

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND MONITORING REPORT

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/170

**Land south east of Low Farm, Summer Lane, Bromeswell  
BML 035**

## HER Information

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<b>Planning Application:</b>	<b>C/11/0825</b>
<b>Date of Fieldwork:</b>	<b>October 2011</b>
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	<b>TM 306 512</b>
<b>Funding Body:</b>	<b>Thurlow Nunn Standen Ltd.</b>
<b>Curatorial Officer:</b>	<b>Jess Tipper</b>
<b>Project Officer:</b>	<b>Linzi Everett</b>
<b>OASIS Reference:</b>	<b>Suffolkc1-120533</b>



## Contents

### Summary

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeological and historical background	3
4. Methodology	3
5. Results	3
6. The finds and environmental evidence	9
7. Discussion	14

### List of Figures

1. Site location	2
2. Plan of monitored area	4
3. Excavated sections	5

### List of Plates

1. View of ditch 0002 in Trench 1, looking north east	7
2. View of Trench 2, looking south west	7
3. NW-SE section of pit 0007	8
4. NE-SW section through ditch 0004	8
5. NW-SE section through pit 0010	8

### List of Tables

1. Finds quantities	9
2. Flint descriptions	11
3. Plant macrofossils and other remains	13

### List of Appendices

I. Brief and Specification	15
II. Pottery catalogue	21
III. Context list	23



## Summary

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at south east of Low Farm, Summer Lane, Bromeswell (TM 306 512; BML 035) in advance of the construction of two steel framed buildings. A single ditch was observed during the evaluation, from which a flint flake and single sherd of prehistoric pottery were recovered. When the building footprint was subsequently stripped, monitoring identified a large, curving likely enclosure ditch and various pit-type features containing Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, although there had been significant truncation of these deposits. A small pit contained probable redeposited pottery associated with Bronze Age cremations.

## 1. Introduction

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A planning application was made to construct two steel framed buildings on land south east of Low Farm, Summer Lane, Bromeswell. The site is centred on TM 306 512 and the development area comprises a total of approximately 0.85 hectares.

The site lies within an area of archaeological activity, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits, were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team (Appendix I). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work which was funded by Thurlow Nunn Standen Ltd.

## 2. Geology and topography

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The site lies on the south side of Summer Lane at c.20m OD, on land overlooking the Deben valley to the north west. The underlying geology of the site comprises glaciofluvial drift (deep sand).

