

Land south of Friends Field
Bures St. Mary, Suffolk
BSM 061

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/093

Client: CgMs

Author: M. Sommers

June 2012

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Sarah Poppy
Project Officer: M. Sommers
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<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: M. Sommers
Date: 28th June 2012

Approved By: Dr. R. Gardner
Position: Contracts Manager (Acting)
Date: 28th June 2012
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on a parcel of land to the south of Friends Field, Bures St. Mary, in advance of a residential development. A total of ten trenches were excavated within one of which a small pit, containing a sherd of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery, was identified in one trench. A series of undated ditches, which possibly form a rectilinear pattern of fields, were also identified. A large backfilled pit or quarry, probably for clay extraction, was noted in the northern corner of the evaluation area. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for CgMs).

1. Introduction

A residential development has been proposed for an area of land to the south of Friends Field, Bures St Mary. Planning consent has been granted (B/11/00825/FUL), but with an attached condition requiring an agreed programme of archaeological work is in place prior to the commencement of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief and specification by Sarah Poppy of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (Appendix 1), was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TL 9092 3409. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

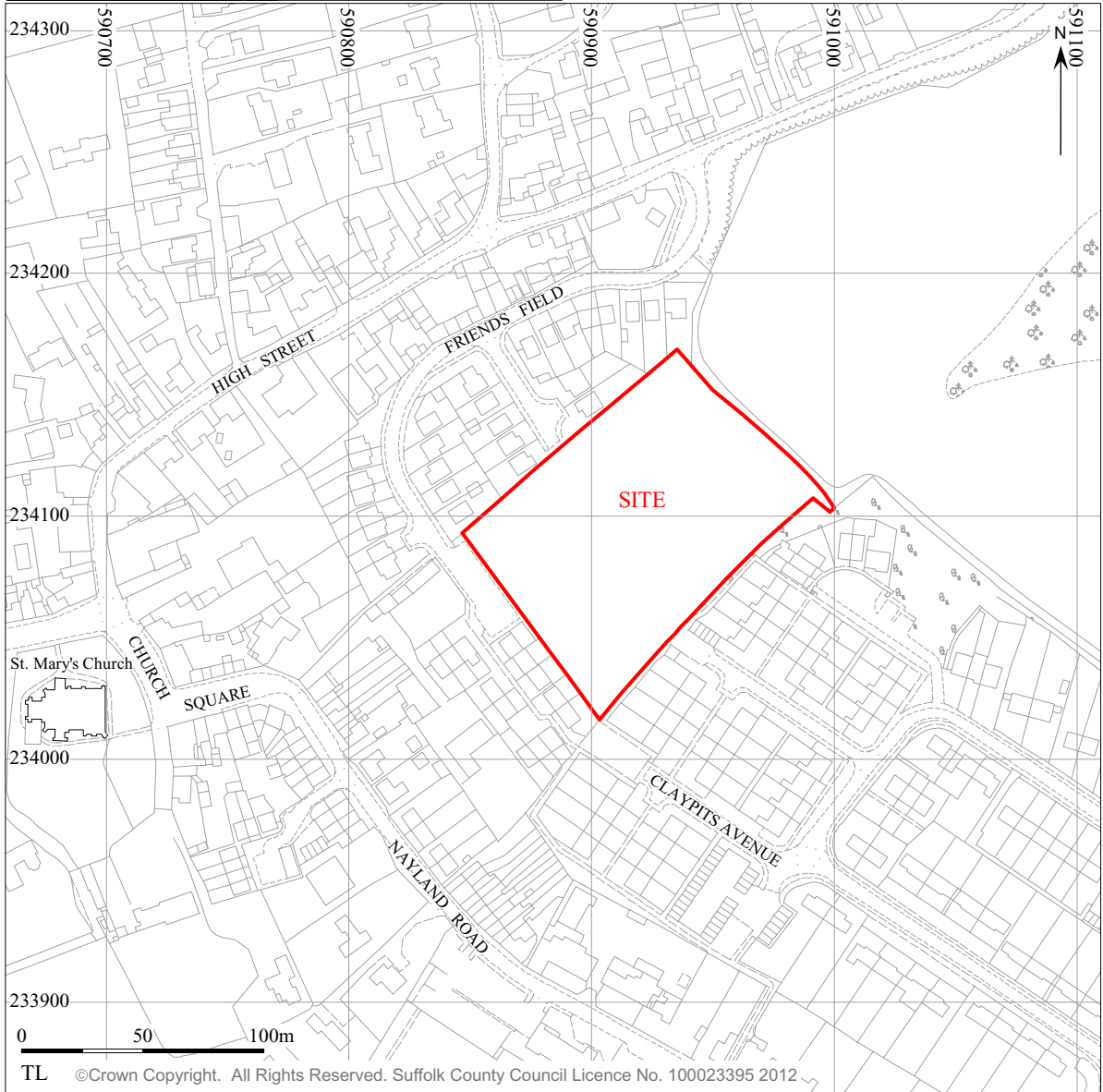
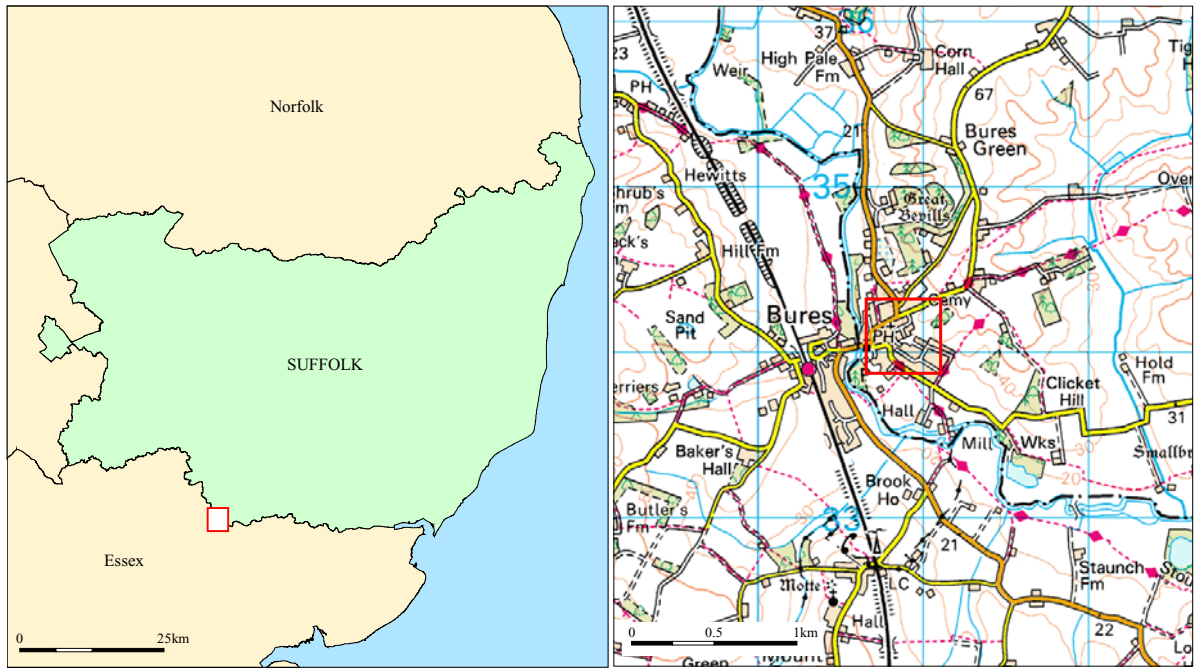
The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned and funded by the archaeological consultants, CgMs, on behalf of their client.

