

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

## Red Lodge Inn, Turnpike Road, Red Lodge FRK 089

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS ASSOCIATED WITH  
AN EXTENSION AT RED LODGE INN, TURNPIKE ROAD, RED LODGE

Planning Application No. F/2006/0138/FUL  
NGR: TL 6941 7000  
OASIS Ref. Suffolkc1-16362

Funded by: Greene King Pub Partners

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 2006/68

### Summary

*An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches to the rear of Red Lodge Inn did not locate any archaeological deposits.*

### Introduction

A single visit was made to the site on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2006 to monitor the excavation of footing trenches for a small extension to the rear of Red Lodge Inn (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) to fulfil a planning condition on application F/2006/0138/FUL. The work was commissioned by gba Designs Ltd on behalf of the developer, Greene King Pub Partners.

The site was of interest as Red Lodge Inn is thought to have originated from the Warreners Lodge, recorded on the County Sites and Monuments record as FRK 073, which is marked on Hodskinsons map of 1783 (Fig. 2). Therefore the trenches had the potential to disturb evidence of medieval occupation and post-medieval buildings which would require archaeological monitoring.

### Methodology and Results

The single site visit was made when the footing trenches were fully excavated and open for observation. The trenching was c.1m wide and 1m+ deep and was heavily disturbed in the southern half by modern services running along the rear of the building. The undisturbed northern part of the trenches generally showed a profile of 0.3m of modern deposits overlying a 0.3m thick buried soil. Beneath this the natural subsoil of yellow sands and occasional gravel was clearly visible. No evidence was seen of any archaeological features.

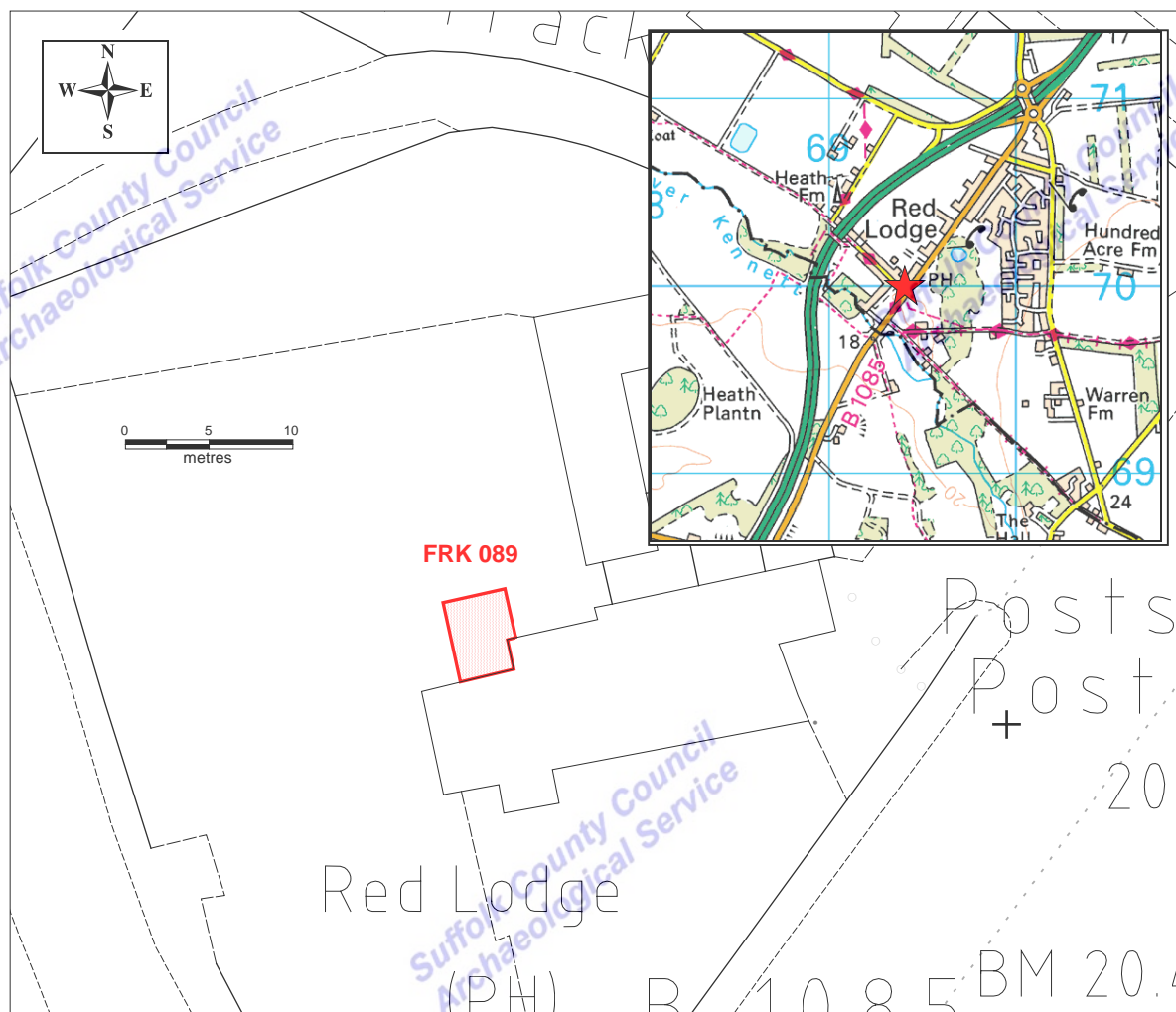


Figure 1. Site location plan

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## Discussion

The trenching was on a small scale, only being c.9sqm in area, and approximately half of this was heavily disturbed by modern services. The lack of any archaeological deposits in such a limited area is therefore not surprising. Considering the depth of the natural subsoil and any potential archaeological levels it is still likely that medieval or post-medieval deposits may survive elsewhere on the property.