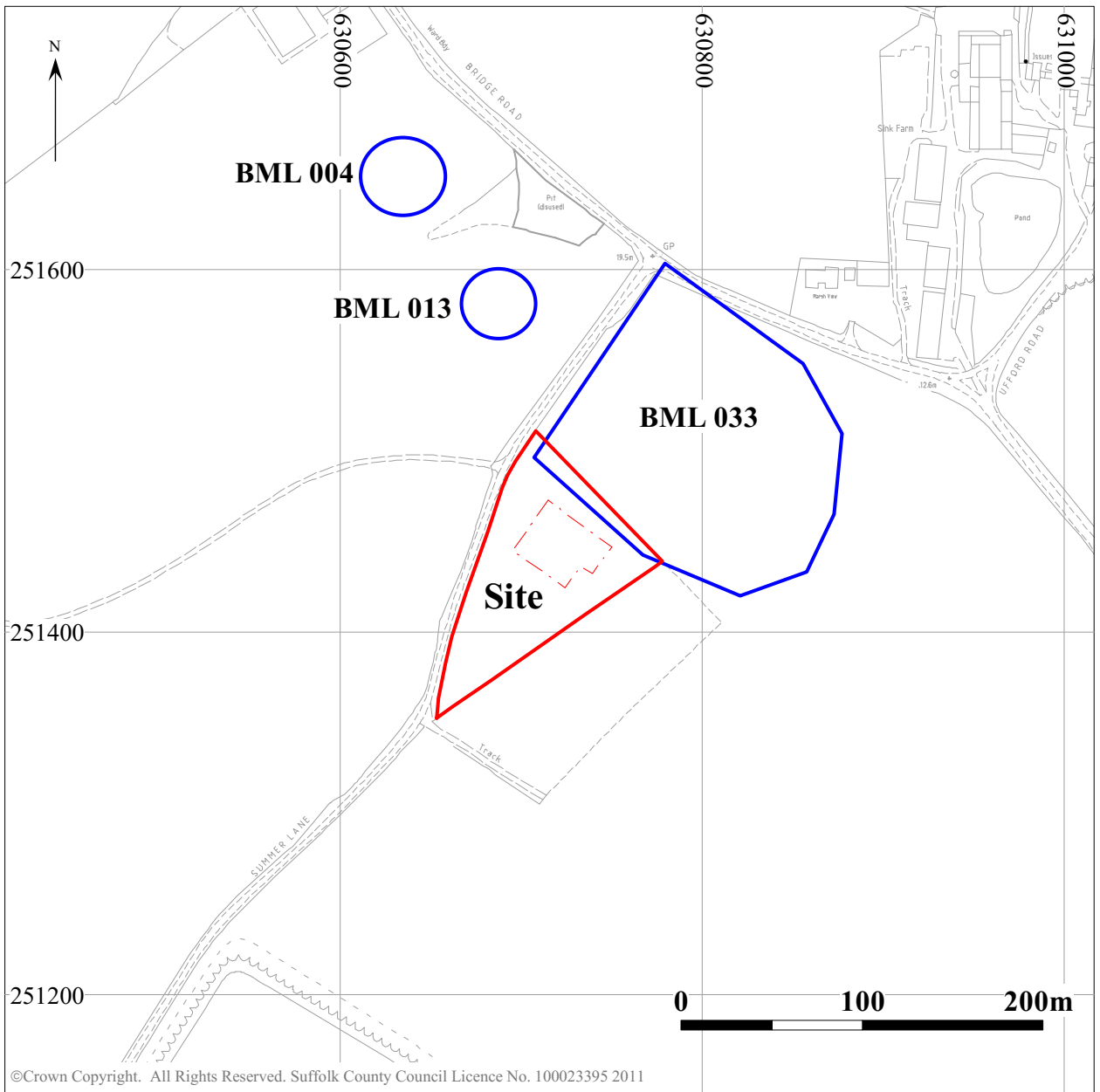
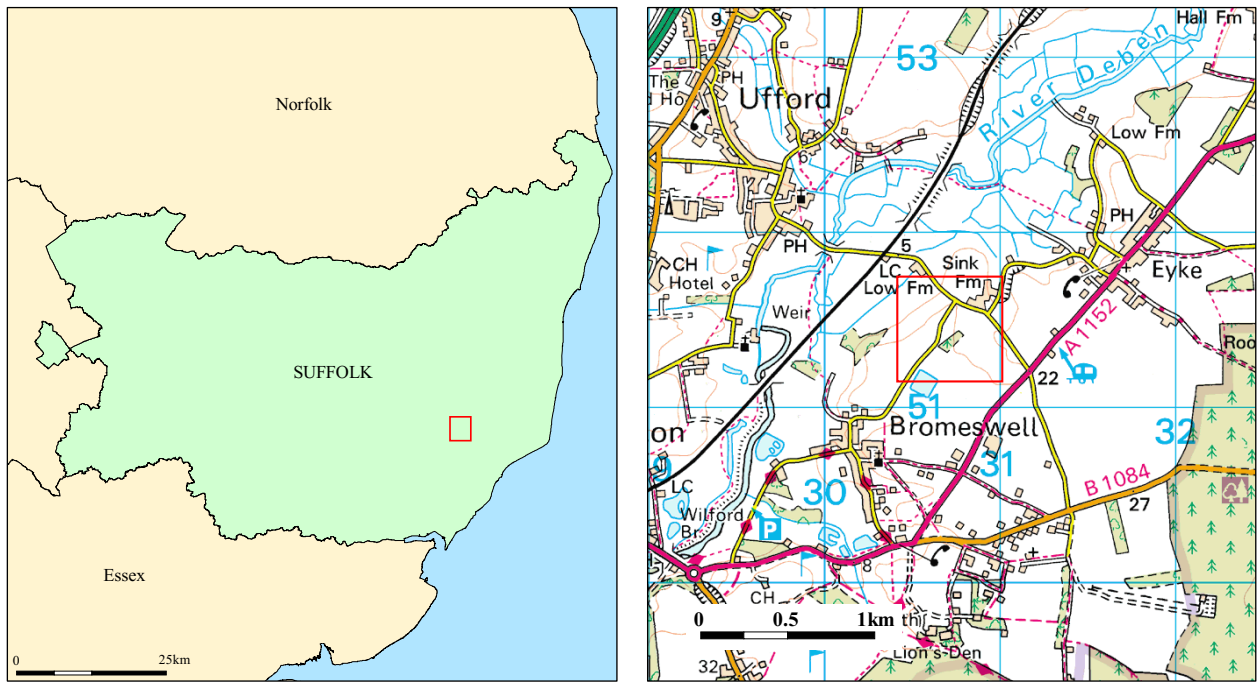


Figure 1. Location of development area, also showing the monitored area

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The high archaeological potential for the site was based predominantly on its location adjacent to an undated occupation site recorded by aerial photography (BML 033), and the location of Iron Age findspots to the north west (BML 013; BML 004). There was thought to be high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location and the proposed development will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

### **4. Methodology**

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Trial trenching was carried out on 7th October 2011. Two trenches were excavated under the supervision of an archaeologist, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket, removing overburden until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features. Both the exposed trench surfaces and upcast spoil were examined visually for artefactual evidence, and both were subject to a metal detector survey. Following the evaluation, visits were made to monitor the stripped building footprints and construction pads and record any archaeology present.

