Church Field, Rede
RDE 016

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/009

Client: Alistair Smith

Author: Rob Brooks

February/2013

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Author: Rob Brooks

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Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: February/2013

HER Information

Site Code:	**RDE 016**
Site Name:	**Church Field**
Report Number	**2013/009**
Planning Application No:	**SE/12/1316/FUL**
Date of Fieldwork:	**17th – 18th January, 2013**
Grid Reference:	**TL 8047 5598**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-141123**
Curatorial Officer:	**Dr Abby Antrobus**
Project Officer:	**Andrew Tester**
Client/Funding Body:	**Alistair Smith**
Client Reference:	**N/A**

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: Rob Brooks
Date: 04/02/2013

Approved By: Andrew Tester
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date: 04/02/2013
Signed:

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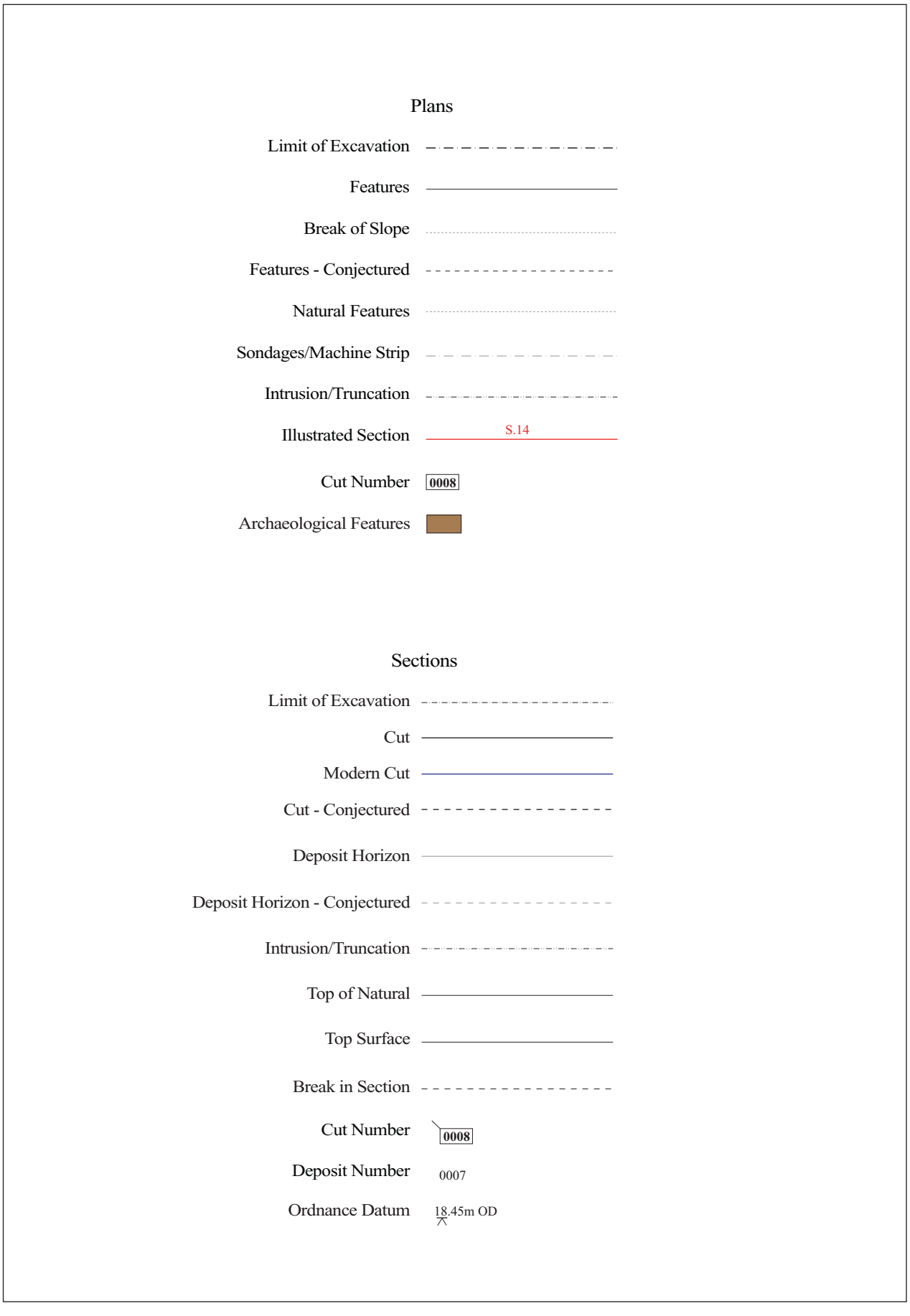
Summary

Three evaluation trenches were excavated on Church Field, Rede, in Suffolk. These revealed three ditches and two pits, which were all well preserved below differing levels of topsoil and subsoil. One of the ditches was probably medieval, producing 12th-14th century pottery, as well as animal bone and fired clay. Another of the ditches was a roadside feature that was backfilled with post-medieval material, whilst the third was undated. Of the two large pits, only one was dated, producing post-medieval tile. The other contained no finds.

