Land West of Lodge Farm, Ferry Lane, Sudbourne, Suffolk. SUE 113

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/138

Client: Andrew Hawes

Author: Linzi Everett

October 2012

HER Information

Report Number:	**2012/108**
Site Name:	**Land West of Lodge Farm, Sudbourne**
Planning Application No:	**C/12/0583**
Date of Fieldwork:	**31st August - 5th September 2012**
Grid Reference:	**TM 4210 5120**
Commissioned by:	**Andrew Hawes**
Curatorial Officer:	**Abby Antrobus**
Project Officer:	**Linzi Everett**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1- 135926**
Site Code:	**SUE 113**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: Linzi Everett
Date: October 2012

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner
Position: Acting Contracts Manager
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

An area of *c.*2.4 hectares was evaluated by trial trenching as a condition of planning permission to construct a farm reservoir. Twenty one trenches were excavated, within which two adjacent early medieval ditches were recorded, as well as a north-south aligned ditch which shows on a 1945 RAF air photo as a field boundary. The only other incised features present were what appeared to be large extraction pits, the deepest of which measured over 2m deep. Another of these pits had a layer of midden material at its base.

1. Introduction

A trial trench evaluation was carried out on land at Lodge Farm, Sudbourne (SUE 113; TM 4210 5120). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consisted of an area of *c.*2.4 hectares.

The evaluation was carried out as a condition of a planning application, according to a Brief and Specification issued by Abby Antrobus (Appendix 1), which outlined the manner of the fieldwork, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological methodology (Gardner 2012).

The trial trenching was conducted by the Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on the 31st August - 5th September 2012.

The site has been recorded with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) code SUE 113.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located within agricultural land, at a height of between 11m and 15m OD, just above Sudbourne Marshes to the east with the River Ore beyond. The underlying geology consists of clay and crag deposits.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The sites potential was based on its topographical location on a promontory of land between Sudbourne marshes and the floodplain of the Butley River as well as the presence of Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval evidence in the area. Grove Lane, a track immediately west of the site, is a likely medieval or earlier route.