Identified contexts were allocated numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER code BML 035 (Appendix II). Context information was recorded on SCCAS 'pro-forma' recording sheets.

A photographic record comprising digital shots, was made throughout. The evaluation archive will be deposited in the County HER at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

### **5. Results**

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Two trenches were opened within the footprints of the two proposed structures as shown in Figure 2. Trench 1 measured 23.6m long and Trench 2 measured 18.4m.

The topsoil consisted of a uniform 0.4m of mid brown humic cultivated sand, sealing a mixed coarse orange natural crag sand.

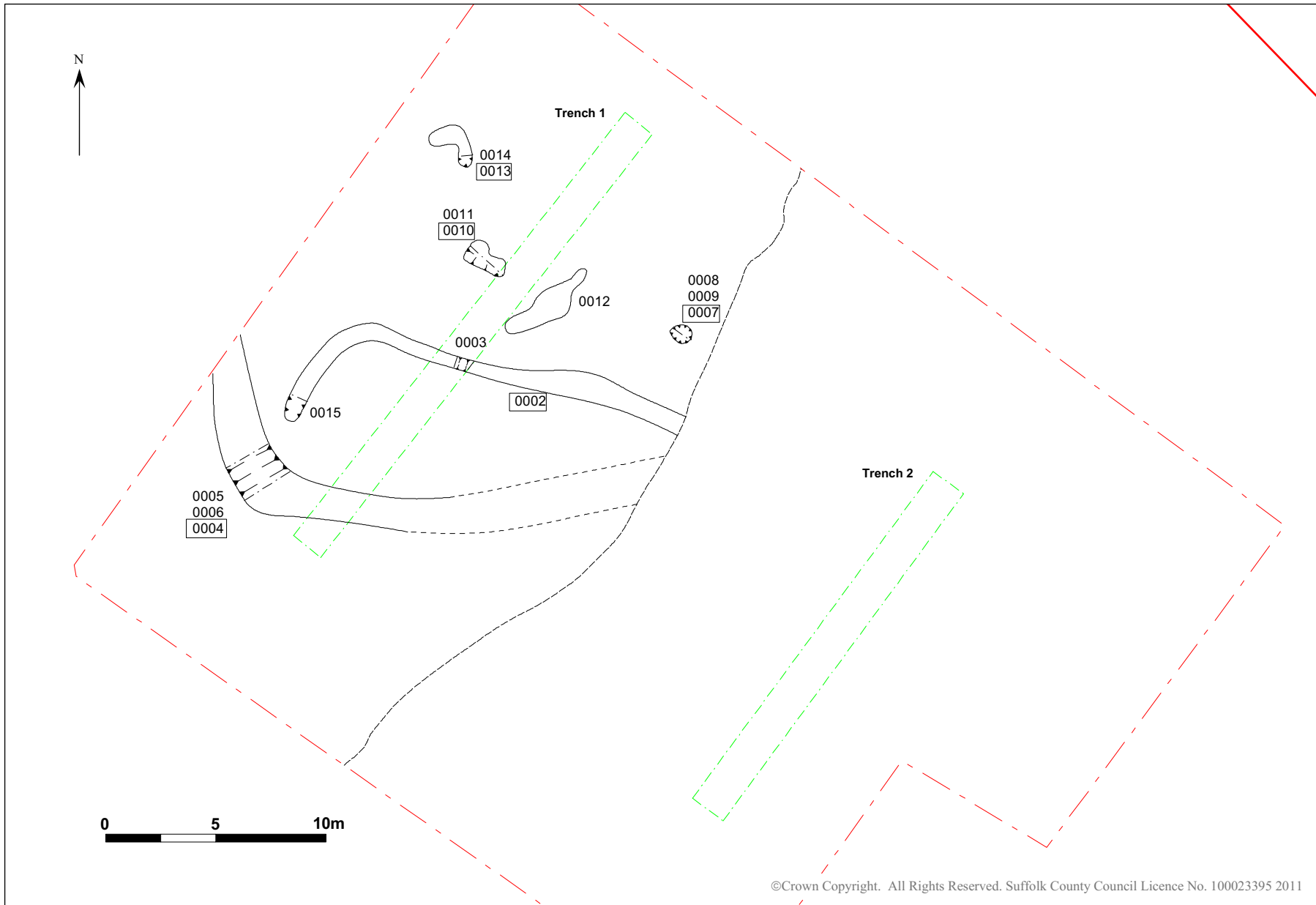


Figure 2. Plan of monitored area, showing location of trenches and recorded features