Drawing Conventions



1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of two new houses on Church Field, Rede, in Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 2). The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Abby Antrobus, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team – Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application SE/12/1316/FUL. Alistair Smith funded the work that was carried out on 17th and 18th January, 2013. The trenches were located within the garden and driveway, surrounding the bungalow that was still present and immediately north of the Church of All Saints, at grid reference TL 8047 5598.

2. Geology and topography

The site's localised topography is fairly flat, with ground levels on site recorded between 116.36m and 116.95m above the OD. The topography of the wider area forms a gentle slope from the south-west down to the north-east.

The recorded superficial geology for the site consists of Lowestoft formation diamicton clay deposits, overlying a bedrock formation of Crag group sand (BGS, 2013). On site, the geology presented itself as greyish-orange chalky, stony clay.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies close to the medieval core of the village, positioned immediately north of the medieval Church of All Saints (RDE 003, Fig. 1), 130m north-east of the medieval 'Reed Green' mentioned on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (RDE 005), which in turn is immediately east of a medieval moated enclosure (RDE 014). Medieval pottery has also been found 270m to the east of the site (BKY Misc). Hodskinson's map also indicates the presence of 'Reed Kiln' some distance to the north of the site. There is no evidence of any Roman or pre-Roman activity close to the site.

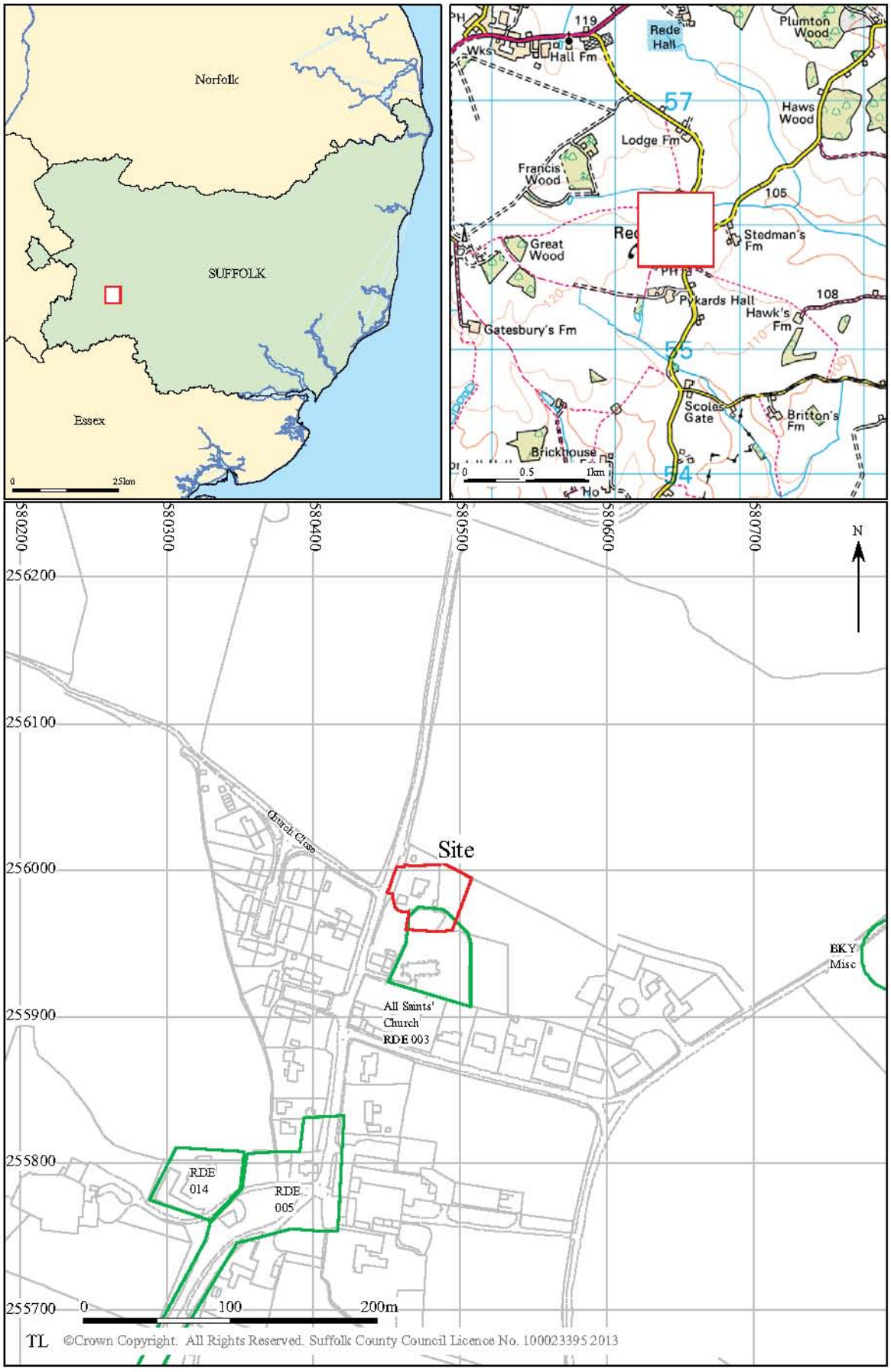


Figure 1. Site location (red) with HER entries (green)

Figure 2. Trench plan, feature extents and development outline (blue)

4. Methodology

Three trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the excavation being constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The topsoil was removed, followed by subsoil 0002, to expose the undisturbed geological layer. All of the upcast spoil was monitored for finds. The trenches were excavated within the footprints of the houses, as well as at the front of the plot in the driveway area (Fig. 2) and were 1.8m wide x 7m to 9m long. A concrete slab, services and hardstanding meant that the positions of the trenches as shown in the Written Scheme of Investigation had to be altered. Three engineering test pits were dug and monitored during the evaluation, one of which recorded a ditch that has been plotted (Figs. 2 and 3).