2. Geology and topography

The site consists of a rectangular parcel of land to the north of the centre of the small town of Bures St. Mary. The site is bounded by domestic properties on three sides and an open field to the north-east. It is accessed via a gateway in the south-west boundary.

The site lies at the base of a south-west facing slope of the Stour Valley. The River Stour itself, which forms the County border, lies approximately 250m to the south-west.

The bottom of the site lies at a height of c. 23m OD rising to 29m adjacent the north-east boundary. The land continues up to a hill top at 60m OD some 500m to the north-east. Chalk underlies the whole area although the valleys are filled with gravel, sand and silt deposits left by glacial outwash. Occasional clay deposits, laid down in meltwater lakes, are also present.



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Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeology and historical background

No archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the development area itself although it is on the edge of the historic settlement core of Bures St. Mary (HER ref. BSM 054). The topographical location is also deemed to be to be favourable for early occupation, being the start of higher ground adjacent the river floodplain.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a tracked machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trenches was broadly in accordance with a plan supplied by CgMs and approved by the County Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The trenches were positioned using basic measuring tapes, 30m in length, and through triangulation and/or alignment with surrounding buildings.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features or significant deposits identified were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. The locations of any features/deposits were then plotted in relation to the trench.

Following excavation of the trenches, the nature of the overburden was recorded, the trench locations plotted on a plan of the site, and the depths noted. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 10 megapixel digital camera.

All trenches were backfilled upon completion of the recording.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

A total of ten evaluation trenches were excavated, numbered T1 to T10 (fig. 2). All were excavated broadly in accordance to the approved trench plan, except for Trench 10 which was shifted slightly to the north to avoid an area of concrete hardstanding. All trenches were 30m in length.

Archaeological features were recorded in a number of trenches, as denoted in Figure 2.

The natural subsoil consisted of orange/yellow sand and gravel, with increasing silt towards the north-west, where occasional patches of yellow/grey clay were revealed. A rich dark topsoil (0001) was present in all trenches overlying a deposit of pale brown sandy silt (0002) which was interpreted as a hillwash. Two unstratified finds were recovered from layer 0002 during the evaluation, a sherd of Roman greyware and a piece of struck flint that probably dates from the Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

5.2 Trench results

A summary of the results for each trench follows below:

Trench no.	Depth of subsoil	Revealed soil profile and recorded features
T1	0.75m	<p>The natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.75m below 0.35m of dark topsoil (0001) and 0.4m of pale brown sandy silt (0002). Two features, interpreted as ditches were located within this trench; cut numbers 0003 and 0006.</p> <p><u>Ditch 0003</u> was aligned south-east to north-west, measured 1.1m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.26m (fig. 3). The cut contained two fills, a primary fill (0005) of dense stony pale brown silty sand overlain by an upper fill (0004) of pale brown silty sand (plates 1 & 2). No artefacts were recovered.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(cont.)</p>

