

Land West of Carlton Hall,  
Carlton Colville,  
Suffolk.  
CAC 049

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

SCCAS Report No. 2012/139

**Client: CgMs Consulting Ltd.**

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October 2012

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## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2012/139  
**Site Name:** Land West of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville  
**Planning Application No:** n/a (pre-determination)  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 6th-15th August 2012  
**Grid Reference:** TM 5088 9020  
**Commissioned by:** CgMs Consulting Ltd.  
**Curatorial Officer:** Jess Tipper  
**Project Officer:** Linzi Everett  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1- 135014  
**Site Code:** CAC 049

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Date: October 2012

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Position: Acting Contracts Manager

Date:

Signed:



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## **Summary**

An area of 1.7 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching prior to submission of a planning application to develop the site. Thirteen trenches were excavated, largely focussed on targets identified during a geophysical survey by Northamptonshire Archaeology. Several pits and ditches were revealed by trenching, some of which related to features identified during the geophysical survey. Where dating was possible, features were associated with Late Saxon and to a lesser extent, medieval finds and appear to represent elements of a field system with suggestions of settlement either on the site or nearby. Activity of this type and period has been recorded in the direct vicinity of the proposed development area.





## **1. Introduction**

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A trial trench evaluation was carried out on land west of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville (CAC 049; TM 5088 9020). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consisted of an area of c.1.7 hectares. It was carried out prior to submission of a planning application for development, according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological methodology and risk assessment (Gardner 2012).

The trial trenching was conducted by the Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on the 6th-15th August 2012.

The site has been recorded with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) code CAC 049.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is located on glacial till or boulder clay deposits south of the River Waveney coastal levels, at a height of approximately 12m OD. It is bounded by Chapel Road to the south, houses to the west and Carlton Hall to the east.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The site's potential is based on its location within an area of archaeological interest recorded in the Suffolk HER, within the historic settlement core of Carlton Colville and close to various intensively occupied archaeological sites including Carlton Hall itself (CAC 004), the Church of St Peter's (CAC 011), a series of undated ditches (CAC 032), a series of fieldwalking findspots (CAC 034) and, most significantly, the large multi-period site at CAC 025 immediately to the west. A geophysical survey has been carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Report 12/110), which revealed some probable enclosure/field system ditches. It is also significant that the site has been preserved as parkland and has therefore survived some damage that may have been caused by modern agriculture.

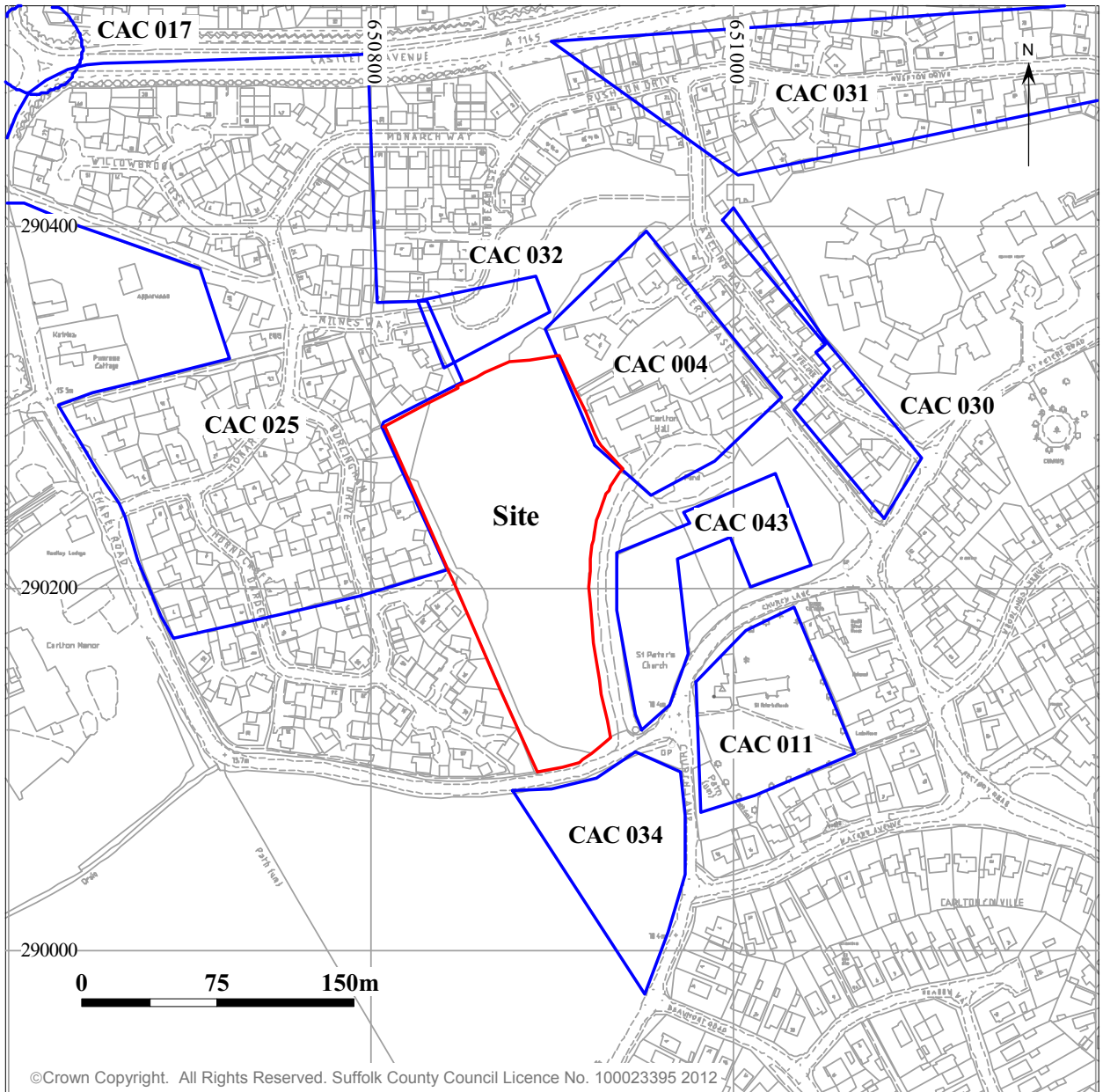
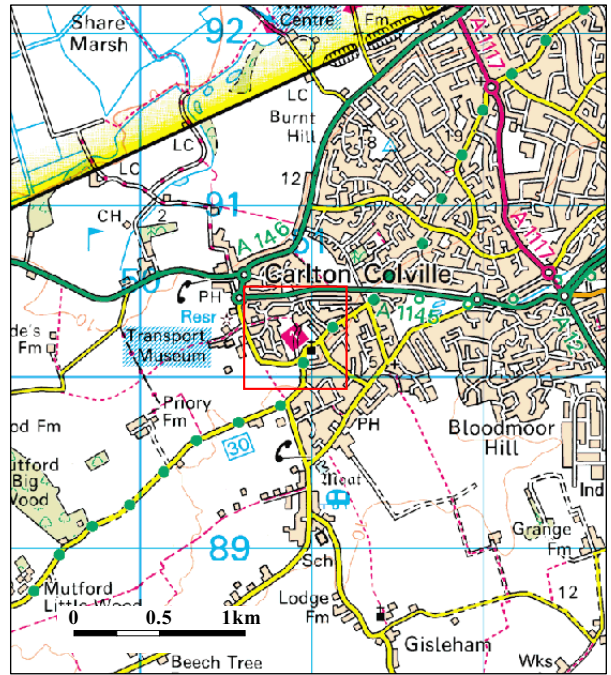
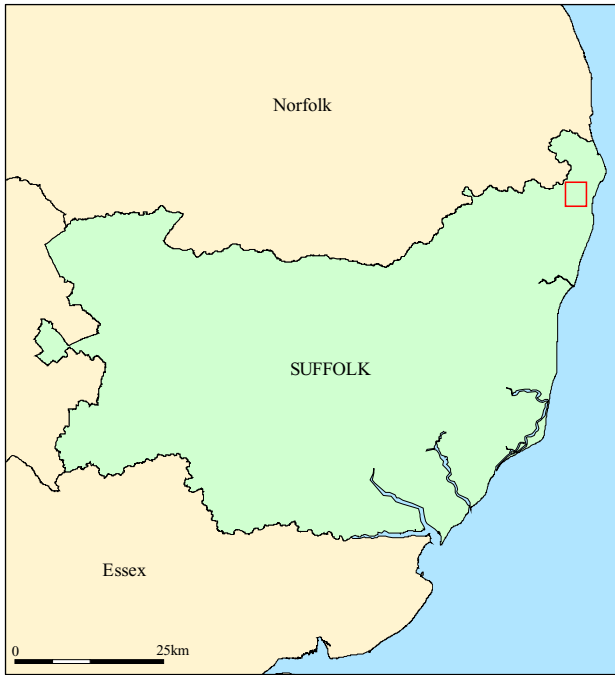


Figure 1. Site location

## 4. Methodology

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Trench locations focussed on a number of potential features identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 3). Trenching was conducted using a tracked mechanical digger equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to or within the trench. Topsoil was removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural subsoil and/or archaeological deposits.

The base of each trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. Any features or significant deposits identified were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and form and to recover datable artefacts. Bulk environmental samples were taken from suitable archaeological features and assessed for palaeo-environmental remains. The locations of any features/deposits were then plotted in relation to the trench. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered. All features were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets with sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans drawn at a scale of 1:50. A digital record was made with a high resolution digital camera. The excavations were located using a GPS.

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code CAC 049. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1- 135014 has been used for this project.

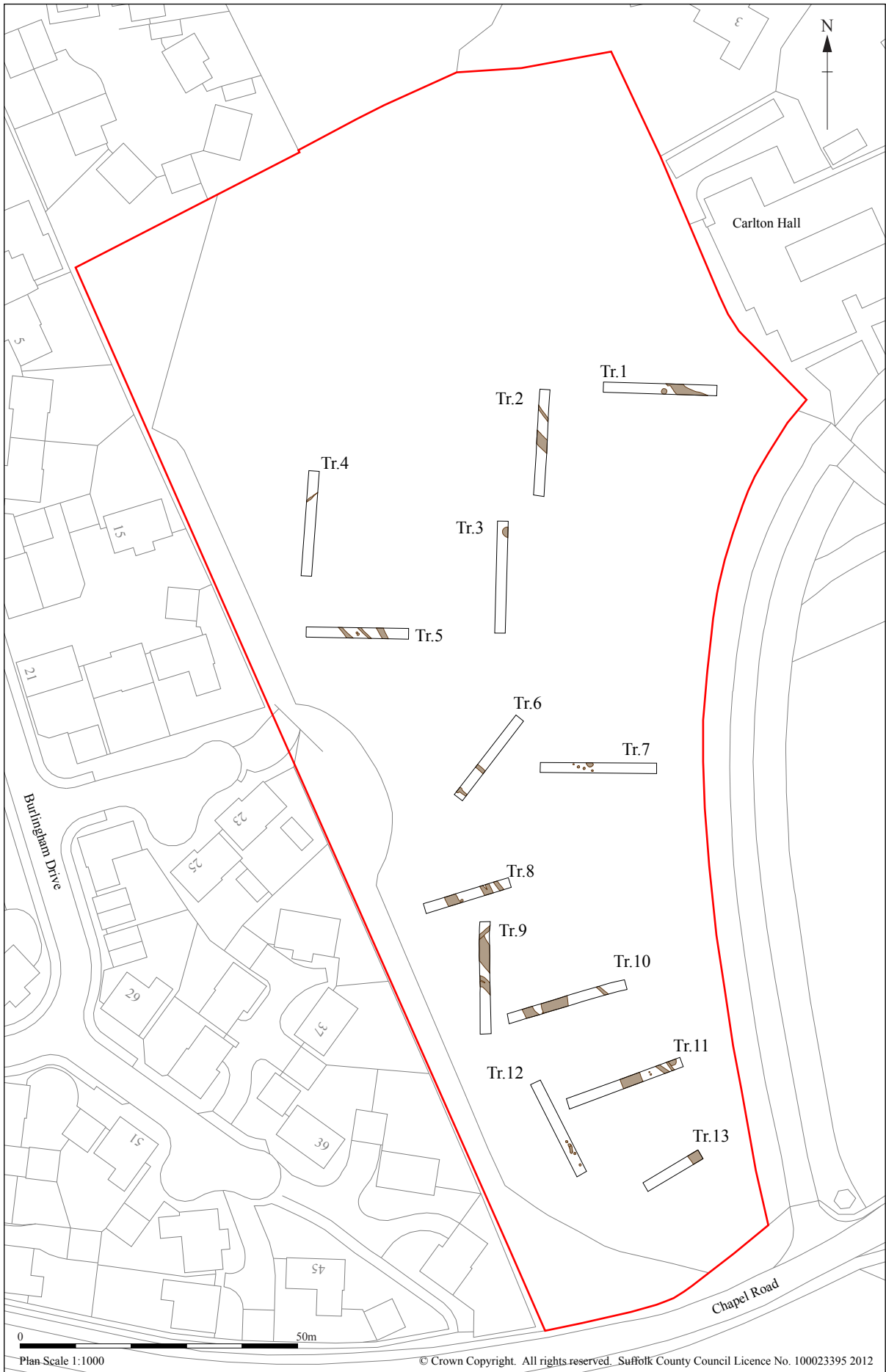


Figure 2. Trench plan

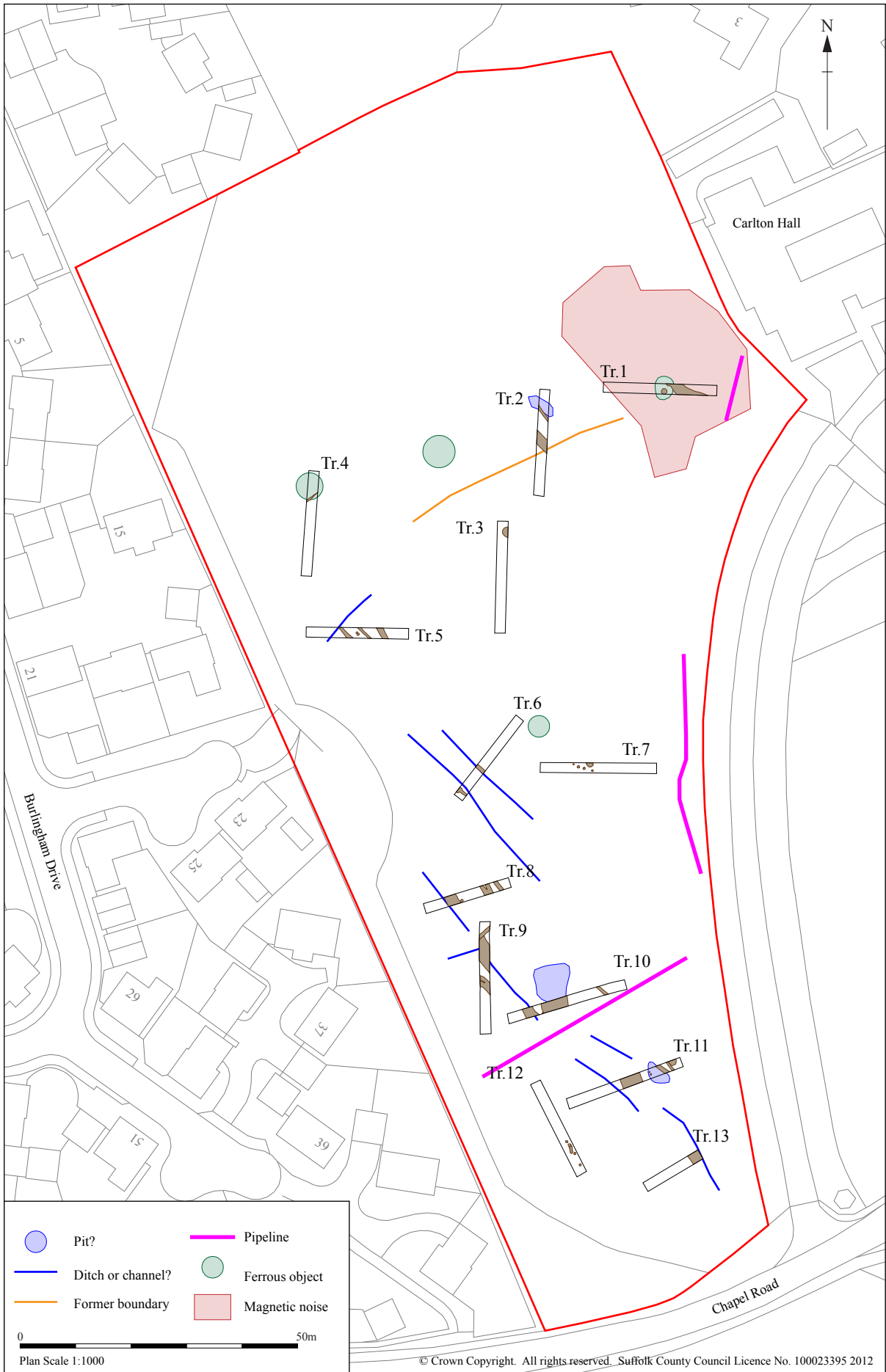


Figure 3. Geophysical interpretation

## 5. Results

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Thirteen trenches were excavated across the site (Fig. 2) in each case through c.0.3m of dark brown silty loamy clay topsoil with regular pebbles and occasional chalk flecks. A layer of subsoil was observed over the trenched area, measuring up to 0.5m at its thickest point in Trench 13. Whilst this comprised a uniform mid-pale brown sandy clay silt with moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks, it was given a unique number in each trench in order to differentiate subsoil finds. The natural subsoil was a pale yellowish brown chalky boulder clay with patches of sandy clay.