When the trench excavations were finished soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* trench sheets, including descriptions and measurements. Colour digital photographs at 4288 x 3216 pixel resolution were taken of the features, trenches and the site. Plans of the site were hand drawn at 1:50, and located and levelled using an RTK GPS. The pits were 50% excavated, whilst 1m segments were excavated from all three ditches. The sections were then drawn at 1:20, photographed and recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* context sheets. An environmental sample was taken from ditch 0009, fill 0010. One of the buckets from this sample has been processed and assessed at this stage and the results included in Section 6.5.

Site data regarding the trench has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code RDE 016 (Appendix 2). An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-141123, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/ catalogue/library/greylit). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code RDE 016.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Features consisting of pits and ditches were found in all three trenches (Figs. 2-4, Appendix 4). A layer of topsoil, 0.2-0.4m deep, overlaid soil layer 0002 which was c.0.3-0.4m deep. This context appeared to be truncated on the eastern side of the site, where the ground levels slope away. When this layer was removed the undisturbed natural geology was uncovered, into which the features were cut. This soil profile was fairly consistent, although in Trench 1 it was at times disturbed by modern activity (Table 1).

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Pit 0004

In the south-west end of Trench 1 a large, poorly-defined pit cut (or series of pit cuts) was excavated, which formed a roughly circular shape. It was not fully excavated due to its depth, but was >2.1m x >1.5m x >0.42m deep, with 80-90° slightly concave sides. It contained upper fill 0003, which was mid green-greyish-brown compacted silty clay that produced no finds. Below this was fill 0015, a dark brownish-grey silty-clay, which contained three pieces of late medieval to post-medieval roof tile, as well as a fragment redeposited Roman roof tile.

Pit 0006

Pit 0006 formed a semi-circle as visible in plan, with edges that were unclear until excavation, measuring 3.15m x >1.9m x 0.68m. The exposed edges sloped at c.45-60° and were concave, leading to a flat area, before a further sharp break of slope to concave sides leading to a flat base. The uppermost fill was 0005, which was orangish-brownish-grey firm-compact silty-sandy-clay, which overlaid 0011 and 0012. Fill 0011 was greenish-orangish-brown firm silty-clay, whilst 0012 greenish-grey-brown silty-clay that overlaid fill 0013, that was mid-dark greyish brown compact silty clay. No finds were recovered from the pit.

