

Land south of Daking Avenue and west of  
Swan Street, Boxford, Suffolk

**BXF 030**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2013/128**

**Client: Wincer Kievenaar Chartered Architects**

Author: Kieron Heard

October 2013



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Swan Street, Boxford, Suffolk

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/128

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Report Date: October 2013



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** BXF 030

**Site Name:** Land south of Daking Avenue and west of Swan Street, Boxford, Suffolk

**Report Number** 2013/128

**Planning Application No:** B/13/01017/RES

**Date of Fieldwork:** 14–15 October 2013

**Grid Reference:** TL 9601 4062

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-161049

**Curatorial Officer:** Dr. Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Kieron Heard

**Client:** Wincer Kievenaar Chartered Architects

**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: Kieron Heard  
Date: October 2013

Approved By: Dr. Rhodri Gardner  
Position: Head of Contracting  
Date: October 2013  
Signed:



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## Summary

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BXF 030, Land south of Daking Avenue and west of Swan Street, Boxford: An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in relation to a proposed housing development on the former site of Goodlands Farm. Eight trenches (total area 433m<sup>2</sup>) were excavated, representing approximately 4.4% of the proposed development area.

The superficial geology varied across the site but was generally clayey sand with gravel. The natural strata were overlaid by disturbed deposits of post-medieval and modern subsoil and topsoil. A large pit, backfilled in the early 20th century, might have been associated with the use of Goodlands Farm as a tannery in the 19th century.

The results of the evaluation are of little or no archaeological significance, and no further fieldwork is recommended in relation to the proposed development. This evaluation report will be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results will be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.



# 1. Introduction

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An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in relation to a proposed housing development on land south of Daking Avenue and west of Swan Street, Boxford; the site was previously part of Goodlands Farm. Wincer Kievenaar Chartered Architects commissioned the archaeological project. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team conducted the fieldwork.

The development site is irregular in plan and has an area of approximately 9800m<sup>2</sup> (excluding access roads that were unavailable for archaeological evaluation). The site is bounded to the north by the gardens of properties on Daking Avenue, to the east and southeast by the gardens of properties on Swan Street and to the west and south mainly by farmland (Fig. 1).

## 2. Geology and topography

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The bedrock at this location is London Clay Formation (Clay, Silt and Sand). Within the area of the site a sequence of superficial (Quaternary) deposits have been plotted ([www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html)), and these are listed below from west to east:

Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup – Sand and Gravel

Head – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel

Alluvium – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel

These superficial deposits generally support deep loam soils of the Ludford Series.

The site is on the northern slope of the River Box valley. Ground level is at c. 36m OD at the north end of the site, descending to c. 30m OD along the southern boundary.

The site is on the western edge of Boxford village in an area of *Rolling Valley Farmlands*, as defined in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment ([www.suffolklandscape.org.uk](http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk)). The key characteristics of this landscape type are:

- Gentle valley sides with some complex and steep slopes
- Deep, well drained loamy soils
- Organic pattern of fields smaller than on the plateaux
- Distinct areas of regular field patterns
- A scattering of landscape parks
- Small ancient woodlands on the valley fringes
- Sunken lanes
- Towns and villages with distinctive medieval cores and late medieval churches
- Industrial activity and manufacture
- Large, often moated, houses

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The archaeological background was summarised in the Local Planning Authority Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2012), as follows:

*This site is situated within an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the east of the find spot of a Bronze Age hoard (HER no. EDN 006). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological importance at this location.*

The 'Boxford Hoard', consisting of nine socketed axes, one spearhead and four pieces of rough copper, was found in a gravel pit in 1927. This was located approximately 240m west of the development site. Two adjacent (prehistoric?) ring ditches (EDN 008 and EDN 009) are located approximately 150m northwest of the find spot of the hoard. A Bronze Age quoit-headed pin (BXF 005) was found during metal-detecting of dredged material from a tributary of the River Box, approximately 300m east of the site.

Other HER entries within 400m of the site relate to extant medieval and post-medieval buildings.