In a few cases, suggested trench locations and dimensions were adjusted slightly in order to avoid damage to tree roots.

A total area of 402.4 square metres was excavated. Trench dimensions are recorded in the table below:

Trench	Length	Area m <sup>2</sup>	Depth	Features
1	20.4m	32.64	0.45m	0005, 0012
2	19.3m	30.88	0.45m	0007, 0049
3	20.2m	32.32	0.6m	0023
4	18.9m	30.24	0.4m	0041
5	18.5m	29.6	0.4m-0.55m	0035, 0037, 0043, 0065, 0067, 0069
6	18.1m	28.96	0.45m	0045
7	21.8m	34.88	0.4m	0025, 0027, 0029, 0031, 0033, 0039
8	16.5m	26.4	0.35m-0.6m	0082, 0094, 0096, 0105, 0107
9	20m	32	0.5m-0.6m	0091, 0093, 0100, 0102
10	21.9m	35.04	0.55m-0.65m	0104, 0109, 0111, 0117, 0119
11	21.9m	35.04	0.7m	0081, 0085, 0087, 0089
12	18.5m	29.6	0.65m	0055, 0057, 0059, 0061, 0063, 0078
13	15.5m	24.8	0.8m	0021

Table 1. Trench dimensions

## Trench 1

0005 was a circular pit with steep, near vertical sides and a moderate break of slope to rounded base. It cut through both the subsoil and topsoil, and contained modern finds.

0012 was a slightly curving ditch with fairly steep sides and an irregular profile. Four distinct fills were recorded within this ditch. 0013 was the upper fill, a mixed mid greyish brown and mid brownish yellow clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, chalk flecks and small pebbles. Below this, 0014 was a firm mid grey silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles from which 11th-12th century pottery was recovered. 0015 was a firm mid grey clay with lenses of mid brownish yellow clay with occasional chalk flecks and lumps and very occasional small to moderate pebbles. 0016 was the primary fill, a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles and containing 10th-11th century pottery.

## Trench 2

0007 was a NW-SE aligned ditch with a shallow, concave profile, concave sides and base. Its fill, 0008, was a firm, mottled pale brown slightly silty sandy clay with pale orangey yellow clay and grey sandy clay.

0049 was a deep NW-SE aligned ditch with a 'u' shaped profile and flattish base. A series of five fills were identified within the ditch from which a very small number of finds were found. Of these, only a single 13th-14th century pot sherd and a worked flint were datable, each of which could have been residual.

## Trench 3

0023 was a rounded steep sided pit with an irregular base. As it was not fully exposed within the area of the trench, it was not possible to establish its full extent and form, but it was clear in section that it cut subsoil layer 0003. It was filled by 0024, a mid to dark grey brown mottled clay sand with flecks of charcoal and lumps of clay throughout, very occasional stones and pottery of late 15th-16th century date.

## Trench 4

0041 was a NE-SW aligned shallow gully with a rounded profile. Its fill, 0042, was a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with very occasional small pebbles and CBM and charcoal flecks. 10th-11th century pottery was recovered from this fill.

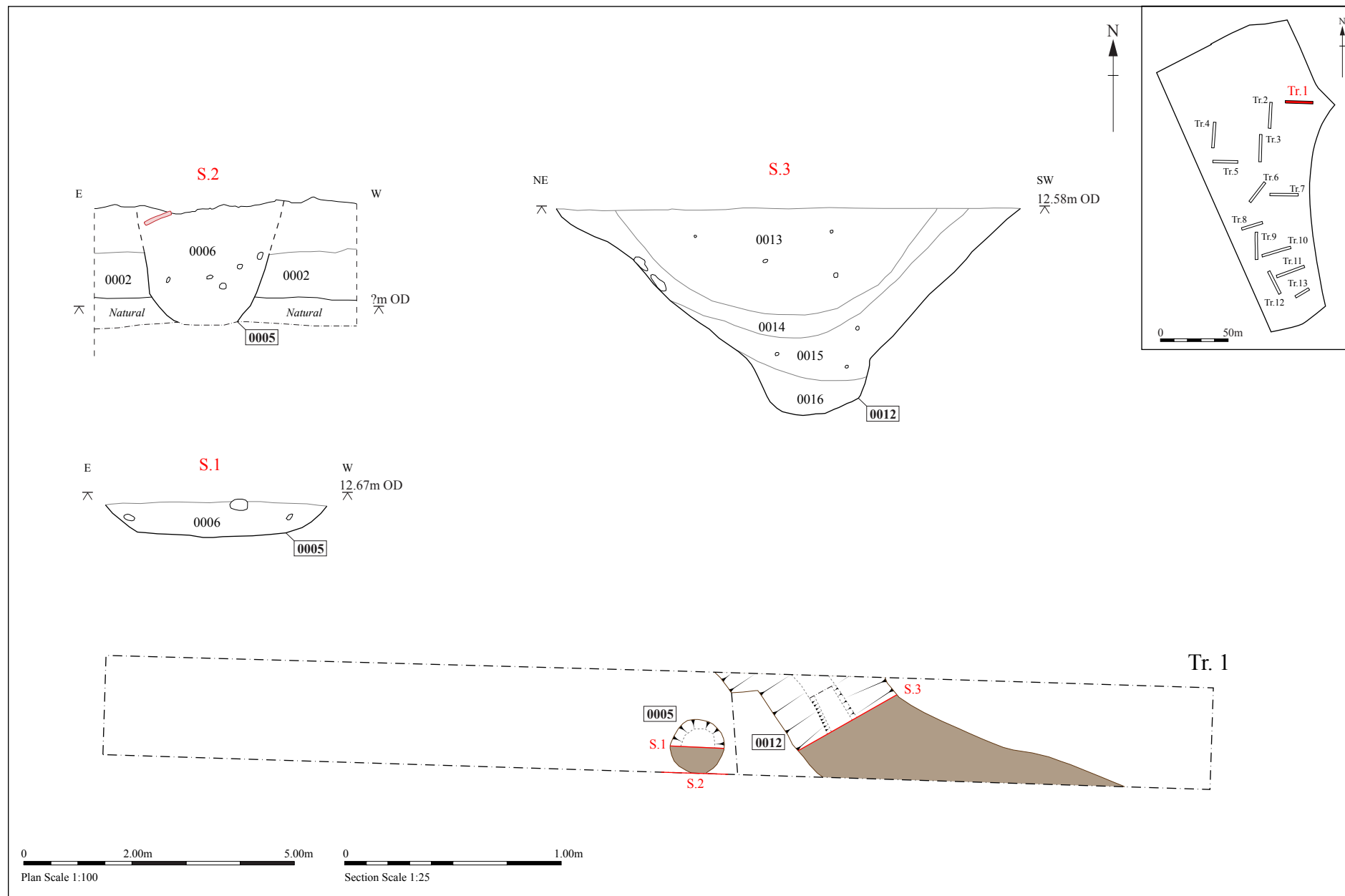


Figure 4. Trench 1, plan and sections



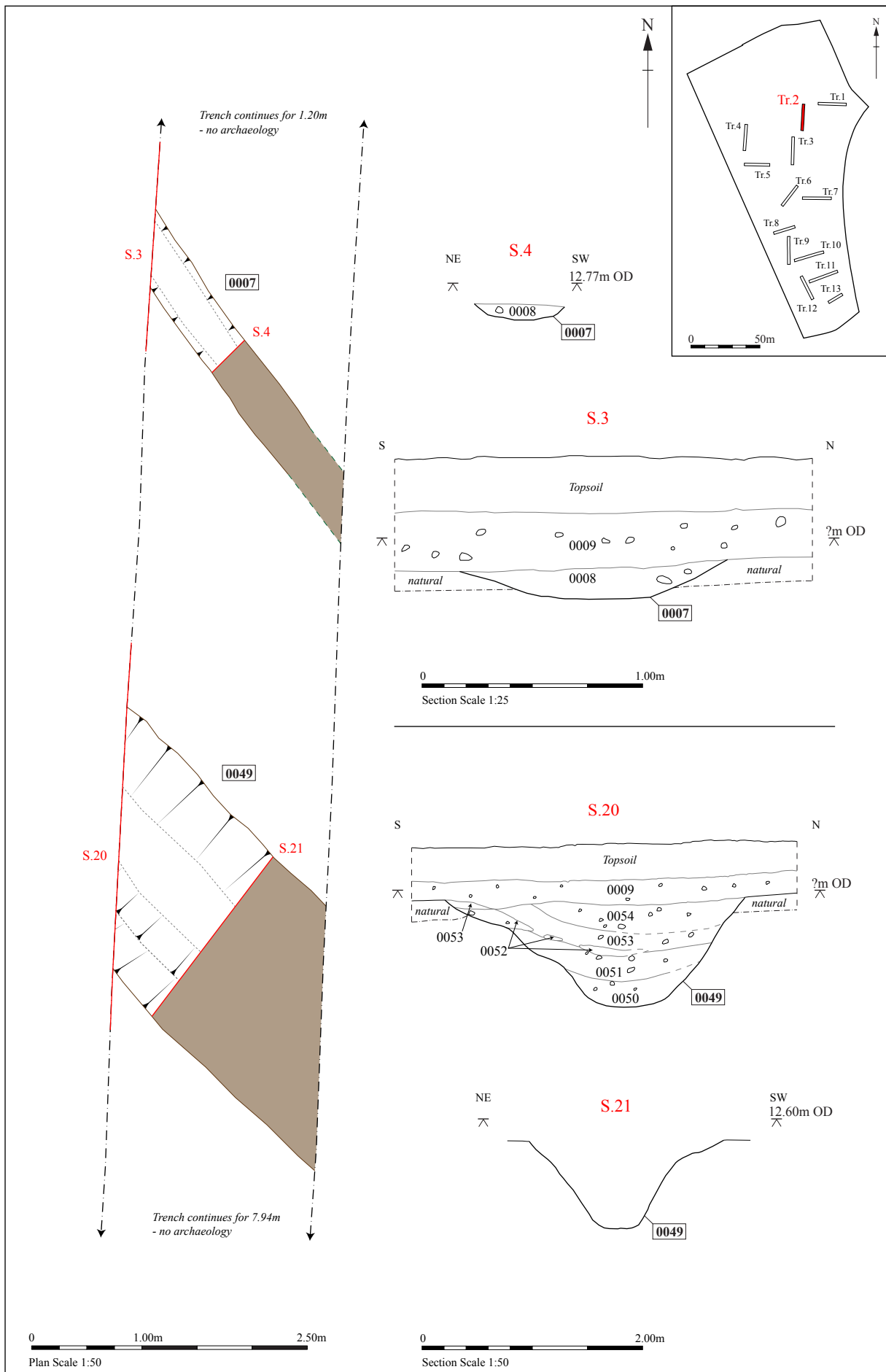


Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections

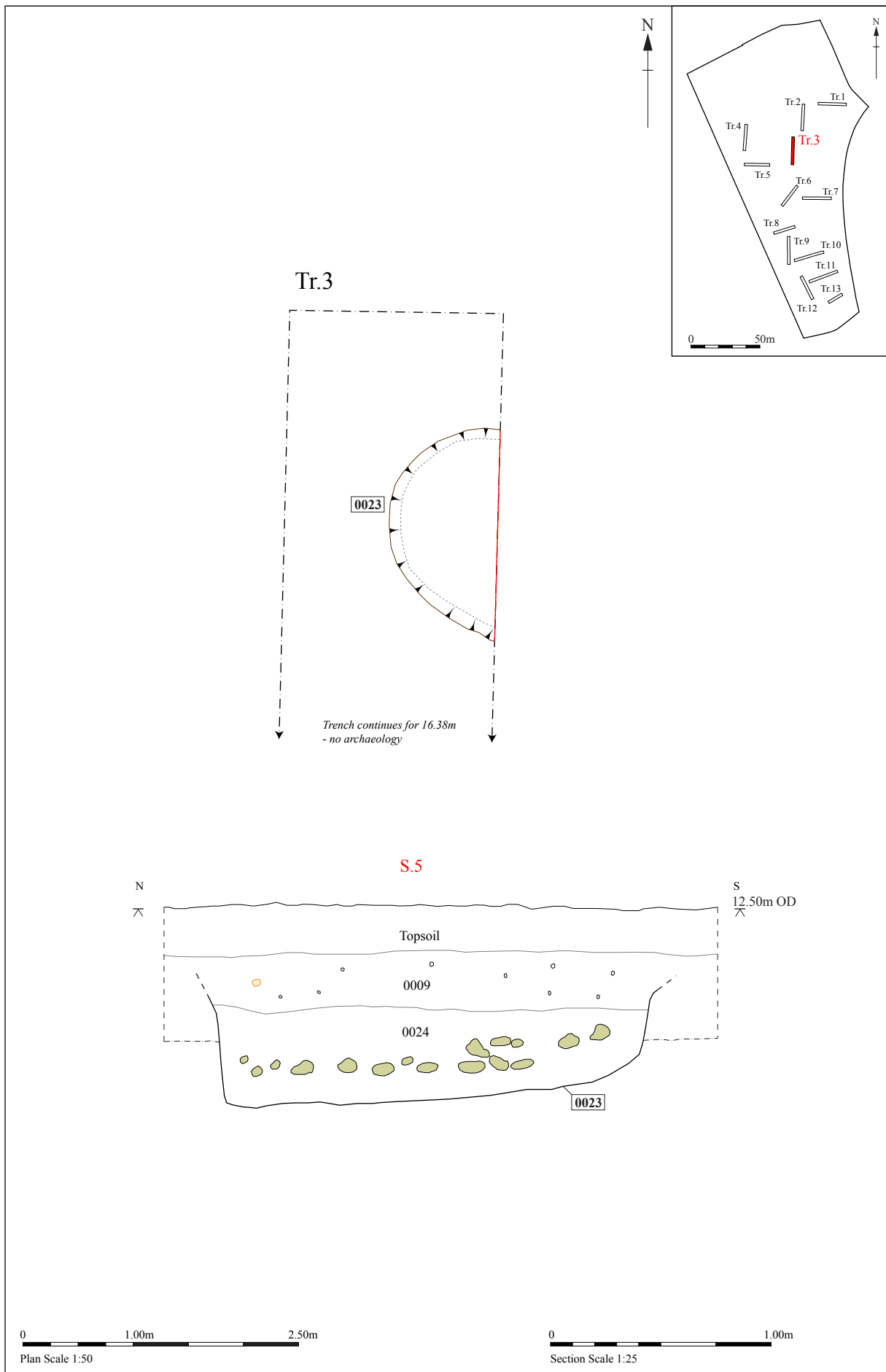


Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and section

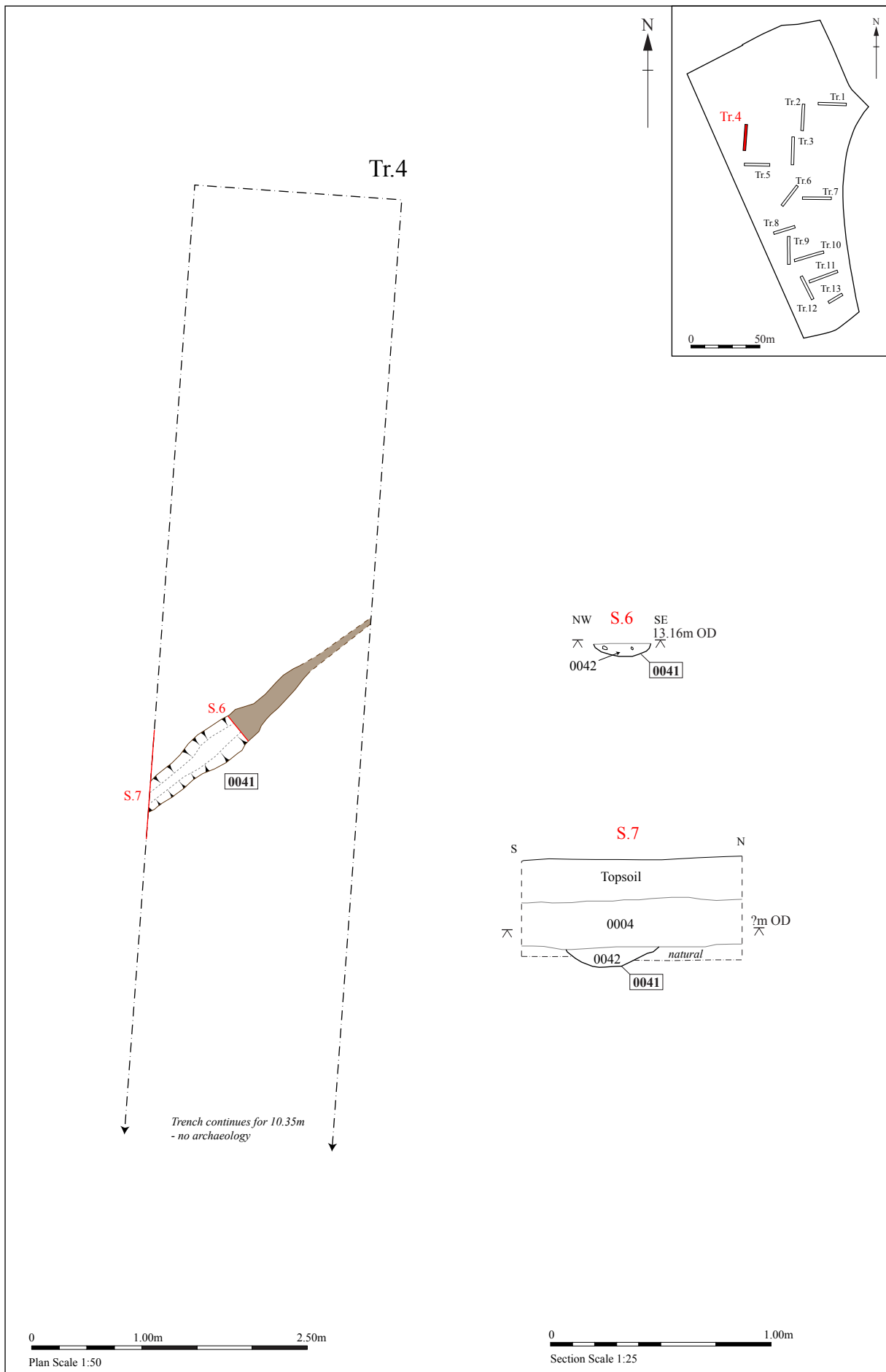


Figure 7. Trench 4, plan and sections

## Trench 5

Four ditches identified in the eastern end of Trench 5 shared approximately the same NW-SE alignment.