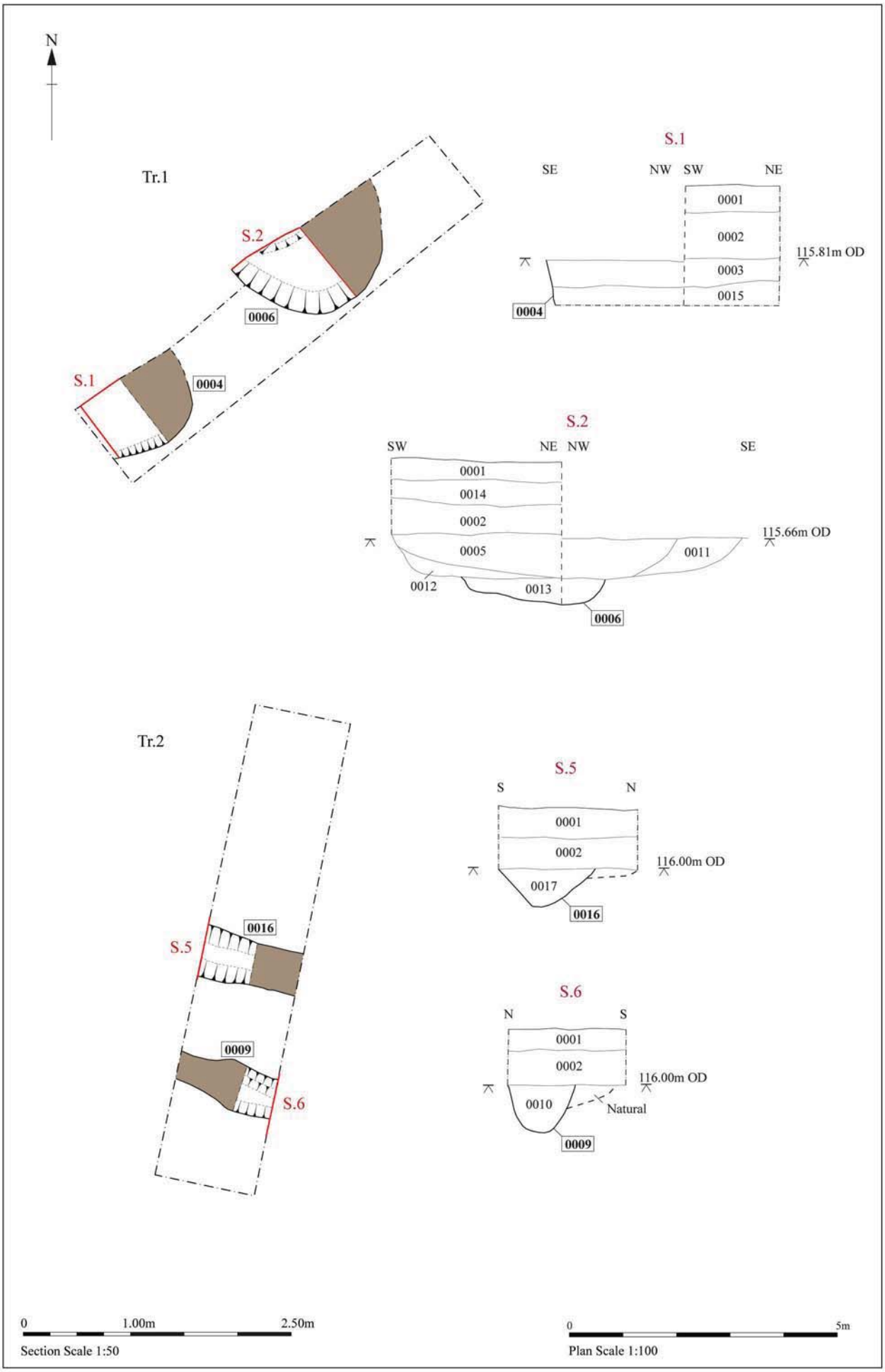


Figure 3. Trenches 1 and 2, plans and sections

Trench 2

Ditch 0009

This cut formed an irregular linear shape in plan, aligned east-west. It had 70° slightly concave sides with a rapidly curving break of slope to the thin, slightly concave base. It measured >1.8m x 0.8m x c.0.5m wide and was filled with 0010, which was mottled orange and grey firm clay, containing animal bone, one pottery sherd and two fragments of fired clay, as well as occasional charcoal flecks. The pottery is a 12th-14th century cooking pot rim in good condition, whilst the animal remains are pig or cow cranium. Neither of the fired clay fragments have any diagnostic features. An environmental soil sample from the fill produced charcoal fragments as well as wheat caryopses, but the low levels of the latter are insufficient to indicate whether they were deliberately deposited, or wind-blown.

Ditch 0016

To the north of ditch 0009 was linear cut 0016, which was aligned east-west. It had a 60° slightly concave southern edge and an unclear, possibly stepped northern edge, curving to a concave base. Its single fill, 0017, was orangish-grey clay of a firm compaction with very occasional charcoal flecks and one small piece of abraded pottery (2g). It is unclear whether this is a later Iron Age sherd or perhaps medieval, however its size and condition suggests that whatever the date, the piece is redeposited.