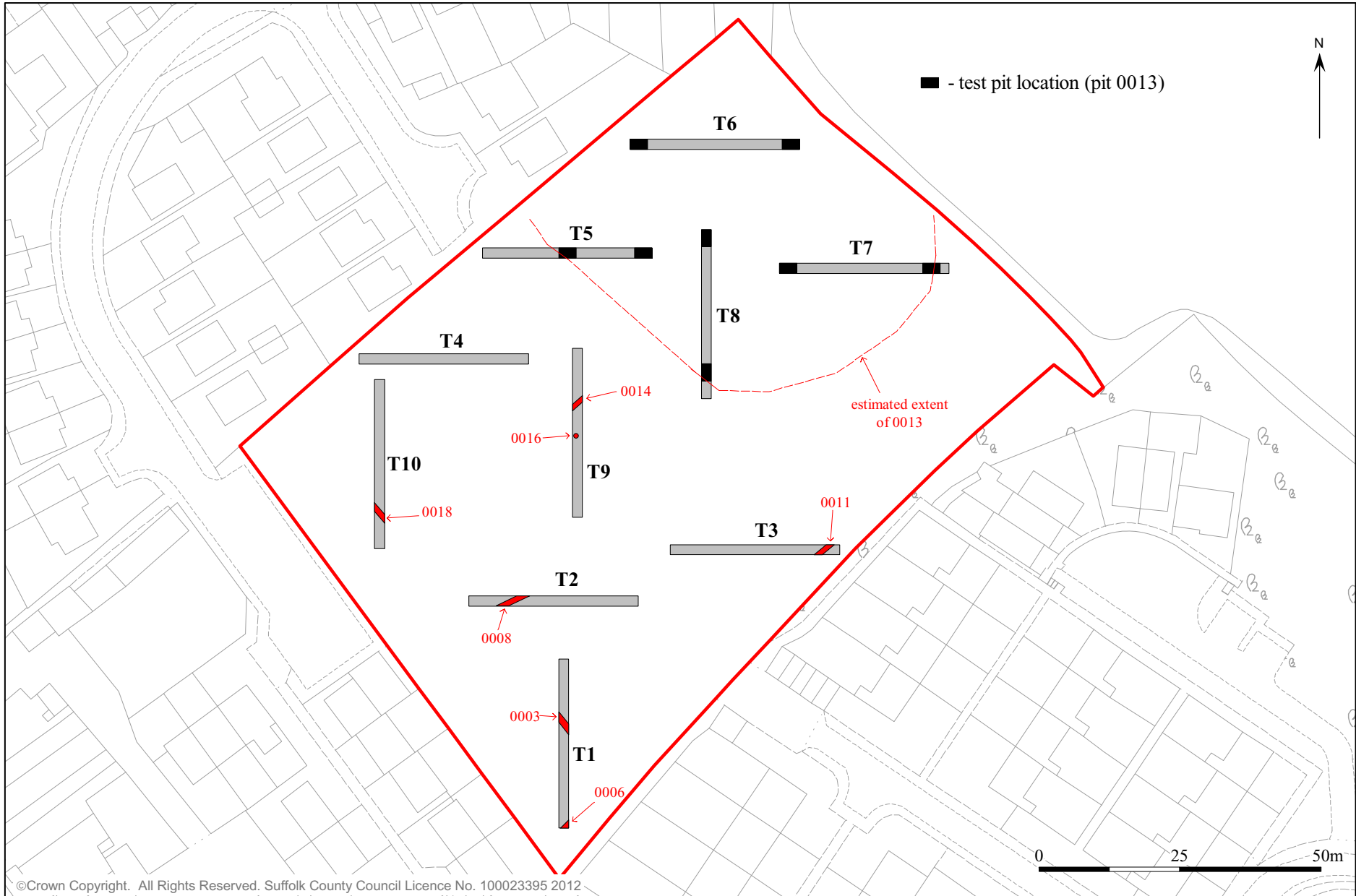


Figure 2. Trench location plan and results (trenches numbered in black, recorded features in red)

T1 (cont.)		<p><u>Ditch 0006</u> was situated in the north-east corner of the trench with only a small segment visible. It was aligned north-east to south-west and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.2m (fig. 3). Only a single fill was identified (0007) consisting of mid to pale brown silty sand. No artefacts were recovered.</p>
T2	0.70m	<p>The natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.70m below 0.35m of dark topsoil (0001) and 0.35m of pale brown sandy silt (0002). A single feature, interpreted as a ditch was located within this trench; cut number 0008. A modern brick lined pit was present in the western end of the trench (plate 5)</p> <p><u>Ditch 0008</u> was aligned south-west to north-east, measured 1m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.28m (fig. 4). The cut contained two fills, a primary fill (0010) of dense stony pale brown silty sand overlain by an upper fill (0009) of pale to mid brown silty sand (plates 3 & 4). No artefacts were recovered.</p>
T3	0.70m	<p>The natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.70m below 0.30m of dark topsoil (0001) and 0.40m of pale brown sandy silt with numerous small pebbles (0002). A single feature, interpreted as a ditch was located within this trench; cut number 0011.</p> <p><u>Ditch 0011</u> was aligned south-west to north-east, measured 1.1m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.25m (fig. 5). The cut contained a single fill (0012) of stony pale brown silty sand. No artefacts were recovered.</p>
T4	1.0m to 0.5m	<p>At the western end of the trench the natural subsoil lay at a depth of 1.0m below 0.30m of dark topsoil (0001) and 0.70m of pale brown sandy silt (0002). At the eastern end of the trench the depth of the natural subsoil 0.5m beneath 0.3m of topsoil (0001) and 0.2m of pale brown sandy silt (0002). No features were identified within this trench.</p>