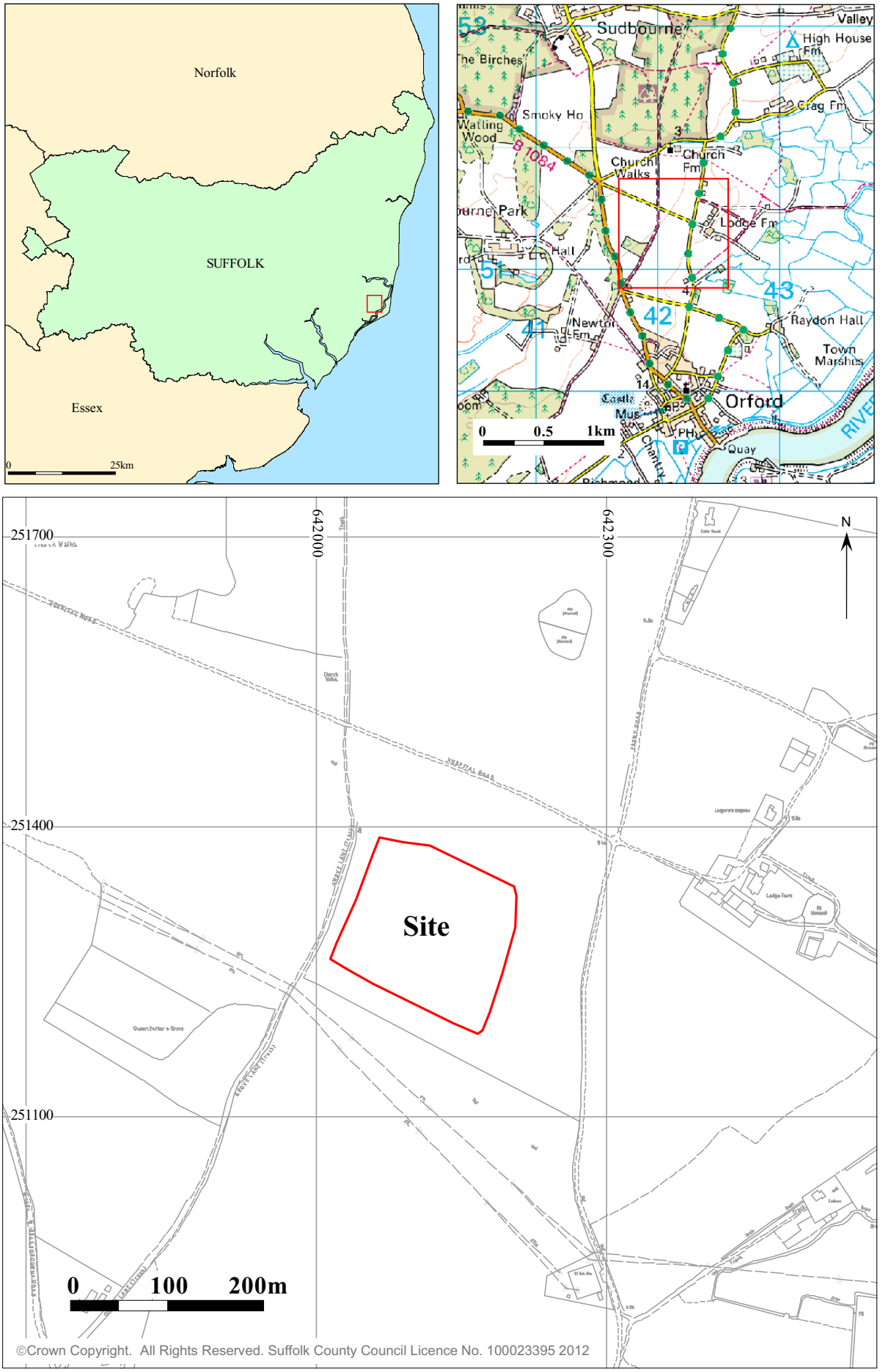

Figure 1. Site location

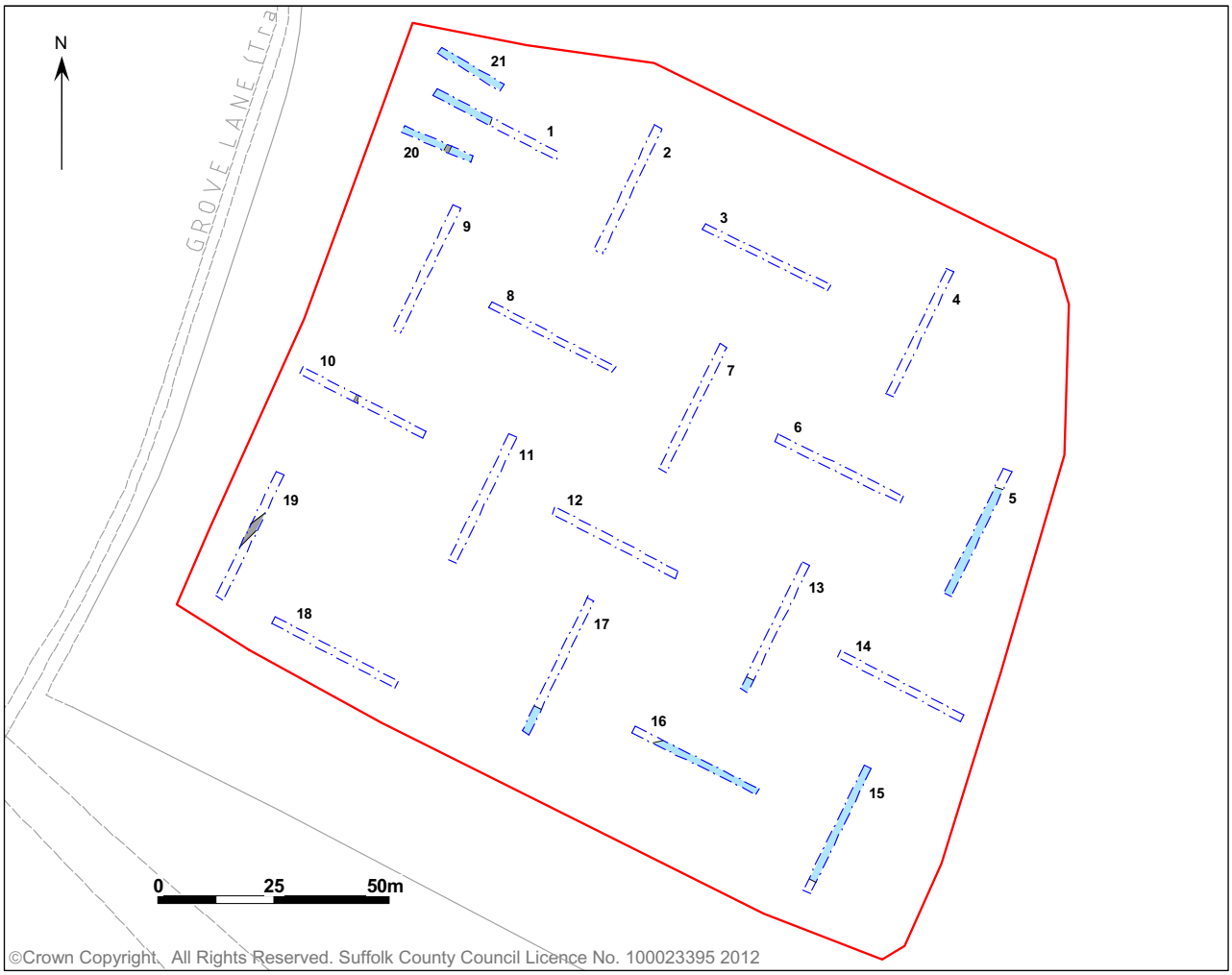

Figure 2. Location of trenches showing excavated features (grey) and deep pits (blue)

4. Methodology

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. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered.

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code SUE 113. 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- 135926 has been used for this project.

5. Results

Twenty one trenches were excavated across the site (Fig. 2), opening a total area of 968 square metres. Trench dimensions are recorded in the table below:

Trench	Length	Area	Height	Depth	Features
1	30m	48m²	11.69m NW 13.11m SE	0.3m-1.2m	0003, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007
2	30m	48m²	13.62m NE 13.75m SW	0.3m	-
3	30m	48m²	14.08m NW 14.23m SE	0.3m-0.6m	-
4	30m	48m²	14.29m NE 14.20m SW	0.3m	-
5	30m	48m²	14.04m NE 13.92m SW	0.3m->2.5m	-
6	30m	48m²	13.96m NW 13.89m SE	0.75m	-
7	30m	48m²	14.06m NE 13.87m SW	0.75m	-
8	30m	48m²	13.79m NW 13.94m SE	0.3m	-
9	30m	48m²	12.78m NE 13.51m SW	0.3m	-
10	30m	48m²	13.36m NW 14.19m SE	0.4m	0008
11	30m	48m²	14.04m NE 13.96m SW	0.3m	-
12	30m	48m²	13.99m NW 13.11m SE	0.3m	-
13	30m	48m²	13.78m NE 13.46m SW	0.3m-1.1m	-
14	30m	48m²	13.46m NW 12.94m SE	0.3m	-
15	30m	48m²	13.06m NE 13.79m SW	0.6m->1.9m	-
16	30m	48m²	13.68m NW 13.50m SE	0.45m-1.8m	0022, 0023, 0024 0025
17	33m	52.8m²	13.82m NE 13.92m SW	0.3m-1.1m	-
18	30m	48m²	14.69m NW 14.58m SE	0.3m	-
19	30m	48m²	13.92m NE 14.49m SW	0.3m	0011, 0013
20	15.5m	24.8 m²	-	0.9m	-
21	16.5m	26.4 m²	-	1.2m	-

Table 1. Trench dimensions

A uniform layer of plough soil *c.*0.3m thick was present over the evaluation area. Several of the trenches (2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19) were only as deep as this topsoil layer, with plough scars visible in the natural subsoil underneath. The natural subsoil was variable from trench to trench, and sometimes within the same trench, and comprised either loose orange sandy gravel, pale brown silty sand or pale yellowish brown boulder clay.

In Trench 19, a SW-NE aligned linear feature was exposed immediately beneath the topsoil. Excavation proved this to be two ditches, 0011and 0013, both of similar profiles and dimensions with 0011 clearly cutting 0013. 11th-12th century domestic pottery was recovered from both features.