0043 was a narrow ditch with a rounded 'v' shaped profile. Its upper fill, 0044, was a mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks, containing 10th-11th century pottery. The primary fill, 0076, was a mid orangey brown silty clay with notably few inclusions.

0035 and 0037 were narrow, shallow, adjacent ditches, with 0037 cutting 0035. They were both filled by a mid grey brown silty clay but in the case of 0037, the fill was slightly mottled by orange sandy patches. 0035 contained small daub lumps and 10th-11th century pottery but no finds were recovered from 0037.

0069 was fairly shallow with an open 'v' shaped profile and was filled by 0070, a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium pebbles.

0065 and 0067 were two shallow, intercutting circular postholes located between ditches 0043 and 0035. Both were filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, with the fill of 0067 mottled slightly with orange clay. 0065 appeared to cut 0067.

## Trench 6

0045 was a steep sided NW-SE aligned ditch with concave sides and base and a 'u' shaped profile. Two fills were identified, the upper fill, 0046, was a dark brown silty sandy clay with regular charcoal flecks throughout and occasional large flint nodules and 11th-12th century pottery. Primary fill 0047 was a mid brown orangey silty clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks throughout, occasional medium flints and pottery of 12th-14th century date.

0077 was a concentrated gravel spread of small-med pebbles in a clay silt matrix, overlying and pushed into the natural clay subsoil. It resembled a metallated surface but is believed to be geological in origin.

## Trench 7

0025, 0027, 0029 and 0031 were four small, circular postholes of similar dimensions and profile, evenly spaced and set in a NW-SE line. Each was filled by a mid brown silty clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks from which no datable artefacts were recovered.

0033 was a probable pit which continued beyond the northern limits of the trench. It was

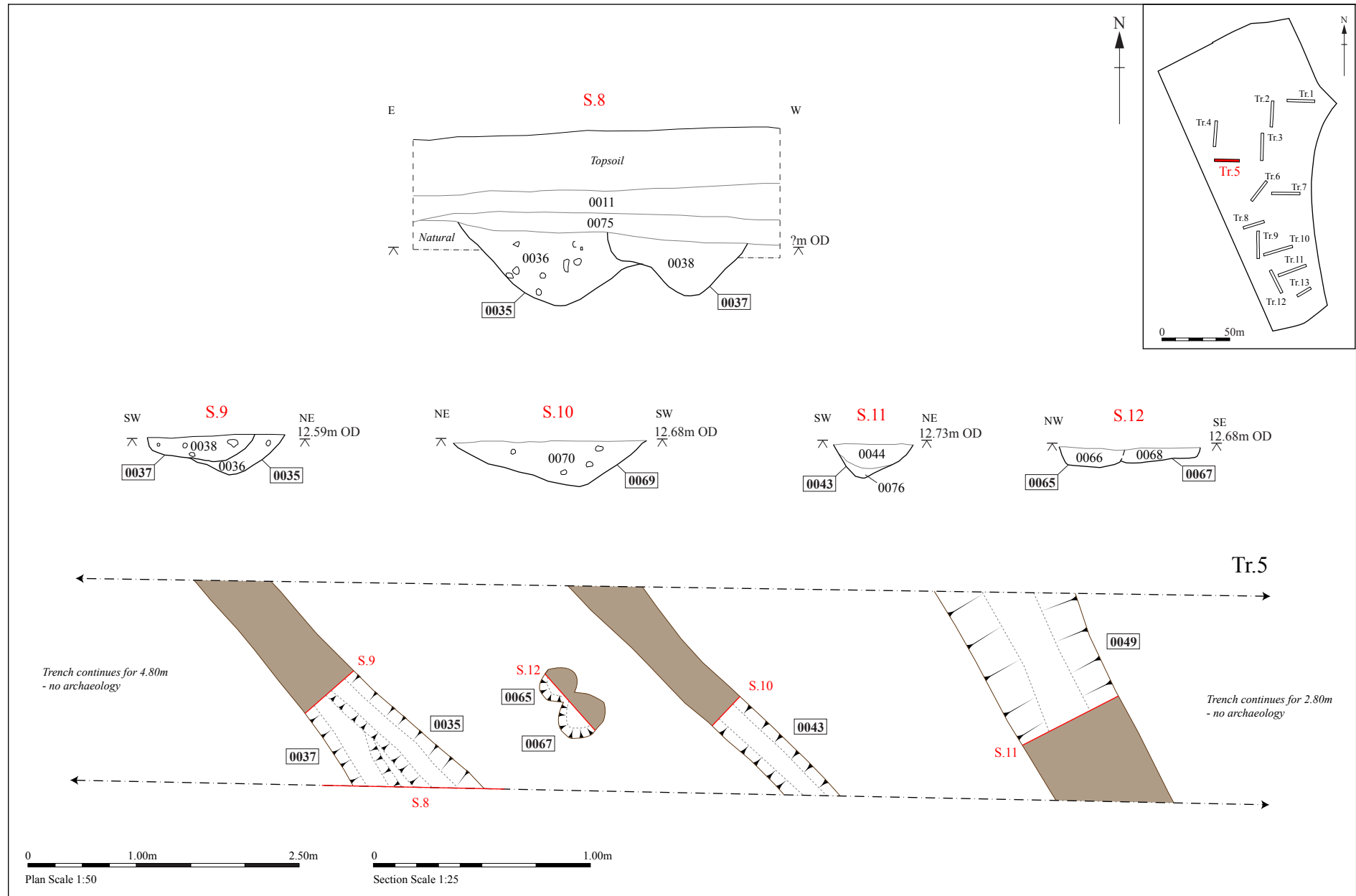


Figure 8. Trench 5, plan and sections

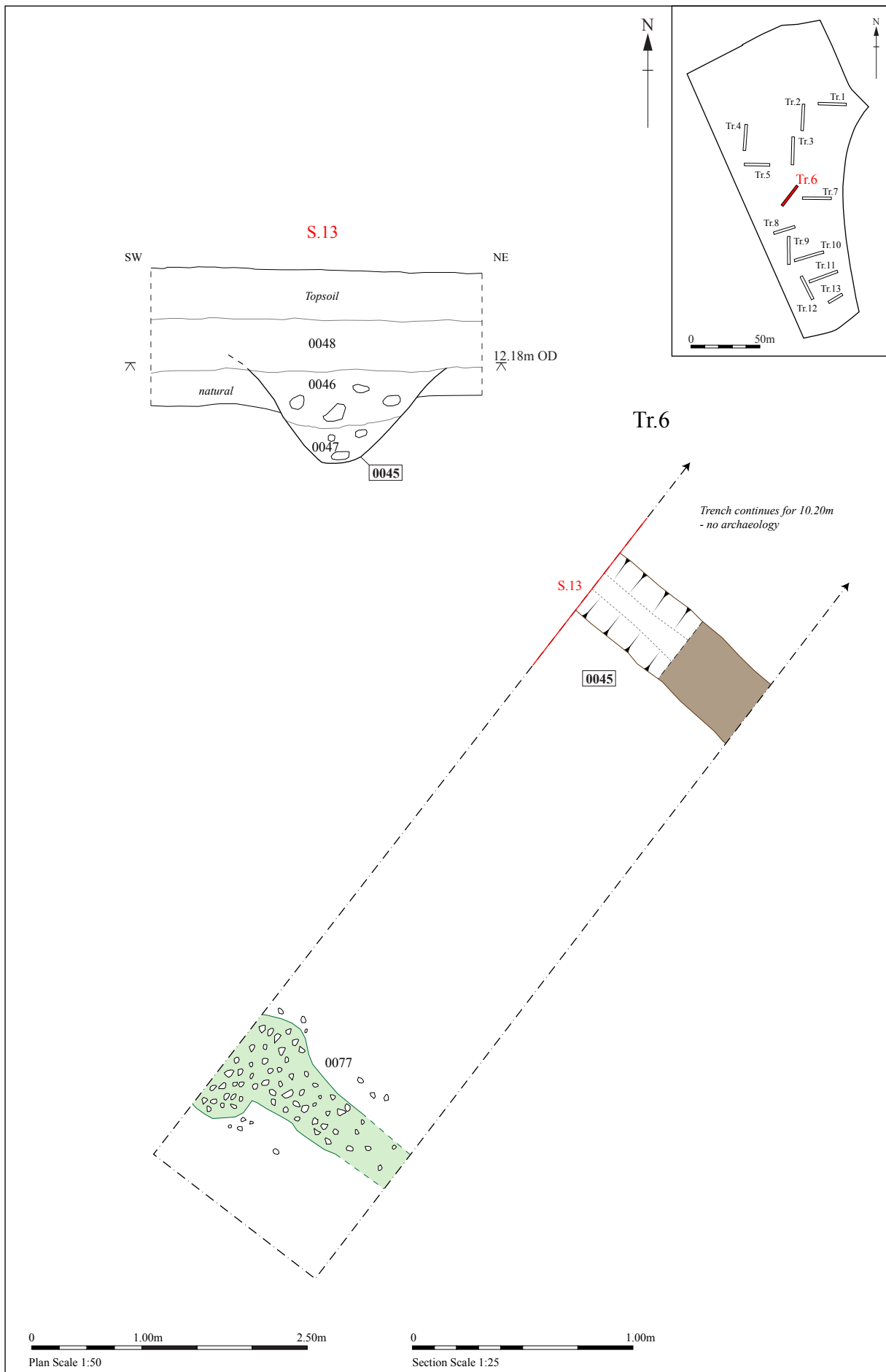


Figure 9. Trench 6, plan and section

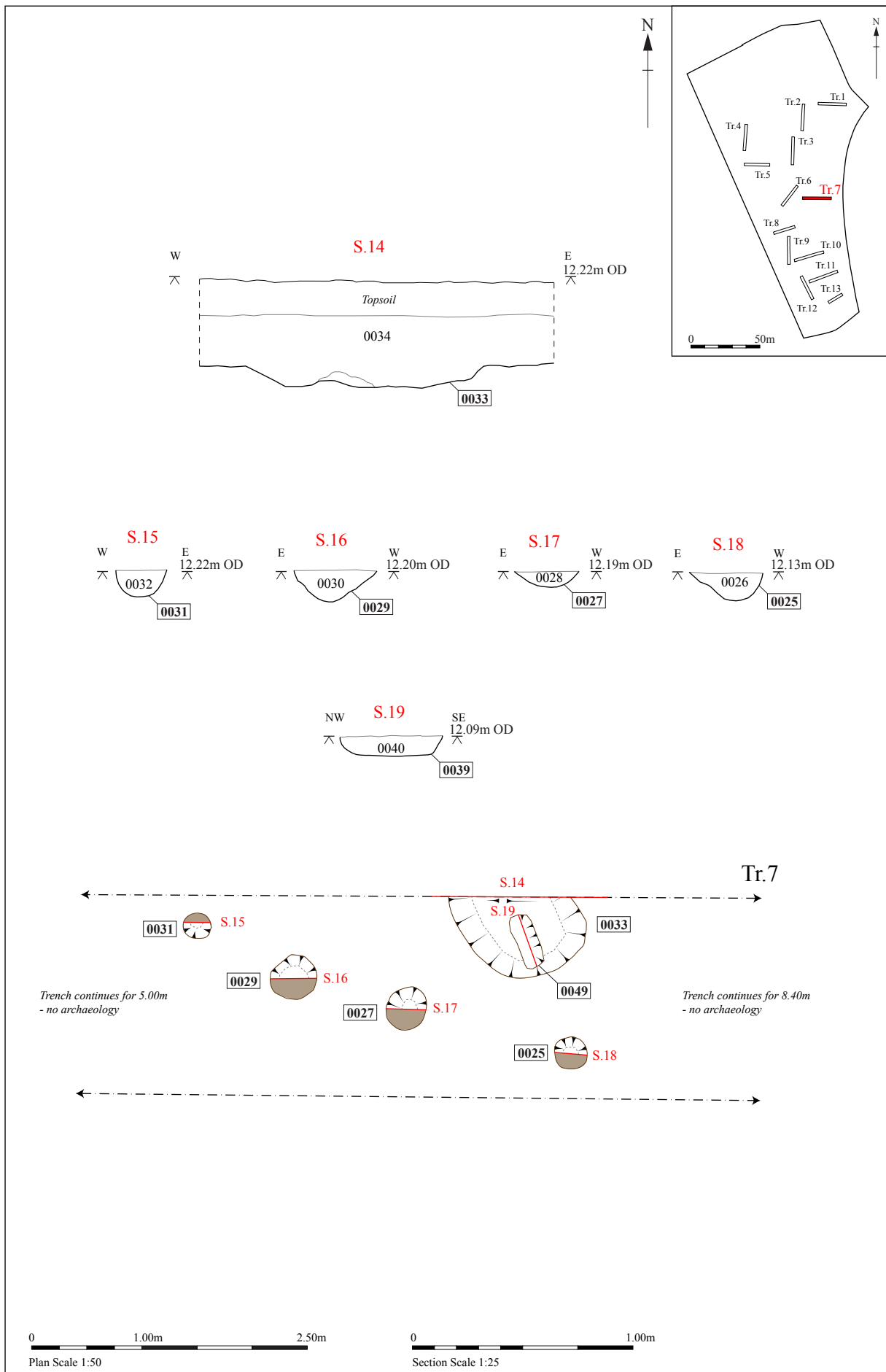


Figure 10. Trench 7, plan and sections

roughly rectangular in plan with rounded sides and extremely shallow with an irregular base. Its fill, 0034, was a mid orangey brown silty sandy clay with very infrequent stones. Once excavated, posthole 0039 was visible within the base of 0033. This was shallow, steep sided and with a flat base. 0039 was not seen during excavation of 0033, and the relationship between the two features could not be established with any certainty.

#### Trench 8

0082 was a NNW-SSE aligned shallow ditch with a generally rounded profile but with a flat base in places. Its fill, 0083, consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy clay flecked with orange sand and charcoal and containing 10th-11th century pottery.

0094 was a N-S aligned ditch with a shallow, generally rounded profile. It was filled by 0095, a mid orangey brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and regular flints.

0096 was a NNW-SSE aligned ditch with a shallow, uneven profile. Its fill, 0097, was a mid-dark greyish brown sandy clay with regular orange sand flecks, charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks. 11th century pottery was recovered from this fill, as was a complete leaf-shaped arrowhead dated to the Early Neolithic period.

0107 was a wide, deep NNW-SSE aligned ditch with steep, stepped sides. It was not excavated to its full depth for safety reasons. Fill 0108 was a compact mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout and noticeably infrequent stones apart from a few large flints towards the base of excavation. 11th-12th century pottery was recovered as well as residual or re-used Roman CBM.

0105 was a small, shallow, circular posthole with steep sides and a flattish base, located on the western edge of ditch 0107. Its fill, 0106, was a compact mid brown orangey clay silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and flints.

#### Trench 9

0091 and 0093 were adjacent ditches, approximately NW-SE aligned and curving slightly towards the south. Both were shallow with a generally rounded profile and filled by a mid grey-brown clay-sand silt with charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from either ditch fill.

0100 was a shallow SW-NE aligned ditch, with evenly sloping sides breaking to a flattish base. Its fill, 0099, was a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate small-medium stones.



