

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

MOULTON PADDOCKS, KENTFORD ROAD, MOULTON MUN 022

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006
(Planning app. no. F/2005/0662/FUL)

John Duffy
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© March 2008

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Contents

List of Figures
List of Tables
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR information

Introduction

Methodology

Results

Finds

Conclusions

Recommendations

References

Appendix 1: Brief and specification

Appendix 2: Context list

List of Figures

1. Site location
2. Site location on 1st Edition OS Map
3. Site plan
4. Plans and sections of pits 0006 and 0013 and of pit 0015
5. Sections

List of Tables

1. Finds quantities

List of Contributors

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

John Duffy Assistant Project Officer
Richenda Goffin Finds Manager
Colin Pendleton Flint Specialist

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Moulton Paddocks Estate Ltd. and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) (Appendix 1).

The evaluation was carried out by John Duffy, Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The monitoring was carried out by Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians.

The project was managed by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin, Anna West and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin with worked flint by Colin Pendleton. Plans and sections for Figures 3 and 4 were prepared by Gemma Adams.

Summary

An evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed all-weather gallop covering an area of approximately 45 hectares. A series of archaeological trenches totalling just under 1400m in length was excavated across the development site. Limited archaeological evidence was recovered from the evaluation with three late prehistoric pits identified near the northern limit of the site indicating dispersed activity from that period. An unstratified Roman copper alloy disc brooch was recovered during the excavation of the all-weather gallop.

SMR information

Planning application no. F/2005/0662/FUL
Date of fieldwork: January 2006
Grid Reference: TL 6834 6516
Funding body: Moulton Paddocks Estate Ltd.
Oasis reference: suffolkc1-12428

Introduction

An evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed all-weather gallop covering an area of approximately 45 hectares. However, only approximately 30 hectares were available for archaeological trenching as construction work had already begun on the site. The work was conducted following the brief and specification prepared by Dr. Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) (Appendix 1).

The evaluation site was located on the north-west slope of Folly Hill, between 40m OD and 80m OD, with the Fens extending to the north. The geology was a drift chalk with a loamy soil with a patterned ground of stripes and polygons giving varying soil depths (Suffolk Soil Map). To the south-east is the current village of Moulton, on the eastern slope of the hill, and largely on the western bank of the River Kennett (Figure 1). Before development the site was a green field site and appeared, from historic maps, to have always been agricultural in use (Figure 2). The name Folly Hill derives from the 19th century folly built on the top of the hill (MUN 014). This would have been located close to the evaluation area though no evidence has been identified on the ground. Further recorded archaeological remains within the immediate vicinity were an Anglo-Saxon cremation urn (MUN 011) and three prehistoric find spots (MUN 003, 005 and 007). The locations of these were not accurately recorded though their presence suggests good potential for preserved archaeological remains (Figure 1). Sherds of a late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age collared urn were found in a evaluation to the south-west, MUN 025 (Grassam 2007) (Figure 1). Ahead of the evaluation this area and that around Moulton had not been the subject of any systematic investigation.