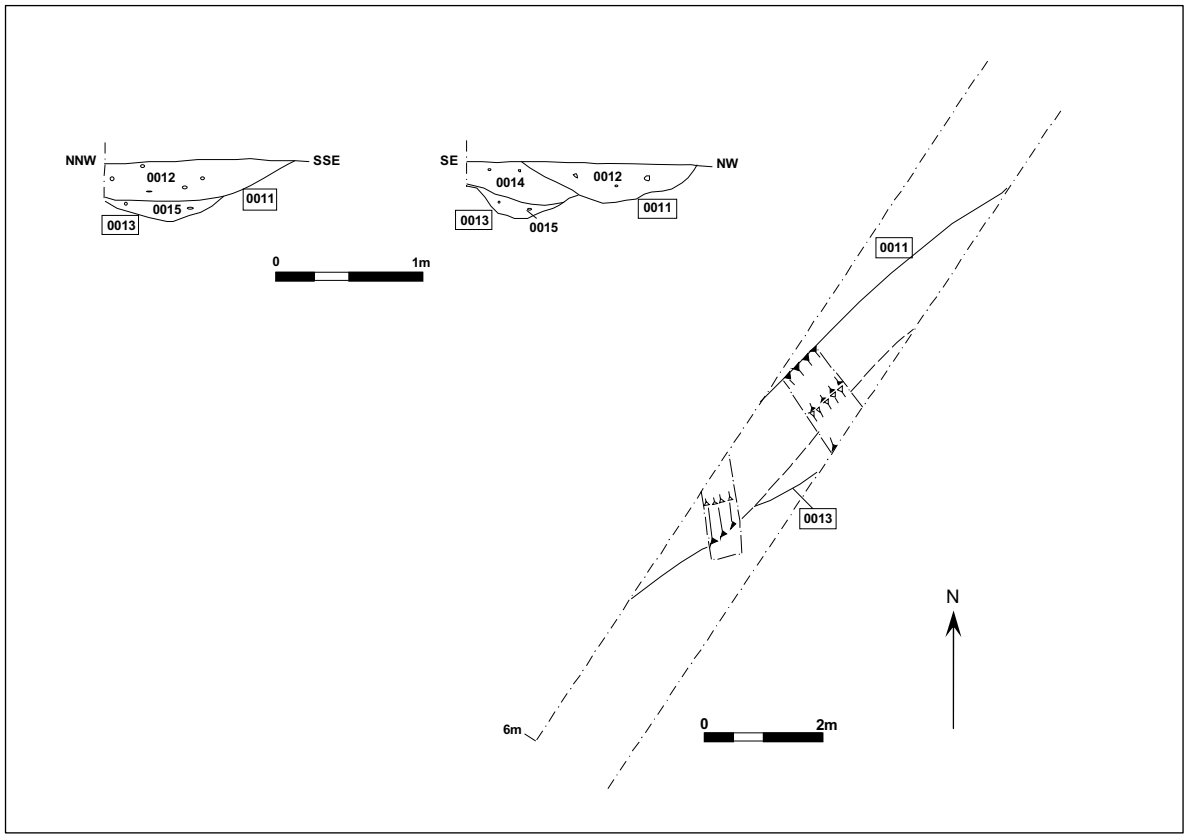

Figure 3. Trench 19 plan and section

A further ditch, 0008, was observed in Trenches 10 and 20, aligned approximately SSW-NNE. Finds from this ditch dated to the 18th-20th century and it appears to match the location of a field boundary shown on the 1st-3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps as well as the 1945 RAF air photos (Plate 1). A small sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered from this ditch but is assumed to be residual.