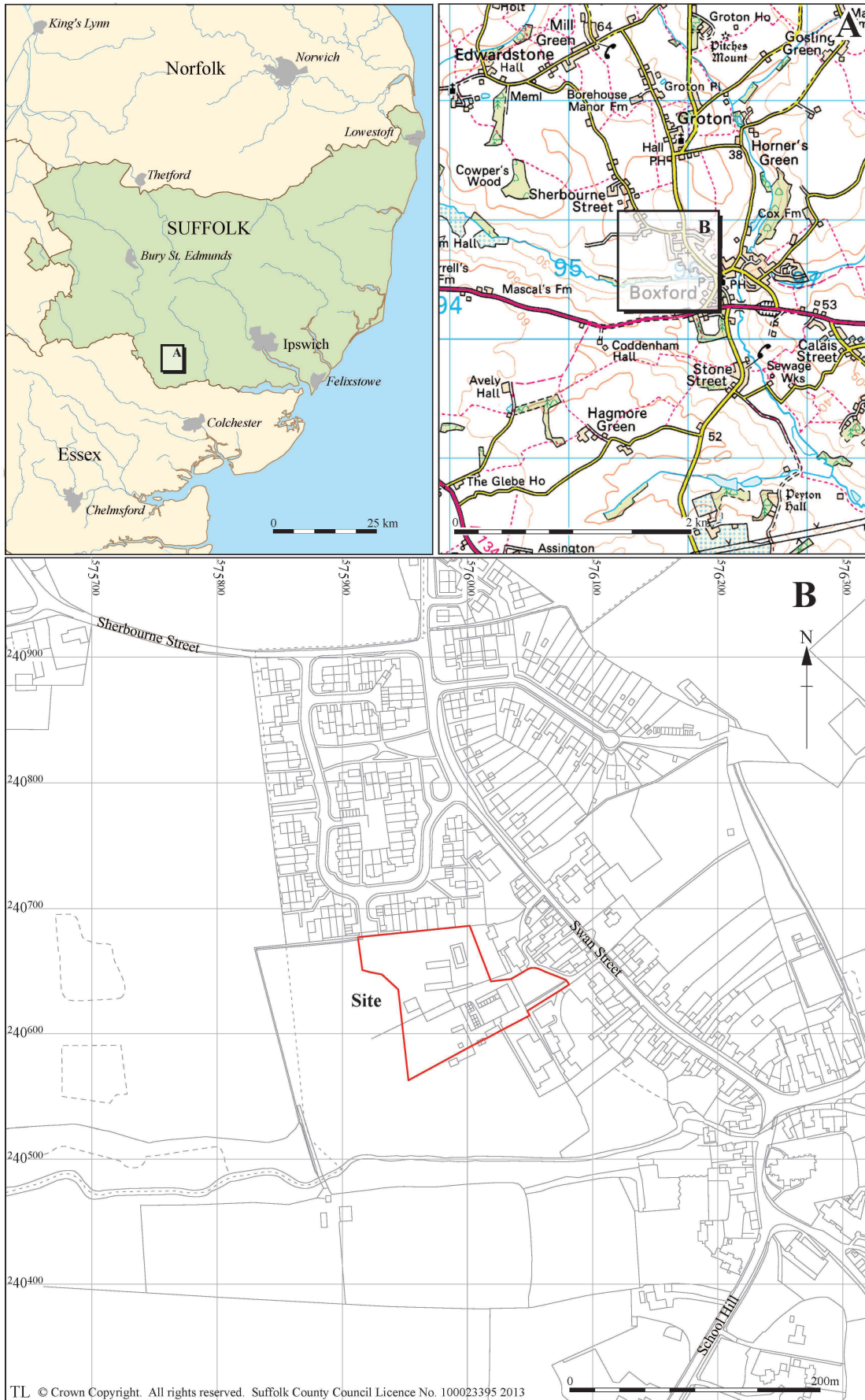


Figure 1. Location of site

## 4. Methodology

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The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Brief issued by Dr. Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2012; Appendix 1) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Dr. Rhodri Gardner of SCCAS Field Team (Gardner, 2013).

The trial trenching took place on 14–15 October 2013 and was conducted by SCCAS Field Team. Eight trenches of approximately 30m x 1.8m were excavated, sampling all available areas of the site (Fig. 2). A 12m-wide exclusion zone ran diagonally across the site below overhead power lines.

The trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked, 360° mechanical excavator. They had a combined area of approximately 433m<sup>2</sup>, representing 4.4% of the total area of the site and 5% of the area that was available for trenching on either side of the overhead power lines.

The trenches varied in depth from 0.25m to 2.2m. Generally mechanical excavation continued to the surface of the natural stratum, although this was not possible in part of Trench 5.

Deposits were recorded under the HER code BXF 030. Written descriptions and sketch sections were made on *pro forma* 'trench recording sheets', and all relevant information has been reproduced in this report. A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images (archived as HUZ 065–082); a catalogue of digital images is included in this report as Appendix 2.