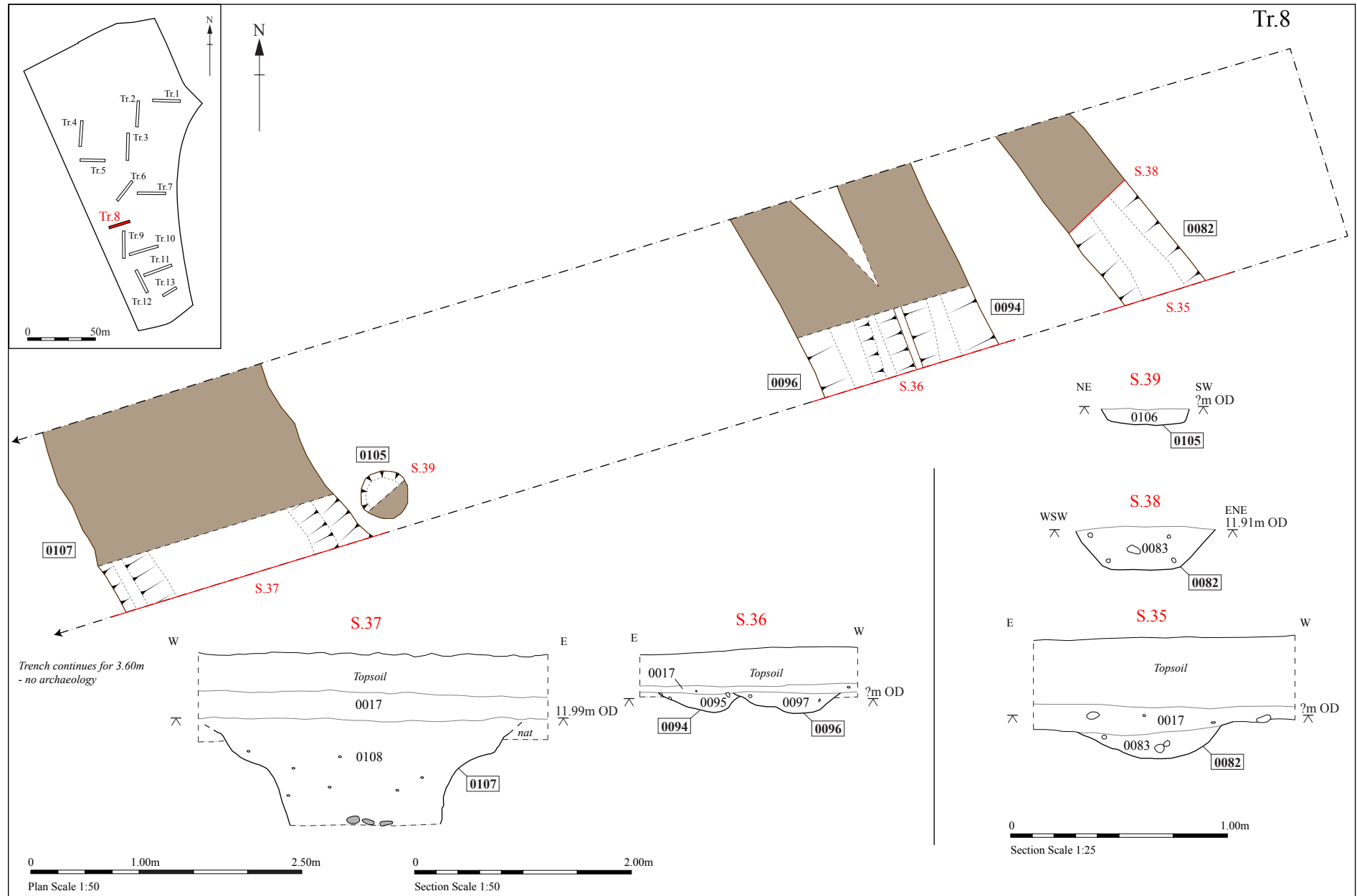


Figure 11. Trench 8, plan and sections

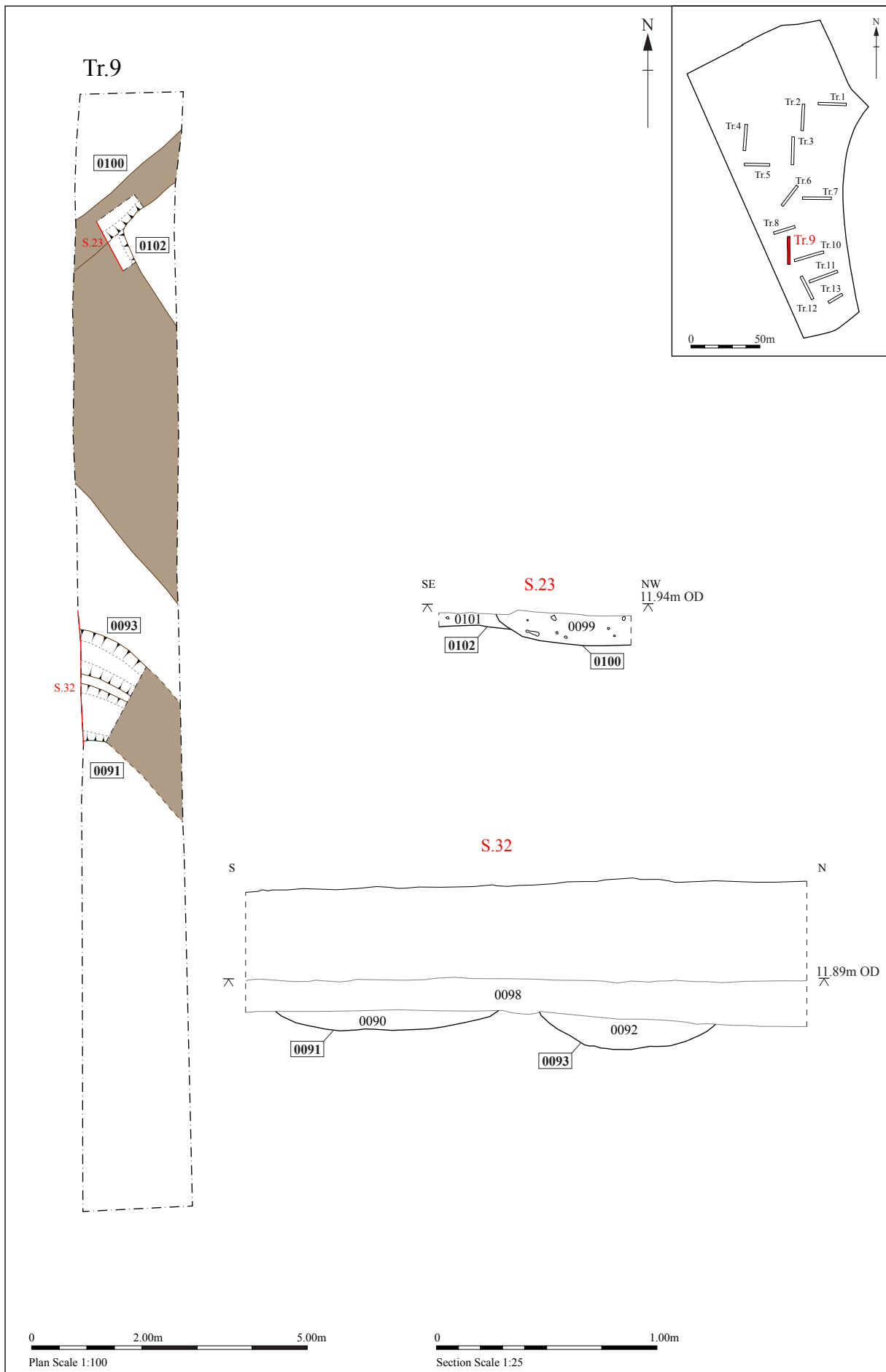


Figure 12. Trench 9, plan and sections

0102 was a wide, NW-SE aligned ditch filled by 0101, a mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small stones.

#### Trench 10

0104 was a NW-SE aligned narrow, shallow ditch with a rounded profile, filled by 0103, a mid-dark blueish grey silty clay mottled with reddish brown silty clay and with occasional small stones.

0111 was a large feature interpreted as a N-S aligned ditch or large pit. It was shallow in relation to its width, with a flattish base. Four distinct fills were recorded from which pottery ranging from the 10th-12th century to 13th-14th century date was recovered. On its western edge, what appeared to be a sub-circular pit, allocated the context number 0109, was partially exposed, having been cut by 0111. It showed steep sides and a slightly concave base and was filled by a dark grey-brown sandy silty clay with occasional small-medium pebbles.

0119 was a NNE-SSW aligned ditch with steep almost vertical sides breaking to a near flat base. It was filled by 0118, a dark blueish grey brown silty clay mottled with orange brown silty clay and occasional small flints and charcoal flecks.

0117 was a NNE-SSW aligned ditch, wide but shallow and a possible re-cut of 0119. Its fill, 0116, was a dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small-medium flints.

#### Trench 11

0081 was a narrow, NNW-SSE aligned ditch with steep sides breaking sharply to a flat base. It was filled by 0080, a firm mid-dark blueish grey clay silt mottled with reddish brown clay silt, with occasional small stones.

0085 was a NNW-SSE aligned shallow ditch with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by 0084, a firm dark greyish brown clay silt mottled with reddish brown clay silt.

0087 and 0089 were two small, circular postholes with steep sides breaking to a flattish base. Both were filled by a dark grey clay silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, with 11th-12th century pot present in the fill of 0087.

#### Trench 12

A cluster of features were recorded in the southern end of Trench 12, made up of five postholes (0055, 0057, 0078, 0061 and 0063) two of which (0061 and 0063) were associated with, possibly cutting, a small slot (0059). Each was filled by a broadly

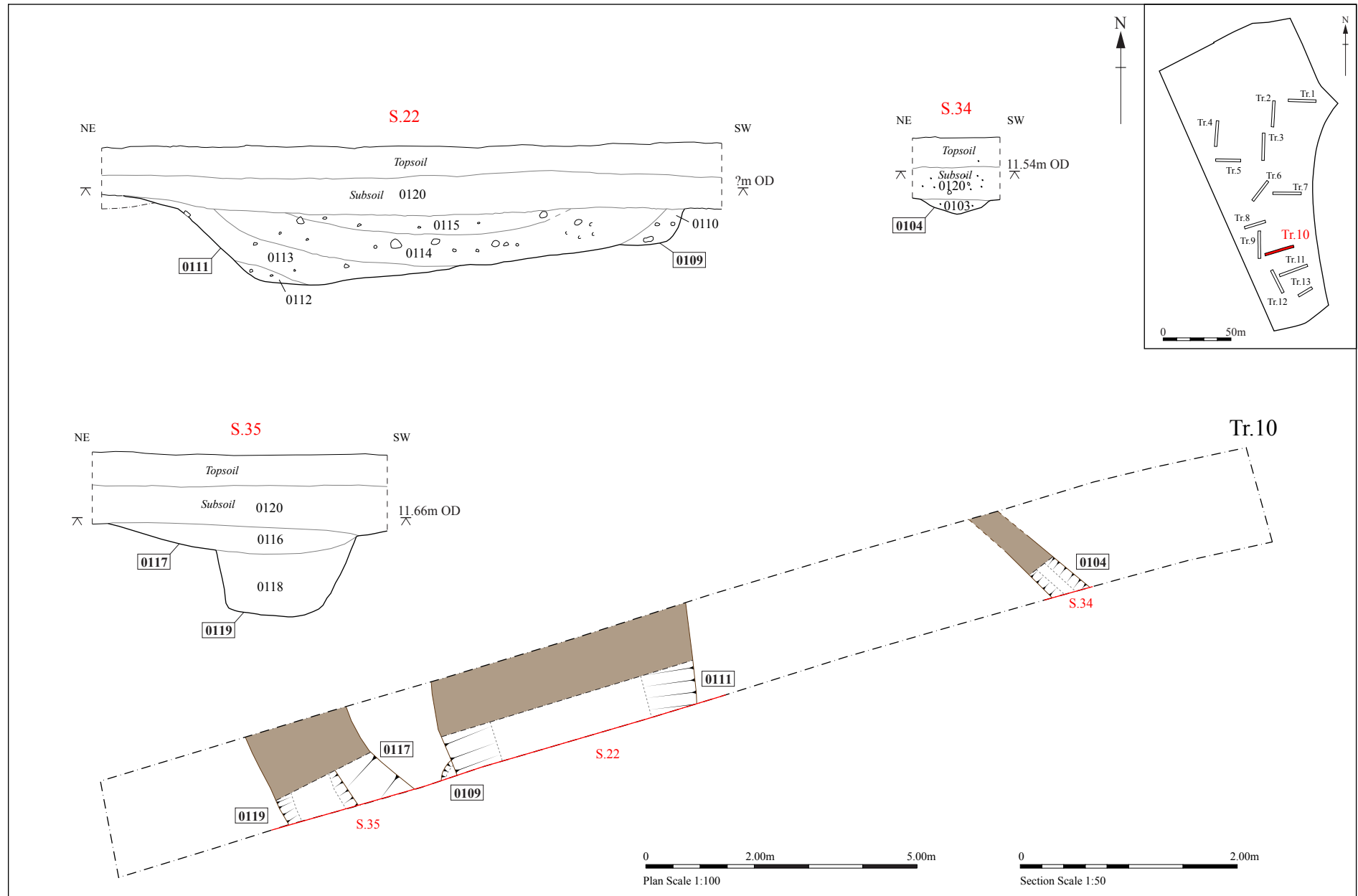


Figure 13. Trench 10, plan and sections

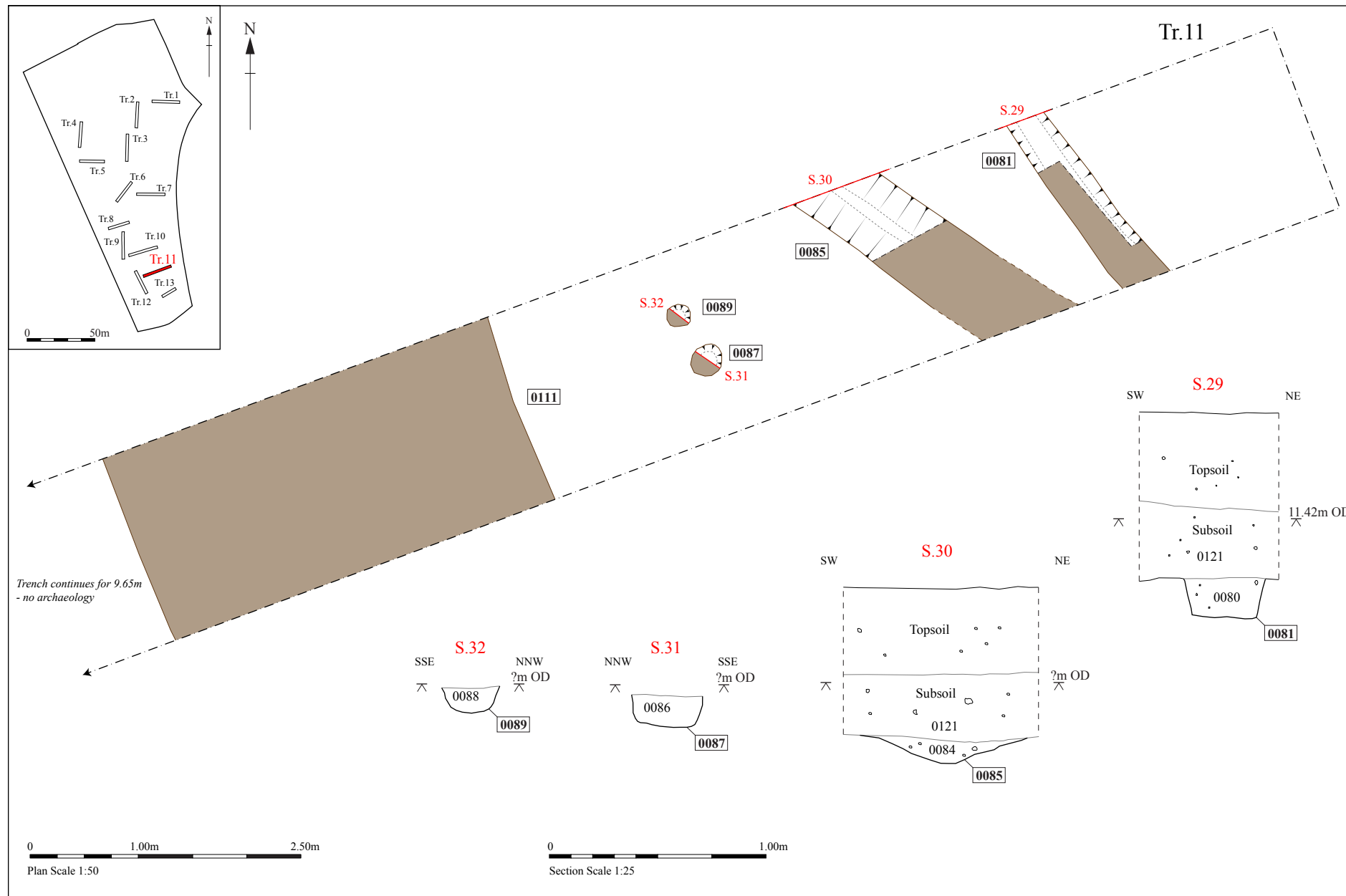


Figure 14. Trench 11, plan and sections

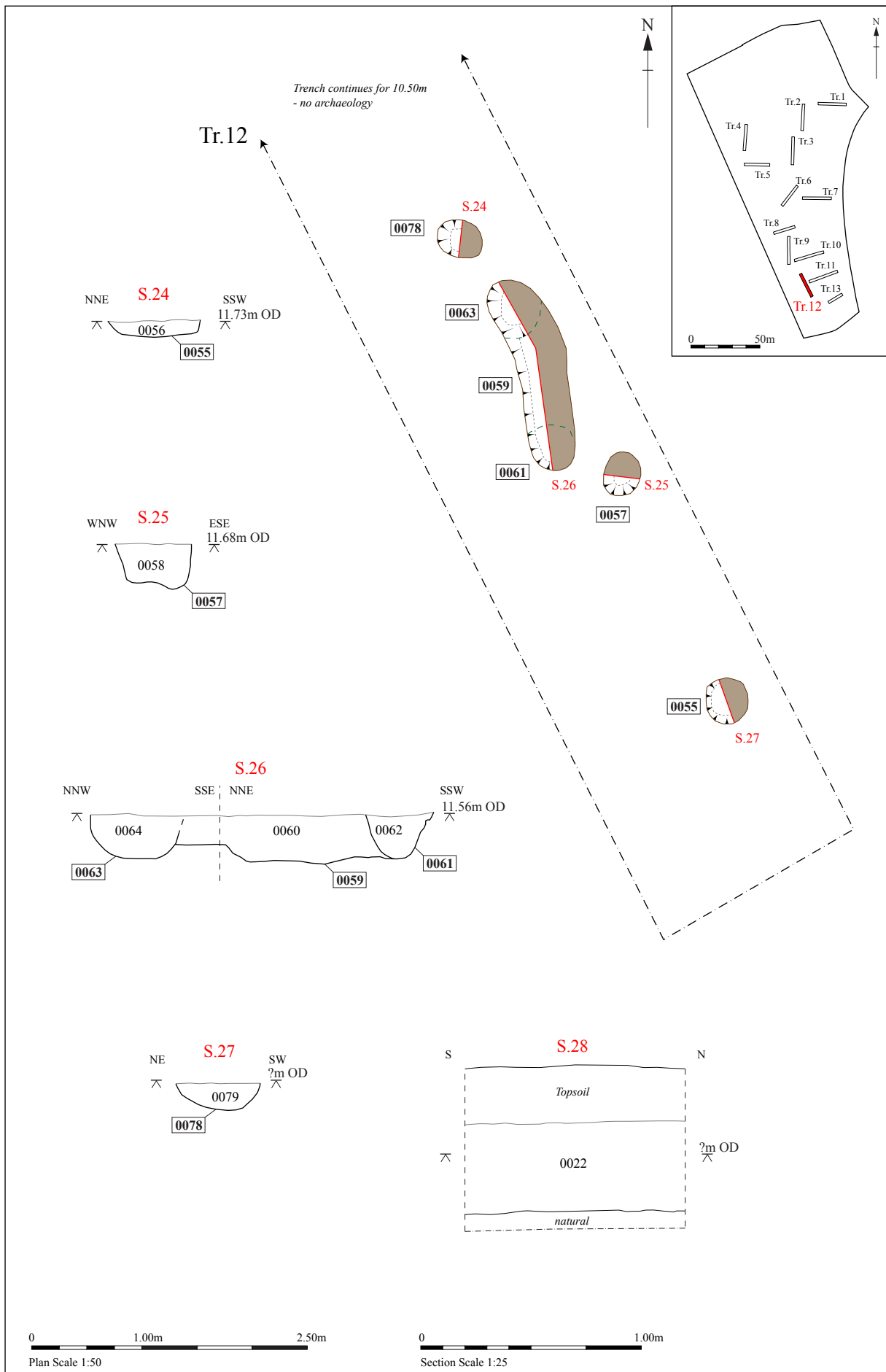


Figure 15. Trench 12, plan and sections

similar mid brown silty clay matrix with occasional charcoal flecks. The only datable evidence recovered was from the fill of posthole 0063 which contained 10th-11th century pottery.

