layer 0002, observed in Trench 1 did not continue into this trench. A single feature, pit 0009, was recorded at the northern end of the trench (Figure 2). The pit extended beyond the west edge of the trench, it appeared circular 0.98m wide and 0.25m deep with fairly steep sloping side and a flat base (Figure 5). The pit was lined with burnt clay and the lower fill was charcoal; fire reddening of the subsoil demonstrated that the burning had occurred *in situ*. The top of the feature was truncated by the ploughsoil, there were no finds to date the feature closely, but it was considered to be from antiquity. There were no other features in the remainder of the trench.

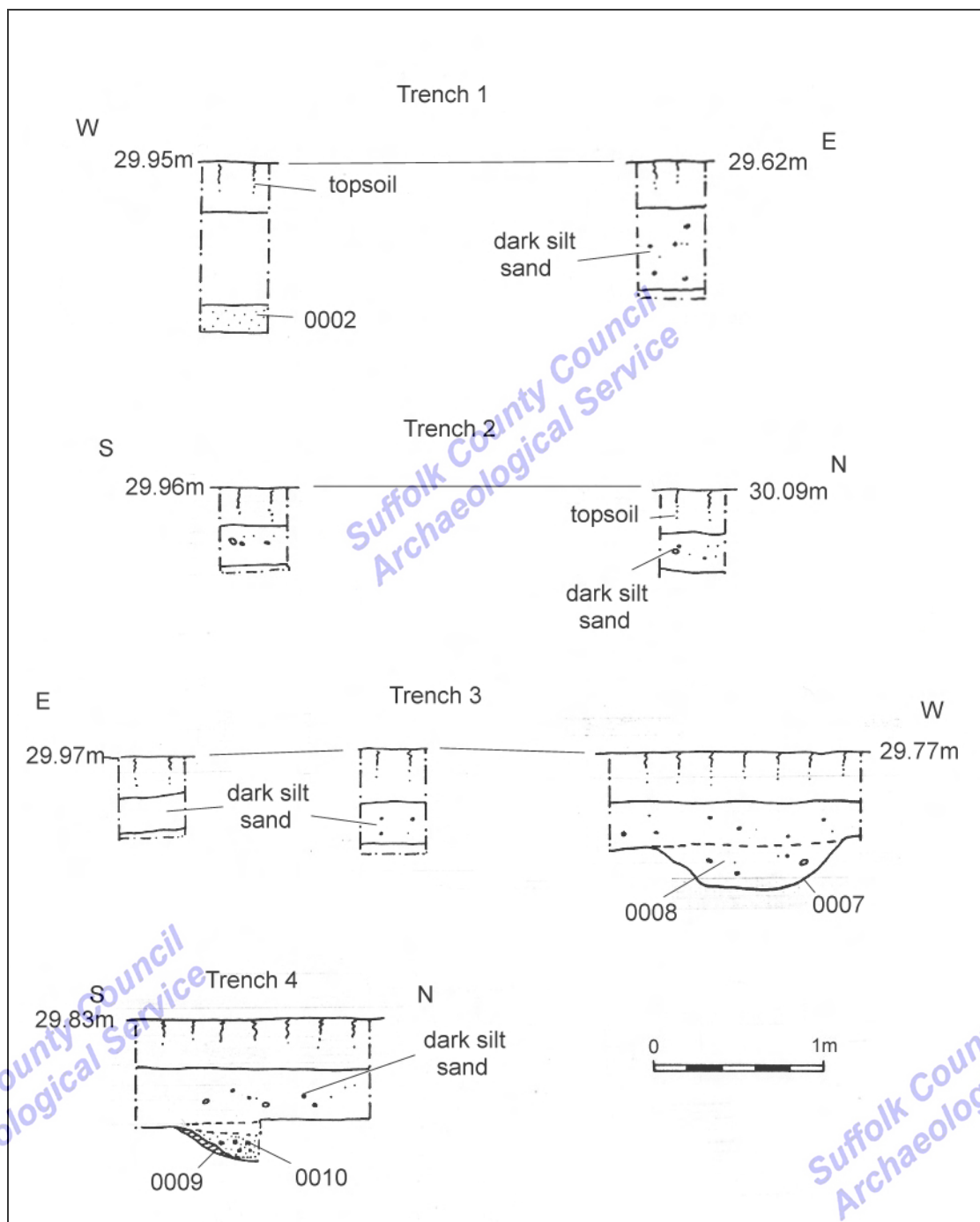


Figure 5. Trench and feature sections



## Finds and evidence

Cathy Tester, November 2005.