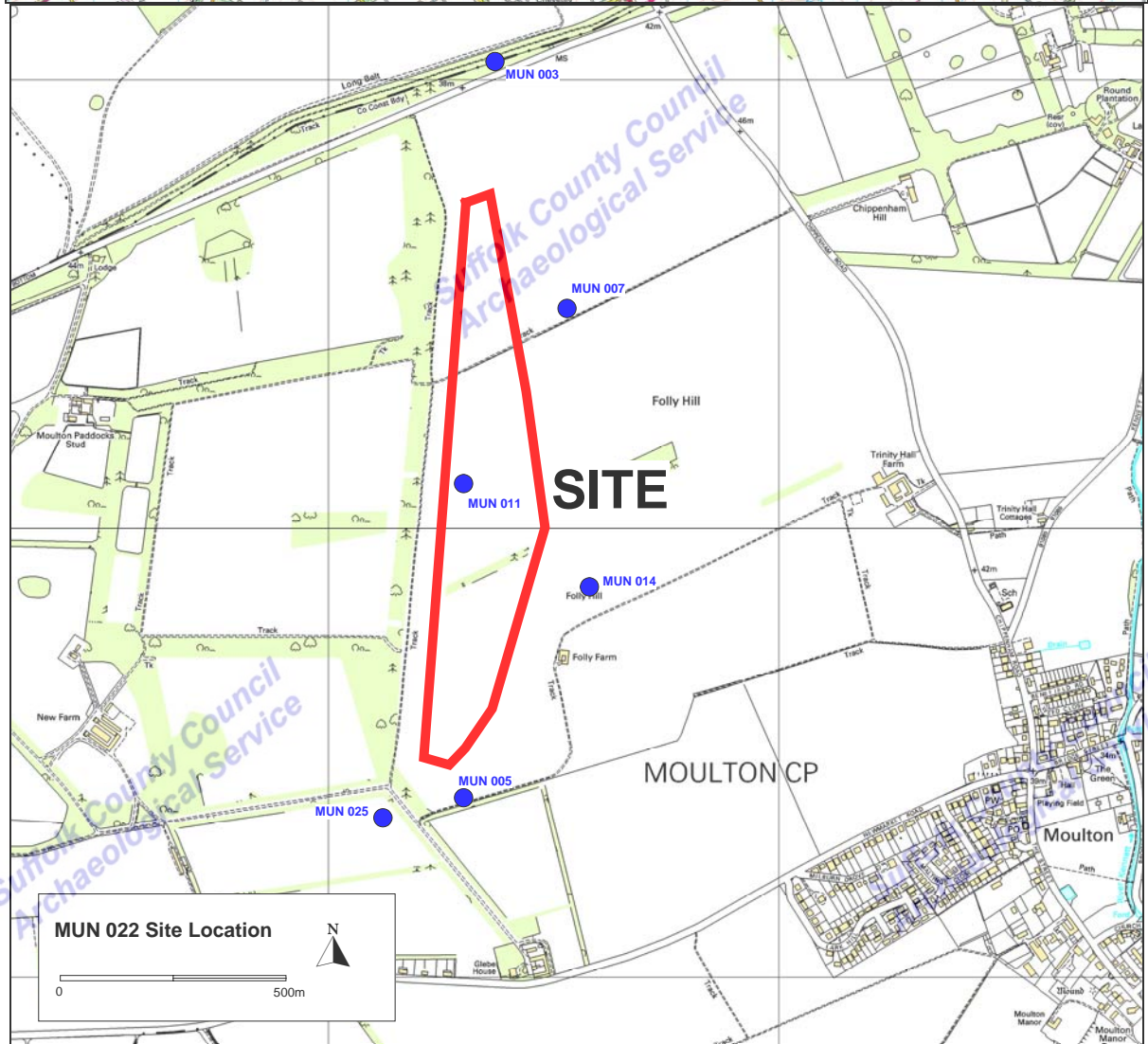
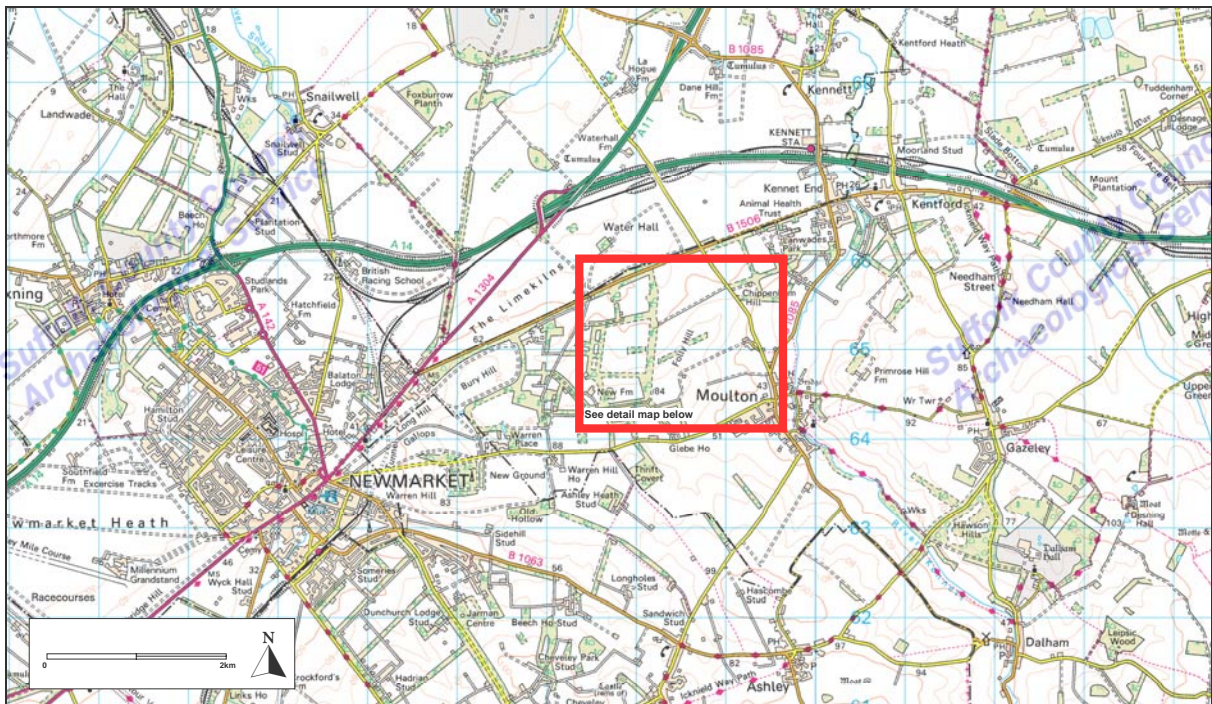
The area of the archaeological trenching was defined by the all-weather gallop track which had already been excavated before the archaeological evaluation. Consequently, the evaluation concentrated on the area inside the track, which was due to be topsoil stripped and terraced as part of the development. A constant monitoring during the topsoil stripping of an area to the east of the track was also undertaken.

Methodology

The area of the all-weather gallop track had been excavated by 360 degree machines and bulldozers prior to archaeological evaluation work. No archaeological features were identified in this phase of work and one unstratified find was recorded as SF1001. The evaluation trenches, and the monitored strip to the north-east, were excavated using a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil was excavated by machine under archaeological supervision onto the underlying archaeological features or natural subsoil. Any identified archaeological remains were then hand cleaned and sample excavated.