A metal detector was employed on most of the mechanically-excavated deposits. No artefacts were recovered and no soil samples were taken.

The trench locations and levels were recorded by GPS.

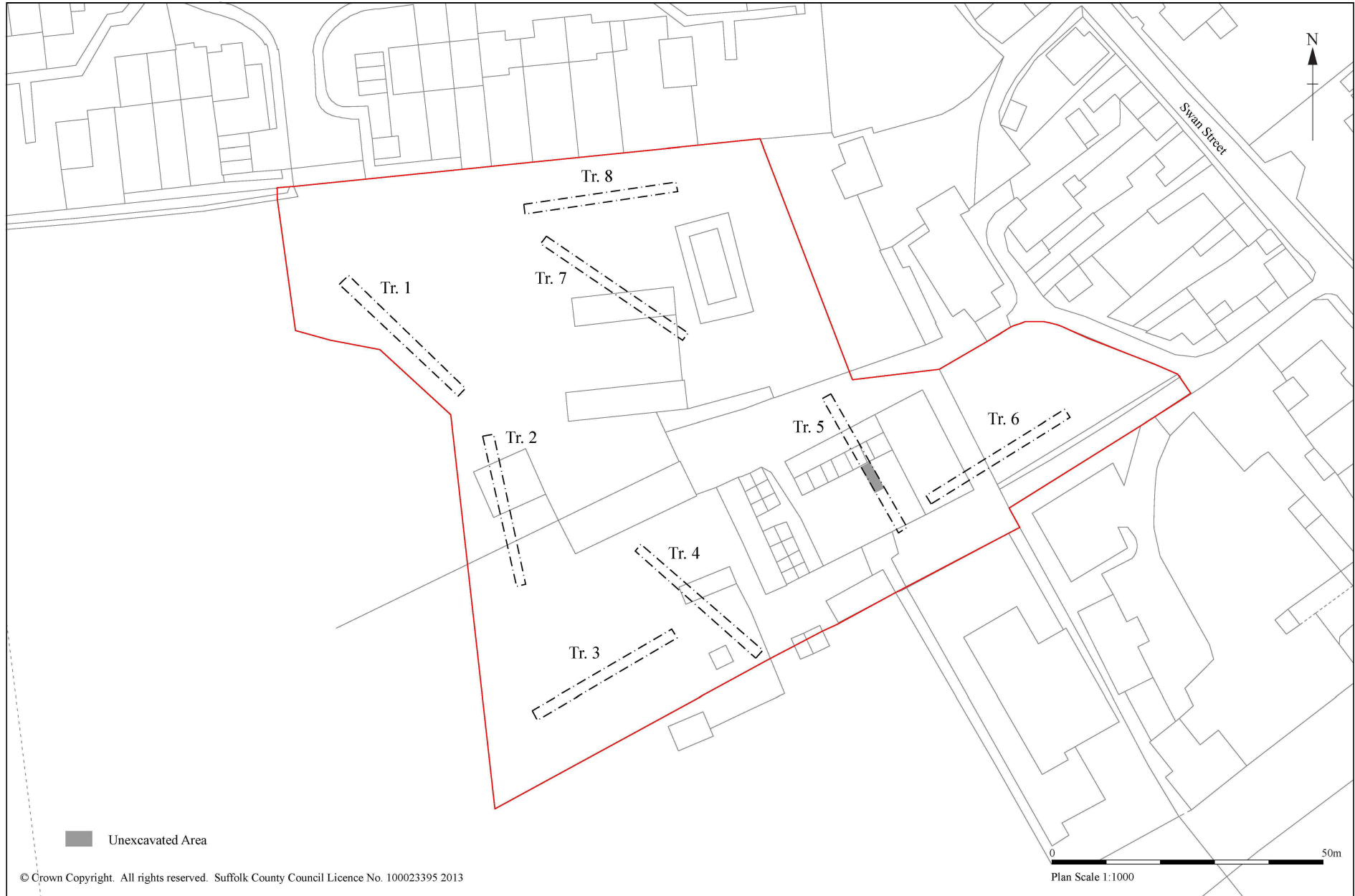


Figure 2. Trench plan

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

Generally the evaluation trenches were shallow and revealed only thin layers of post-medieval to modern subsoil and topsoil above the natural strata. No significant archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered. A large post-medieval pit was recorded in Trench 5. Some modern structures and cut features were noted but these were not recorded in detail.