Trench 3

Ditch 0007

A roughly north-west to south-east aligned ditch was identified in Trench 3. It paralleled the road and lined up with a roadside ditch immediately north of the site boundary. The full profile of the ditch was not visible in the trench, but the eastern side had 50° concave sides and the cut measured >7m x >0.57m x 0.32m deep. Fill 0008 was orange-grey firm-compacted silty clay, which was root disturbed in places and produced two abraded post-medieval CBM fragments. This feature was interpreted on site as representing a roadside ditch that was almost certainly infilled during the construction of the existing bungalow in the 1960s.

Test pit

Ditch 0019

Within the engineering test pit east of Trench 1 a ditch was recorded as cut 0019. This was uncovered immediately below the topsoil, with soil layer 0002 not present in the profile. The ditch had 75° concave sides and a curving break of slope to the slightly concave, wide base. It was >1m wide x 0.48m deep. The single fill of the feature was recorded as 0018, which was mid brownish-grey silty-clay with no finds. It was interpreted that this ditch aligned with cut 0016 in Trench 1.

Trench number and dimensions	Soil profile	Ground levels	Archaeological levels
Tr.1 – 1.8m wide x 8.9m long	Section 1 0.25m of topsoil 0001, above 0.45m of layer 0002, above Uppermost geological layer Section 2 0.2m of topsoil 0001, above 0.2m of disturbed topsoil 0014, above 0.3-0.4m of layer 0002, above Uppermost geological layer	116.61m (SW end) 116.41m (NE end)	115.81m (SW end) 115.65m (NE end)
Tr. 2 – 1.8m wide x 9.1m long	0.2-0.3m of topsoil 0001, above 0.3-0.35m of layer 0002	116.53m (S end) 116.36 (N end)	116m (S end) 115.9m (N end)
Tr.3 – 1.8m wide x 7.15m long	0.4m of topsoil 0001, above 0.35m of layer 0002, above Uppermost geological layer	116.95m (SW end) 116.74m (NE end)	116.05m (SW end) 115.77m (NE end)
Test pit – 0.5m wide x 1.9m long	0.2m of topsoil, above Uppermost geological layer	Not recorded	0.2m below ground level