All excavated trenches were given a unique number (1-18) and a full written and photographic (black and white film and colour digital) record was made for each trench. A written record was also produced for each archaeological deposit identified with each deposit receiving a unique context number (0001-0019). All features were photographed in section and then drawn at 1:20. The trenches and archaeological features were recorded in plan using a Total Station Theodolite (TST) and transferred onto the OS map using MapInfo. No environmental samples were taken due to the low potential for preserved remains. Pits were only half sectioned as the northern end of the site was due to be reburied leaving the unexcavated halves undisturbed.

The site records and finds archive is kept at the County Council Archaeological Store, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk under the code MUN 022.



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 1. Site location

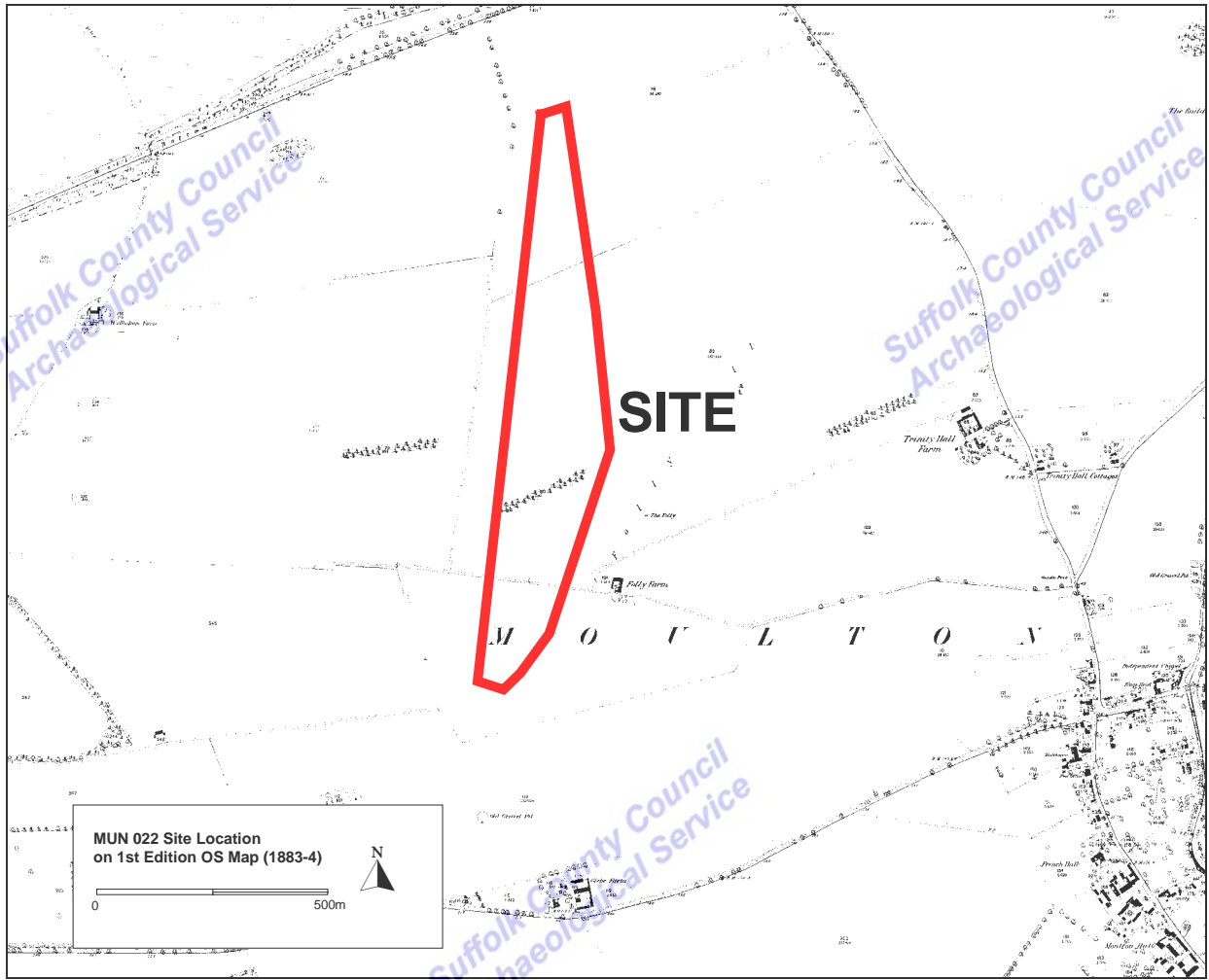


Figure 2. Site location on 1st Edition OS Map.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Results

A total of eighteen trenches was excavated within the area defined by the all-weather gallop track and totalled just under 1400m in length. The monitored area covered approximately one hectare along the eastern edge of the all-weather gallop track (Figure 3). The results are presented by trench followed by the results of the monitored area. A single find, a Roman disc brooch (SF1001), was recovered during the initial stripping work on the all-weather gallop track though its exact find location was unknown.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated to a total length of 83m in a north to south direction at the northern limit of the evaluated site. The topsoil became gradually shallower in depth, measuring 0.56m at the northern end of the trench and 0.43m at the southern end. Below the topsoil the chalk natural was exposed though no archaeological features were identified. However, eight channels filled with a mid orange silty sand crossed the trench in a north-west to south-east alignment. These channels were identified and sample excavated in other trenches (4, 5 and 6) and appeared to be natural channels running down the slope, these are likely to be periglacial stripes (Figure 3).

Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated to a total length of 72m in a north to south direction. The topsoil, as with Trench 1, was excavated down on to natural chalk at a depth of 0.40m. Five of the natural channels seen in Trench 1 were also identified running north-west to south-east across this trench. Three archaeological features, 0006, 0013 and 0015, were identified and excavated.

Pit 0006 was located near the southern limit of Trench 2. The pit was roughly circular in plan measuring 0.75m long, 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep (Figures 3 and 4). In section the feature appears bowl-shaped with sides at approximately 45 degrees. The upper fill, 0007, was a mixed grey/black sand with four late prehistoric worked flint fragments. The lower fill, 0012, was a light white/yellow sand with no finds.

Feature 0013 was not clear in plan and section though it appeared roughly circular in plan but it extends beyond the trench edge to the west (Figures 3 and 4). The feature is filled by a single grey/black sand, 0014, which was difficult to distinguish from the topsoil. A fragment of burnt flint and a single worked prehistoric flint were recovered from the fill but these may be intrusive. Feature 0013 may not be archaeological in origin but was severely disturbed by root activity.

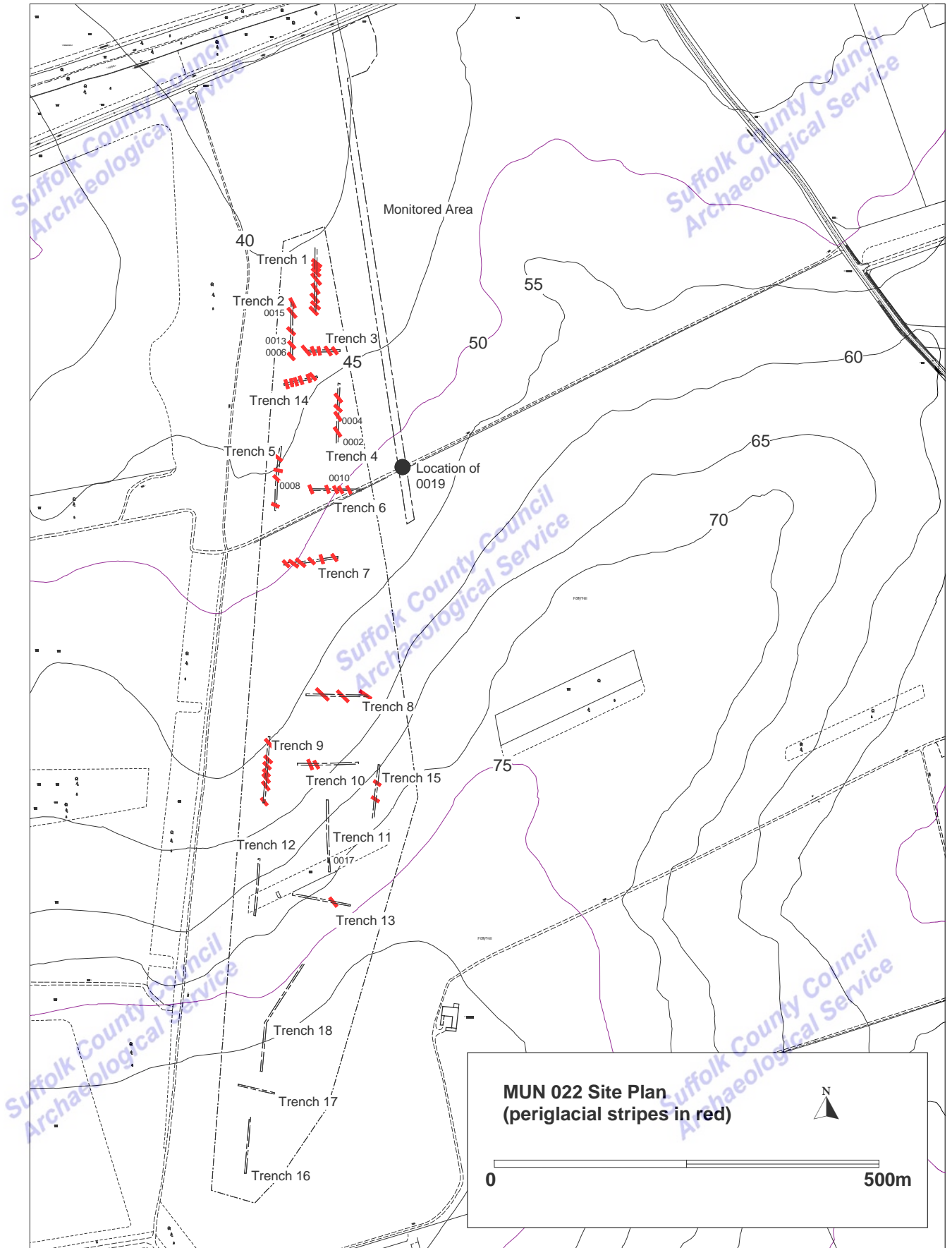
Feature 0015 was roughly oval in plan though it extended beyond the trench edge to the west. The edges of the feature were difficult to distinguish (Figures 3 and 4). The fill, 0016, was a reddish grey sand with frequent charcoal flecks. As with feature 0013 may not be archaeological in origin but was severely disturbed by root activity.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated to a total length of 45m in an east to west direction. The topsoil varied in depth, between 0.38m and 0.45m deep, and was directly over the chalk natural. Five of the natural channels were identified in this trench but no archaeological features were present.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated to a total length of 78m in a north to south direction. The topsoil was removed down to the underlying chalk natural. Five of the natural channels were visible in the trench, two of which were sample excavated, 0002 and 0004. No archaeological features were visible.