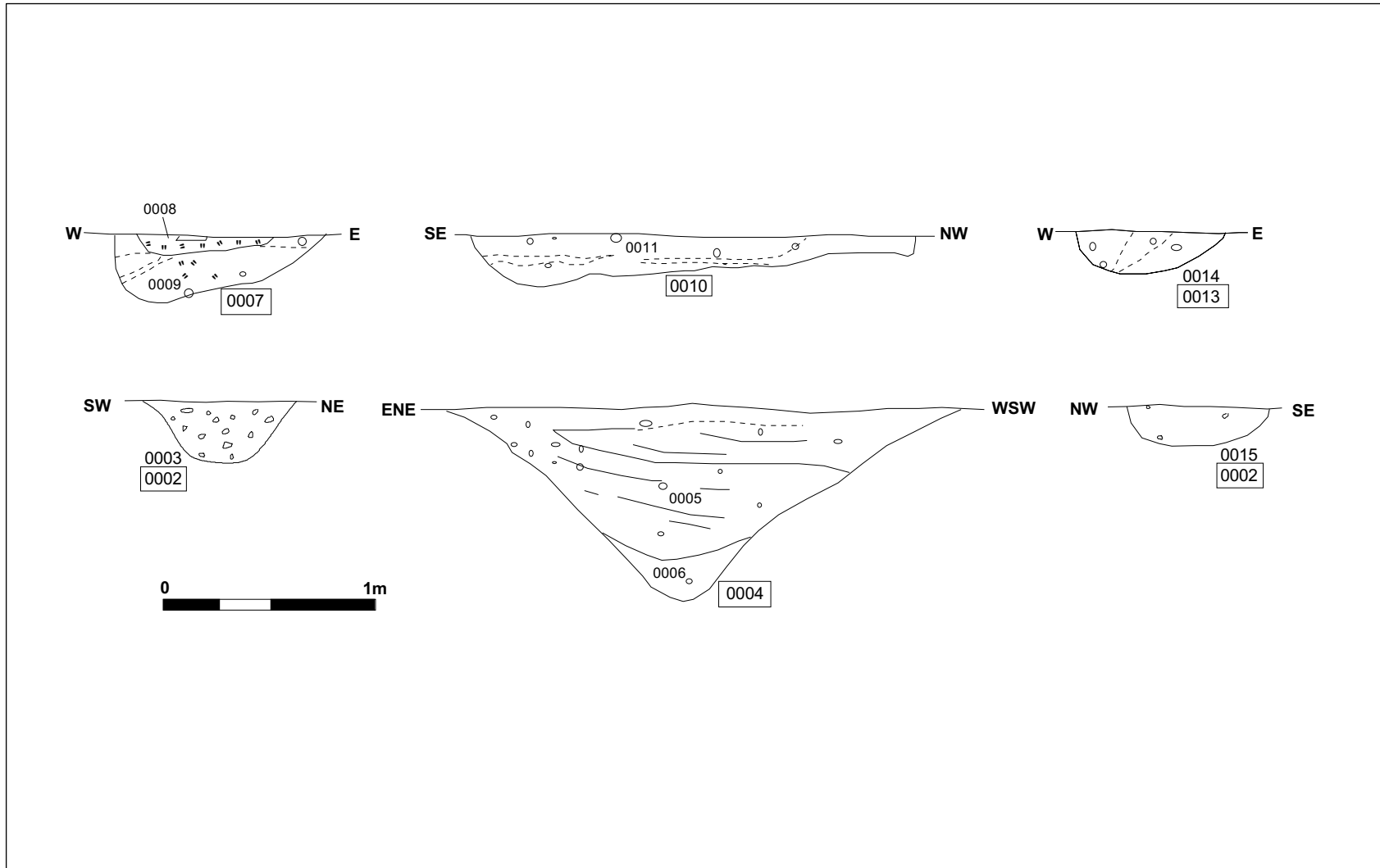


Figure 3. Excavated sections

A single feature was identified during the evaluation, in Trench 1. 0002 was a narrow ESE-WNW aligned ditch with an open u-shaped profile and flattish base. It measured c.0.7m wide and had an average depth of 0.3m. Its fill, 0003, was a loose, mid brown slightly silty sand and gravel from which a single pot sherd and a flint flake were recovered.