### 5.2 Trench descriptions

#### Trench 1

*Dimensions: 30m long (NW–SE) x 2.00m wide x up to 0.90m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 38.05m OD (NW), 36.72m OD (SE)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.20m	Trench-wide

Table 1. Summary of deposits in Trench 1

#### Descriptions

**Topsoil:** Soft, mid greyish brown loam with occasional small to medium-sized fragments of brick and tile. It was generally 0.20m thick and had a clear interface with the underlying natural strata.

**Natural strata:** At the northwest end of the trench the natural was soft, orangey brown clayey sand with occasional fine to medium sub-angular pebbles (Pl. 1). Elsewhere it was firm, light greyish brown clayey sand with moderate to frequent, fine to medium pebbles.

No archaeological deposits were identified. A modern (pipe?) trench (not excavated) ran diagonally across Trench 1 at approximately 11m from its southeast end. The trench was cut from almost ground level and was filled with yellowish brown sand and gravel.



## Trench 2

*Dimensions: 28.4m long (N–S) x 2.0m wide x up to 0.60m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 35.52m OD (N), 34.03m OD (S)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
Subsoil	0.10m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.20m	Trench-wide

Table 2. Summary of deposits in Trench 2

### Descriptions

**Topsoil:** Soft, mid greyish brown loam with frequent small to medium pebbles and some modern brick and tile. It was generally 0.10m thick and had an irregular interface with the underlying subsoil, due to much root disturbance (Pl. 2).

**Subsoil:** Compact, light greyish brown sandy silt (approximately 0.10m thick) with occasional pebbles and small fragments of brick and tile.

**Natural strata:** Mostly firm orangey brown clayey sand with moderate fine to medium pebbles. Within this deposit there were localised patches of compact, light brown sandy clay containing frequent small to large angular to rounded flints. At the south end of Trench 2 the natural changed to firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand with very occasional pebbles.

No archaeological deposits were identified. A concrete footing (0.40m wide) crossed the trench about 8m from its southern end. The footing was overlaid at a right angle by a cast iron pipe.

## Trench 3

*Dimensions: 29.8m long (SW–NE) x 1.90m wide x 0.55m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 32.26m OD (SW), 32.42m OD (NE)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Modern dumping	0.00m	Trench-wide
Topsoil	0.15m	Trench-wide
Subsoil	0.25m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.35m	Trench-wide

Table 3. Summary of deposits in Trench 3

## Descriptions

**Modern dumping:** Loam mixed with much demolition rubble, approximately 0.15m thick.

**Topsoil:** Compact, mid greyish brown loam with frequent small to medium pebbles and some modern brick and tile. It was generally 0.10m thick and had a clear interface with the underlying subsoil (Pl. 3).

**Subsoil:** Compact/hard, mid greyish brown sandy silt (approximately 0.10m thick) with moderate to frequent pebbles and flecks to small fragments of coal and brick/tile.

**Natural stratum:** Firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand with very occasional pebbles.

No archaeological deposits or features were identified. Some modern postholes and obvious animal burrows were investigated but not recorded.

## Trench 4

*Dimensions: 29.7m long (NW–SE) x 1.90m wide x up to 0.60m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 33.30m OD (NW), 39.60m OD (SE)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Modern dumping	0.00m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.40m–0.55m	Trench-wide

Table 4. Summary of deposits in Trench 4

## Descriptions

**Modern dumping:** Loam mixed with much demolition rubble, 0.40m–0.55m thick.

**Natural strata:** Mostly firm, orangey brown clayey sand with moderate fine to medium pebbles. In the southern quarter of the trench the natural was firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand with localised patches of fine angular gravel (Pl. 4).

No archaeological deposits or features were identified. Some modern pits and postholes were seen but not recorded.

## Trench 5

*Dimensions: 28.4m long (NNW–SSE) x 1.80m wide x up to 2.20m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 33.05m OD (NNW), 33.97m OD (SSE)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
Modern fill	0.25m	Northern part only
Natural stratum	0.25m	Southern part only

Table 5. Summary of deposits in Trench 5

### Descriptions

At the request of the client the central part of this trench was not excavated, in order to maintain a vehicle access track.

**Topsoil:** Compact, mid greyish brown loam with frequent small to medium pebbles and some occasional brick and tile. It was 0.25m thick and had a clear interface with underlying deposits. In the southern part of the trench the topsoil was more disturbed and contained frequent building rubble.