Table 1. Trench descriptions

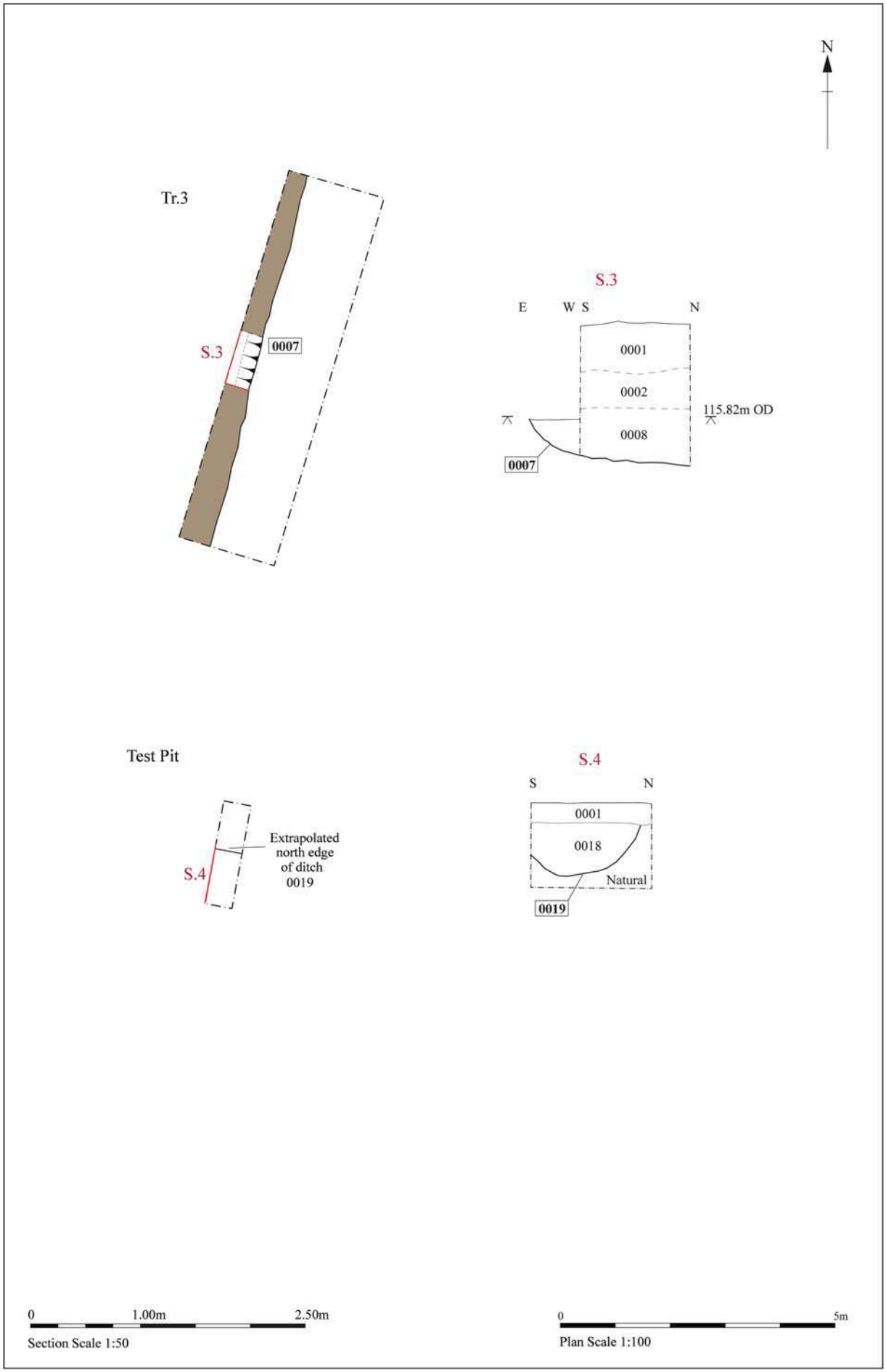


Figure 4. Trench 3 and test pit, plans and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected in each context from the archaeological evaluation. Finds were recorded from contexts in all three evaluation trenches. These include one pit and three ditch fills.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Other	Spot date
	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g		
0008			2	82		PMed
0010	1	12			Fired clay 2 @ 14g, Animal bone 10 @ 24g	M/L12th-14th C
0015			5	241		Lmed/P-med
0017	1	2				c ?Later Iron Age
Total	**2**	**14**	**7**	**323**		

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

Introduction and methodology

Two sherds of pottery with a weight of 14g were recorded from the evaluation. The pottery has been examined at x20 vision and the fabrics identified. Codes have been assigned to the fabrics using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS). All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count, weight and E.V.E.

Prehistoric

A small and abraded sherd of hand-made shell tempered ware (HMSH) was recorded in ditch fill 0017 (Tr. 2). The sherd has a sandy feel and is oxidised with an intermittent grey core. The fabric contains abundant ill-sorted shell (some pieces up to 2mm in width) and appears quite coarse due to the surface area being worn away. The coarseness and general appearance of the fabric suggests that it may be dated to around the later Iron Age period. However, due to the size and condition of the sherd a medieval date cannot be ruled out entirely.

Medieval

A single medieval cooking pot rim fragment was identified in ditch fill 0009 (Tr.2). The rim has a thickened flat top and is similar to the Cotter type B2 (2000). It was classified as a sherd of medieval coarseware (MCW) dated from the mid/late 12th to 14th century. The fabric has an outer grey surface and a brown/grey core and contains abundant quartz as well as rare/sparse ill sorted clay pellets.

6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)

Two contexts contained fragments of roof tile, ditch fill 0008 (Tr.3) and pit fill 0015 (Tr.1). The first of these contained two oxidised and abraded post-medieval fragments which are both in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe).

Pit fill 0015 also contained similar roof tile fragments, but two of these may be of an earlier date. They are in a coarser oxidised fabric which contains large ill-sorted iron rich grog. This fabric is dated from the late medieval to post-medieval period. A single abraded, possible Roman roof tile fragment is also present in the context. This is brightly oxidised with a powdery feel and contains common red iron ore (msfe). If the fragment is Roman then it is residual within the context.

6.4 Fired clay

Two slightly abraded fragments of fired clay were noted in ditch fill 0010 (Tr.2). The pieces are fully oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric with abundant ill sorted chalk and iron rich clay pellets (msch). None of the fragments display marks, impressions or real surfaces. Pottery dated to the medieval period is also present within the context.

6.5 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and method statement

A single 40 litre sample was taken from fill 0010 of ditch 0009. A 10 litre sub-sample was 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 sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts were noted. Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (2010).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. No artefacts/ecofacts were recovered from these residues.

Results

The majority of the flot was made up of wood charcoal fragments along with fibrous rootlets, grass stems, snail shells and a single amphibian bone fragment.

The only charred plant remains were two wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopses, possibly from a bread wheat type, and a single naked barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain. No chaff elements were present that could aid a more precise identification at this stage. No other charred or un-charred plant macrofossils were present within the flot remains.