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008

Figure 3. Site plan.

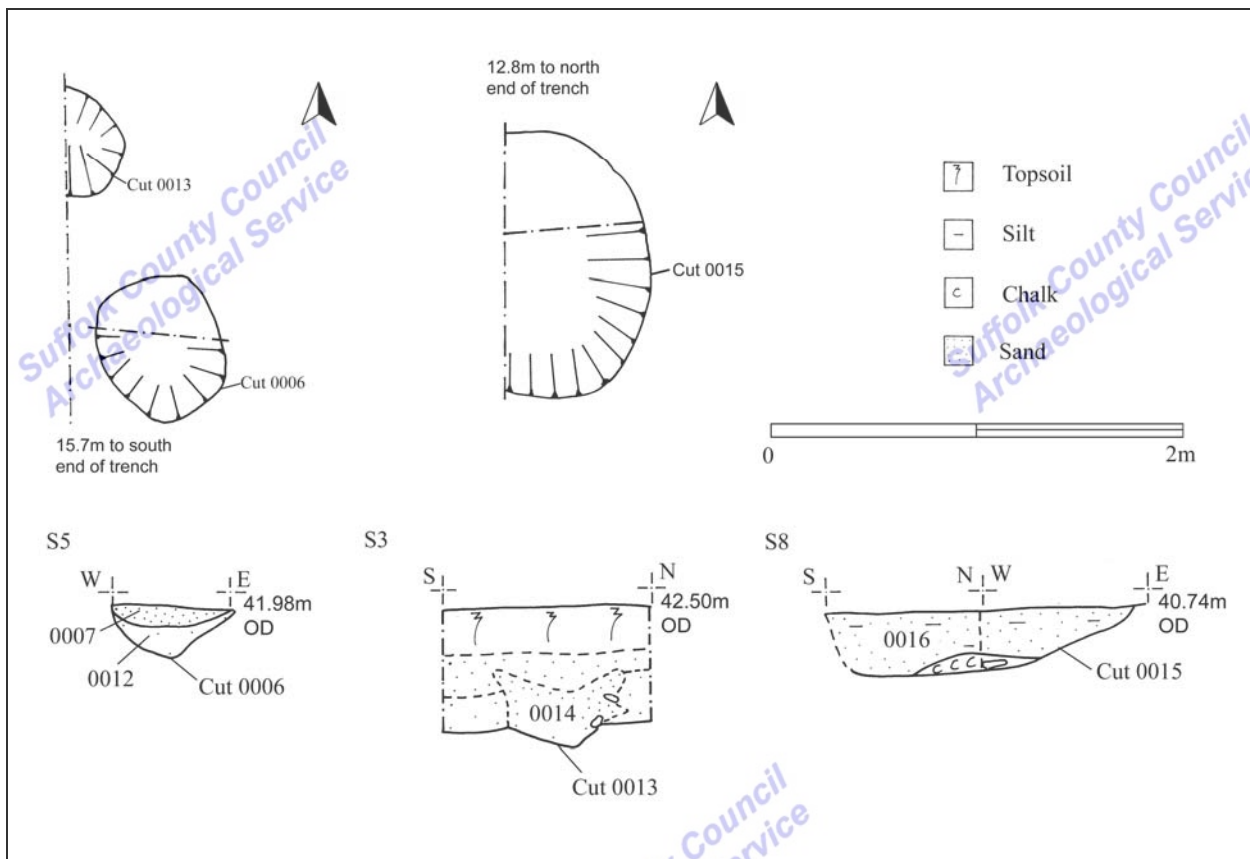


Figure 4. Plans and sections of pits 0006 and 0013 and of pit 0015.

Feature 0002 is partly visible near the southern limit of Trench 4 (Figure 3). The edges are irregular and the base is uneven, 0.3m deep, but it appears linear running in a north to south direction and a length of 4m was visible in the trench. The feature is filled by a red sand with no finds, 0003 (Figure 5). The feature appears to be natural and may be part of the series of natural channels identified across the site.

Feature 0004 extended across Trench 4 in a north-west to south-east direction (Figure 3). The feature was linear in plan, 1.84m wide and 0.21m in depth. The edges are irregular and the base is uneven (Figure 5). The feature is filled by a red/orange sand with no finds, 0005. The feature is one of a series of natural channels identified across the site.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was excavated to a total length of 85m in a north to south direction. The topsoil, 0.3m deep, was excavated down on to the chalk natural. Four of the natural channels running across the trench were identified and one, 0008, was sample excavated. No archaeological features were visible.

Feature 0008 was excavated in Trench 5 where it was seen to run in a north-west to south-east direction (Figure 3). The feature was linear in plan, though its edges were irregular, and measured 1.5m wide and 0.33m deep (Figure 5). The single fill, 0009, was a mid orange silty sand with occasional small to medium flints. 0008 appears to be one of the natural channels across the evaluation site.