T5, 6, 7 & 8	0.5m to unknown	<p>These four trenches were located within the northern corner of the evaluation area. Excavation of these trenches revealed the presence of a large backfilled pit or quarry (0013). Its edges were present within Trenches 5, 7 and 8, whilst trench 6 was wholly within the pit. The natural subsoil, as seen in T5, 7 and 8, lay at a depth of c. 0.5m. Where the deposits of fill were encountered test pits were excavated in an attempt to assess the pit's depth; as marked in figure 2. Each pit continued to a depth of 2.0m but on no occasion was the base of the pit reached (see plate 6 for an example section). The fill varied but generally it consisted of clayey silt or loam with occasional lenses of sand and gravel and localised pockets of late 20th century debris (building rubble, plastic items, unidentified scrap metal etc.).</p>
T9	0.9m	<p>The natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.90m below 0.30m of dark topsoil (0001) and 0.60m of pale brown sandy silt (0002). Two features, interpreted as a ditch and a pit were located within this trench; cut numbers 0014 and 0016.</p> <p><u>Ditch 0014</u> was aligned south-west to north-east, measured 0.9m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.12m (fig. 6). The cut contained a single fill (0015) of pale grey-brown silty sand (plates 7 & 8). No artefacts were recovered. The natural subsoil in the vicinity of this pit consisted of pale orange clay.</p> <p><u>Pit 0016</u> was a roughly circular shaped cut. It measured 0.8m in diameter and had a depth of 0.23m (fig. 6; plates 9 & 10). The fill (0017) consisted of a relatively soft and friable mid brown sandy silt from which a single sherd of what is probably Iron Age pottery was recovered. This feature cut partially through the overlying layer interpreted as hillwash (0002). This feature was initially half-sectioned and then recorded prior to the removal of the remaining half in an attempt to recover further finds.</p>

T10	0.9m	<p>The natural subsoil lay at a depth of 0.90m below 0.30m of dark topsoil (0001) and 0.60m of pale brown sandy silt (0002). A single feature, interpreted as a ditch was located within this trench; cut number 0018.</p> <p><u>Ditch 0018</u> was aligned south-east to north-west, measured 1.0m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.24m (fig. 7). The cut contained a single fill (0019) of pale brown silty sand (plates 11 & 12). No artefacts were recovered.</p>
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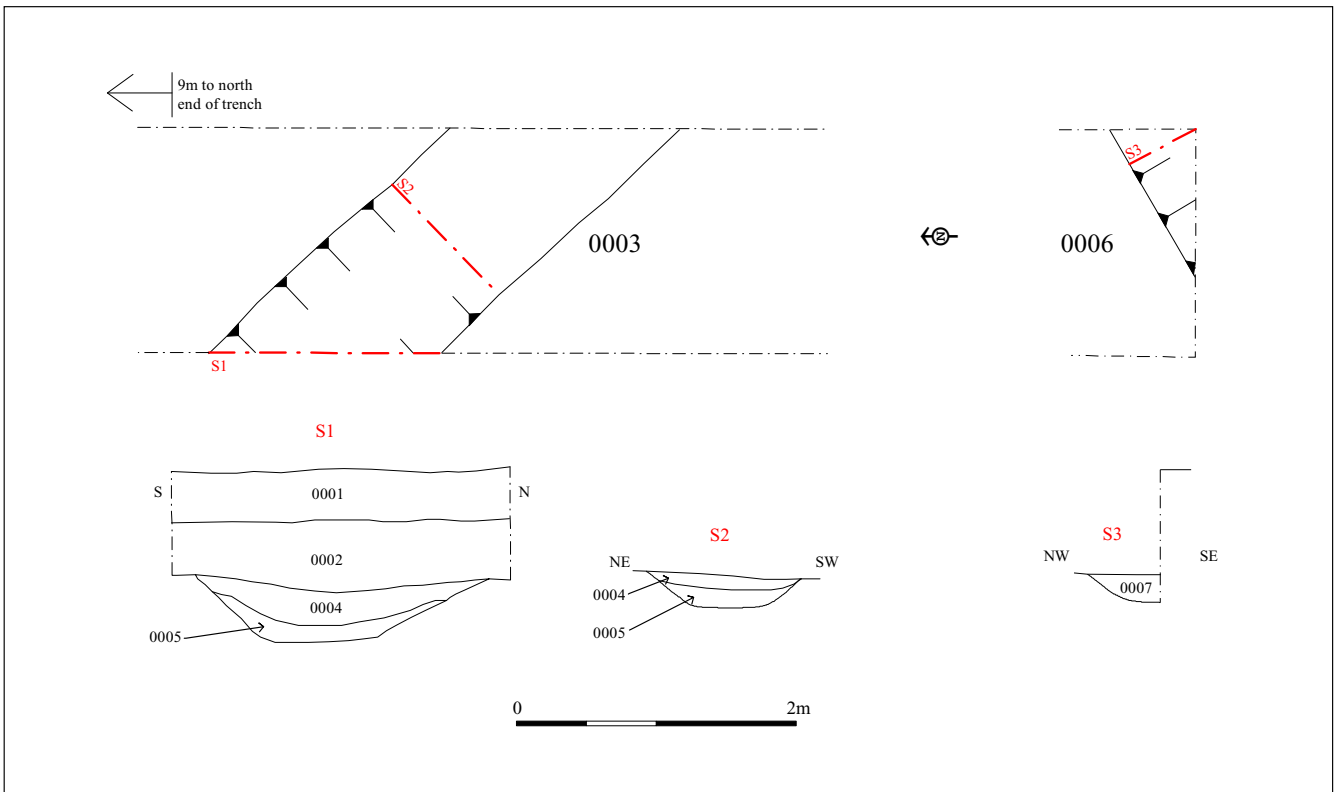