**Modern fill:** In the northern part of the trench the topsoil sealed a sequence of dumped deposits (Pl. 5), which were generally separated by steep and irregular tip-lines:

Compact, light or mid greyish brown sandy silt

Loose, very light yellowish brown, light grey or dark grey coarse sand

All of these deposits contained small amounts of modern (early 20th century) pottery, bottle glass, window glass, building rubble, animal bone, wood fragments and coal. The deposits were excavated to a depth of approximately 2m, at which level (c. 31m OD) there was groundwater ingress. Below this depth was a deposit of firm, mid bluish grey clay/silt with chalk fragments, which also contained a small amount of brick rubble.

Natural strata were not observed in the northern part of the trench.

**Natural stratum:** The natural stratum was seen only in the southern part of the trench (Pl. 6). It was firm, orangey brown clayey sand with moderate to frequent, fine to medium pebbles and angular flints. Some bluish grey discolouration might have been from staining by hydrocarbons.

## Trench 6

*Dimensions: 30m long (SW–NE) x 1.80m wide x 0.40m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 31.97m OD (SW), 31.71m OD (NE)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.40m	Trench-wide

Table 6. Summary of deposits in Trench 6

### Descriptions

**Topsoil:** Loose (disturbed) mid greyish brown loam with frequent small to medium pebbles and some occasional brick and tile. It was up to 0.40m thick and had a clear interface with the underlying natural stratum.

**Natural stratum:** Firm, orangey brown clayey sand with moderate to frequent, fine to medium pebbles and angular flints (Pl. 7).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified. Some modern pits and postholes were seen but not recorded.

## Trench 7

*Dimensions: 31.6m long (NW–SE) x 1.80m wide x 0.30m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 37.34m OD (NW), 34.32m OD (SE)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.15m	Trench-wide

Table 7. Summary of deposits in Trench 7

### Descriptions

**Topsoil:** Loose (disturbed by frequent tree roots) mid greyish brown loam with moderate pebbles and occasional brick and tile. It was only 0.15m thick and had an irregular interface with the underlying natural stratum.

**Natural stratum:** Firm, light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent, fine to medium pebbles and angular flints (Pl. 8).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

## Trench 8

*Dimensions: 28.4m long (W–E) x 1.80m wide x 0.30m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 37.63m OD (W), 35.80m OD (E)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil	0.00m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.15m	Trench-wide

Table 7. Summary of deposits in Trench 8

### Descriptions

**Topsoil:** Loose (disturbed by frequent tree roots) mid greyish brown loam with moderate pebbles and occasional brick and tile. It was only 0.15m thick and had an irregular interface with the underlying natural stratum.

**Natural stratum:** Firm, light yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent, fine to medium pebbles and angular flints (Pl. 9).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified.



Plate 1. Northeast facing section at the northwest end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)



Plate 2. East facing section at the north end of Trench 2 (0.5m scale)



Plate 3. North facing section at the west end of Trench 3 (0.5m scale)



Plate 4. Southeast end of Trench 4, looking east (0.5m scale)



Plate 5. North end of Trench 5, looking north (0.5m scale)



Plate 6. South end of Trench 5, looking south (0.5m scale)



Plate 7. General view of Trench 6, looking east (0.5m scale)



Plate 8. General view of Trench 7, looking northwest (0.5m scale)



Plate 9. General view of Trench 8, looking west (0.5m scale)



## **6. Discussion**

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The northern part of Trench 5 was located entirely within a large pit, the southern edge of which must lie below the access track that separated the northern and southern parts of the evaluation trench. The pit was over 14m wide and more than 2.2m deep, and was backfilled with obviously modern (early 20th century) deposits. The bluish grey clay/silt seen at the base of the trench might have been primary silting, and the presence of brick rubble in this deposit indicated a probable post-medieval date. Given its farmyard location it might have been a pond, although none are shown on early Ordnance Survey maps of c. 1880–1920. Goodlands Farm was used as a tannery in the 19th century (Aitkens, 2011), and it is possible that the pit was associated with that industry (for washing hides, for example).

Otherwise, no archaeological deposits or features were identified. The evaluation generally revealed natural deposits of clayey sand with pebbles overlaid by disturbed layers of relatively recent subsoil and topsoil.

## **7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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The results of the evaluation are of little or no archaeological significance and no further work is recommended in relation to the proposed development.

This evaluation report will be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results will be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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Paper archive: SCCAS office, Ford House, Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\  
Archive\Boxford\BXF 030 Goodlands Farm

Digital photographic archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\  
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HUZ\065–082

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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Philip Branton of Wincer Kievenaar Chartered Architects commissioned the archaeological project.