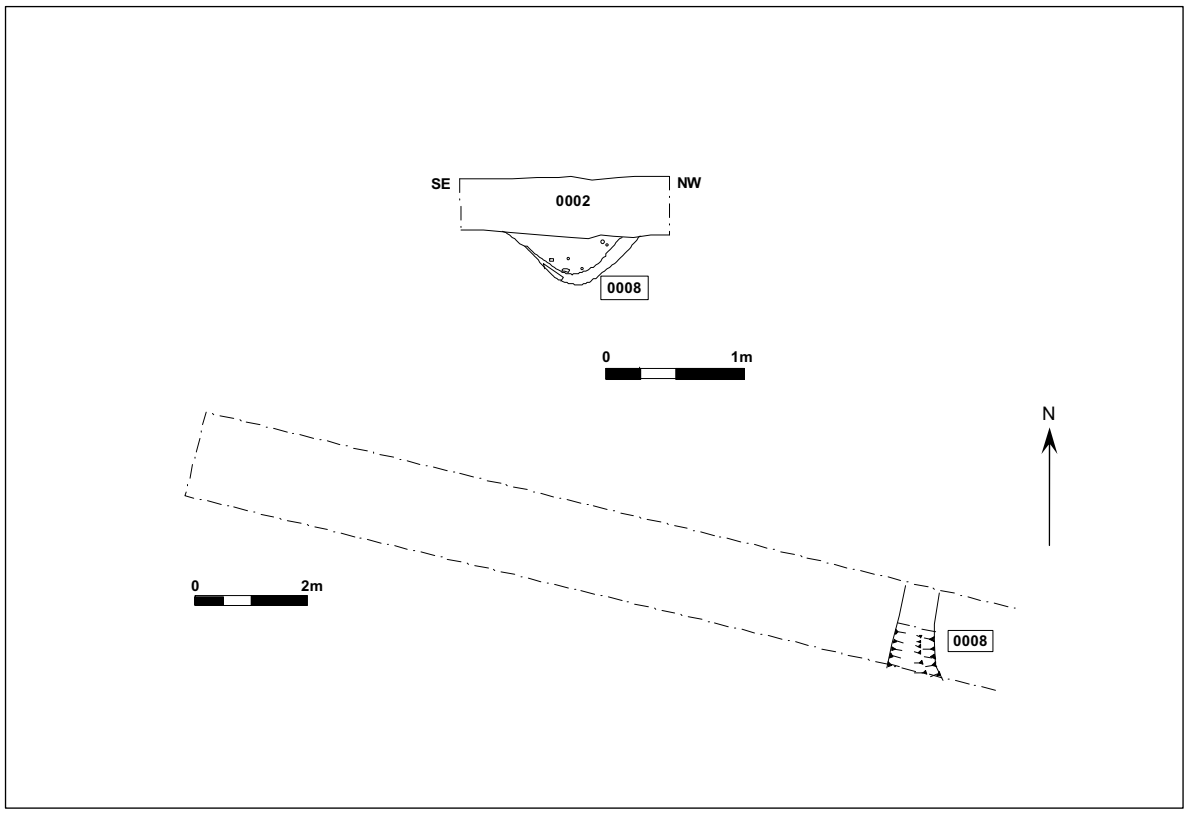

Figure 4. Trench 10 plan and section

Plate 1. 1945 air photo showing extant field boundary within the study area

A deep pit (0027) observed in Trench 1 was filled by layers of quite sterile, possibly alluvial material with occasional charcoal flecks and prehistoric pot. At the base of the pit in the north west end, a spread of rounded flint pebbles (0006) was recorded which were suggestive of a surface. Two extra trenches (20 and 21) were opened either side of Trench 1 in order to better understand and establish the extent of the cobbles. In Trench 20, this established the southern edge of the pit in Trench 1. In Trench 21 to the north, the pebbles seen in Trench 1 were also present, but did not appear to represent a formal cobbled surface.