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections

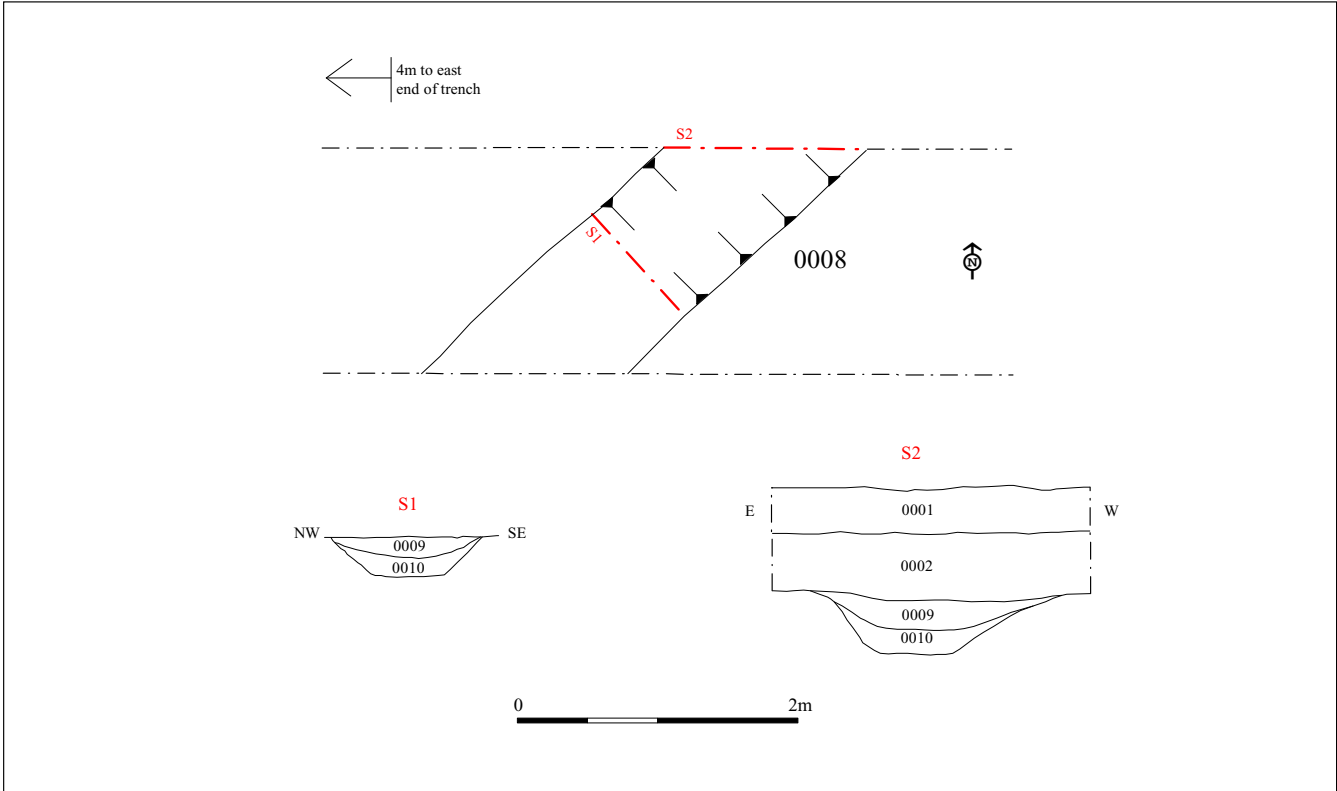


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections

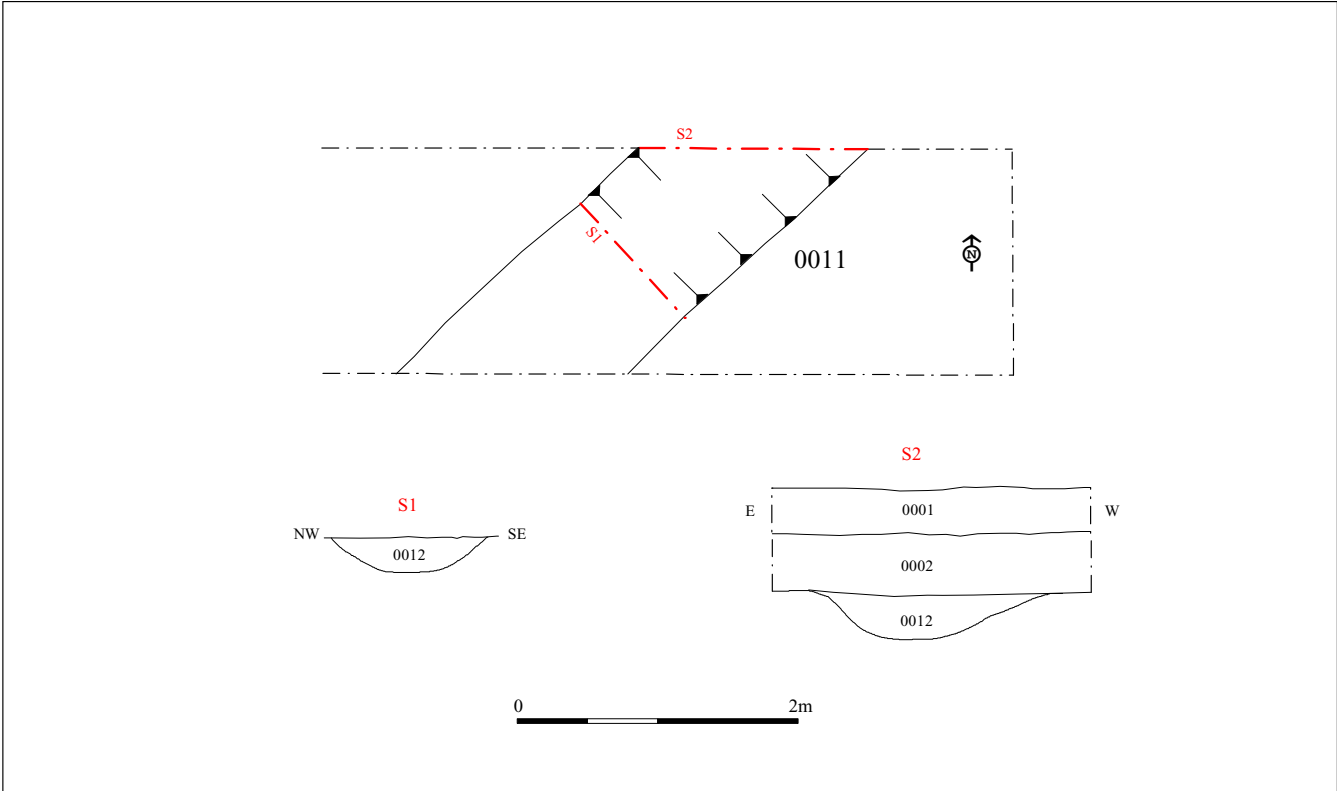


Figure 5. Trench 5, plan and sections

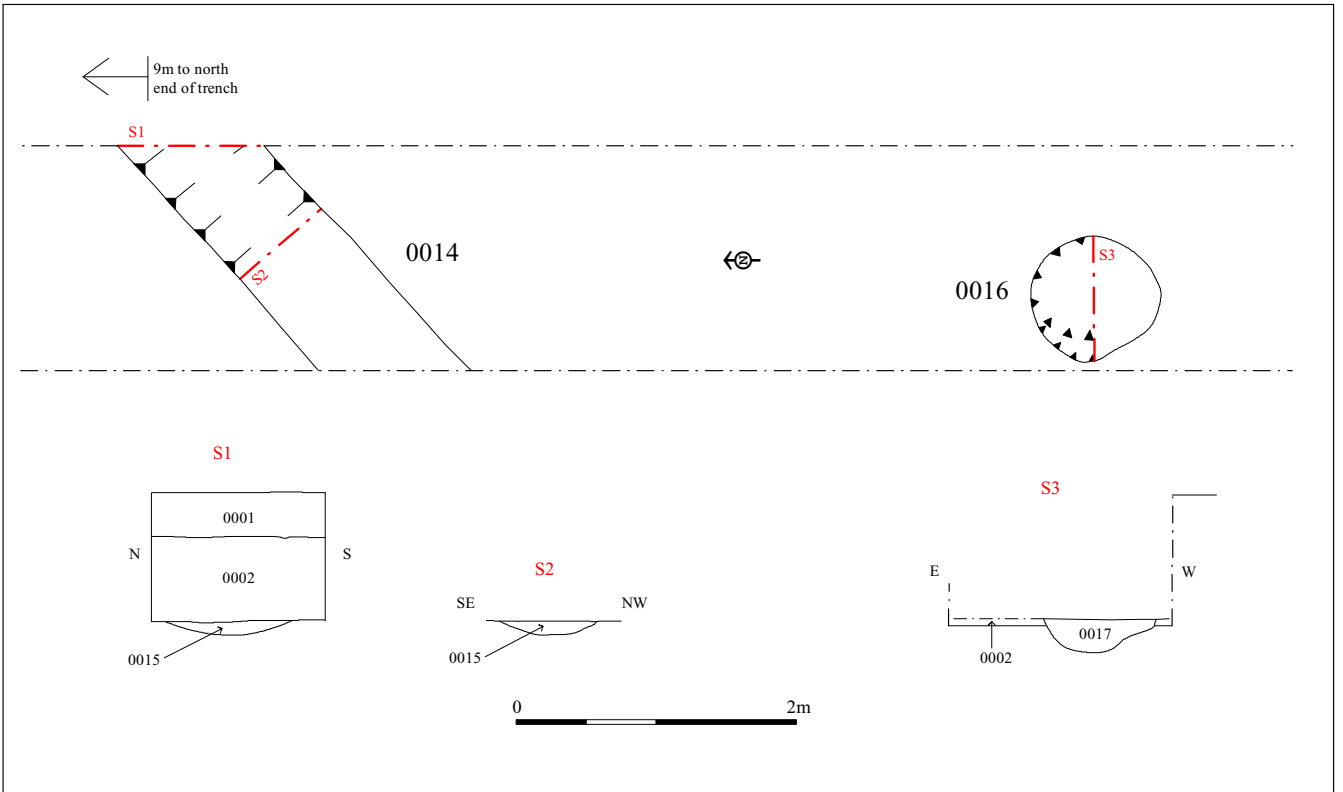


Figure 6. Trench 9, plan and sections