As the trenching demonstrated the presence of archaeology within the development area, monitoring of the building footprint was undertaken. The site was stripped of topsoil which revealed further archaeological features. Natural subsoil was only revealed in the western part of the site, with the eastern side being stripped only of the vegetation layer, then built up to the required formation level.

0004 was a large ditch which appeared to curve round from the north west towards the east where its edges became more difficult to define as less soil was stripped from the site. The ditch measured c.2.5m wide and 0.9m deep, with an open v-shaped profile, in which two distinct fills were observed. The primary fill, 0006, was a pale greyish yellow silty sand with black flecks believed to be mineralisation rather than charcoal, and containing occasional small gravel inclusions. The upper fill, 0005, was a mixed pale yellowish brown sand with reddish brown sand patches, laminated throughout and containing regular gravel inclusions and occasional flint pebbles. No finds were recovered from either fill.

0007 was a circular pit with a steep western side, uneven base and gently sloping eastern side and evidence of heat-altered natural sand around its edges. Two fills were identified. 0008 was the upper, central pit fill, a dark blackish brown silty sand dense with charcoal and large pot sherds. This sealed 0009, a dark brown charcoal rich silty sand mixed with heat-altered sand, particularly at the top of the fill, and a pot-rich humic brown seam. This fill grades out to a paler brown with less charcoal towards its base. Where the definition between 0008 and 0009 was not clear during excavation, sherds from 0009 were mixed in with finds from 0008, although they were mostly collected from a lens of dark brown, humic sand.

0010 was irregular in plan and profile, measuring roughly 2m long and up to 0.25m deep. Its fill, 0011, was a very mixed fill of dark brown humic modern topsoil and mid

reddish brown silty sand, containing both prehistoric pot sherds and what looked like quite recent vegetation.

0012 was an amorphous, irregular spread of mid reddish brown sand, not dissimilar to 0011. Pot was collected from the surface but test excavation suggested it was a natural geological feature.

0013 was a roughly linear, rounded L-shaped feature, extremely shallow except at its southern end where it became c.0.2m deep with a rounded profile. Its fill 0014 was a dark blackish brown silty sand with regular charcoal and occasional small flints. Some animal disturbance was noted.

A series of pads excavated in advance of construction of the eastern building were monitored but no archaeological deposits or features were observed within the exposed sections.



Plate 1. View of ditch 0002 in Trench 1, looking north east.



Plate 2. View of Trench 2, looking south west.



Plate 3. NW-SE section of pit 0007



Plate 4. NE-SW section through ditch 0004



Plate 5. NW-SE section through pit 0010



## 6. The finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

### Introduction

Finds were collected from five contexts from five excavated features, two pits, a ditch, a bioturbation feature (tree throw) and an amorphous, possibly natural feature during the evaluation. The quantities by context are shown in Table 1 below.

Context	Pottery		Flint		Fired clay		Bt flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0003	9	10	1	3			12	33	Preh
0008	34	705					195	374	IA?
0011	4	54	2	14	2	1			BA
0012	5	8							Preh
0014	33	355	30	101			8	18	MBA
Total	85	1132	33	118	2	1	215	425	

Table 1. Finds quantities

### Prehistoric pottery

#### *Introduction and methodology*

Eighty-five sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery weighing 1132g were recovered from all five features but only two of them, pits 0007 and 0013 (0008 and 0014) produced significant amounts of pottery which together amount to 93% of the assemblage.

All of the pottery was quantified by count and weight and each 'sherd family' was given a separate record in the catalogue. Details of fabric, form and form element, decoration and surface treatment were recorded and the data was entered on an access database table. The wares were divided into broad fabric groups defined by their main visible inclusions and a x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. The catalogue by context is shown in Appendix II.

#### *The pottery by context*

Pit 0007 (0008) contained thirty-four sherds weighing 705g. At least five different vessels are present and the more diagnostic pieces are quite likely of Iron Age date. The first (V1) is a jar or bowl with an upright squared rim (c.280mm diameter, 19%), curved neck and rounded shoulder, made in a grog and flint tempered fabric and decorated with irregular, mainly horizontal scoring on the walls of the vessel. 'Pre-Belgic' use of grog tempering has been noted in very late Iron Age assemblages (E Martin pers. comm.) The second vessel (V2) is a jar with a curved neck, an angular

shoulder and a T-shaped rim (280mm diameter, 11%) made in a flint and sand tempered fabric. A small, flint tempered, pointed rim (V4) cannot be closely dated. A single abraded bodysherd (5g) may be wheel-made Belgic grog-tempered ware which could date from the last quarter of the 1st century BC or the first half of the 1st century AD.