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 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
 July 2006

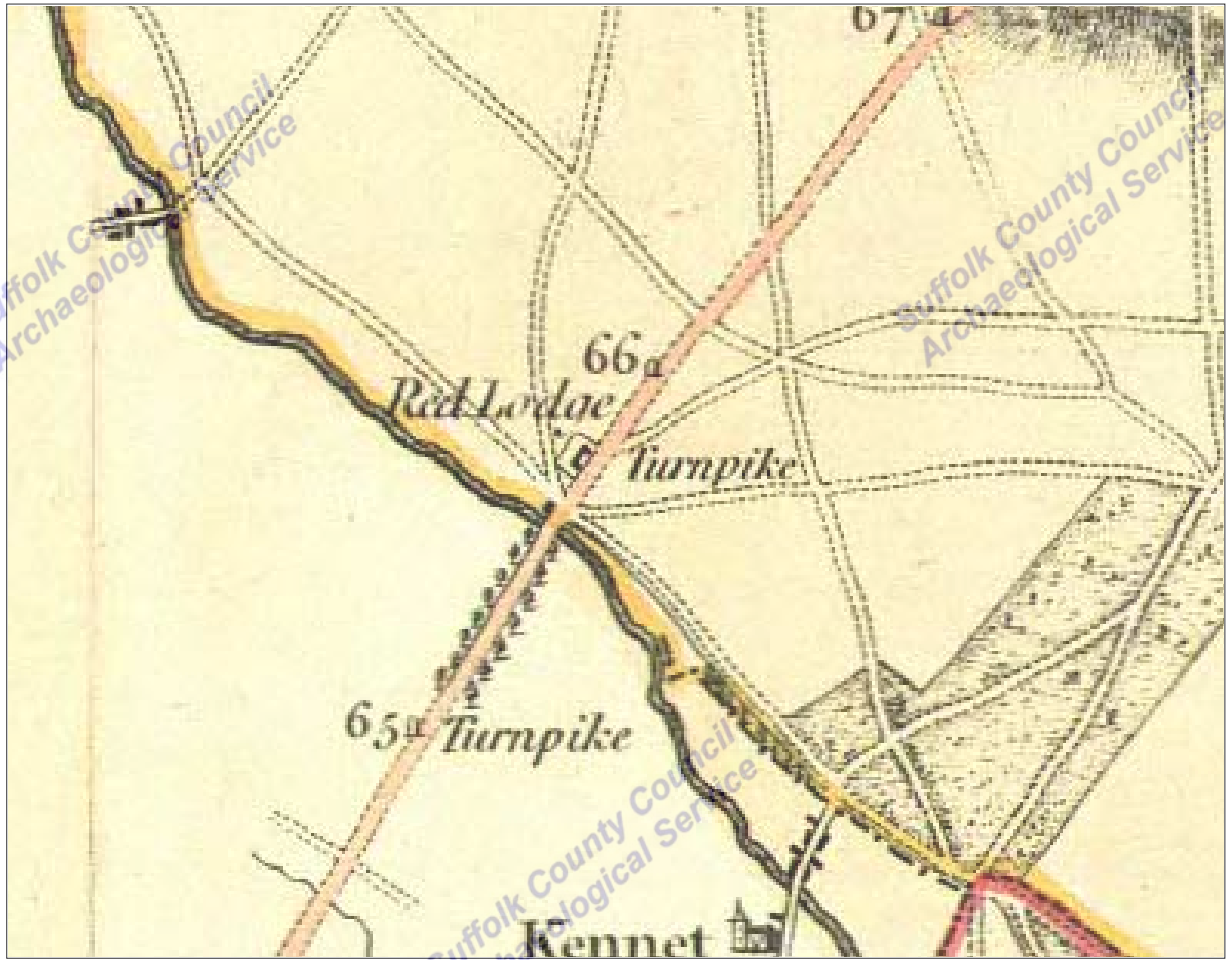


Figure 2. Site on Hodskinson map of 1783

# Appendix 1

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

#### *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development*

#### THE RED LODGE INN, TURNPIKE ROAD, RED LODGE, FRECKENHAM IP28 8LB

*Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3.*

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to erect an extension at The Red Lodge Inn, Turnpike Road, Red Lodge (TL 6942 7001) has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application F/2006/0138/FUL). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 This development lies within an area of archaeological interest. The Red Lodge Inn is probably the Warrener's Lodge (FRK 073), which is marked on Hodskinson's map of 1783 and dates from the eighteenth century. The site will retain archaeological information concerning the various early post-medieval buildings, as well as possible evidence for earlier medieval occupation.
- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.
- 1.4 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

#### 2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for early post-medieval, and possibly earlier, occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing trenches and the provision of services for the extension (c. 11m<sup>2</sup> in area). These, and the upcast soil, are to be observed after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

### 3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

### 4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing and main service trenches unimpeded access at the rate of two hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

### 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.



- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.6 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel. : 01284 352197

Date: 10 April 2006

Reference: /TheRedLodgeInnRedLodge2006

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**