As cereals are exposed to heat during their processing it is possible that these few caryopses represent accidental loss on a domestic hearth during the processing of grain or preparation of food. The remains are very sparse however and the wood charcoal remains are fragmented and small. It is possible that the material may represent either purposeful deposition of hearth waste within the ditch or wind blown material that has become incorporated within the ditch fill.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material at this stage as it 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 investigating the nature of the possible cereal waste. Any accompanying weed assemblage within future samples could provide an insight into to 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 sample taken during this evaluation, which should then be processed in full and submitted to an archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

6.6 Faunal remains

All of the animal bone was retrieved from ditch fill 0010 (Tr.2). They are all fragments of cranium, from either a pig or cow.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

The finds assemblage as a whole is small and sparsely distributed across all three of the evaluation trenches.

A residual sherd of prehistoric pottery (Tr.2) and Roman roof tile (Tr.1) represent the earliest site finds. Thereafter a single medieval cooking pot rim was identified (Tr.2) and a small number of post-medieval roof tile fragments (Tr.1 and 3).

7. Discussion

The evaluation has revealed that archaeological deposits survive on the site and that they are well preserved below the topsoil and a buried soil layer. It appears that the site was in some way landscaped, presumably to create a level building platform for the existing bungalow, but this has not truncated the archaeological levels.

The presence of the two ditches in Trench 2 probably show two phases of activity, as their close proximity suggests that they were not open at the same time and their differing fills obviously formed somewhat differently. The finds from ditch 0009 suggest that it was probably medieval and within close proximity of occupation, with environmental evidence of charcoal and low levels of wheat remains corresponding with this, whilst ditch 0016 is undated. The alignment of the features, at right angles to the road, may mean that they are plot or field boundaries. In Trench 1 the pits seem to indicate both undated and late medieval to post-medieval activity. Their function is unclear as they do not appear to have been back filled with domestic refuse. Instead they may be related to quarrying for the local brick making industry as shown on Hodskinson's 1783 map. The ditch in Trench 3 almost certainly relates to the roadside ditch and was probably backfilled in the 1960s during the construction of the bungalow.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Judging by the deposits encountered within this fieldwork, it is highly likely that the site has further well preserved archaeological remains surviving, falling within the footprints of the proposed buildings (Fig. 2). Whilst some of the features remain undated, the pits may be evidence of late medieval/post-medieval activity. At least one of the ditches may have 12th-14th century origins, hinting at the medieval settlement that would be expected on a site so close to the church. With this in mind it is recommended that any further construction work that penetrates to archaeological levels should be subject to recording. The extent and nature of any further work is to be finally determined by Abby Antrobus of SCCAS Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds
Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Rede\RDE 016 Church Field Eval
Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HSA-HSZ\HSQ 94-99 and HSR 1-6
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks and John Sims and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett whilst the environmental finds report was written by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and Rob Brooks and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

BGS, 2013, Information obtained from *http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital maps/data_625k.html* and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

Stace, C., 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles*, (3rd Ed.*)*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Appendix 1. Brief

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

CHURCH FIELD, REDE, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	SE/12/1316/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 804 559
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Erection of two dwellings
AREA:	0.18 ha
CURRENT LAND USE:	House and garden
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Abby Antrobus Assistant Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	11 December 2012

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition (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 This proposal to build two houses following demolition of existing buildings affects an area of archaeological interest and potential, immediately adjacent to the medieval church of All Saints in Rede (County Historic Environment Record RED 003). A large pond is shown within the development area on OS maps, including the 1885 edition. The proposed plot 2 is immediately on its edge. There is potential for archaeological remains relating to the earliest settlement to survive on the site.

Planning Background

3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with 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 sample all parts of the site to be affected by development, including landscaping. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. 25m total length of trenching should be excavated.