Pit 0013 (0014) contained thirty-three sherds weighing 355g and sherds from at least seven different vessels are present. The most diagnostic pieces suggest a Middle Bronze Age date for the group. The first (V6) is a grog, flint and sand tempered Ardleigh-type bucket urn with an applied fingertip-impressed cordon and fingernail and fingertip decoration above and below. These urns are usually associated with cremation burials and the presence, large size and good condition of these sherds suggests the possibility of a cremation cemetery close by. The second (V7) is an upright rounded rim from a straight sided flint tempered vessel which is finely burnished internally and externally and may be an accessory vessel. Another vessel (V8), flint and sand tempered, has a rounded bead rim and curved sides with smoothed surfaces. Two flint and sand tempered rims (V9 and V10) are also present but not closely datable. A further ten bodysherds, four grog tempered and six flint tempered are prehistoric but not closely datable.

Very small amounts of pottery were also collected from ditch 0002 (0003) bioturbation feature 0011 and possible natural feature 0012. It is prehistoric but most of it is too tiny to be identified and is not closely datable.

### **Fired clay**

Two small abraded fragments of fired clay were recovered from pit 0013 (0014) are in an orange sandy fabric with few other inclusions.

### **Struck flint**

Justine Biddle

Thirty-three pieces of struck flint were recovered from three contexts, a ditch (0003), a bioturbation feature (0011) and a pit (0014). Almost all of the flint (30 pieces) came from pit 0013 (0014). The flint is mid to dark grey and cortex where present is an off-white colour. All of the flint is unpatinated. Each piece was recorded by type and descriptive

comments about appearance, condition and technology were noted and a date suggested. Descriptions by context are shown in Table 2 below.

Context	Type	No	Notes
0003	retouched flake	1	Small thin flake. Approx. 10% cortex on distal end. Limited retouch on 2 edges to form a cutting edge/scrapper.
0011	flake	1	Small squat flake with hinge fracture. Unmodified
0011	flake	1	Small squat flake. C. 30% cortex. Unmodified
0014	flake	1	Multi-platform flake core with at least 15 flake scars present.
0014	flake	1	Long thin primary flake with hinge fracture. Unmodified
0014	flake	9	Small thin unmodified flakes, all with 10-30% cortex. (2 from Sample 5)
0014	flake	2	Small thin flake w hinge fracture. Unmodified(1 from ss5)
0014	flake	1	Long thin flake with negative flake scar on dorsal face. Unmodified
0014	flake	1	Snapped flake
0014	spall	15	
Total		33	

Table 2. Flint descriptions

### *The assemblage*

The assemblage includes one irregular multi-platform flake core from which at least fifteen flakes have been removed. Most of the assemblage consists of unmodified flakes and spalls. Seventeen unmodified flakes are present. These are mostly quite irregular, small and squat or small and thin in shape. Four are hinge-fractured and one is snapped. One piece is described as a long flake with parallel flake scars on its dorsal face. Fifteen spalls are also present. One retouched flake was present in ditch 0002 (0003).

### **Discussion**

Most of the flint displays characteristics of later prehistoric assemblages including the use of surface and weathered raw material which is suggested by the presence of cortex on so many of the pieces. The flint is mostly irregular, hard-hammer struck and shows no evidence of careful core preparation. The majority of the flint was found with Bronze Age pottery in pit 0013 (0014) and may be of a similar date.

### **Burnt flint**

In total, 215 fragments of heat-altered flint weighing 425g were recovered from three contexts. The material contains fragments which exhibit varying degrees of alteration,

some only slightly heat-altered and some burnt grey-white and fire crackled, resembling pot boiler debris.

## **Plant macrofossils and other remains**

Val Fryer

### **Introduction and method statement**

Evaluation excavations at Bromeswell recorded a limited number of features of prehistoric date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit and ditch fills, and five were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS staff and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 3. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout.

### **Results**

Charcoal/charred wood fragments, many of which are heavily abraded, are present throughout, but other plant macrofossils are scarce. Samples 4 (pit 0007) and 5 (pit/post-hole 0013) both contain very small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell and the assemblage from Sample 4 also includes a limited range of seeds of grassland herbs. Although the majority of the fragments of black porous and tarry material are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, some pieces within Sample 1 (ditch 0002) are hard and brittle, possibly indicating that they are bi-products of the combustion of coal. Sample 4 contains one possible small fragment of burnt amber along with two minute fragments of calcined bone and a small number of vitreous globules.



Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	0003	0005	0006	0008	0014
Cut No.	0002	0004	0004	0007	0013
Feature type	Ditch	E.ditch	E.ditch	Pit	Pit/ph
Plant macrofossils					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.				xcf	xx
Fabaceae indet.				xcf	
Small Poaceae indet.				xcf	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.				x	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	xx	xxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	x				
Charcoal >10mm				x	
Charred root/stem		x	x		x
Indet.fruit/fruitstone frags.				xx	x
Indet.seeds	x			x	
Other remains					
?Amber				x	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		x	
Black tarry material	x	x	x	x	
Bone				xb	x
Burnt/fired clay				x	
Mineralised soil concretions				xx	
Small coal frags.				x	
Vitreous material				x	
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	20	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: x = 1-10 specimens, xx = 11- 50 specimens, xxx = 51-100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens.  
cf = compare, b = burnt, E.ditch = enclosure ditch, ph = post-hole

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the assemblages are mostly small (<0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition, plant macrofossils are present throughout. Most would appear to be derived from scattered refuse, some or all of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. However, the assemblage from Sample 4 may be indicative of the primary deposition of refuse from a hearth or similar structure.

Although the current assemblages are somewhat sparse, they clearly illustrate that plant macrofossils are preserved within the archaeological horizon at Bromeswell.

## 6. Discussion

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The evaluation and monitoring produced a modest assemblage of prehistoric finds from five contexts in five features but only two of them, both pit fills, contained significant amounts of material.

The pottery assemblage includes diagnostic Bronze Age and Iron Age material. The presence of an Ardleigh type bucket urn and possible accessory vessel fragments of mid Bronze age date in pit 0013 (0014) may represent more than domestic debris. These vessels are usually associated with cremation burials and suggest the possibility of a cremation cemetery close by from which these have been disturbed and redeposited. Iron Age pottery, including possible 'proto-Belgic' grog-tempered pottery was present in pit 0007 (0008).

A small assemblage of worked flint was collected from three contexts. Most of the flint displays features of poor workmanship which characterise later prehistoric assemblages including the use of weathered or surface collected raw materials and a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date has been suggested for the group.

Environmental evidence is sparse but given adverse soil conditions and the date of the deposits, the lack of animal bone remains from this site is to be expected as bone and shell are usually minimal in collections of this date unless accidentally preserved by burning. The plant macrofossil assemblage demonstrates the presence and preservation of charred plant material within the archaeological horizon.

Ditch 0004 could be part of an Iron Age enclosure ditch but the other features identified within this enclosure were more difficult to interpret. The site was formerly heavily wooded, and a combination of tree removal, deep agricultural operations and over-machining had left the site heavily truncated. In addition, leaving only the very bases of features 0010, 0012 and 0013.

## References

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press



## The Archaeological Service

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

### **Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation** LAND SOUTH EAST OF LOW FARM OFF, SUMMER LANE, BROMESWELL (C/11/0825)

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

- 1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**
  - 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (C/11/0825) for the erection of two steel framed buildings on Land South East of Low Farm off, Summer Lane, Bromeswell (TL 306 512). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
  - 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
  - 1.3 The site is located on the south side of Summer Lane at c.20.00m OD. The underlying geology of the site comprises deep sand derived from the underlying glaciofluvial drift.
  - 1.4 The proposal lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to an undated occupation site recorded by aerial photography (HER no. BML 033). There is also an Iron Age find spot to the north-west of this proposal (BML 013). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location, given the proximity to known remains and also landscape setting, above the floodplain in a river valley, which is also topographically favourable for early occupation.
  - 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological strategy, the following work will be required:
    - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
  - 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.
  - 1.7 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.

- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR) 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 satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 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 Suffolk Coastal District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 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.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## **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*.
- 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 the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 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 SCCAS/CT (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: Trenched Evaluation**

A two linear trial trenches, 20.00m long x 1.80m wide, is to be excavated to the area of the new dwelling.

- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.50m wide minimum must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trench should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 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. For guidance:  
  
For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;  
  
For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must 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 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.

- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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 SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

#### **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 SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 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.

#### **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 report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 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, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. 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 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER 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.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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 the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 5.16 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 SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

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

Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

- 5.18 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 HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. 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: 27 July 2011