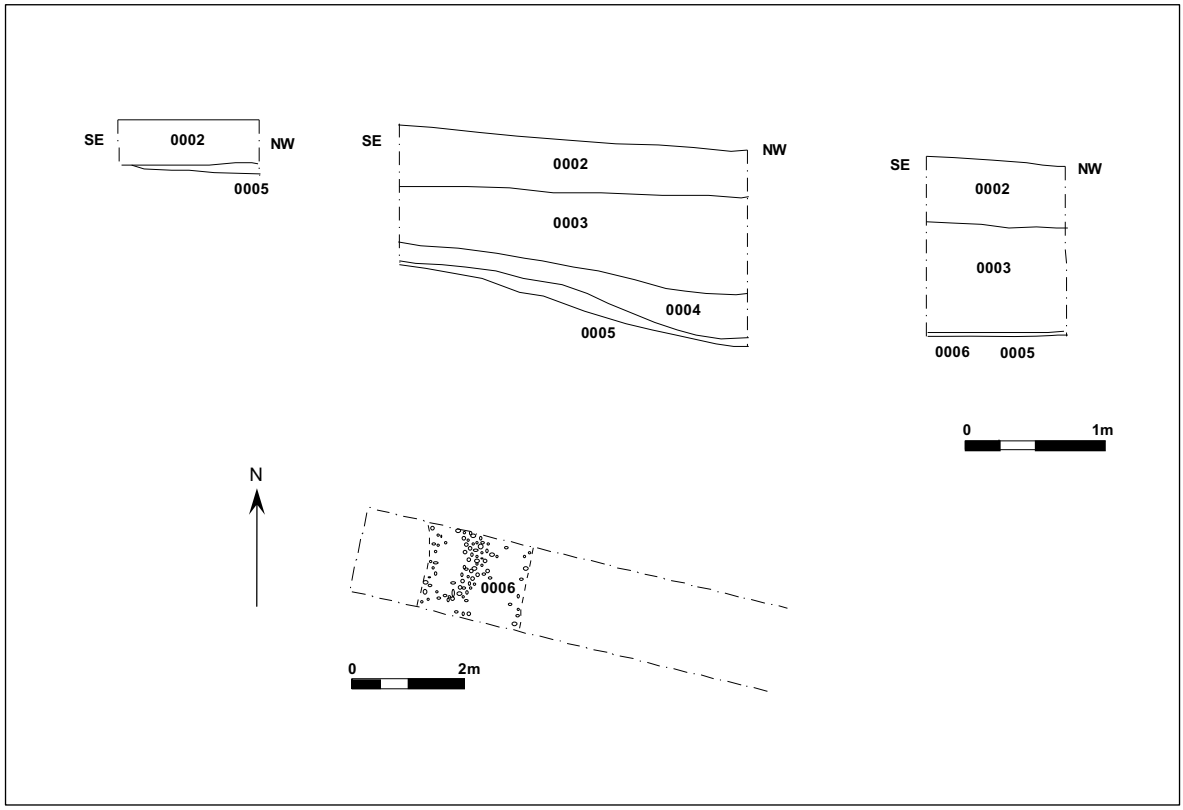

Figure 5. Trench 1 plan and soil profiles

Plate 2. Cobbles 0006 in base of Trench 1, looking NW

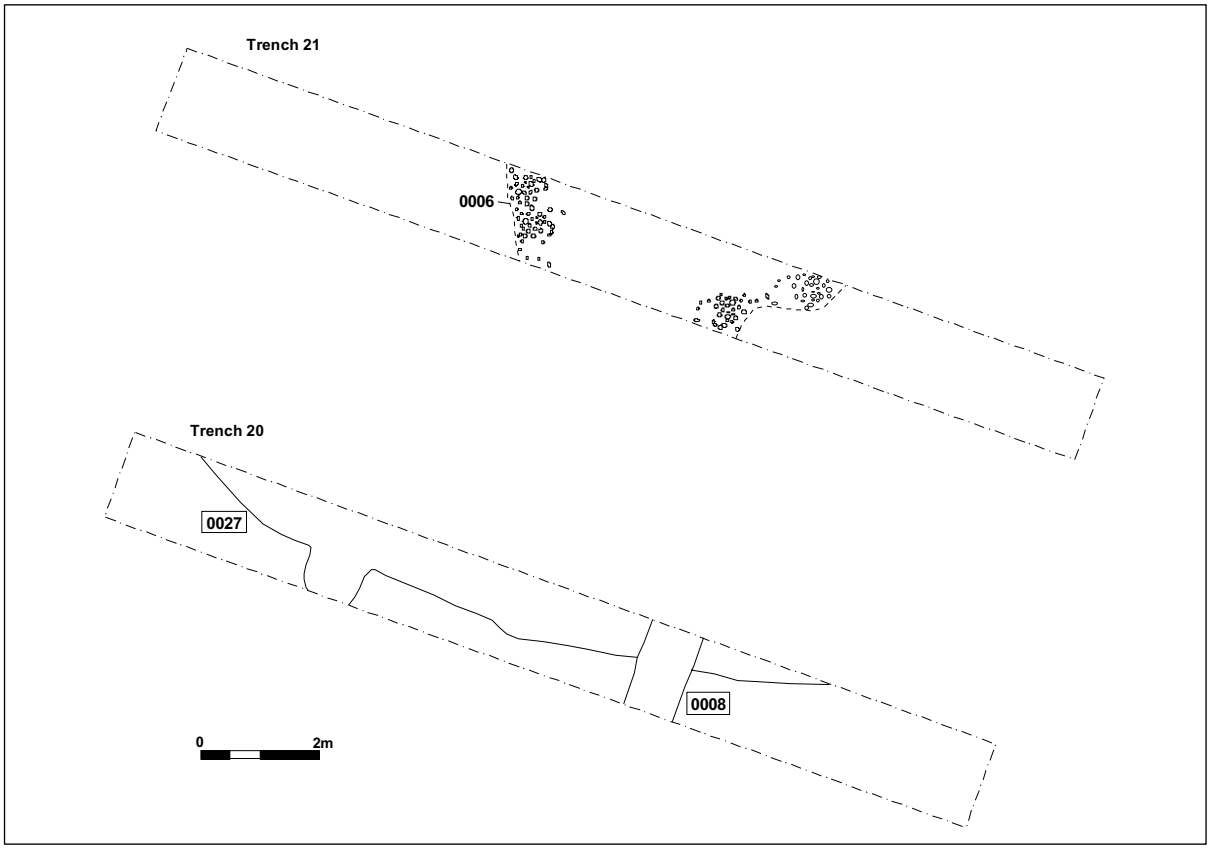

Figure 6. Trenches 20 and 21

Large, deep pits were also recorded in trenches 5, 15 and 16, with deeper areas in the ends of trenches 13 and 17 possibly associated. In Trench 5, quite sterile silty clay sand fill was excavated to a depth of 2.5m with Trench 15 showing similar fill and excavated to a depth of 1.9m. In Trench 16, a clear pit cut was visible in the north west end, from where depth at which the natural subsoil was observed fell away to the south east to a depth of 1.8m. Whilst the trench was too deep to access and record in detail, five clearly defined layers were observed. Of these, 0022, 0023 and 0026 all contained small quantities of medieval pottery. 0025 was a thin but dense layer of mussel shells with occasional oysters and cockles, held in a loose, sandy matrix. Soil samples were collected from this layer for environmental analysis.

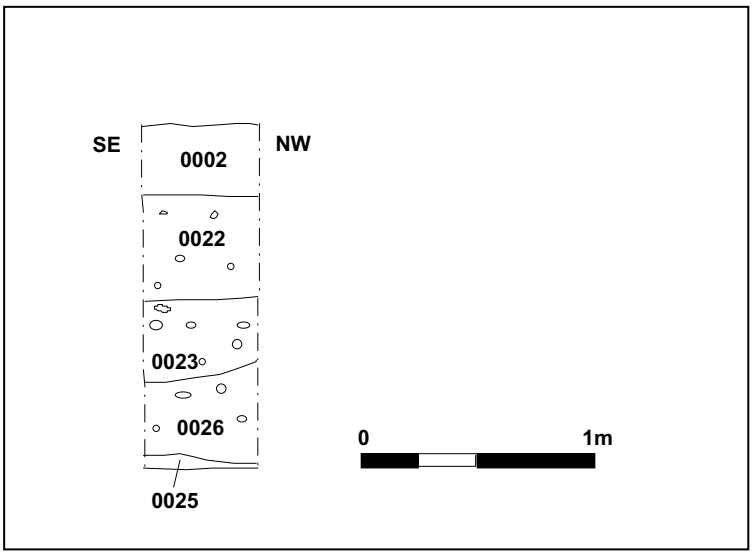

Figure 7. Soil profile of the south eastern end of Trench 16.

Plate 3. Trench 16, soil profile

Plate 4. Trench 21, cobble spread 0006

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected from the evaluation. The finds were retrieved from twelve contexts in six trenches (1, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 19) out of twenty-one. These include two layers, four ditch fills and six pit fills as well as one natural fill which contained finds. A full contextual breakdown of the finds can be seen in Appendix 3.

Find type	No	Wgt/g
Pottery	170	1089
CBM	8	773
Fired clay	30	158
Worked flint	1	5
Animal bone	24	41
Shell	1009	3782
Charcoal/coal	10	8
Total	**1252**	**5856**

Table 2 Finds quantities

The Pottery

Introduction

Only two contexts (0016, Tr.15 and 0025, Tr.16) of the total number with finds did not contain pottery. The assemblage includes pottery that is dated to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. A complete contextual breakdown of the pottery assemblage can be seen in Appendix 4.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series. Only the medieval assemblage contained form types and these have been recorded using Cotter's catalogue (2000, 50). All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count, weight and EVE.

Prehistoric

Twenty-one body sherds of prehistoric pottery (92g) have been recorded. These were recovered from deposit layer 0004, layer 0007 (Tr.1), pit fill 0018 (Tr.15), pit fill 0020 (Tr.17) and pit fill 0026 (Tr.16).

The sherds are of a variable size and are mostly abraded. With the exception of one sherd in context 0020, all fabrics are flint-tempered and dated from the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age. The sherd in context 0020 is hand-made, fine and sandy with common ill sorted grog. It is dated from the earlier to later Iron Age, and may be contemporary with the flint-tempered sherds within the same fill, and therefore dated to the early Iron Age. Only context 0026 (pit 0021) contains later finds evidence, a very abraded sherd of medieval pottery. The same fill also contains a later prehistoric long flint flake.

Roman

Two residual sherds of very abraded Roman pottery were noted, one each in ditch fill 0009 (Tr.10) and pit fill 0024 (Tr.16). These are accompanied, in the first instance, by post-medieval pottery and in the second medieval.

Medieval

The largest part of the pottery assemblage is dated to the medieval period, and in particular, the 11th-12th century. The pottery from this period displays little abrasion. The largest element of the assemblage (120 sherds @ 784g) was recovered from ditch fill 0012 (Tr.19) which contained several cooking pot as well as one jug rim. The cooking pots all fall within Cotter categories A4 or B2 and are dated from around the mid 11th to 12th century (Cotter, 2000, 57). The sherds are generally thin-walled and in a coarse sandy fabric (EMW) which also contains sparse ill sorted calcite and occasionally grog/clay pellets. The remains of at least four vessels are present within the fill. Small quantities of EMW are also present in ditch fill 0015 (Tr.19) and in one of the fills of pit 0021 (0026, Tr.16).