### Introduction

Finds were collected from two contexts, and all finds are shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Flint		CBM		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002	53	396	14	310			2 Fired clay (7g); 1 Stone: (2600g)	IA, Neo
0006					1	100	1 Iron (7g)	PMed
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>		

Table 1. Finds quantities.

### Pottery

Identified by Edward Martin

Fifty three sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery were collected from layer 0002 and the fabrics are almost all flint-tempered. The most datable sherds are from an early Neolithic Carinated Bowl which has a beaded rim with a diameter of c. 200mm. Sherds from other vessels are less diagnostic and cannot be certainly dated on the basis of their fabrics alone. While many have the large 'chunky' flint inclusions (up to 9mm) that are a noted trend of Neolithic assemblages, their fabric colour and surface treatment could also be consistent with a much later pottery, possibly of Iron Age date. A very small number of sherds have sand tempered fabrics which are an Iron Age trend but are not otherwise diagnostic enough to be assigned certainly to that period.

### Ceramic building material and fired clay

A fragment of hand-made brick in a fine sandy red fabric with large mixed inclusions was collected from context 0006. Although it has no recordable dimensions, the piece looks early, possibly early post-medieval (15th or 16th century).

A small fragment of buff-coloured fired clay was collected from layer 0002. The fabric is soft and abraded with common small voids and is likely to be of prehistoric date but the piece is undiagnostic.

### Flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Fourteen pieces of worked flint were collected from layer 0002 and their details are listed in Table 2.

Type	No.	Notes
core	1	Largely natural with two large flakes removed (possibly modern damage)
core	1	Small flake core, irregular shape. 30% cortex remaining. Several of removed flake scars show hinge fractures
blade	4	Four small, thin secondary blades. One snapped, two with limited retouch or use-wear
blade / flake	3	Three secondary blades/long flakes. Thin, with limited retouch or use-wear.
blade / flake	1	Thin secondary blade/flake with edge retouch or use-wear.
flake	1	Natural flake with unpatinated edge retouch. Possibly a simple scraper.
flake	1	Large secondary flake. Dorsal face all cortex. Some incipient cones of percussion on bulbar face and hinge-fractured
flake	1	Snapped flake with possible bifacial retouch and slightly irregular edges. May come from a 'laurel leaf' type implement but too fragmentary to be certain.

Table 2. Worked flint.

The flint is medium grey to black and of good quality. The assemblage consists primarily of blades and long flakes which exhibit thin, controlled flaking. All of the pieces support a Neolithic date although a few have characteristics that might be considered later in some assemblages

### **Miscellaneous**

A large broken fragment of quartzite with one smooth flat surface was found in layer 0002. The stone is fire-reddened and the flat surface has a slight concavity which may have resulted from use as a grinding surface.

One iron object was collected, a probable post-medieval nail (0006).

### **Discussion of the finds evidence**

The evaluation finds assemblage contains good groups of prehistoric pottery and flint which indicate activity on this site during the Neolithic and probably the Iron Age. The site could potentially produce pottery and flint assemblages similar to those recovered from nearby sites at Drovers Went (BSE 199) and Moreton Hall (RGH 036).

Later finds are limited, but the fragment of early post-med brick is interesting because it may relate to activity at nearby Eldohouse Farm (BSE 131).

### **Discussion**

The evaluation has identified evidence of well-dated prehistoric activity at the western end of the site. The nature of the pottery assemblage with large unabraded pieces and joining sherds indicates that this is a primary deposit and the layer from which they were collected part of an early Neolithic occupation layer (4500-3000 BC) which still survives within a low lying hollow. The evaluation has shown that there are features sealed below this layer and therefore that there is the potential for good feature preservation where the soil layer exists. The burnt clay lined pit suggests specialised features and is perhaps indicative of settlement rather than a transient presence.

The apparent extent of the features although quite small must be seen in the context of the broader prehistoric landscape. The pottery and flint assemblages are similar to those recovered from nearby sites at Drovers Went (Duffy 2004) and Moreton Hall (Craven, in prep), and Iron Age features have been recorded at the neighbouring site Eldohouse Farm (Gill 2003) (Figure 1). The present site is important not only because of the intrinsic fragility of evidence of this date, but because it enhances the existing records and will be able to contribute to the understanding of this area as a whole during the Neolithic and Iron Age periods.

### **Recommendations**

The area of the features as defined by the evidence of the trenches should be stripped and excavated archaeologically, with monitoring of the groundworks over the remainder of the site to record potential outlying or isolated features.