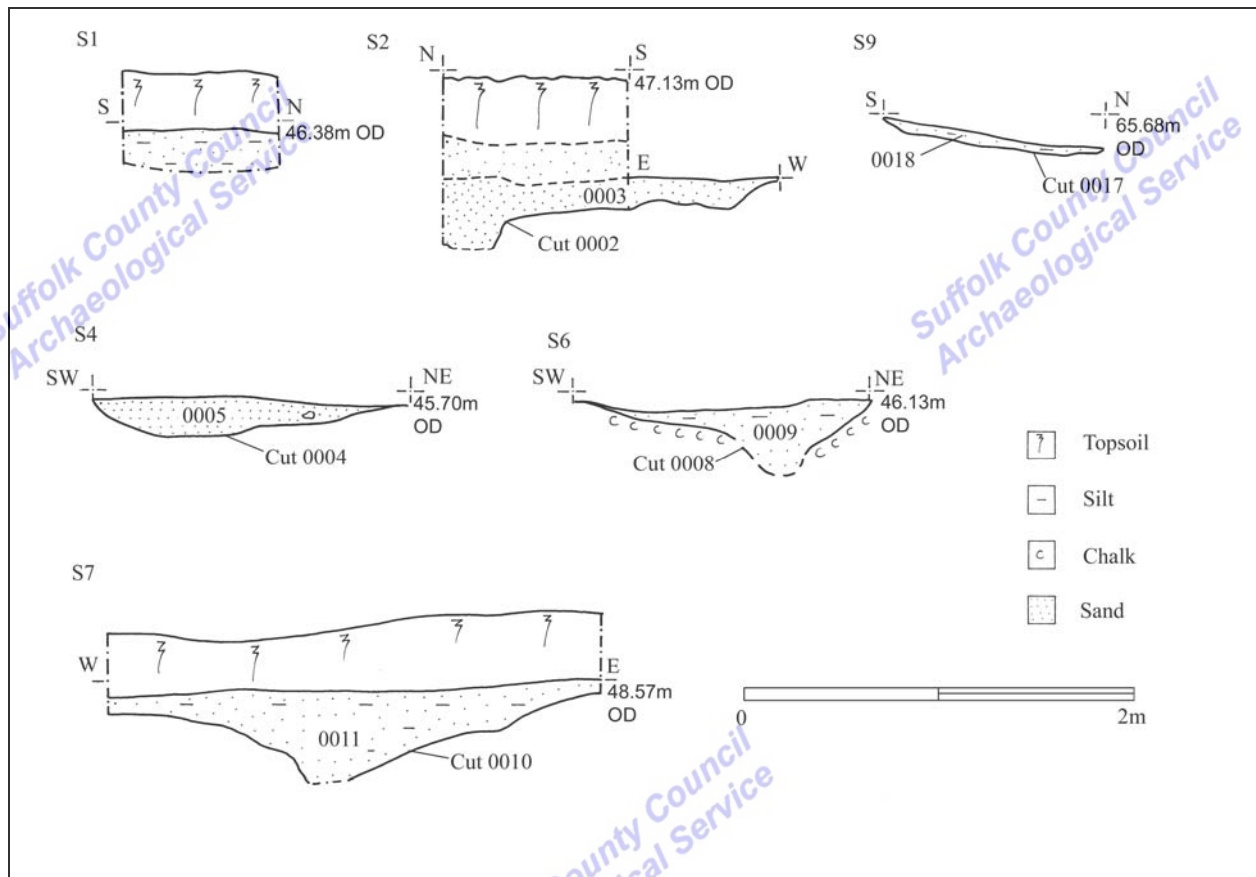


Figure 5. Sections.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was excavated to a total length of 70m in an east to west direction. The topsoil was removed to the underlying natural chalk. Five of the natural channels were identified, one of which was sample excavated, 0010. No archaeological features were identified.

Feature 0010 ran in a north-west to south-east direction across Trench 6 and measured 1.7m wide and 0.35m deep (Figures 3 and 5). The edges were irregular and indistinct in plan and in section and the base was uneven. The feature was filled by a mid orange silty sand, 0011, with occasional small to medium flints. No finds were recovered from the feature. The feature appears to be one of several natural channels identified across the site.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was excavated to a total length of 72m in an approximately east to west direction. The topsoil, which measured between 0.35m to 0.42m deep, was excavated down on to the underlying natural chalk. Six of the natural channels were identified running across the trench and no archaeological features were visible.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was excavated to a total length of 81m in an east to west direction. The topsoil was removed on to the underlying chalk natural. The depth of the topsoil ranged from 0.35m to 0.47m along most of the length of the trench though it became much deeper to the east, 0.8m. Three natural channels were identified but no archaeological features.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was excavated to a total length of 87m in a north to south direction. The topsoil varied in depth, between 0.35m and 0.42m, and was removed down on to the chalk natural below. Eight of the natural channels were identified running across the trench but no archaeological features were visible.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was excavated to a total length of 80m in an east to west direction. The topsoil, 0.43m to 0.5m deep, was removed on to the natural underlying chalk. The trench was crossed by two of the natural channels and no archaeological features were visible.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was excavated to a total length of 94m in a north to south direction. The topsoil was 0.35m deep at the northern end of the trench but had been largely stripped away to the south. One archaeological feature was identified and sample excavated, 0017 (Figure 3).