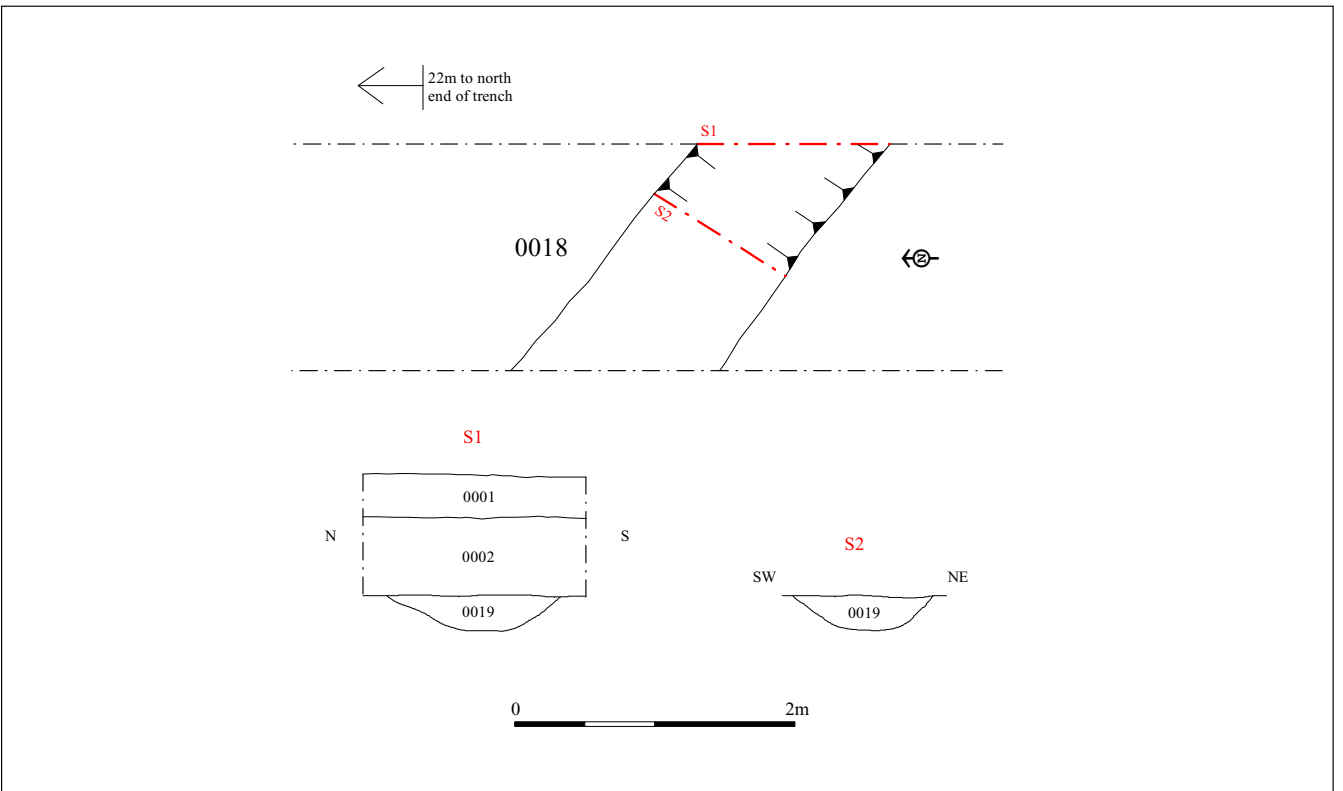


Figure 7. Trench 10, plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected in each context from the land south of Friends Field, Bures St Mary. The finds were recovered from a hill-wash layer (0002) and pit fill (0017).

Context	Pottery		Worked flint		Spot date
	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	
0002	1	23	1	7	Neolithic-EBA/Roman
0017	2	6			EIA-MIA
Totals	3	29	1	7	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Methodology

The pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS). The pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight.