David Gill

## References

Duffy, J., 2004. *Archaeological Excavation report, Drovers Went, Moreton Hall, Bury St Edmunds BSE 199*, SCCAS Report No 2004/15 Unpublished.

Craven, J., in prep., *Archaeological Excavation Report, Moreton Hall, RGH 036. Archaeological Excavation report*

Gill D.J., *Archaeological Excavation report, Eldohouse Farm, Buildings A2 and A4 BSE 131. SCCAS Report No 2003/77. Unpublished*

## Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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## Appendix 1

### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

#### *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

#### **SITE B, SUFFOLK PARK, KEMPSON WAY, BURY ST EDMUNDS**

*The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.*

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the construction of a postal sorting and delivery office on land at Site B, Suffolk Park, Kempson Way, Bury St Edmunds (SE/05/02207) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (shaded in black on the attached plan).
- 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). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 The application lies in an area of archaeological importance, defined in the County Sites and Monuments Record. The site is adjacent to the site of excavations that defined Iron Age and Medieval occupation deposits, which included a succession of large dwellings from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century (BSE 131). The proposal will cause significant ground disturbance and will affect a considerable area (c. 0.62 ha). It has not been subject to systematic archaeological survey and we have no specific information relating to this site. The evidence within the immediate area demonstrates the high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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 Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/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 (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 PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.

- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

## 2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) 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.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.



Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### 3. **Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

#### 4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

#### 5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 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.

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

Specification by: Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Department  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 7 October 2005

Reference: /SiteB-KempsonWayBSE

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

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

## Appendix 2:

## RGH 044 Context list

opno	feature	grsq	section	identifier	finds	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	period
0001						Unstratified finds from the evaluation 9-10th November 2005						
0002		Tr 1	1	layer	y	Layer extending across the western end of trench 1. Not visible in the south end of trench 4. depth varied max excavated depth 0.2m. Slot trench was excavated through 0002 along the north edge of trench 1, revealed at least four features including ph 0011. Mid-dark brown silty sand. Possible prehistoric layer, appears to seal earlier features preserved in the SW corner of the site.				0011		
0003		Tr 1	1	pit	n	Cut of pit located near the east end of trench 1. Steep sided on the west becoming shallower on the east. Concaved base, oval in plan (0.44m N-S x1.1m E-W and 0.36m deep), extends beyond the trench edge to the north. Relationship to pit 0005 unclear. All of the available pit excavated.						
0004	0003	Tr 1	1	fill pit	n	Very dark brown sandy silt fill of pit 0003 difficult to distinguish fill from topsoil and its immediate subsoil.						
0005		Tr 1	1	pit	n	Cut of shallow pit near the east end of trench 1. Oval in plan ( 0.9m E-W x 1.2m N-S and 0.15 cm deep) Steep near vertical sides and flat base. Relationship unclear in section with pit 0003, initial clean suggests 0003 cuts 0005 in plan. 50% excavated.						
0006	0005	Tr 1	1	fill pit	y	Fill of pit 0005 mixed light brown and mid brown sandy silt. 50% excavated						
0007		Tr 3	1	feature	n	Cut of feature, possibly a ditch running N-S unclear in plan. West slope is regular and straight and fairly steep east slope is shallow becoming steeper, flat base. 1.14m wide and 0.23m deep.						
0008	0007	Tr 3	1	fill ditch	n	Fill of feature 0007, mid to light brown silty sand with occasional flint, some root disturbance. No finds						
0009		Tr 4	1	pit	n	Cut of circular pit, extends beyond the trench edge to the west. Lined with burnt clay sand fairly steep slope on the east side becoming shallower to the west flat base. 0.98m wide 0.25m deep. 50% excavated						

<i>opno</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>grsq</i>	<i>section</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>finds</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cutby</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>spotdate</i>	<i>period</i>
0010	0009	Tr 4	1	fill pit	n	Fill of pit 0009, mid brown san becoming charcoaly towards the base. Lowest part of the fill is a light yellow-orange clay also red burnt clay sand along the edge of the pit. No finds						
0011		Tr 1	1	posthole	n	Sub -circular posthole visible under layer 0002 in trench 1. Steep sided with flat base. Excavated to indicate that features survive under 0002 digital photos are unclear due to the fading light. 0.12x 0.16m inplan 0.05m deep. 50% excavated				0002		
0012		Tr 1	1	fill posthole	n	Fill of posthole 0011, mid brown sand with patch of yellow sand						
0013												