Ditch 0017 was linear in plan extending across the trench. The ditch was 1.12m wide and ran on a south-west to north-east alignment. The cut was very shallow and appeared heavily truncated. Very little of the edges survive and the base was flat (Figure 5). The fill, 0018, was a light grey brown sand with no finds and heavily disturbed by tree roots. The remains of the ditch could be seen extending beyond the limits of the trench to the east. The ditch appeared to form the northern boundary of a small wood, which had been removed as part of this development.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was excavated to a total length of 75m in a north to south direction. The topsoil was removed down to the underlying chalk natural. As with Trench 11 at the southern end of the trench the topsoil had already been largely stripped. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was excavated to a total length of 76m in an approximately north-west to south-east direction. The topsoil across the length had already been largely stripped with a surviving depth of less than 0.1m. Below the surviving topsoil was the natural chalk. One of the natural channels running north-west to south-east was recorded but no archaeological features were identified.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was excavated to a total length of 45m in an approximately north-east to south-west direction. The topsoil was excavated down to the underlying natural chalk to a depth of 0.3m to 0.44m. In the trench six of the natural channels were identified but no archaeological features.

Trench 15

Trench 15 was excavated to a total length of 70m running in an approximately north to south direction. The topsoil was excavated to the underlying chalk natural to a depth of between 0.3m to 0.4m. Two of the natural channels were identified running across the site but no archaeological features were visible.

Trench 16

Trench 16 was excavated to a total length of 73m running approximately north to south at the southern limit of the site. The topsoil was excavated to the underlying chalk and orange silty sand natural to a depth of between 0.4m to 0.45m. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 17

Trench 17 was excavated to a length of 49m in an east to west direction. The topsoil was excavated onto a mixed chalk and orange silty sand natural to a depth of between 0.35m to 0.45m. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 18

Trench 18 ran in a north to south direction for 64m then turned 45 degrees and ran in a north-east direction for a further 92m. The trench was excavated between spoil heaps left by the developer. The topsoil was excavated onto a mixed chalk and orange silty sand natural with a depth of 0.3m to 0.37m. No archaeological features were identified.

Monitoring of Stripped Area to East

An area, approximately one hectare, running along the north-eastern edge of the development area was monitored during machine stripping. No clear archaeological features were identified apart for a distinct group of disturbed bricks, 0019, on the line of a former hedge line and track running north-east to south-west across the site which can be seen on the 1st Edition OS Map dated 1883-4 (Figure 2).

The bricks were post-medieval and modern and appear to relate to a gap in the hedge line suggesting they may be the remains of a gatepost probably late post-medieval in date with modern repair work.

Finds

By Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Finds were collected from three contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Flint		Burnt flint		CBM		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0007	4	125					
0014	1	4	1	3			
0019					3	3163	
Total	5	129	1	3	3	3163	

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Flint (identifications by Colin Pendleton)

A total of five fragments of flint were collected from the evaluation (0.129kg). Four flints were recovered from pitfill 0007. A large irregular flake core with at least one hinge fracture still has approximately two thirds of the cortex remaining. It has an incipient cone of percussion on the striking platform. A thick secondary flake with a natural striking platform also still has a large amount of surviving cortex. A slightly irregular flake with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face, and an irregular flake with transverse flake scars on the dorsal face were also found in pitfill 0007. All the flints from 0007 are unpatinated and may represent a single flaking episode. The flints date to the late prehistoric period, possibly Later Bronze Age to Iron Age.

A single flake was found in the fill 0014 of a pit also in Trench 2. It is a long secondary flake with a small amount of cortex at the distal end and is very slightly patinated. It is also late prehistoric in date.

Ceramic building material

Three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from 0019, a number given to a small deposit of building material aligned on a former hedge line towards the north-eastern edge of the evaluation (3.163kg). An almost complete brick made in a white firing clay of 18th-19th century date was present, and part of a modern frogged brick with the number 13 and the remains of initials on the surface. A third brick fragment is less well preserved with only one original surface surviving, partially covered by mortar. It is made from a fine dense orange fabric and dates to the post-medieval period.

Small Finds

A single copper alloy flat disc brooch was recovered as an unstratified metal detected find (SF1001). It has a flat surface with traces of possible solder for the applied plate. The missing pin was sprung on two lugs. It is probably Roman, 1st to 3rd century AD (Jude Plouviez, pers. comm). Diameter: 23mm.

Discussion

Only a small number of artefacts were recovered from the evaluation. The presence of four flints recovered from pit 0006 in Trench 2 provides some evidence of activity dating to the later part of the prehistoric period, which is consistent with other find spots of the same date recorded in the area. No finds dating to the Anglo-Saxon period were identified, although a single Roman brooch was collected as a metal detected find from the surface.

Conclusion

The results of the evaluation and monitoring showed limited preserved archaeological deposits across the development area. Only one definite feature, a late prehistoric pit, was identified, 0006. Two other features, 0013 and 0015, were probably not archaeological in nature. Ditch 0017, marking an outer boundary of a small wood, and structure 0019, the base of a brick gatepost, were both late post-medieval and modern in date.

The site was crossed by a series of natural channels cutting into the chalk and running down the slope to the north-west. Four of these channels were sample excavated in different locations across the evaluation area and recorded as 0002, 0004, 0008 and 0010. These have been interpreted as geological periglacial stripes.

The identified late prehistoric feature and finds along with the other recorded prehistoric findspots (MUN 003, 005 and 007) are indicative of dispersed activity in the area for that period. The dispersed nature of prehistoric activity has also been identified across a wider landscape in an archaeological desk-based assessment for a project covering a large area including Moulton and Kentford villages (Rolfe 2007). A sherd of late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age collared urn was recovered from an evaluation to the south-west along with other unstratified sherds of the same date in the same trench (MUN 025 – Grassam 2007).