**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 II. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	V No	sherd	No	Wt	Comments	Date
0003	HM		b	9	10	very small not identifiable	ncd
0008	GF	V1	rb	17	434	Jar w upright squared rim (c.280mm dia., 19%) curved neck & rounded shoulder. Fabric -s grog & fine-med flint, patchy surface colour orange brown. Surface dec. w irreg. mainly horizontal scoring. Illus	IA
0008	GF	V1	ba	4	68	Base c. 100mm dia (30%) ext flaked. Abraded, probably same vessel as V1	IA
0008	GF	V1	b	3	58	More abraded b/s, same fabric, may be from same vessel as V1	IA
0008	FS	V2	rb	5	98	Jar with T-shaped rim (280mm, 11%) curved neck, angular shoulder. Fabric fine-med flint & sand (illus)	IA
0008	FS	V3	b	2	31	Fabric sand and occ flint. SV surf dissolving (asc )	
0008	FS		b	1	8	Same fabric as V3 thinner sherd	
0008	FS	V4	r	1	3	Small pointed rim fine flint and sand fabric	
0008	G	V5	b	1	5	Orange surface grey core (Belgic grog-tempered = E/MC1 ) abraded.	
0011	G		b	3	17	Thick (16mm) bodysherds orange ext surface and margin and black int surface (Bronze Age)	BA
0011	G		ba	1	37	Flat base common rounded grog and sand. abraded	
0012	F		b	4	5	Small scraps, common angular flint, orange surface black core & int.	ncd
0012	F		b	1	3	Very abraded, fine-med angular flint	ncd
0014	GFS	V6	b	9	201	Ardleigh-type urn w applied FT impressed cordon, and FNI and FTI dec on wall. 14-15mm thick. (From disturbed cremation burial?)	MBA
0014	F	V7	rb	6	41	Rim and bodysherds from finely burnished (ext & int) vessel w upright thickened rim. Possible accessory vessel (from disturbed cremation burial?)	MBA?
0014	FS	V8	rb	6	46	Rim & bodysherds probably from a single vessel with bead rim and curved sides. Fabric is fine-medium angular flint and sand	
0014	FS	V9	r	1	19	Internally thickened out turned pointed rim. Fine flint and sand with rod-shaped voids. Smoothed surface.	
0014	FS	V10	r	1	4	Abraded bead rim. fine flint and sand tempered. Grey.	
0014	G	V11	b	4	10	V abraded, from same vessel orange surfaces and grey core	
0014	F	V12	b	1	6	Very fine burnished interior./Ext surface flaked off.	
0014	F		b	5	28	Misc abraded flint tempered bodysherds , preh but not closely datable	

### Key to pottery table:

Fabrics: F = flint. G = grog, S = sand, HM =handmade. Sherd type: r = rim, b = body, ba = base. V No = Vessel number (V1, V2 etc) . Dates: BA = Bronze Age, MBA = Middle Bronze Age, IA = Iron Age, ncd = not closely datable



## Appendix III

Context no.	Feature	Feature type	Description
0001		Topsoil/unstrat	Uniform layer of cultivated soil over whole study area. Dark brown sandy loam c.0.4m thick.
0002	0002	Ditch Cut	ESE-WNW aligned ditch with an open u-shaped profile.
0003	0002	Ditch Fill	Loose mid brown slightly silty sand and gravel ditch fill.
0004	0004	Ditch Cut	Large ditch cut, open v-shaped profile, c.2.5m wide, 0.9m deep.
0005	0004	Ditch Fill	Upper ditch fill. Mixed pale yellowish brown sand with reddish brown sand patches, laminated throughout. Regular gravel inclusions, occasional flint pebbles.
0006	0004	Ditch Fill	Lower ditch fill. Pale greyish yellow silty sand with black flecks- mineralisation rather than charcoal. Occasional small gravel inclusions.
0007	0007	Pit Cut	Circular pit with steep western side, uneven base and gently sloping eastern side. Heat-altered natural sand around the edges.
0008	0007	Pit Fill	Upper, central pit fill. Dark blackish brown silty sand dense with charcoal and regular pot sherds
0009	0007	Pit Fill	Dark brown silty sand mixed with heat-altered sand, particularly at the top of the fill and a pot-rich humic brown seam. Gradually gets paler towards the base. Regular-frequent charcolal lumps, less frequent towards the base. Finds from this fill mixed in with finds from 0008.
0010	0010	Pit Cut	Irregular in plan and profile, c.2.1m long and up to 0.25m deep.
0011	0010	Pit Fill	A very mixed fill of dark brown humic modern topsoil and mid reddish brown silty sand. Contains both pot sherds and what looks like quite recent vegetation.
0012	0012	Feature	An amorphous, irregular spread of mid reddish brown sand. Pot was collected from the surface but excavation suggested it was a natural geological feature.
0013	0013	Pit Cut	Roughly linear, rounded L-shaped feature, extremely shallow except at its southern end where it becomes c.0.2m deep with a rounded profile.
0014	0013	Pit Fill	Dark blackish brown silty sand with regular charcoal and occasional small flints. Some animal disturbance noted.
0015	0002	Ditch Fill	Loose mid brown slightly silty sand, gravelly