### Trench 13

0020 was a large feature in the east end of the trench and continuing beyond its limits, meaning that its full form and extent were not established. It sloped gently from its western edge, becoming steeper and breaking to a rounded base, measuring 1.86m from ground level to the machine excavated base of feature. Its fill, 0021, was a mottled mid grey brown clay sandy silt with orangey sand flecking, occasional charcoal flecks and medium angular flints. 18th-19th century pottery was recovered from the upper part of the fill.

It was not possible to trench certain parts of the site due to various constraints. These are shown on Appendix 7.

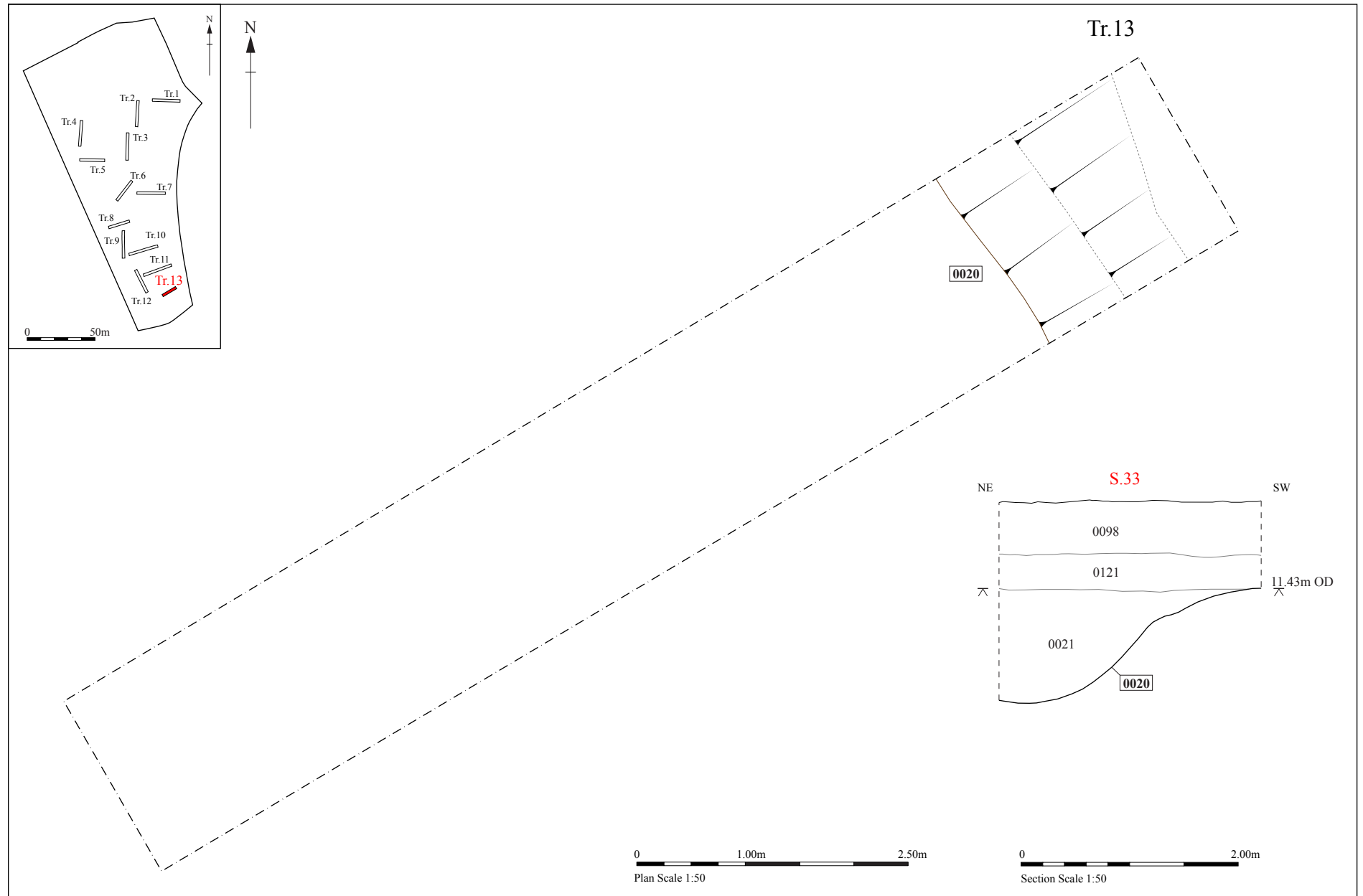


Figure 16. Trench 13, plan and section



## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected from the evaluation. Finds were retrieved from twelve of the thirteen trenches amounting to thirty-three contexts, twenty ditch fills, one pit, gully and posthole as well as nine subsoil layers and one unstratified context. A full contextual breakdown of the bulk finds can be seen in Appendix 2. A further smaller collection of finds was retrieved from the sampling process. Except for a small number of pottery sherds in contexts 0086 (Sample 6) and 0097 (Sample 8), the remaining finds from this process do not contribute any significant additional information to the overall analysis and interpretation of the existing finds assemblage, and are not been included in the bulk finds. Also present are two small finds which have been recorded separately.

Find type	No	Wgt/g
Pottery	163	812
CBM	12	1332
Fired clay	5	11
Worked flint	8	79
Lava quern stone	133	3450
Post-medieval glass	1	2
Animal bone	15	64
Charcoal	1	1
Shell	1	7
<b>Totals</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>57456</b>

Table 2. Finds quantities

### The Pottery

Richenda Goffin

#### Introduction

A total of 158 sherds weighing 806g was recovered from the evaluation. The majority of the assemblage dates to the Late Saxon and early medieval periods, although a few fragments of prehistoric and post-medieval pottery were also present. Table 3 shows the quantification by major period.

Period	No of sherds	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	2	7
Late Saxon	102	249
Medieval	52	261
Post-medieval	7	295
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>812</b>

Table 3. Breakdown of pottery by ceramic period

## Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on pro forma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and it has been input onto the database (Appendix 3).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by SCCAS (S. Anderson, unpublished fabric list). Thetford-type ware jar rims were catalogued using the classification of Dallas (Dallas 1984).

## Pottery by period

### Prehistoric

Two fragments of heavily flint-tempered pottery were identified. One of these is a small hand-made oxidised sherd which was unstratified, whilst the second fragment which is similar was recovered from the subsoil. These small sherds are not closely datable beyond the prehistoric period.

### Late Saxon

One hundred and two sherds of Late Saxon pottery (249g) were recovered from eighteen contexts. All of the pottery is Thetford-type ware, with more than one fabric type represented. In addition to the standard hard, wheel thrown greyware commonly considered to typify the fabric, a second fabric was identified. This has a softer, less well fired appearance, and often has a dark brown to black with a reddish brown interior. The fabric has a finer matrix with quartz and sparse chalk inclusions. Individual small sherds do not show throwing lines, and based on body sherds it is not easy to differentiate between this fabric and the typical early medieval ware which dates to the 11th-12th centuries. The presence of a typical Thetford-type ware style rim in 0042 in this fabric however confirms that it is Late Saxon and not early medieval, and that it represents a fabric variant. It is possible therefore that some of the pottery which has been catalogued as Early medieval ware could actually be Thetford-type ware.

Several different forms were identified amongst the Thetford-type ware assemblage. Jars are as usual, by far the most common type present, but sherds of one bowl and two possible spouted pitcher sherds were provisionally identified. One body sherd had a large applied strip showing that it had come from a storage vessel. Rouletted Thetford type ware sherds were identified from two contexts. No other Late Saxon fabrics were present.

### **Medieval**

Fifty-two sherds of medieval pottery were identified (261g). Early medieval wares are represented in small quantities, with the remains of a jar with everted neck being present in subsoil layer 0018 (Trench 9). A single small sherd of Early medieval with shell was identified in subsoil layer 0017 (Trench 8). Fragments of medieval coarseware were present in small numbers including a number of Hollesley-type wares dating to the Late 13th-14th centuries. Few diagnostic forms are present but a jar with squared rim in ditch fill 0051 (Trench 2) dates to the 13th-14th century.

Small numbers of medieval glazed wares were recovered from the evaluation (3 fragments @ 95g). A small fragment of Hedingham ware was present in ditch fill 0115 (Trench 10). The bridge spout of a locally made jug (probably Ipswich Glazed ware) was found in subsoil deposit 0002. A hard wheelthrown greyware with sparse clear lead glaze splashes was present in 0022. It has been catalogued as a Hollesley Glazed ware but may be a product of another kilnsite from East Suffolk.

### **Post-medieval**

Seven sherds date to the post-medieval period (295g). Fragments of an English stoneware storage vessel were present in ditch fill 0021. A sherd of Frechen German stoneware was present in ditch fill 0113 (Trench 10) dating from 1550-1700, and a hard globular stoneware body sherd from (?context) 0024 may be a fragment of a North French Martincamp flask dating to the early post-medieval period (1480-1550).

### **Distribution of the pottery**

A total of forty-five sherds (203g) of pottery was recovered from subsoil deposits in nine of the trenches, with many of the other ceramics being found in the fills of ditches.

Thirty-seven small fragments of Thetford-type ware, including the rims of two jars, one of which had rouletted decoration, were found in the gully fill 0042 in Trench 4. A single sherd of a Thetford-type ware storage vessel with applied strip was identified in the fill 0064 of a posthole in Trench 12.

Other Late Saxon Thetford-type wares were present in subsoil deposits in Trenches 4, and 5.

A small quantity of Early medieval ware sherds came from ditch fill 0014 in Trench 1 and subsoil deposit in Trench 9. Fragments were identified in the fill 0046 of the ditch in Trench 6 but it is possible that they represent a Thetford-type ware variant. The other fill of this ditch 0047 contained three sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 12th-14th century. A sherd of Early medieval ware was found in ditch fill 0108 with two Thetford-type wares but once again it is possible that it is a Late Saxon variant.

The medieval pottery dating to the 12th-14th century was mainly found in subsoil deposits in Trench 2, 8 and 10. It was also recovered from some of the fills of the ditches, notably ditch fill 0047 in Trench 6, and ditch fill 0051 in Trench 2.

Post-medieval pottery was sparse, but was identified in the ditch fill 0113 in Trench 10, and in ditch fill 0021 in Trench 13 where sherds of an English stoneware storage vessel are likely to date to the 19th century.

## Discussion

The two prehistoric flint-tempered sherds were either unstratified or were recovered from subsoil in Trench 3. Their small size and condition suggests that they had suffered from a cycle of redeposition and that they reflect background activity of a wide date range in this area.

The main significance of the pottery lies with the presence of the Late Saxon wares. These were identified in subsoil deposits and ditches, but also most significantly in the gully in Trench 4 and a posthole in Trench 12. The Thetford-type ware within this assemblage includes the more typical hard wheelthrown greyware, but also a softer finer variant which is often red-brown in colour and closely resembles Early medieval ware.

Similar pottery has been identified elsewhere in the locality, for example at Pakefield High School (Anderson, 2011). Here two Thetford-type ware fabrics were also identified, the first being the standard wheelthrown greyware and the second containing slightly finer sand and generally fired black to brown and often with brown or red-brown external surfaces. Thetford-type ware variants have also been identified at Broadland Sands Holiday Park Corton (Goffin 2007).

Only small numbers of Thetford-type ware rims were present so it was not possible to provide any dating within the overall Late Saxon period for the activity. As there were very few other early medieval wares apart from the few sherds of Early medieval ware, it seems that the wares mainly date from the 10th-11th century. Small quantities of later medieval wares dating to the 12th-14th century are also present, with a few examples of local medieval glazed wares. The few post-medieval sherds provide dating evidence for the ditch fills.

It seems likely that these wares are products of a local production site, rather than having come from the main urban Thetford ware kiln sites at Norwich, Grimston, Thetford and Ipswich. Thetford-type wares are known to have been produced at Langhale in the parish of Kirstead eight miles to the south-east of Norwich, as a Saxo-Norman kiln site was excavated here in 1970 (Wade 1973, Wade 1976). One of the fabrics identified at this kiln site was a sandwich variant, 'showing variation in colour between core and surface' and it may be that this is the same fabric as the one which was identified on this evaluation.

### **Ceramic building materials (CBM)**

Seven contexts contained CBM fragments, pit fill 0006 (Tr.1), sub-soil layers 0017 (Tr.8), 0019 (Tr.10), ditch fills 0108 (Tr.8), 0114, 0115 and 0116 (Tr.10). The condition of the CBM is very poor, and with the exception of one late brick fragment (LB), the pieces are both small and considerably abraded. Most of the fragments cannot be identified to a particular form type. A full breakdown by context of the CBM can be seen in Appendix 4.

The majority of the CBM consists of unidentifiable residual Roman fragments in late Saxon/medieval contexts (0017, 0108 and 0115). Within this group two possible brick and one roof tile fragment are present.

A possible medieval fragment has been recorded context 0019. It is reduced with a thin lighter surface and its fabric is composed of ill sorted quartz with sparse large flint. The fragment is too abraded to be assigned to a tile or brick category.

Post-medieval fragments were recorded in contexts 0006 and 0114. A late brick (LB) fragment, similar in dimensions to Drury's LB3 category (163) was noted in ditch fill 0116. The fragment is dated to the early post-medieval period. No other finds were recorded in this fill.

### **Fired clay**

Four very abraded and small fragments (all of which weigh less than 5g each) of fired clay were noted in four ditch fills 0024 (Tr.3), 0097 (Tr.8), 0115 (Tr.5) and the unstratified context 0001. They are all in a medium sandy fabric (ms), two of which also contain chalk (msch). None of the fragments display surfaces or impressions and therefore it is impossible to determine whether they were originally part of walling or a hearth/oven for instance. Although all of the pieces occur alongside medieval pottery, their high level of abrasion clearly indicates that they are residual in all contexts.

### **Worked flint**

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Eight pieces of worked flint were recorded in six contexts in four different trenches, ditch fills 0054 Tr.2), 0097 (Tr.8), 0099 (Tr.9), 0114 (Tr.10), 0115 (Tr.10) and sub-soil layer 0019 (Tr.10). A full catalogue of the flint can be seen in Appendix 5.

This small group of flints is principally made up of later prehistoric flakes, most of which display some form of limited edge retouch. Of note in ditch fill 0097 is a complete leaf-shaped arrowhead dated to the Early Neolithic period. However, as with most of the other worked flint, the arrowhead is residual in a medieval context. Flint occurs on its own in just two contexts, a later prehistoric flake in fill 0054 (Tr.2) and two flakes, possibly dated to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, in fill 0099 (Tr.9).

## **Quernstone**

Lava quernstone fragments are present in four contexts, sub-soil layer 0017 (Tr.8), ditch fills 0036 (Tr.5), 0097 (Tr.8) and 0118 Tr.10). Contexts 0036, 0097 and 0118 contain only small numbers of quern stone, which are all small and undiagnostic. Contexts 0036 and 0097 both contain sherds of 10th to 11th century pottery.

The largest group of lava quernstone was recorded in context 0017 (122 fragments @ 3356g) which is dated from the 11th to 14th century. The pieces are of a variable size and the majority display considerable abrasion. Although some partial surface areas can be observed, no striations associated with the grinding surface can be seen. No edges or complete depths are present within the group.

## **Glass**

A small fragment of green bottle glass (<1g) dated to the post-medieval period is present in sub-soil layer 0019. The layer also contains medieval pottery.

## **Small finds**

Two post-medieval small finds are present within the finds assemblage. A full catalogue and description of the small finds, forms part of the site archive.