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 list

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001		Topsoil Layer	Heavily root disturbed and redeposited clay. Covers all site, ranging in depth from 0.2-0.4m							0002, 0014, 0018		No	No			
			Topsoil													
0002		Subsoil Layer	Orange and brownish grey compact silty sandy clay. Frequent chalk inclusions. Appears to seal features in trench 1. Consistant layer in all 3 trenches.			0.44m				0003, 0016, 0005, 0008, 0017	0001, 0014	No	No			
			Subsoil.													
0003	0004	Pit Fill	Mid greeny greyish brown compact silty clay. Occasional small angular and sub-angular flints, rare chalk flecks and moderate orange sandy flecks. Horizon clear.			0.26m				0015	0002	No	No			
			Top fill of pit.													
0004	0004	Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear as feature runs under baulk to the south and west. Also edges in plan are not clear. Profile not fully excvated but has very steep straight sides 80-90 degrees. Appears to be sealed by layer 0002. Filled by 0003 and 0015.	>2.1m	>1.5	>0.42					0015	No	No			
			Probable cut of large pit, possible that it is a number of smaller pits.													
0005	0006	Pit Fill	Mid orange brownish grey firm-compact silty sandy clay. Occasional small sub-ang and rnd flints and occasional chalk flecks. Horizon clear.			0.4m				0011, 0012	0002	No	No			
			Fill of pit.													
0006	0006	Pit Cut	Large possible semi-circle in plan, edges were unclear until excavation. Runs under limit of excavation to the west. Profile has a break of slope c.45-60 degrees, concave sides leading to a flat area then a further sharp break of slope, again concave and a flat base. Filled by 0005, 0011, 0012 and 0013. Sealed by 0002.	c.3m	>1.6	0.66m					0013	No	No			
			Cut of large pit.													
0007	0007	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S. Pofile is not complete as exits trench to the west, break of slope c.50 degrees, concave sides. Filled by 0008.	>7m	>0.57	0.32m					0008	No	No			
			Cut of ditch, probably road drainage ditch that has been back filled for current driveway.													
0008	0007	Ditch Fill	Mid orange-grey firm-compacted silty clay. Root disturbed. Frequent chalk nodules. Diffuse horizon.			0.54m				0007	0002	Yes	No			
			Fill of ditch.													
0009	0009	Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W. 70° slightly concave sides with rapidly curving break of slope to thin, slightly concave base.	>1.8m	0.8m	0.5?					0010	No	No			
			Ditch cut. Subtly different alignment to [0016].													
0010	0009	Ditch Fill	Orange and grey mottled clay of a firm compaction, with common flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Root disturbed and with clear to diffuse horizon clarity. Single fill of cut.							0009		Yes	No			
			Ditch fill.													

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0011	0006	Pit Fill	Mid greenish-orangish-brown firm silty clay. Moderate small to medium rounded and angular flints, moderate small chalk. Horizon clear.			0.32m				0013	0005	No	No			
			Fill of pit.													
0012	0006	Pit Fill	Mid greenish grey brown firm silty clay. Moderate chalk flecks. Horizon clear.			0.14m				0013	0005	No	No			
			Fill of pit.													
0013	0006	Pit Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown compact silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks. Horizon clear.			0.24m				0006	0011, 0012	No	No			
			Fill of pit.													
0014		buried topsoil Layer	Mid orange greyish brown firm silty clay. Contains a layer of small chalk lumps and a ceramic pipe.			0.26m				0002	0001	No	No			
			Buried topsoil.													
0015	0004	Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Frequent chalk flecks and small nodules. Horizon not seen. Rare CBM.			>0.24				0004	0003	Yes	No			
			Fill of pit.													
0016	0016	Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned E-W. 60 degree southern edge, slightly concave. Unclear northern edge - stepped? Concave base.	>1.8m	0.9m	0.5m					0002, 0017	No	No			
0017	0016	Ditch Fill	Orangish grey clay of a firm compaction. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Common small to large flints. Root disturbed and clear to diffuse horizon clarity. Single fill of ditch.							0016	0002	Yes	No			
			Ditch fill largely naturally derived.													
0018	0019	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey compact silty clay. Horizon clear. Occasional chalk flecks and moderate small flints.			0.48m				0019	0001	No	No			
			Fill of ditch.													
0019	0018	Ditch Cut	Only witnessed in section, believed to be continuation of ditch 0016 seen in trench excavated by engineer. Appears to have a "U" shaped profile although not fully excavated.		>1m	0.48m					0018	No	No			
			Cut of ditch.													

Appendix 3. OASIS form

Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-141123

Project details

Project name	RDE 016 Church Field Evaluation, Rede
Short description of the project	Three evaluation trenches were excavated on Church Field, Rede, in Suffolk. These revealed three ditches and two pits, which were all well preserved below differing levels of topsoil and subsoil. One of the ditches was probably medieval, producing 12th-14th century pottery, as well as animal bone and fired clay. Another of the ditches was a roadside feature that was backfilled with post-medieval material, whilst the third was undated. Of the two large pits, only one was dated, producing post-medieval tile. The other contained no finds.
Project dates	Start: 17-01-2013 End: 18-01-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	RDE 016 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	RDE 016 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	SE/12/1316/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2013/009 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY REDE RDE 016 Church Field Evaluation
Postcode	IP29
Study area	0.18 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8047 5598 52 0 52 10 19 N 000 38 21 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 115.65m Max: 116.05m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Alistair Smith

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	RDE 016
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	RDE 016

Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	RDE 016
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Church Field, Rede, RDE 016, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2013/009
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with 4 appendices. Also available as a pdf.

Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	4 February 2013

Appendix 4. Plates

Plate 1. Left – Trench 1, facing south-west

1m scale

Plate 2. Trench 2, facing north

1m scale

Plate 3. Left – Trench 3, facing north east

1m scale

Plate 4. Above – Pit 0006 and Trench 1 profile

1m scale

Plate 5. Ditch 0009 and Trench 2 profile

1m scale

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