All three fills of pit 0021 (0023, 0024 and 0026) contained small quantities of medieval coarseware (MCW) body sherds, dated from the late 12th to 14th century. These fabrics are more densely filled with quartz and higher fired.

Post-medieval

All of the post-medieval pottery (4 sherds @ 64g) came from two fills of ditch 0008 (0009 and 0010) in Trench 10. The group consists of Late glazed red earthenware (LGRE), and Transfer printed ware (TPE). Both contexts are dated from the 18th to 19th century.

Ceramic building materials (CBM)

Most of the CBM fragments were recorded in ditch fills 0009 and 0010 (Tr.10). These are all dated to the post-medieval period and consist of undiagnostic fragments with single pieces of pan tile (PAN) and late brick (LB). All of the pieces are fully oxidised (red) and are in medium sandy fabrics (ms), sometimes with ferrous inclusions (msfe). The pieces are of a variable size and all are abraded. Post-medieval pottery is present in both of the fills.

Fired clay

Small and abraded fragments of fired clay were present in ditch fill 0012 (Tr.19), layer 0016 (Tr.15) and pit fills 0024, 0025 and 0026 (Tr.16). These are all oxidised and in medium sandy fabrics (ms) sometimes with chalk (msch). None display rod marks or any other impressions. Contexts 0012, 0024 and 0026 all contain medieval pottery.

Layer 0007 contained four joining pieces of fired clay. These are variably oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric with some organic voids (mso). A partial rod mark is visible on one of the pieces. Pottery dated from the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age is present within the fill.

Worked flint

Identified by Justine Biddle

A single long flake dated to the later prehistoric period was recorded in pit fill 0026 (Tr. 16). The flake is unpatinated and has some use wear on the proximal end, and some flake scars can also be seen on the dorsal face.

Faunal remains

Small and worn fragments of animal bone were present in ditch fill 0015 (Tr.19) and pit fill 0024 (Tr.16). These consist of the skull and metapodial fragments from a large mammal. Pit fill 0025 (pit 0021, Tr.16), which is part of a medieval midden, contained several fragments of fish spine and ribs, some of which are burnt. Also present within this context is a mandible fragment from a sheep or goat.

Shell

All of the shell fragments came from pit 0021 (Tr.16) which is a medieval midden. Except for one oyster shell half in context 0026, the rest of the shell was retrieved from

Sample one taken from fill 0025. A minimum of one thousand mussel shell halves, which formed a layer, are present in this fill. Also recorded in the same fill are very small numbers of cockle and oyster shell.

Charcoal/coal

Small fragments of coal were noted in pit fill 0024 (Tr.16) and ditch fills 0009 and 0010 (Tr.10). Five very small pieces of charcoal (<1g) were identified in pit fill 0026 (Tr.16).

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Three 20 litre samples were taken from archaeological features and deposits during the evaluation. 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/wash-over and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 3. 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.

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0025	0021	Pit	Medieval	Charred cereal ###, Charred seeds #, charcoal +++, modern rootlets +, un-charred seeds #
2	0003		Deposit		Charred cereal #, charcoal +++, rootlets ++
3	0004		Deposit		Charcoal +, modern roots +

Table 3. Flot contents by context

The preservation is through charring and is generally good to fair, although some of the cereal grains are puffed and fragmented with the honeycomb structure characteristic of combustion at high temperatures. All three samples contain charcoal fragments and modern rootlets.

Sample 1 (0025) from pit 0021, contained a small number of cereal grains, predominately those of hulled Wheat (*Triticum spelta L.*) but hulled Barley (*Hordeum vulgare L.*) grains were also present, in similar quantities. A few rounded caryopsis possibly representing a naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/*durum*) were recovered but no accompanying chaff elements were present that could aid in confirming this identification. The majority of the cereal caryopsis were fragmented and abraded making identification impossible. A small number of charred peas (*Pisum sativum L.*) were recovered. The charred macro remains were however dominated by segetal weed seeds in the form of grasses (*Poaceae sp.*), Field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense L.*) and Knotgrass/Docks (*Polygonum*/*Rumex sp*).

Sample 2, from deposit 0003 contained only a single charred Spelt (*T. spelta*) caryopsis and an unidentifiable cereal grain fragment.

Sample 3 from deposit 0004 was blank and contained no preserved plant macro remains except a small quantity of charcoal.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is common in Sample 1 but rare in Samples 2 and 3.

The grains recovered are representative of the cereals grown during the medieval period, with Barley and Spelt being dominant and the finer naked bread wheats being more limited in production. Although no chaff elements were recovered, which would have been indicative of the later stages of cereal processing, when the grains are exposed to heat and pounded in order to remove them from their spiklets, it is likely that the charred grains represent chance losses during final processing. At this stage the contaminating arable weeds would also have been hand picked from the grain and discarded.

The small number of pea (*P. sativum*) seeds recovered may not be representative of their importance within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place near by.

It is likely that the activities indicated by the material recovered from Sample 1, took place on a small scale within the local vicinity and the waste material was deliberately deposited within the archaeological feature. The plant remains in Samples 2 and 3 however, were scarce or even absent, and it is likely that this represents small quantities of material blown or washed into the deposits from a nearby occupation area. If necessary, it may be possible in the future to obtain radiocarbon dates from charcoal for those deposits that remain undated. The weed seeds recovered were all reasonably well preserved and identifiable to an archaeobotanist.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material at this stage as they would offer little extra information of value to the results of the evaluation, however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation the nature of the possible cereal waste. The accompanying weed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into the 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

Evaluation revealed a low density of archaeological features within the twenty one excavated trenches. Only a thin layer of topsoil sealed the archaeological deposits and being situated within agricultural land, the area had been subject to heavy ploughing which may have resulted in the loss of evidence which once existed at a higher level. However, no finds were recovered from the topsoil which might have suggested the disturbance of a significant number of shallow features.

The area around Sudbourne is known to have been subject to extraction and several disused clay, gravel or crag pits are shown on current and historic maps (Fig.8). The presence of what appear to be extraction pits within the proposed development area is therefore not a great surprise. The medieval ditches observed close to Grove Lane on the western side of the site may be related to some form of roadside settlement associated with this route, believed to be an ancient lane, though they are not obviously aligned with Grove Lane.

The finds assemblage provides dating evidence and insight into the nature of rural activity in this area of Sudbourne. Four phases of activity are represented by the finds assemblage, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval.