1. A copper alloy coin which is completely degraded on both the obverse and reverse. The coin is probably a halfpenny, dated from around the mid 18th to 19th century. SF1001 (U/S 0001).

2. A large fragment of structural iron nail. The nail is entirely covered by corrosion products although a distorted head and part shaft area are visible. The nail is accompanied by pottery dated from the late 15th to 16th century. SF1002 (Tr. 3 0024).

## **Faunal Remains**

Three contexts contained small quantities of extremely worn and fragmented pieces of animal bone, ditch fills 0036 (Tr. 5), 0050 (Tr.2) and 0115 (Tr.10). The pieces in fill 0036 are too worn and small to be identified to a species. Fill 0050 contains small fragments of pig tooth, a sheep metapodial and other unidentifiable long bone pieces. Two very worn and broken fragments of the distal end of a cow femur are present in context 0015.

## **Charcoal**

Ditch fill 0036 (Tr. 5) contains a very small and abraded fragment of charcoal (<1g). Pottery dated from the 10th to 11th century is also present within the fill.

## Shell

A single fragment of abraded oyster shell was recorded in ditch fill 0054 (Tr.2), which also contained a fragment of worked flint dated to the later prehistoric period.

## Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

### Introduction and methodology

Ten samples were taken from features during the evaluation. All the samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Appendix 6. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace 2010).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

### Results

The preservation of all the grain and a small percentage of the weed seeds is by charring and is generally fair to poor. Many of the charred grains are fragmented and/or abraded making identification difficult to impossible; no chaff or processing materials were present that would aid the identification. Charred weed seeds were rare but consist of Poaceae, Malvaceae, and Leguminosae species.

Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets were abundant in all of the flots and represent the majority of the material in many of them.

### Discussion

Charred cereals in the form of Barley (*Hordeum sp.*) were present in the majority of the samples. A number of the *caryopsis* recorded were twisted and deformed, particularly in Sample 3 context 0046 (pit 0045), suggesting that it may be a six-row barley such as



*Hordeum vulgare subsp vulgare* that is present. There was also a small number of *caryopsis* tentatively identified as a bread wheat *Triticum aestivum/durum* in Samples 3 and 7 but these represent the minority of the cereal grains recovered. No chaff elements were present other than a single *rachis internode* fragment in Sample 6 context 0086 (posthole 0087) which was identified as barley *Hordeum vulgare* and could also be representative of a six-row variety. Sample 8 from context 0097 (ditch 0094) contained a single charred Celtic Pea (*Vicia faba L.*) legume which could represent small scale garden-type cultivation or a larger scale crop rotation system of agriculture. It may however simply, in conjunction with six-row Barley, form part of a fodder crop.

Charred seeds were limited in number and were mainly made up of segetal weeds such as grasses (*Bromus sp.*) along with single specimens each of Field Gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense L.*), Ivy Leaved Speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia L.*) and Vetch/Pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus sp.*). These are all common arable weeds that may have been accidentally harvested along with the crop and would have been hand cleaned from the grain as part of the final stage before processing. It is likely that the material was deliberately deposited within the features and that the activities they represent took place within the near vicinity of the features sampled.

The majority of the seeds present were un-charred and consist of Elder (*Sambucus nigra L.*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens L.*), Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus L.*), Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium sp.*), and Nettles (*Urtica sp.*) All of these are un-abraded and are likely to be intrusive within the archaeological features, representing the present immediate environment of the site.

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. The small number of cereal grains recovered were charred and abraded but remained on the whole, along with the charred seeds, identifiable to an archaeobotanist. Most of the samples processed produced moderate to small quantities of wood charcoal although this may be due to sampling bias (sampling of productive-looking deposits). It may be possible in the future to obtain radiocarbon dates from charcoal for those deposits that remain undated.

If further excavation is planned, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the cereal waste. The accompanying weed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site. It is recommended that any further samples taken are combined with the flots from the samples taken during this evaluation and submitted to an archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

## **7. Discussion**

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The trenches contained a high density of archaeological evidence from two phases of activity. A significant number of the features identified were ditches aligned broadly NW-SE and suggestive of one or more field systems, possibly aligned with Chapel Road to the west. Many of these ditches were associated with pottery of Late Saxon/early medieval date, and were fairly consistent with evidence from other sites nearby as well as the results of the geophysical survey. As well as the ditches, clusters of postholes in Trench 7 and Trench 12 could represent the remains of structures, although no building plan was obvious within the trench limits in either case. Both principle phases were spread evenly over the site and as such, a phased plan was not considered informative.

The finds assemblage was dominated by pottery, mainly of Late Saxon/early medieval date but included artefacts dating from the later prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Residual prehistoric activity was indicated by the presence of flint-tempered pottery and worked flint, with a complete Neolithic arrowhead of note. Late Bronze/Early Iron Age activity has been recorded during archaeological work in the vicinity, particularly the nearby Carlton Hall site (CAC 043), and the flint-tempered sherds on the current site are likely to date to the same period.

Only abraded fragments of Roman CBM are present within the finds assemblage and these occur alongside Late Saxon/medieval pottery, where they suggest reuse or the result of manuring.

Late Saxon/early medieval activity was identified in seven of the thirteen trenches, consistent with the recorded activity directly east, west and north of the current site.

(CAC 043, CAC 025 and CAC 017) where ditches, possible structures and other evidence associated with settlement were present. The pottery was likely to have originated from local production sites and along with the other finds within the assemblage such as quernstone and animal bone, are suggestive of domestic activity.

The post-medieval period is represented by small quantities of pottery, CBM and two small finds.

Overall the finds sit comfortably into the known archaeological landscape of this part of Carlton Colville, and in particular the pottery contributes further dating and economic evidence for activity here during the Late Saxon and medieval periods.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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The archive is lodged with the SCCAS at its Ipswich office under the HER reference CAC 049. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1- 135014.

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\ Carlton Colville\CAC 049 Land West of Carlton Hall

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## Appendix 1. Context list

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0001			Unstratified and topsoil	Yes	10th-11th C	No	
0002	0002	Layer	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid-pale brown sandy clay silt moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Yes	L13th-14th C	No	1
0003	0003	Layer	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid-pale brown sandy clay silt moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Yes	LBA-EIA	No	3
0004	0004	Layer	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid-pale brown sandy clay silt moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Yes	10th-11th C	No	4
0005	0005	Pit Cut	Circular pit, steep, near vertical sides, moderate break of slope to rounded base.	No		No	1
0006	0005	Pit Fill	Mid-dark brown firm but friable sandy silty clay with a slightly humic feel Cuts through subsoil and topsoil, believed to be a modern pit	Yes		No	1
0007	0007	Ditch Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch with a shallow, concave profile, concave sides and base.	No		No	2
0008	0007	Ditch Fill	Firm, mottled pale brown slightly silty sandy clay with pale orangey yellow clay and grey sandy clay. Occasional - moderate small - medium rounded pebbles, poorly sorted.	No		No	2
0009	0009	Layer	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid-pale brown sandy clay silt moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	No		No	2
0010	0010	Layer	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid-pale brown sandy clay silt moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Yes	11th-14th C	No	6
0011	0011	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional CBM, chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small flints	Yes	12th-14th C	No	5

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0012	0012	Ditch Cut	Fairly steep sided slightly curving ditch with sharp break of slope becoming steep and slightly concave, gradual break of slope to concave base	No		No	1
0013	0012	Ditch Fill	Mixed mid greyish brown and mid brownish yellow clay. Very occasional charcoal flecks, chalk flecks and small pebbles. Upper fill	No		No	1
0014	0012	Ditch Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles	Yes	11th-12th C?	No	1
0015	0012	Ditch Fill	Firm mid grey clay with lenses of mid brownish yellow clay with occasional chalk flecks and lumps, very occasional small to moderate pebbles	No		No	1
0016	0012	Ditch Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles Primary fill	Yes	10th-11th C	No	1
0017	0017	Layer	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid-pale brown sandy clay silt moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Yes	11th-14th C	No	8
0018	0018	Layer	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid-pale brown sandy clay silt moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Yes	12th-14th C	No	9
0019	0019	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy clay silt subsoil with moderate stone inclusions	Yes	L13th-14th C	No	10
0020	0020	Ditch Cut	Large feature in E end of trench, continuing beyond its limits. Gently sloping western edge becoming steeper and breaking to a rounded base, 1.06m deep below the subsoil, 1.86m from ground level to base of feature	No		No	13
0021	0020	Ditch Fill	Mottled mid grey brown clay sandy silt with orangey sand flecking. Occasional charcoal flecks and medium angular flints. Homogenous, friable, damp. Pot recovered from upper part of the fill	Yes	18th-19th C	No	13
0022	0022	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown clay sandy silt subsoil with occasional small-medium pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	Yes	L13th-14th C	No	12

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0023	0023	Pit Cut	Rounded, steep sided pit with irregular base. Not fully exposed within the area No of the trench- extent and form not established.	No			3
			Appears to cut subsoil 0003				
0024	0023	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey brown mottled clay sand with flecks of charcoal and lumps of clay throughout. Very occasional stones, moderate compaction.	Yes	L15th-16th C ?	No	3
0025	0025	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with rounded base and sides. Likely related to 0027, 0029, and 0031	No		No	7
0026	0025	Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks, moderate compaction.	No		No	7
0027	0027	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with rounded base and sides. Likely related to 0025, 0029, and 0031	No		No	7
0028	0027	Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty clay sand with occasional small charcoal flecks, very occasional small stones	No		No	7
0029	0029	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with rounded base and sides. Likely related to 0025, 0027 and 0031	No		No	7
0030	0029	Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional small charcoal flecks, moderate compaction	No		No	7
0031	0031	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with rounded base and sides. Likely related to 0025, 0027 and 0029	No		No	7
0032	0031	Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay, very infrequent stone, occasional small charcoal flecks, moderate compaction	No		No	7
0033	0033	Pit Cut	Pit or possibly butt end of a ditch, continuing beyond the limits of the trench. Shallow with and irregular base and rounded sides	No		No	7

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0034	0033	Pit Fill	Mid orangey brown silty sandy clay, very infrequent stones, moderate compaction	No		No	7
0035	0035	Ditch Cut	SE-NW aligned ditch, open U shaped profile	No		No	5
0036	0035	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks and very occasional chalk. Small daub lumps were noted but not collected	Yes	10th-11th C	No	5
0037	0037	Ditch Cut	SE-NW aligned ditch, irregular profile	No		No	5
0038	0037	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay mottled with orange sandy patches and possible manganese staining. Occasional stones and very occasional chalk flecks	No		No	5
0039	0039	Posthole Cut	Approximately rectangular with rounded ends, flat base with slightly concave sides. Not visible until pit 0033 was excavated	No		No	7
0040	0039	Posthole Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and noticeably stoneless. Moderate compaction	No		No	7
0041	0041	Gully Cut	NE-SW aligned gully with a rounded profile, no perceptible break of slope	No		No	4
0042	0041	Gully Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with very occasional small pebbles and red CBM and charcoal flecks.	Yes	10th-11th C	No	4
0043	0043	Ditch Cut	NW-SE aligned narrow ditch, 'v' shaped profile but with a rounded base	No		No	5
0044	0043	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. Upper fill	Yes	10th-11th C	No	5



Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0045	0045	Ditch Cut	Steep sided with concave sides and base, 'u' shaped section. NW-SE aligned	No		No	6
0046	0045	Ditch Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay with regular charcoal flecks throughout. Moderate compaction, occasional large flint nodules. Upper fill	Yes	11th-12th C	No	6
0047	0045	Ditch Fill	Mid brown orangey silty clay sand. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout, occasional medium flints. Moderate compaction. Basal fill	Yes	12th-14th C	No	6
0048	0048	Layer	Mid brown clay sandy silt, firm-friable with small-medium pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	No		No	6
0049	0049	Ditch Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch with a 'u' shaped profile, moderate break of slope to a flattish base	No		No	2
0050	0049	Ditch Fill	Firm mid grey slightly sandy silty clay mottled with yellow and brown silty clays. Occasional/moderate small pebbles, very occasional bone fragments, chalk flecks and charcoal patches. Basal fill.	Yes		No	2
0051	0049	Ditch Fill	Firm mid-pale yellowish brown clay with a little silt and sand content, mottled with mid grey clay and orange clay. Occasional/moderate small pebbles, very occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.	Yes	13th-14th C	No	2
0052	0049	Ditch Fill	Thin lens of firm but friable mid-pale greyish brown sand with a little silt and clay content. Mottled with grey and orangey brown sands, very occasional small pebbles.	No		No	2
0053	0049	Ditch Fill	Firm mid-pale yellowish brown clay with a little silt and sand content, mottled with mid grey clay and orange clay. Occasional/moderate small pebbles, very occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.	No		No	2
0054	0049	Ditch Fill	Probably same as 0051 but broken by 0052 Firm mid brownish grey sandy silty clay mottled with grey and orange clay. Moderate small/medium pebbles, very occasional charcoal flecks	Yes		No	2

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0055	0055	Posthole Cut	Shallow, circular, almost vertical sides breaking to a flattish base.	No		No	12
0056	0055	Posthole Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand wit occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Moderate compaction	No		No	12
0057	0057	Posthole Cut	Circular, almost vertical sides breaking to an irregular base.	No		No	12
0058	0057	Posthole Fill	Mid-dark brown silty clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Moderate compaction	No		No	12
0059	0059	Pit Cut	Narrow pit or slot, shallow, slightly irregular, flattish base, steep sides.	No		No	12
0060	0059	Pit Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles	No		No	12
0061	0061	Posthole Cut	Small, sub-circular posthole, 'u' shaped section	No		No	12
0062	0061	Posthole Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks	No		No	12
0063	0063	Posthole Cut	Small, sub-circular posthole, rounded sides breaking gradually to a flattish base	No		No	12
0064	0063	Posthole Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks	Yes	10th-11th C	No	12
0065	0065	Posthole Cut	Shallow circular posthole, steep sides breaking to a slightly concave flattish base.	No		No	5
0066	0065	Posthole Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	No		No	5
0067	0067	Posthole Cut	Shallow, circular posthole with steep sides and a flattish base	No		No	5

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0068	0067	Posthole Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and some mid orange clay mottling	No		No	5
0069	0069	Ditch Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch, open 'v' shaped profile, steeper on its SW side	No		No	5
0070	0069	Ditch Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles.	No		No	5
0075	0075	Layer	Subsoil. Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay mottled with lumps of natural clay. Occasional CBM, chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional small flints. Similar to 0011 but clay content suggests natural subsoil being dragged up by plough action	No		No	5
0076	0043	Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay with notably few inclusions	No		No	5
0077	0077	Layer	Concentrated gravel spread of small-med pebbles in a clay silt matrix, overlying and pushed into natural clay subsoil. Photographed and planned, not excavated. Resembles a metalled surface but may be geological	No		No	6
0078	0078	Posthole Cut	Small, shallow oval posthole with rounded profile	No		No	12
0079	0078	Posthole Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with very occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks, some root disturbance	No		No	12
0080	0081	Ditch Fill	Firm mid-dark blueish grey clay silt mottled with reddish brown clay silt with occasional small stones	No		No	11
0081	0081	Ditch Cut	NNW-SSE aligned narrow ditch, squarish profile- steep sides breaking sharply to a flat base	No		No	11

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0082	0082	Ditch Cut	NNW-SSE aligned shallow ditch with a generally rounded, dished profile but with a flat base in places.	No		No	8
0083	0082	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay flecked with orange sand and charcoal. Regular flints, some root damage. Likely sealed by subsoil 0017 but relationship not totally clear	Yes	10th-11th C	No	8
0084	0085	Ditch Fill	Firm dark greyish brown clay silt mottled with reddish brown clay silt, moderate small stones	No		No	11
0085	0085	Ditch Cut	NNW-SSE aligned shallow ditch with gently sloping sides and a rounded base	No		No	11
0086	0087	Posthole Fill	Friable dark grey clay silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	Yes	11th-12th C	No	11
0087	0087	Posthole Cut	Small, circular posthole, steep, almost vertical sides breaking to a flattish base	No		No	11
0088	0089	Posthole Fill	Friable dark grey clay silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	No		No	11
0089	0089	Posthole Cut	Small, circular posthole, steep sided breaking to a flattish base	No		No	11
0090	0091	Ditch Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clay sandy silt with occasional small flints and charcoal flecks	No		No	9
0091	0091	Ditch Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch, curving slightly towards the S. Shallow with a rounded profile. Possible relationship with 0093 but not established	No		No	9
0092	0093	Ditch Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay sandy silt mottled with orange clay. Small-medium flints, regular charcoal flecks	No		No	9

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0093	0093	Ditch Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch, curving slightly towards the S. Shallow with a generally rounded but slightly irregular profile. Possible relationship with 0091 but not established	No		No	9
0094	0094	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned ditch, shallow, generally rounded dished profile	No		No	8
0095	0094	Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and regular flints. Root damage	No		No	8
0096	0096	Ditch Cut	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, shallow with an uneven profile	No		No	8
0097	0096	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy clay with regular orange sand flecks, charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks. Regular flints, root damaged.	Yes	c 11th C	No	8
0097	0096	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown sandy clay with regular orange sand flecks, charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks. Regular flints, root damaged.	Yes		No	8
0098	0098	Layer	Subsoil. Firm but friable mid-pale brown sandy clay silt moderate pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	No		No	9
0099	0100	Ditch Fill	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate small-medium stones	Yes		No	9
0100	0100	Ditch Cut	SW-NE aligned ditch, shallow with evenly sloping sides to a flattish base	No		No	9
0101	0102	Ditch Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional small stones	No		No	9
0102	0102	Ditch Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch	No		No	9