No evidence was identified for the Roman and later periods within the evaluation although the Roman disc brooch was found during the excavation of the all-weather gallop track by the developer. The Anglo-Saxon cremation urn (MUN 011) appeared to be an isolated find or it has been poorly located, which is a strong possibility, as it was recorded early in the 20th century. The lack of activity in this area may have been for topographic reasons with the River Kennett valley to the east a more desirable occupation area. Although recorded archaeological evidence in this area is limited the desk-based assessment undertaken by James Rolfe, of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team, shows some Roman and Medieval activity along the river valley (Rolfe 2007).

Recommendations

The archaeological evaluation and monitoring covered a large area of the development site with only one archaeological feature identified, late prehistoric pit 0006. Records kept in the Suffolk County Council's Historic Environment Record also indicated a low level of dispersed prehistoric activity with little later activity.

Based on these results it is recommended that there is no need for any further archaeological investigation of the site. Any further work would be likely to produce little more evidence than provided by the evaluation.

References

- Rolfe, J., 2007, 'Land at Kennett Park, Moulton Road, Kentford (MUN 034)', S.C.C.A.S. Report No. 2007/022.
- Grassam, A., 2007, 'Blackhall Stables (Land North of School Road, Saxon Street, Wooddittom; Darley Stud, Derisley Wood, Wooddittin and Land off Moulton Road, Newmarket)'. Archaeological Excavation, Research Archive Report, Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

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.

Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

MOULTON PADDOCKS, KENTFORD ROAD, MOULTON, CB8 8QJ

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

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent (application F/2005/0662/FUL) has been granted for the construction of two all-weather and grassed gallops and associated landscaping (including all topsoil stripping) on land at Moulton Paddocks, Kentford Road, Moulton (TL 6837 6535) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 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. There are prehistoric (MUN 005 and MUN 007) and Anglo-Saxon (MUN 011) findspots, indicative of further occupation deposits, within the area of the proposed new gallops. In particular, the Anglo-Saxon findspot (MUN 011) is of a cremation urn that is indicative of a possible cemetery site. The proposal will cause significant ground disturbance and will affect a considerable area (c. 47.59 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 **Despite the planning condition, the majority of groundworks have been completed for the all-weather gallops without a programme of archaeological work being agreed. As a result, evaluation will be undertaken in the central area (the grassed gallop) contained by the all-weather track.**
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 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.

- 1.8 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 (see attached map). These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site within the area contained by the all-weather gallops. 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; this will result in a minimum of c. 1.32km of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. The detailed 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 with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. 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 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 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, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 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, including 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 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: Dr 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: 4 January 2006

Reference: / MoultonPaddocks-Moulton 2006

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.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 2 Context list

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description
0001			Finds		Unstratified finds from across the evaluation site.
0002	0002	4	Linear Feature	Cut	Cut of linear feature, same character as 0004 and 0008 though not running in SE-NW in plan across trench. Not whole shap of feature visible in trench. Uneven base, dessicated chalk.
0003	0002	4	Linear Feature	Fill	Dense rusty red sand. No finds.
0004	0004	4	Linear Feature	Cut	Cut of natural linear feature. Base dessicated chalk, uneven surface, channel uneven in plan. Runs SE-NW in plan across trench with the slope. Slot put across it 0.6m perpendicular to its direction down slope.
0005	0004	4	Linear Feature	Fill	Fill of linear feature is red/orange sand. No finds.
0006	0006	2	Pit	Cut	Cut of roughly circular pit. Bowl shaped in section, circular in plan. Sloping sides, 45 degrees approx., smooth curve.
0007	0006	2	Pit	Fill	Fill of small pit. Upper fill is mixed grey/black sand. All flints come from this fill. Mixes at lower margins with light sand (0012).
0008	0008	5	Linear Feature	Cut	Cut of linear feature. Aligned NW-SE running across Trench 5. Irregular edges in plan. Sides irregular and uneven. Base uneven.
0009	0008	5	Linear Feature	Fill	Fill of 0008. Mid orange silty sand with occasional small to medium flint. No finds.
0010	0010	6	Linear Feature	Cut	Cut of linear feature running NW-SE across Trench 6. Irregular edges in plan and section. Uneven base.
0011	0010	6	Linear Feature	Fill	Fill of 0010. Mid orange silty sand with occasional small to medium flint. No finds.
0012	0006	2	Pit	Fill	Lower fill of 0006. Fill is light white/yellow sand.
0013	0013	2	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit. Cut is quite vague the pit appears mixed and disturbed. The trench truncates the feature so dimensions are unclear.
0014	0013	2	Pit	Fill	Fill is grey/black sand, heavily mixed and disturbed.
0015	0015	2	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit. Pit is probably oval shape in plan though not all of feature is visible in trench.
0016	0015	2	Pit	Fill	Pit fill. Reddish grey sand with numerous large and small charcoal flecks. No finds.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description
0017	0017	11	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch runs across Trench 11 at southend. Orientated SW-NE. Very shallow. Cut into chalk, can be seen running off into the landscape east.
0018	0017	11	Ditch	Fill	Fill is light grey brown loose dry soil. Has many tree roots running through it. No finds.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service