Later prehistoric pottery and worked flint occurs residually in Trench 16, but it is unaccompanied by later material in Trenches 1, 15 and 17. All of the Roman pottery is residual in later contexts.

Only Trenches 16 and 19 yielded medieval pottery, and the larger part of this assemblage was recovered from ditch 0011 within Trench 19. All of the animal bone and shell, as well as most of the fired clay and charcoal, was derived from medieval contexts. Of particular interest is the midden material likely to date from the medieval period (pit 0021, Tr.16), which contained a large number seafood shells, as well as small quantities of fish bone and burnt sheep or goat bone. The associated environmental evidence retrieved includes charred food crops such as wheat and pea, as well as charcoal, suggesting the deliberate disposal of hearth or oven waste.

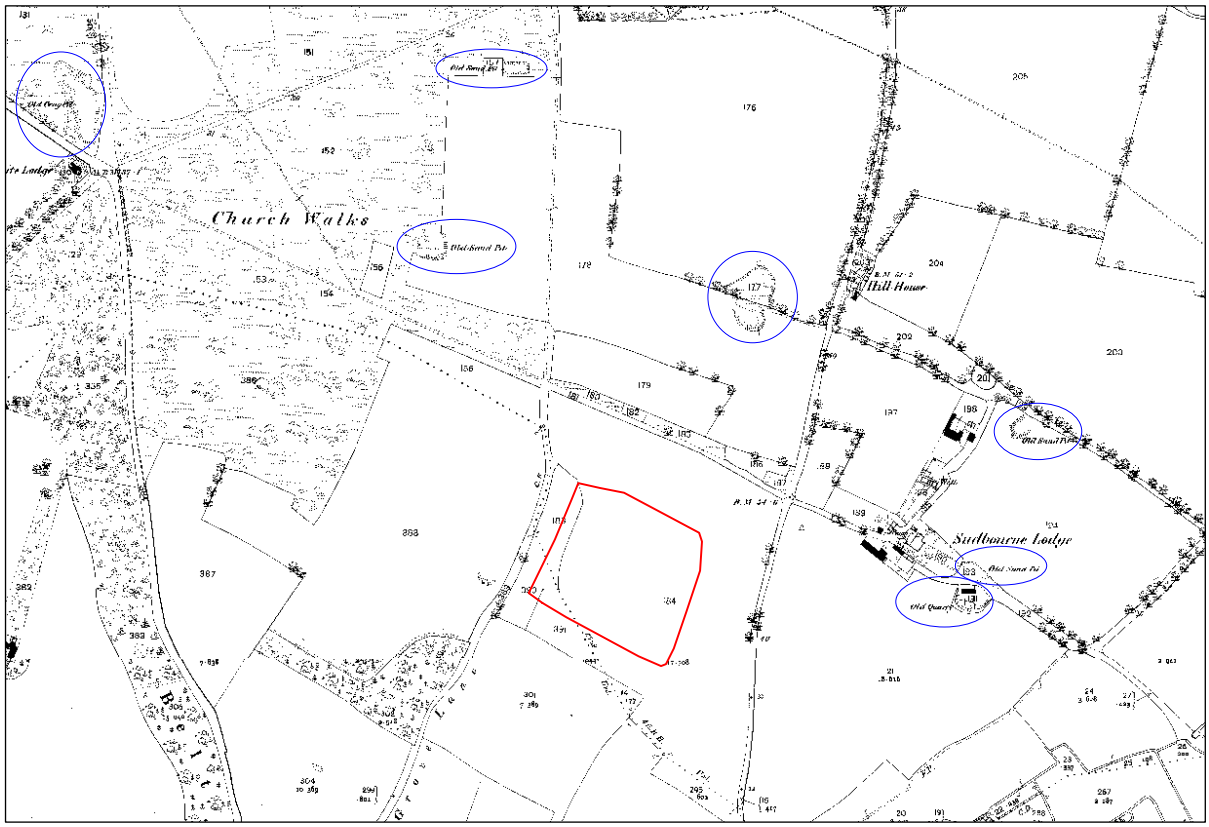

Figure 8. Extract from the1st edition Ordnance Survey map, *c.*1884, showing the development area (red) and nearby extraction pits or quarries (blue)

The post-medieval period is represented by a small amount of pottery and CBM dated from the 18th to 19th century, all of which is associated with the field boundary known to have been extant until at least 1945.

The presence of medieval activity is particularly significant as previous to this fieldwork no archaeological evidence had been recorded either within the study area or its vicinity. Should the site be developed, further work may be specified to better understand the nature and extent of the activity identified.

8. Archive deposition

The archive is lodged with the SCCAS at its Ipswich office under the HER reference SUE 113. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1-135926.

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\ Sudbourne\SUE 113 Land West of Lodge Farm Sudbourne

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Cotter, J. P., 2000, *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*, Colchester Report No 7

Stace, C., 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
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Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND WEST OF LODGE FARM, FERRY ROAD, SUDBOURNE

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk Coastal District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	C/12/0583
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 421 512
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Construction of a reservoir
AREA:	c 2.4ha area within the cut line
CURRENT LAND USE:	Farm land
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	01 June 2012

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

'No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

2.1 The site of the proposed reservoir has high potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological remains in view of its topographic setting on a promontory of land between the marsh and the floodplain of the Butley River, its size (c3ha, c2.4 ha within the cutline), and the evidence for Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval activity in the area (roman salterns (SUE 035), pottery scatters (SUE 031) and midden deposits (SUE 032); saxon finds (SUE 007, SUE 034), medieval finds and roadway (SUE 034, SUE 035, SUE 082).

Planning Background

3.1 The site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation, but the proposed development will totally destroy any underlying heritage assets of archaeological interest. There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance..

3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

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

4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.

4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is *c*.24,375m^2. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in *c*.670m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.

6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

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

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.1.