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0103	0104	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark blueish grey silty clay mottled with reddish brown silty clay with occasional small stones	No		No	10
0104	0104	Ditch Cut	NW-SE aligned narrow, shallow ditch with a rounded, dished profile	No		No	10
0105	0105	Posthole Cut	Small, shallow, circular posthole with steep sides and a flattish base. Located on the western edge of ditch 0107	No		No	8
0106	0105	Posthole Fill	Compact mid brown orangey clay silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and flints. Root damage.	No		No	8
0107	0107	Ditch Cut	NNW-SSE aligned wide, deep ditch. Steep, stepped sides. Not excavated to full depth for safety reasons	No		No	8
0108	0107	Ditch Fill	Compact mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks throughout and noticeably infrequent stone apart from a few large flints towards the base of excavation	Yes	11th-12th C	No	8
0109	0109	Pit Cut	Partially exposed sub-circular pit, steep sided with a slightly concave base	No		No	10
0110	0109	Pit Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silty clay with occasional small-medium pebbles	No		No	10
0111	0111	Ditch Cut	Large N-S aligned ditch, shallow for its width, flattish base, slightly concave	No		No	10
0112	0111	Ditch Fill	Firm mid-pale grey silty sandy clay mottled with yellow clay. Primary fill	No		No	10
0113	0111	Ditch Fill	Firm and fairly homogenous mid-dark sandy silty clay/clay silt. Occasional-moderate small pebbles and charcoal flecks.	Yes	10th-12th C +	No	10
0114	0111	Ditch Fill	Firm mid grey silty sandy clay mottled with lenses of yellow clay. Occasional-moderate small-medium pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	Yes	L13th-14th C	No	10

Context No	Feature	Feature	Description	Finds	Overall	Env. Sample	Trench
0115	0111	Ditch Fill	Firm but friable mid grey silty sandy clay with occasional-moderate small pebbles and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Yes	M12th-13th C	No	10
0116	0117	Ditch Fill	Firm dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small-medium flints	Yes		No	10
0117	0117	Ditch Cut	NNE-SSW aligned ditch, wide but shallow, possible re-cut of 0119	No		No	10
0118	0119	Ditch Fill	Compact dark blueish grey brown silty clay mottled with orange brown silty clay. Occasional small flints and charcoal flecks	Yes		No	10
0119	0119	Ditch Cut	NNE-SSW aligned ditch, steep almost vertical sides breaking to a near flat base	No		No	10
0120	0120	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy clay silt subsoil with moderate stone inclusions	No		No	10
0121			Mid grey brown sandy clay silt subsoil with moderate stone inclusions	No		No	13





## Appendix 2. Bulk finds

Plaster/ Contex	Pottery		CBM		Fired		Clay		Iron		Post-Med Glass				Flint		Bone				Stone		Animal		Human		Shel		Notes	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Slag		Bottle	Window		Worked	Burnt		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
											No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	No												No
0001	12	34	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0002	4	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0003	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0004	16	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0006	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0010	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0011	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0014	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0016	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0017	10	23	1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	3356	0	0	0	0	0		
0018	7	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0019	3	11	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0021	5	284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0022	3	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0024	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0036	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	1 frag charcoal also @ <1g	
0042	37	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0044	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0046	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0047	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Plaster/ Contex	Pottery		CBM		Fired		Clay		Iron		Post-Med Glass		Flint		Bone		Stone	Animal	Human	Shel	Notes						
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt						No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
0050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	40	0	0	0			
0051	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7			
0064	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0083	12	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0086	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
																								0 Pottery comes from Sample 6			
0097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0097	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0			
																								0 Four sherds @ 4g came from smple 8			
0099	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	0	0	0	0	0			
0108	3	7	4	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0113	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0114	9	17	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0			
0115	11	21	3	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0			
0116	0	0	1	908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	88	0	0	0	0	0			
																								0 Lavastone fragments			

### Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0001	THET?	BODY		1			Oxid brown external margin - Thetford variant	10th-11th C	
0001	THET/EMW	BOWL		1	8	A	Thickened flat topped rim, variant of Thet probably	10th-11th C	
0001	THET/EMW	BODY		5	6	A		10th-11th C	
0001	THET/EMW	PITCH?		1	3		Thin rim, poss pitcher	10th-11th C	?10-11th but
0001									
0001	F1	BODY		1	1	A	Small oxid handmade lge flint-temp sherd		
0001	THET	BODY		3	15			10th-11th C	
0002	IPSG	JUG		1	83		Bridge spout with local grey fab with oxid margin and clear glaze	L13th-E14th C	L13th-14th C
0002	THET	BODY		1	4				
0002	MCW	BODY		1	6	S			
0002	MCW?	JUG?		1	7		Red brown fine fab w red clay pellets - ?strap handle		
0003	F1	BODY		1	6		Heavily flint tempered sherd		
0004	THET?	JAR?		3	5				
0004	THET	CP/JAR	ROU	11	11		Dallas type AB7 w internal hollow	10th-11th C	10th-11th C

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0010	MCW	BODY		1	4		Wheel thrown, orange ext, fine dk grey int. No glaze	11th-14th C	11th-14th C
0011	THET	BODY		3	7			10th-11th c	
0011	MCW	BODY		2	10			12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0014	EMW?	BODY		2	3		2 joining, poss THET variant	11th-12th C	
0014	THET	BODY		2	6		Variant	10th-11th C	11-12th C?
0016	THET?	BODY		1	4			10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0017	HOLL	BODY		2	6			12th-14th C	
0017	THET	BODY		2	5		Thet variant?	10th-11th C	
0017	EMWSS	BODY		1	2			11th-12th C	
0017	MCW	BODY		3	5			11th-14th C	11th-14th C
0017	THET	BODY		2	4			10th-11th C	
0018	EMW	CP/JAR		3	12	A		11th-12th C	
0018	EMW	BODY		2	11	A		11th-12th C	
0018	MCW	BODY		2	5			11th-14th C	12th-14th C
0019	HOLL	BODY		1	3			L13th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0019	MCW	BODY		2	7			12th-14th C	
0021	EGS	JAR		5	284		Fragments of large vessel	17th-19th C	18th-19th C
0022	MCW	BOWL?		1	3			12th-14th C	
0022	HOLG?	BODY		1	10			L13th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0022	MCW	BODY		1	9			12th-14th C	

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0024	MART?	BODY		1	1		Type 1 flask frag? 1480-1550?	L15th-16th C?	L15th-16th C?
0036	THET	BODY		1	2			10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0042	THET	JAR	ROU	3	13		Rim sherds, 2 joining, Dallas Type AB13, everted	10th-11th C	
0042	THET	BODY		15	56		Misc body sherds, usual fabric, inc 1 base sherd	10th-11th C	
0042	THET	CP/JAR		1	3		Small wedge-shaped rim AB13 No 110? Soft dk brown fabric- fabric variant	10th-11th C	
0042	THET	BODY		18	17	S	Small body sherds, prob pt of vessel above. Fab closer to EMW with sparse chalk & red pellets	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0044	EMW	BODY		1	1	A	11th-12th C		
0044	THET?	PITCHER		1	19		Sandy variant, poss from spouted pitcher	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0046	THET	BODY		1	5			10th-11th C	11th-12th C
0046	THET	BODY		1	2			10th-11th C	
0046	EMW	BODY		3	10	A		11th-12th C	
0047	MCW	BODY		1	10	A		12th-14th C	
0047	MCWG	BODY		2	2			12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0051	MCW	CP/JAR		1	15	AS	Squared rim	13th-14th C	13th-14th C

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0064	THET	ST JAR	APD	1	13		Large appd strip from storage vessel	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0083	THET	JAR		2	11		2 joining, could be handled jar (Dallas AE)	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0083	THET	BODY		10	15		1 base sherd	10th-11th C	
0086	EMW	Body		1	2	A		11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0097	THET	Body		2	2	A		10th-11th C	
0097	EMW	Body		3	3	A		11th-12th C	c 11th C
0108	EMW	BODY		1	2	A		11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0108	THET	BODY		2	5			10th-11th C	
0113	FREC	BODY		1	10			1550-1700	1550-1700
0113	THET/EMW	BODY		1	1			10th-12th C	10th-12th C
0114	THET	BODY		1	1			10th-11th C	
0114	EMW	BODY		6	4		Some poss Thet/Emw	11th-12th C	
0114	HOLL	BODY		1	6	S		l13th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0114	MCW	BODY		1	5			12th-14th C	
0115	THET?	BODY		3	2	A	3 tiny sherds	10th-11th C	
0115	MCW	BODY		7	17	SA		12th-14th C	
0115	HFW1	BODY		1	2	A	Lead glaze	M12th-M13th C	M12th-13th C

## Appendix 4. CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Height (mm)	Width	Abrasion	Notes	Date
0006	Msfe	Frag	2	2			Very	Oxidised	Post-medieval
0017	Fsch	Frag	1	27			Abr	White fabric with sparse red iron ore, clay pellets (?streaked). A possible brick fragment that could be an intrusive post-nmedieval piece	?Roman
0019	Msf?	Frag	1	25			Very/abr	Reduced with thin lighter surface. Contains abundant quartz, sparse large flint and ?iron rich clay pellets. Could be tile or brick too coarse for pot	?Medieval
0108	Mscp	Rt	3	155			Abr	Bright 'powdery' orange. All of the pieces join. Contains iron rich clay pellets and red iron ore. Residual	Roman
0108	Fsch	?Eb	1	118	32		Abr	Buff with common chalk/lime, red iron ore some of which is streaked. Also present are rare clay pellets. Residual	?Roman
0114	Ms	Frag	1	5			Abr	Oxidised with ill sorted quartz	Late medieval/post-medieval
0115	Msfe	Eb	2	91	42+		Abr	Bright 'powdery' orange with ill sorted red iron ore, mica (some of which is gold). Residual	Roman
0116	Ms	Lb	1	908	60	105	Sli	Oxidised/red with burnt area. Also contains rare large flint. Like Drury,s LB3	Post-medievl





## Appendix 5. Flint catalogue

Ctxt	Type	No	Pat	Notes
0019	Flake	1	Up	With hinge fracture, limited edge retouch and a broad striking platform. Also the possible remnants of earlier patinated flake scars. LPREH
0054	Flake	1	Up	Thin and hard hammer struck with a retouched notch. LPREH
0097	Arrow head	1	Up	Leaf shaped all retouched on the dorsal face, retouch limited to to ede on former bulbar face. Complete except for nick on one edge. ENEO
0099	Flake	1	Up	Thick and mainly cortical on dorsal face with limited edge retouch and notch, possibly made from former hammer stone. LPREH (?NEO/EBA)
0099	Flake	1	Up	Possibly stained brown, with hinge fracture, limited edge retouch and parallel flake scars on the dorsal face. LPREH (?NEO/EBA)
0114	Flake	1	Up	Squat with hinge fracture, limited edge retouch and a possible notch/damage. Also has a thick striking platform and is hard hammer struck. LPREH
0115	Shatter piece	1	Up	With a few flake scars and has 20% cortex. LPREH
0115	Flake	1	Up	Irregular with hinge fracture, limited edge retouch, hard hammer struck and parallel flake scars on the dorsal face. LPREH



## Appendix 6. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Context No.	0016	0024	0046	0050	0083	0086	0088	0097	0113	0114
Cut No.	0012	0023	0045	0049	0082	0087	0089	0094	0111	0111
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Posthole	Posthole	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Date	C10- 11th	C15- 16th	C11- 12th		C10- 11th				C11- 12th	C13- 14th
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>										
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	x		xx			x			x	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			x				x			
Chaff										
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	xx			x			x	
<i>Pisium savitum</i>										
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.								x		
<b>Herbs</b>										
Fabaceae indet.			x							
Small Poaceae indet.						x	x	xx		
<i>Malva</i> sp.	x									
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L.		x								
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.		x							x	x
<i>Veronica hederfolia</i> L.					x					
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.						x				
<i>Urtica</i> sp.									x	x

<i>Chenopodium sp.</i>		x							x	x
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.										
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.		xx							x	xx
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>										
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx		x		xx		xx	
Charcoal >2mm	xx		xx		x					
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx	xx				x		x	
Root/stem	xx	xx	xx		x		x		x	
Indet.bud										
Indet.culm nodes										
Indet.seeds										
Indet,tuber										
<b>Other remains</b>										
Insect remains					x					
Bone				x	x					
Snail shells				x						
Small mammal/amphibian bone										
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (ml)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Key

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens    x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant



1:1000

Magnetometer survey results



## OASIS ID: suffolkc1-135014

### Project details

Project name	CAC 049 Land west of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville
Short description of the project	An area of 1.7 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching prior to submission of a planning application to develop the site. Thirteen trenches were excavated, largely focussed on targets identified during a geophysical survey by Northamptonshire Archaeology. Several pits and ditches were revealed by trenching, some of which related to features identified during the geophysical survey. Where dating was possible, features were associated with Late Saxon and to a lesser extent, medieval finds and appear to represent elements of a field system with suggestions of settlement either on the site or nearby. Activity of this type and period has been recorded in the direct vicinity of the proposed development area.
Project dates	Start: 06-08-2012 End: 04-10-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CAC 049 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY CARLTON COLVILLE CAC 049 Land west of Carlton Hall
Study area	1.70 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 5088 9020 52 1 52 27 05 N 001 41 33 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.00m Max: 13.00m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	client's consultant
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant on behalf of client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	CAC 049
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	AHDS
Digital Archive ID	CAC 049
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
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# **Land West of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench

**Written Scheme of Investigation  
&  
Safety Statement and Risk Assessment**

**Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
July 2012**



## **Document Control**

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Title: Land West of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
Date: 24<sup>th</sup> July 2012  
Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team  
Author: Rhodri Gardner  
Checked by: N/A  
Issued to: Suzanne Gailey (CgMs Consulting Ltd)

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# 1. Background

- 1.1 The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been asked by CgMs Consulting Ltd to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers that work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The site lies centred approximately on NGR TM 5088 9023.
- 1.3 The work is to be undertaken at the pre-determination stage.
- 1.4 No SCCAS Conservation Team brief was available at the time of writing this document.
- 1.5 The County Historic Environment Record shows numerous intensively occupied sites immediately surrounding the site. These include: Carlton Hall itself (CAC 004) immediately adjacent to the east; the Church of St Peter's (CAC 011) 60m to the SE; a series of undated ditches immediately to the north (CAC 032); a series of fieldwalking findspots immediately to the south of Chapel Road (CAC 034) and, most significantly, the large multi-period site at CAC 025 immediately to the west.
- 1.6 A geophysical survey has been carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Report 12/110), which revealed some probable enclosure/field system ditches. A number of these features will be targeted and examined during the trial trenching.
- 1.7 It is also significant that the site has been preserved as parkland and has therefore survived some damage that may have been caused by modern agriculture.
- 1.8 The fieldwork and all reporting will be carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team under the supervision of a Project Officer (TBA).

## 1.1 Research aims

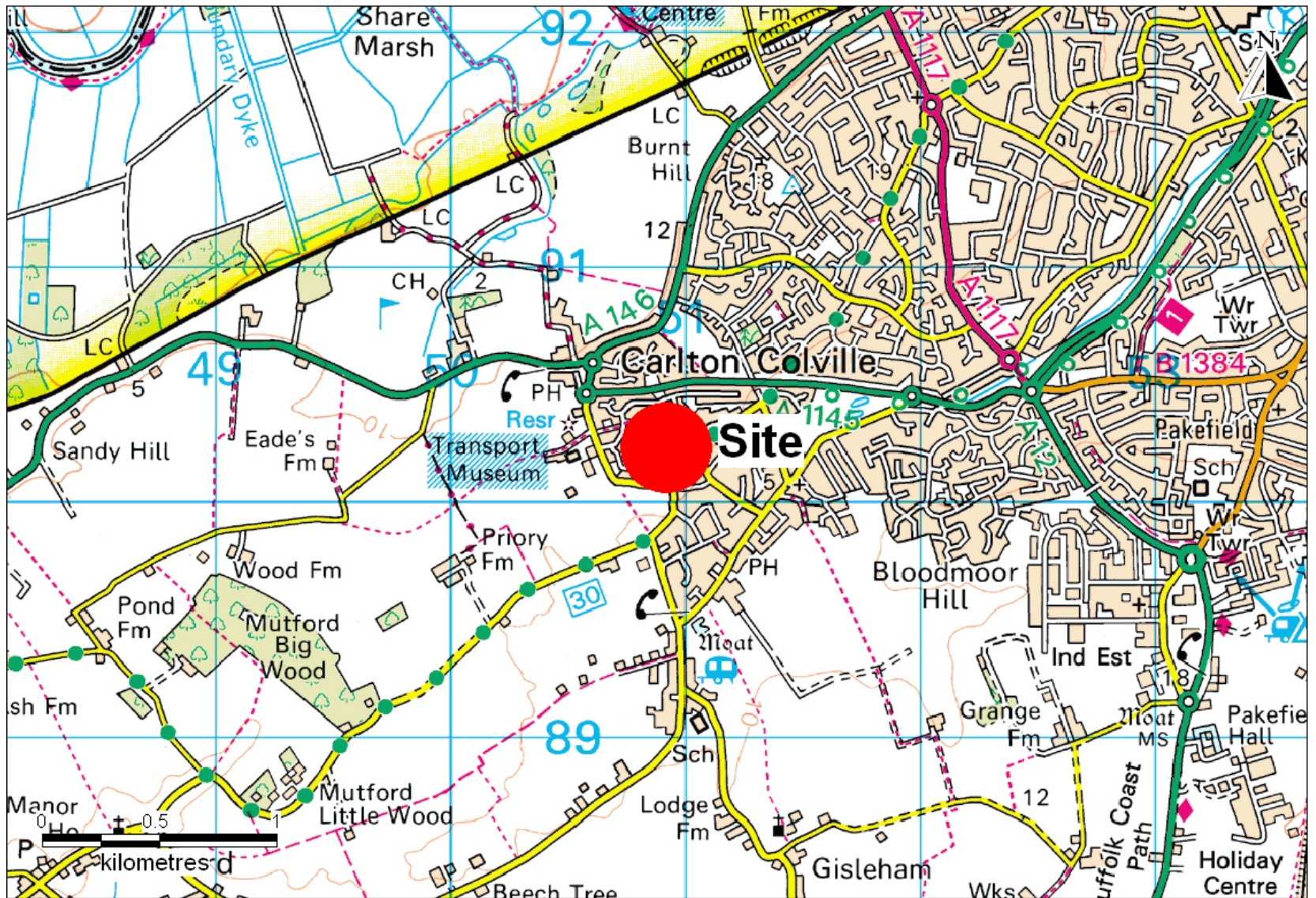
The general research aims of trial trench evaluations are as follows:

*RA1: 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.*

*RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*

*RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

*RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*



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Figure 1. Site Location

## 2 Project details

<b>Site Name</b>	Land West of Carlton Hall
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Carlton Colville
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TM 5088 9023
<b>Access</b>	Off Chapel Road
<b>Planning No</b>	Pre-determination
<b>HER code</b>	Not yet allocated
<b>OASIS Ref</b>	Not yet allocated
<b>SCCAS Job Code</b>	Not yet allocated
<b>Type:</b>	Trial trench evaluation
<b>Area</b>	c. 16,940m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Project start date</b>	TBA
<b>Duration</b>	c. 3 days (plus 1 day for contingency if required)
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Up to 3

### Personnel and contact numbers

<b>Contracts Manager</b>	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
<b>Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)</b>	TBA	-
<b>Finds Dept</b>	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
<b>Sub-contractors</b>	TBA	
<b>Curatorial Officer</b>	Jess Tipper	01284 741225
<b>Consultant</b>	Suzanne Gailey (CgMs Consulting)	020 7583 6767
<b>Developer</b>		
<b>Site landowner</b>		

### Emergency contacts

<b>Local Police</b>	Lowestoft (Nelson Street)	101
<b>Local GP</b>		
<b>Location of nearest A&amp;E</b>	Lowestoft Hospital, Tennyson Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, NR32 1PT	01502 587311
<b>Qualified First Aiders</b>	TBA	
<b>Base emergency no.</b>	N/A	

### Hire details

<b>Plant:</b>	Holmes Plant and Construction	
<b>Toilet Hire</b>	Capel Plant Ltd	
<b>Tool hire:</b>	N/A	

### Other Contacts

<b>Suffolk Fleet Maintenance</b>		01359 270777
<b>Suffolk Press Office</b>		01473 264395
<b>SCC EMS (Jezz Meredith )</b>		01473 265883
<b>SCC H&amp;S (Stuart Boulter)</b>		01473 265877

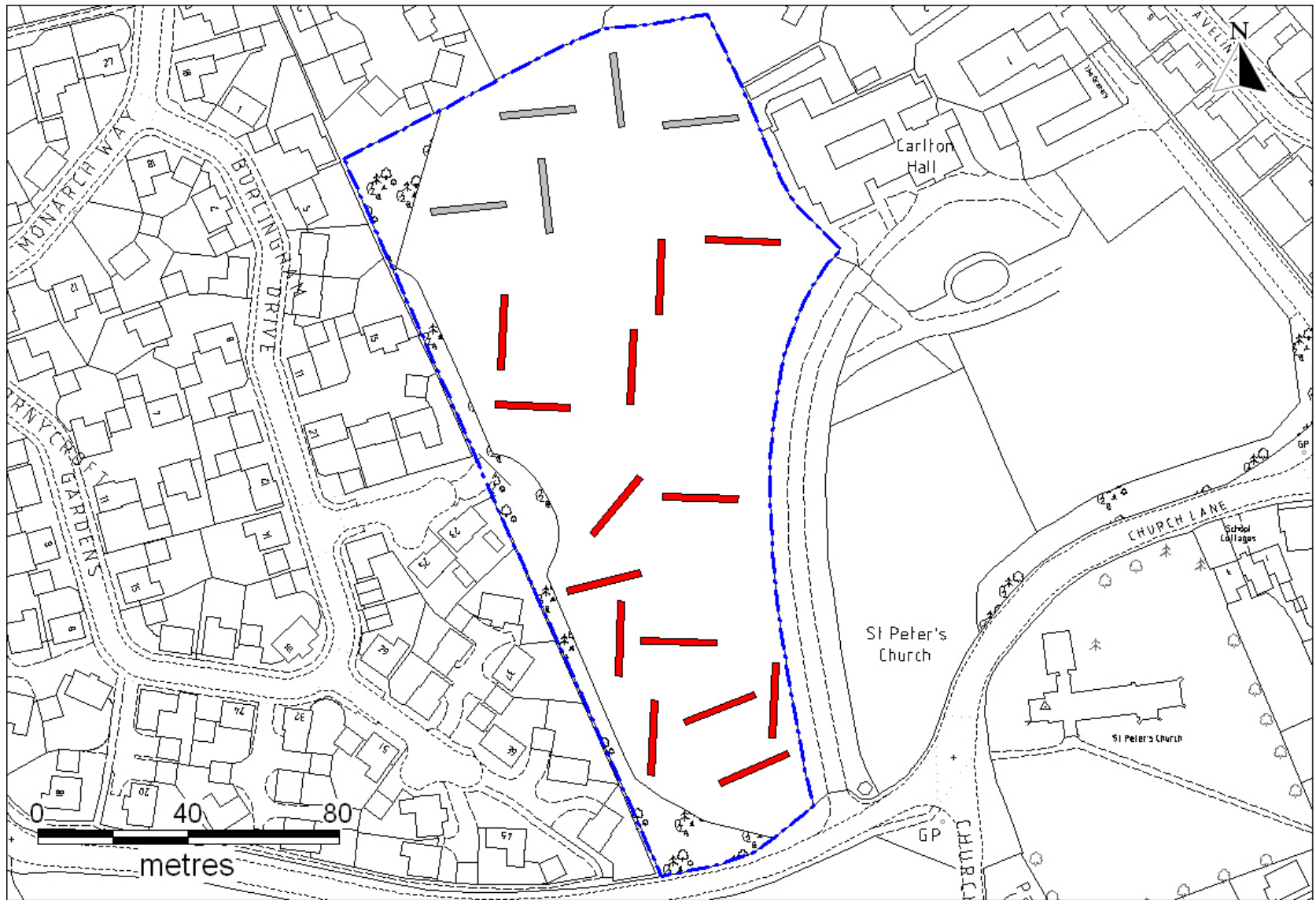
### **3 Archaeological method statement**

#### **3.1 Evaluation by trial trench**

- 3.1.1 The fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS field team led by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS. Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' EAA Occasional Papers 14.
- 3.1.2 Evaluation of the development area will employ trial trenches to cover approximately 4% of the proposed development area: in this case a total of fourteen (14) individual trenches, deployed in such a way as to give as even coverage as possible, whilst also examining the results of a prior geophysical survey. The proposed trench layout is shown in Figure 2 and has been determined by agreement between the Planning Archaeologist (Jess Tipper) and CgMs.
- 3.1.3 A further five (5) trenches are being held back as a contingency, to be triggered at the discretion of the planning archaeologist (following consultation with the developer and their consultant).
- 3.1.4 Five (5) trenches are not available for excavation at the pre-determination stage due to ecological constraints and will remain unexcavated during the first stage of work. Their excavation may be required prior to determination depending on the results of the evaluation across the remainder of the site.
- 3.1.5 All trenches will measure 20m long by 1.8m wide (see Fig 2).
- 3.1.6 The trenches have the same general goal of assessing whether archaeological deposits survive and at what depth. A dispersed grid pattern is to be used where suitable to give as even coverage as possible of the site. Some other trenches also target features identified as ditches or pits in a geophysical survey.
- 3.1.7 No service information was available at the time of writing. If services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout will be amended accordingly.
- 3.1.8 *General trial trench methodology*
- 3.1.9 All trenches will be cut using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be kept separate for sequential backfilling.
- 3.1.10 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims.

- 3.1.11 Trenches requiring access by staff for hand excavation and recording will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. Any trench in which this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be discussed (and costed).
- 3.1.12 Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered.
- 3.1.13 A site plan, which will show all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using an RTK GPS or TST, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- 3.1.14 The site will be recorded under an HER site code acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using standard SCCAS Context Recording sheets and associated database.
- 3.1.15 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.16 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Metal detector searches will take place throughout the evaluation, of both trenches and spoilheaps, by an experienced SCCAS metal-detectorist. Finds on site will be treated according to 'First Aid for Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform work in progress.
- 3.1.17 All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office at the end of each day for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done at the Bury St Edmunds office, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 3.1.18 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.1.19 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.





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Figure 2. Proposed trench locations (those unavailable at the pre-determination stage are shown in grey, others in red)

### **3.3 Post-excavation**

- 3.3.1 The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- 3.3.2 The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Archaeological Projects' (English Heritage, 1991) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage, 2006).
- 3.3.3 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County SMR photographic index.
- 3.3.4 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County SMR requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.3.5 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County SMR. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.3.6 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.3.7 Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the requisite standards at assessment level.
- 3.3.8 The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- 3.3.9 The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- 3.3.10 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 3.3.11 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.

3.3.12 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

## 4 Risk assessment

### 4.1 General

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

**Outdoor working** – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.

**Manual excavation** – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.

**Mechanised excavation, site stripping etc.** – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

4.1.2 Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 3.

4.1.3 All SCCAS staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. All permanent SCCAS excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.4 From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. PPE is not restricted to the list below – additional items will be provided if circumstances require it.

4.1.5 PPE required in this case includes:

- Hard Hat (to EN397)
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater)
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole)

4.1.6 Other PPE that may be deployed as necessary includes:

- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

4.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see Appendix 2).

4.1.8 Due to the short duration of the site works the only site welfare facilities required will be chemical toilets, not requiring any service connections or other ground disturbance.

## **4.2 Environmental controls**

- 4.2.1 Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. Holmes Plant and Construction, who are providing plant in this instance, are one such provider.
- 4.2.2 On site the SCCAS Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS EMS Officer). All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

## **4.3 Plant and equipment details**

- 4.3.1 Plant is being provided by our preferred contractor (Holmes Plant and Construction) and will comprise a suitably serviced mid-sized (8 to 13 tonnes) tracked machine with ditching bucket.

## **4.4 Hazardous substances**

- 4.4.1 No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

## **4.5 Services**

- 4.5.1 A full services survey had not been provided at the time of writing this document. Appropriate measures will be taken to avoid previously unidentified services.

## **4.6 Lighting**

- 4.6.1 No trenches are to be excavated indoors and no special requirements are necessary.

## **4.7 Access/Egress**

- 4.7.1 All movements to and from site will respect any existing perimeter fencing/hoarding with any existing points of entry returned to their locked condition (if applicable), with the site kept secure via any existing means at all times.



# Appendix 1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy

Health & Safety Policy – HS04



## Health & Safety Policy General Statement of Health and Safety Policy

### **Aim**

Suffolk County Council aims to ensure that standards of health, safety and well-being for all our staff, service users and others who may be affected by what we do, are comparable with those of the best and most responsible organisations in the country.

We recognise that good health and safety management benefits our organisation and the community we serve.

- The County Council exists to provide quality services to the community of Suffolk. The delivery of these services relies on people throughout the organisation. The protection of our human resource is therefore essential to maintaining service delivery and contributing effectively to partnerships.

### **Objectives**

To meet this aim, we will:

- Conduct all our activities safely and in compliance with legal requirements and good practice.
- Provide a safe and healthy working environment.
- Promote a positive culture towards health, safety and welfare issues. By the implementation of a Health and safety management system HSG65.
- Continuous Improvement will be measured and monitored across the organisation.

### **Working together**

People, not regulations, are the key to safe and healthy workplaces. Everyone has a responsibility for health and safety.

- Achieving our aim and objectives requires everyone to play their part
- This depends on everyone having a common understanding of the identification, assessment and control of risks based on competence (i.e. knowledge, skill and behaviour). We will therefore ensure that all staff is appropriately trained to enable them to work safely
- We will have identified roles and responsibilities across the organisation on the implementation of the management system
- Managers and supervisors at all levels are directly responsible for ensuring that the council's health and safety policy is known and acted upon. This responsibility cannot be discharged by delegation
- Employees must take care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work

### **Implementation**

The Corporate Health and Safety Management Board will:

- Set the county council's strategy for effectively managing health and safety risks
- Promote high standards of health and safety throughout the organisation
- Monitor the implementation, operation and effectiveness of corporate health and safety management system and arrangements
- Receive from directorate's feedback on the progress against agreed plans for health and safety improvement.

All services will allocate sufficient time and resources to enable health and safety to be managed effectively, within operational parameters.

I am personally committed to making Suffolk County Council one of the safest and healthiest places to work, and I expect a similar level of commitment from all employees to help me achieve this goal.

Andrea Hill, Chief Executive, June 2010.

## Appendix 2. Risk Assessments



# Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Evaluation: Land West of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk

- 1 Working with plant machinery
- 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting
- 3 Deep excavations
- 4 Use of hand tools
- 5 Damage to services

1-5 = Low risk

6-12 = Medium risk

20-25 = High risk



## Risk Assessment 1      Working with plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of tracked 360 <sup>o</sup> excavator.	Various.	Staff in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	Only PO to supervise machinery.  No personnel to be within radius of boom.  All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.	5	R V Gardner	24/07/12	Call emergency services.  First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk  
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

## Risk Assessment 2      Physical work in an outdoor setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Hand excavations of archaeological features.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions.  No staff to work alone in extreme conditions.  Regular sweep for trip hazards.	2	R Gardner	24/07/12	First Aid if required.  Call emergency services if necessary.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk  
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

### Risk Assessment 3      Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth in any circumstances (not necessary for evaluation stage of works).  No excavation of trenches beyond depth of 1.2m (or shallower where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the PO if deposits are unconsolidated).	2	R Gardner	24/07/12	Call emergency services.  First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk  
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

## Risk Assessment 4      Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition.  Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges).  Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	R Gardner	24/07/12	First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

**Initial Risk**  
**Residual Risk**

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

## Risk Assessment 5      Damage to services

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Machine cutting of trial trenches.	Various.	Accidental damage to cables or services (water, electrical etc.).	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, cost implications.	Machine operator and PO.	6	Client to provide survey of any known services.  Carefully observed machine excavation under full supervision.  Use of CAT scanner.	2	R Gardner	24/07/12	Call emergency services.  First Aid if required.  Any pollution to be reported to Environmental Manager immediately.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

**Initial Risk**  
**Residual Risk**

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

## Appendix 3. SCC Liability Insurance Certification



### To Whom It May Concern

Our ref: DD/IND

15 July, 2011

### Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31 July 2012 Professional Negligence Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

**Policy Number:** QLA-19A004-0013

**Services covered:** Archaeology

**Limit of Indemnity:** £ 5,000,000 any one claim and *in the aggregate for all claims* first made against the Insured and notified to Zurich Municipal during the period of insurance

**Excess :** £ 305,100 any one claim

**Retroactive Date:** 01 August 2008

### Exclusions

Standard insurance market exclusions apply, notably exclusion of Pollution other than sudden and accidental; punitive or exemplary damages; express warranties or guarantees; claims the cause of which occurred prior to the Retroactive Date.

*This is a brief summary and the full policy should always be referred to for exact details of cover.*

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nigel Hill'.

Underwriting Services  
Zurich Municipal  
Farnborough

Zurich Municipal  
Zurich House  
2 Gladiator Way  
Farnborough  
GU14 6GB

Telephone 0870 2418050

Direct Phone: 0121 697 8532  
Direct Fax: 01252 375893  
E-mail sue.gayden@zurich.com

Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance plc

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460  
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.

UK branch registered in England and Wales Registration No. BR7985.  
UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre, 3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire PO15 7JZ

Authorised by the Irish Financial Regulator and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Services Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Services Authority are available from us on request.



**To Whom It May Concern**

Our ref: DD/IND

15 July, 2011

**Zurich Municipal Customer: Suffolk County Council**

This is to confirm that Suffolk County Council have in force with this Company until the policy expiry on 31 July 2012 Insurance incorporating the following essential features:

**Policy Number:** QLA-19A004-0013

**Limit of Indemnity:**

Public Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event
Products Liability:	£ 50,000,000	for all claims in the aggregate during any one period of insurance
Pollution:		any one event inclusive of costs
Employers' Liability:	£ 50,000,000	any one event inclusive of costs

**Excess:**

Public Liability/Products Liability/Pollution:	£ 311,507	any one event
Employers' Liability:	£ 311,507	any one claim

**Indemnity to Principals:**

Covers include a standard Indemnity to Principals Clause in respect of contractual obligations.

**Full Policy:**

The policy documents should be referred to for details of full cover.

Yours faithfully

Underwriting Services  
Zurich Municipal  
Farnborough

Zurich Municipal  
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2 Gladiator Way  
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Communications will be monitored regularly to improve our service and for security and regulatory purposes

Zurich Municipal is a trading name of Zurich Insurance plc

A public limited company incorporated in Ireland. Registration No. 13460  
Registered Office: Zurich House, Ballsbridge Park, Dublin 4, Ireland.

UK branch registered in England and Wales Registration No. BR7986.  
UK Branch Head Office: The Zurich Centre, 3000 Parkway, Whiteley, Fareham, Hampshire PO15 7JZ

Authorised by the Irish Financial Regulator and subject to limited regulation by the Financial Services Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Financial Services Authority are available from us on request.