Prehistoric

Pit fill 0017 contains two joining body sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery. The sherds are only slightly abraded and display an oxidised surface on a reduced fabric. The fabric contains common ill sorted flint (which is larger and more obvious than the other inclusions), quartz, burnt out organics and sparse grog. It is dated from the early to middle Iron Age.

Roman

A slightly abraded body sherd of Roman pottery was retrieved from the hill-wash layer (23g). It is a greyware (GX) whose fabric is composed of ill sorted quartz and common silver mica. The sherd is not closely datable within the Roman period itself.

6.3 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

A small snapped fragment of unpatinated worked flint was retrieved from the hill-wash layer 0002 (7g). It is a knife made on a blade and has fine retouch on one edge and limited retouch on the opposite edge. The flint is dated from the Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

6.4 Discussion of material evidence

This is a small quantity of finds of limited archaeological value. However the presence of prehistoric and Roman pottery adds new dating evidence to the existing parish record for these periods.

7. Discussion

The hillwash layer was partially cut through by Pit 0016, dated to the Iron Age, which would suggest it was developing from the later prehistoric period onwards and was probably related to increased agricultural activity on the upper slopes.

The ditches recorded in a number of trenches appear to form rectilinear plots or fields of a pattern that could feasibly be related to a prehistoric or a medieval field system although as they are sealed by the hillwash layer, the earlier period would seem more likely. The complete absence of any artefacts within the ditch fills would suggest they are located some distance from any contemporary occupation sites.

The single pit located in Trench 4 contained a single sherd of pottery which has been tentatively dated to the Middle Iron Age. Although only a single pit was exposed it indicates activity in the Early to Middle Iron Age period and suggests an occupation site may lie in the immediate vicinity.

The single sherd of Roman greyware is only slightly abraded indicating it has not travelled far from its source suggesting a Roman occupation site may be located in the vicinity. The single Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint is in itself undiagnostic and comprises part of the general background of prehistoric activity across the region.

The large pit or quarry noted in the northern corner of the evaluation area would have been originally excavated for the extraction of a resource, probably clay, as suggested by nearby residential road that is named Claypits Avenue. Clay was also noted on the edge of this pit in Trench 5. It is not marked on the 2nd or 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps (1904 and 1923 respectively; the 1st edition was not readily available) suggesting it later than the 1923 map. Judging by the debris noted in the backfill it was not completely filled until the later 20th century.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The presence of the Iron Age pit in Trench 9 may warrant further investigation. To assess whether further Iron Age features are present it may be prudent to strip, under archaeological supervision, an area around the site of the pit down to the level of the natural subsoil to ensure no other associated features survive in a localised area. Any further features exposed should then be excavated and recorded.

The ditches are of limited interest given the complete absence of any finds.

9. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: BSM 061.

The digital archive will be stored on the SCC secure servers at the location:

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\
Bures St Mary\BSM 061 Evaluation (Friends Field)*

Digital photographs are held under the references: HLY62 to HLY94

A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolkc1-129208

10. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Roy Damant and Mark Sommers from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Mark Sommers and managed by Dr R. Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

11. Plates

(featured scale is 1m or 2m in length with 0.5m divisions)



Plate 1. Trench 1, ditch 0003 (ref. HLY62)



Plate 2. Trench 1, ditch 0003 (ref. HLY63)



Plate 3. Trench 2, ditch 0008 (ref. HLY66)



Plate 4. Trench 2, ditch 0008 (HLY65)



Plate 5. Trench 2, modern pit (ref. HLY68)



Plate 6 Trench 7, pit/quarry fill (ref. HLY82)



Plate 7. Trench 9, ditch 0014 (ref. HLY88)



Plate 8. Trench 9, ditch 0014 (ref. HLY87)



Plate 9. Trench 9, pit 0016 (HLY90)



Plate 10. Trench 9, pit 0016 (ref. HLY91)



Plate 11. Trench 10, ditch 0018 (ref. HLY92)



Plate 12. Trench 10, ditch 0018 (ref. HLY93)

Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land South of Friends Field, Bures St Mary, Sudbury, Suffolk

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Babergh District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	B/11/00825/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 909 341
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Residential (35 houses)
AREA:	1.16ha
CURRENT LAND USE:	Grass/scrub
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Sarah Poppy Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741226 E-mail: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	14 May 2012

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not

carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. The proposed development is located on the edge of the historic settlement core of Bures St Mary. There is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location given the proximity to the historic settlement and also given the landscape setting within the Stour Valley, which is topographically favourable for early occupation.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 141), which replaced PPS5 in March 2012, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c.580.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c.322.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

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

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-129208	
Project details	
Project name	BSM061 - Land south of Friends Field, Bures St. Mary
Short description of the project	trenched evaluation revealed a series of undated ditches sealed beneath a layer of hillwash, a single pit containing one sherd of Early to Middle Iron Age pottery and a large backfilled clay pit. An unstratified sherd of Roman greyware was also recovered.
Project dates	Start: 12-06-2012 End: 27-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSM061 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/11/00825/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT/QUARRY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England

Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BURES ST MARY BSM061 - Land south of Friends Field
Study area	10000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9092 3409 51 0 51 58 18 N 000 46 47 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant on behalf of client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	BSM061
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	BSM061
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	BSM061
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land south of Friends Field, Bures St. Mary, Suffolk
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