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

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

Notes

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

Appendix 2

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0004	HMF	Body		1	0	3	Abr		LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
0007	HMF	Body		8	0	57	Abr	Variably oxidised. Flint is coarse and ill sorted	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
0009	GX	Body		1	0	2	Very		Roman	
0009	TPE	Cup		2	0.47	30	Sli	Join	18th-20th C	
0009	LGRE	Body		1	0	27	Sli		18th-19th C	18th-19th C
0010	TPE	Body		1	0	7	Very		18th-19th C	18th-19th C
0012	EMW	Cpot B2		1	0.1	27	Sli		12th C+	
0012	EMW	Base		13	0	154	Sli	0.91. At least three different vessels are represented by the bases	11th-12th C	M11th-12th C
0012	EMW	Body		101	0	501	Sli	Ill sorted quartz with sparse calcite, some also with grog/clay pellets. At least three fabric variations most coarse. Many smoked surfaces	11th-12th C	
0012	EMW	Jug		1	0.04	6	Sli	Too small for a form match	11th-12th C	
0012	EMW	Cpot A4		1	0.04	13	Sli		M11th-12th C	
0012	EMW	Cpot A4		2	0.2	76	Sli		M11th-12th C	
0012	EMW	Cpot A4		1	0.05	7	Sli		M11th-12th C	
0015	EMW	Body		5	0	6	Abr-sli		11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0015	EMW	Base		1	0	10	Sli	0.06. With sparse calcite	11th-12th C	
0015	EMW	Cpot A4/C1		2	0.16	30	Sli	Join. Ill sorted quartz with sparse calcite	M11th-12th C	
0018	HMF	Body		1	0	10	Abr	Reduced, ill sorted flint with sparse organic voids	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
0020	HMG	Body		6	0	13	Sli	Join. Recuced with thin buff surface. Fine sand with common ill sorted grog and rare flint. No in the HMG MBA style	E-Later IA	
0020	HMF	Body		3	0	3	Abr	Ill srted abundant flint	LBA-EIA	c EIA-Later IA
0023	MCW	Body		9	0	34	Abr-sli	Dense quartz, higher fired than EMW, some with occasional chalk/calcite voids	12th-14th C	12th-14th C

Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0024	?EMW	Base		1	0	13	Sli	With sparse calcite, te quartz is not as dense or as high fired as classic MCW	11th-12th C	c 12th C?+
0024	?EMW	Body		2	0	14	Sli	As other EMW in context	11th-12th C	
0024	GMG	Body		1	0	20	Very	Micaceous, residual	Roman	
0024	MCW	Body		3	0	19	Sli		M12th-14th C	
0026	HMF	Body		1	0	6	Abr	Oxidised with ill sorted flint	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA and 11th-14th C
0026	EMW/MCW	Body		1	0	1	Very	Less than one gram	11th-14th C	

Appendix 3

Context Number	PotteryCount	PotteryWeight	CBMCount	CBMWeight	FiredClayCount	FiredClayWeight	WFlintCount	WFlintWeight	ABoneCount	ABoneWeight	ShellCount	ShellWeight	ShellOyster	ShellMussel	ShellOther	Overall Date
0004	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	LBA-EIA
0007	8	57	0	0	4	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	LBA-EIA
0009	4	59	4	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18th-19th C
0010	1	7	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18th-19th C
0012	120	784	0	0	16	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c M11th-12th C
0015	8	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11th-12th C
0016	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0018	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	LBA-EIA
0020	9	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c

Context Number	PotteryCount	PotteryWeight	CBMCount	CBMWeight	FiredClayCount	FiredClayWeight	WFlintCount	WFlintWeight	ABoneCount	ABoneWeight	ShellCount	ShellWeight	ShellOyster	ShellMussel	ShellOther	Overall Date
																EIA-LaterIA
0023	9	34	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12th-14 C
0024	7	66	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	c 12th C?+
0025	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	23	35	10008	3760	-1	-1	-1	
0026	2	7	0	0	3	11	1	5	0	0	1	22	-1	0	0	LBA-EIA & 11th-14th C

Appendix 4

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0012	EMW	Base	13	0	154	Sli	0.91. At least three different vessels are represented by the bases	11th-12th C	M11th-12th C
0012	EMW	Cpot A4	2	0.2	76	Sli		M11th-12th C	
0012	EMW	Cpot B2	1	0.1	27	Sli		12th C+	
0012	EMW	Cpot A4	1	0.04	13	Sli		M11th-12th C	
0012	EMW	Cpot A4	1	0.05	7	Sli		M11th-12th C	
0012	EMW	Jug	1	0.04	6	Sli	Too small for a form match	11th-12th C	
0015	EMW	Base	1	0	10	Sli	0.06. With sparse calcite	11th-12th C	
0015	EMW	Body	5	0	6	Abr-sli		11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0015	EMW	Cpot A4/C1	2	0.16	30	Sli	Join. Ill sorted quartz with sparse calcite	M11th-12th C	
0018	HMF	Body	1	0	10	Abr	Reduced, ill sorted flint with sparse organic voids	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
0020	HMF	Body	3	0	3	Abr	Ill srted abundant flint	LBA-EIA	c EIA-Later IA
0020	HMG	Body	6	0	13	Sli	Join. Recuced with thin buff surface. Fine sand with common ill sorted grog and rare flint. No in the HMG MBA style	E-Later IA	
0023	MCW	Body	9	0	34	Abr-sli	Dense quartz, higher fired than EMW, some with occasional chalk/calcite voids	12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0024	MCW	Body	3	0	19	Sli		M12th-14th C	
0024	?EMW	Base	1	0	13	Sli	With sparse calcite, te quartz is not as dense or as high fired as classic MCW	11th-12th C	c 12th C?+
0024	?EMW	Body	2	0	14	Sli	As other EMW in context	11th-12th C	
0024	GMG	Body	1	0	20	Very	Micaceous, residual	Roman	
0026	HMF	Body	1	0	6	Abr	Oxidised with ill sorted flint	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA and 11th-14th C

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0026	EMW/MCW	Body	1	0	1	Very	Less than one gram	11th-14th C	
0004	HMF	Body	1	0	3	Abr		LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
0007	HMF	Body	8	0	57	Abr	Variably oxidised. Flint is coarse and ill sorted	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
0009	LGRE	Body	1	0	27	Sli		18th-19th C	18th-19th C
0009	TPE	Cup	2	0.47	30	Sli	Join	18th-20th C	
0009	GX	Body	1	0	2	Very		Roman	
0010	TPE	Body	1	0	7	Very		18th-19th C	18th-19th C
0012	EMW	Body	101	0	501	Sli	Ill sorted quartz with sparse calcite, some also with grog/clay pellets. At least three fabric variations most coarse. Many smoked surfaces	11th-12th C	