Dr. Jess Tipper (SCCAS, Conservation Team) produced the Brief and Specification and monitored the project.

Dr. Rhodri Gardner managed the project and Kieron Heard carried out the fieldwork with the assistance of Simon Cass. Andy Beverton managed the survey data (all SCCAS, Field Team). Graphics are by Gemma Adams (SCCAS, Graphics Team). Richenda Goffin (SCCAS, Post-excavation manager) edited the report.

## 10. Bibliography

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Aitkens, P., 2011, *Cottage at Goodlands Farm, Boxford, Suffolk: A report on the architectural history*

Gardner, R., 2013, *Land south of Daking Avenue and west of Swan Street, Boxford, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench, Written scheme of investigation, SCCAS (unpubl)*

Tipper, J., 2012, *Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Land south of Daking Avenue and west of Swan Street, Boxford, Sudbury, (B/11/00148/OUT), SCCAS (unpubl)*



## Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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### Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND SOUTH OF DAKING AVENUE AND WEST OF, SWAN STREET, BOXFORD, SUDBURY (B/11/00148/OUT)

<b>PLANNING AUTHORITY:</b>	Babergh District Council
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:</b>	B/11/00148/OUT
<b>HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:</b>	To be arranged
<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	TL 959 406
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:</b>	25 dwellings with new access
<b>AREA:</b>	c.1.05 ha.
<b>THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:</b>	Jess Tipper Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741225 E-mail: <a href="mailto:jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk">jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk</a>
<b>Date:</b>	04 May 2012

#### Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.4 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.

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

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 This site is situated within an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the east of the find spot of a Bronze Age hoard (HER no. EDN 006). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological importance at this location. Any ground-works associated with the development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.

### **Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation**

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

3.2 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.

- 3.3 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.

- 3.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c.525.00m<sup>2</sup>, either prior to demolition of the existing buildings or after demolition of the existing buildings down to ground level (but before the removal of any foundations). 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.292.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

- 3.5 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**

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 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.

- 4.3 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**

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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*.
- 5.10 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 reissued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

### **Standards and Guidance**

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

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

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



## Appendix 2. Digital image catalogue

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Film code	Frame	Description
HUZ	065	NE facing section at the NW end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)
HUZ	066	General view of Trench 1, looking SE (no scale)
HUZ	067	E facing section at the N end of Trench 2 (0.5m scale)
HUZ	068	General view of Trench 2, looking S (no scale)
HUZ	069	S end of Trench 2, looking NW (no scale)
HUZ	070	NW facing section at the SW end of Trench 3 (0.5m scale)
HUZ	071	NW facing section at the SW end of Trench 3 (0.5m scale)
HUZ	072	General view of Trench 3, looking NE (no scale)
HUZ	073	SE end of Trench 4, looking E (0.5m scale)
HUZ	074	General view of Trench 4, looking NW (no scale)
HUZ	075	SW facing section at the NW end of Trench 5 (0.5m scale)
HUZ	076	General view of the NW end of Trench 5, looking NW (0.5m scale)
HUZ	077	General view of the SE part of Trench 5, looking SE (0.5m scale)
HUZ	078	Machine excavated sondage at the NW end of Trench 5, looking NE (no scale)
HUZ	079	Machine excavated sondage at the NW end of Trench 5, looking SW (no scale)
HUZ	080	General view of Trench 6, looking E (0.5m scale)
HUZ	081	General view of Trench 7, looking NW (0.5m scale)
HUZ	082	General view of Trench 8, looking W (0.5m scale)



## Appendix 3. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-161049**

### Project details

Project name	Land south of Daking Avenue and west of Swan Street, Boxford
Short description of the project	The superficial geology varied across the site but was generally clayey sand with gravel. The natural strata were overlaid by disturbed deposits of post-medieval and modern subsoil and topsoil. A large pit, backfilled in the early 20th century, might have been associated with the use of Goodlands Farm as a tannery in the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 14-10-2013 End: 15-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BXF 030 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BOXFORD Land south of Daking Avenue and west of Swan Street
Study area	9800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9601 4062 52 0 52 01 43 N 000 51 27 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper

Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wincer Kievenaar

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	BXF 030
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	BXF 030
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land south of Daking Avenue and west of Swan Street, Boxford, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report no. 2013/128
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	A4, 33 pages, wire bound
Entered by	Kieron Heard (kieron.heard@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	17 October 2013

**OASIS:**

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