

Land west of Street Farm,  
Tunstall, Suffolk

TUN 032

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

SCCAS Report No. 2013/144

**Client: Mr Alec Greenwell**

Author: Kieron Heard

December 2013



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Report Date: December 2013



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** TUN 032  
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**Report Number** 2013/144  
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**Curatorial Officer:** Dr. Richard Hoggett  
**Project Officer:** Kieron Heard  
**Client:** Mr. Alec Greenwell  
**Client Reference:** n/a

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### 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: December 2013

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



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## Summary

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TUN 032, Land west of Street Farm, Tunstall: An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on part of the site of a proposed housing development. Eleven trenches (total area 500m<sup>2</sup>) were excavated, representing approximately 4.5% of the area of the development site that was available for trenching.

The natural stratum was glacial till. This was overlaid by former ploughsoil and current topsoil deposits. Part of a large post-medieval ditch or quarry pit was found close to the southern boundary of the site.

The results of the evaluation are of limited archaeological significance and no further fieldwork is recommended on this area of the proposed development site. 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 at the pre-determination stage of a planning application for a proposed housing development. Wincer Kievenaar Partnership commissioned the archaeological project and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team conducted the fieldwork.

The proposed development site is irregular in plan and has an area of approximately 1.4 ha. However, only the pasture field to the west of Street Farm was available for trenching and this has an area of approximately 1.1 ha. The evaluation site was bounded to the north by farmland, to the west and south by Ashe Road and to the east by Street Farm and adjacent properties on School Road (Fig. 1).

## 2. Geology and topography

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The bedrock in this part of Suffolk is sedimentary sand of the Chillesford Church Sand Member. This is overlaid by superficial (drift) deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (glacial till), as shown on the Geology of Britain map viewer:

[www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html)).

The site is on relatively level ground at approximately 25m OD. There is a slight fall from west to east.

The site is in the centre of Tunstall village in an area of *Plateau Estate Farmlands* as defined in Suffolk County Council's Landscape Character Assessment

[www.suffolklandscape.org.uk](http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk)). The key characteristics of this landscape type are:

- Flat landscape of light loams and sandy soils
- Large-scale rectilinear field pattern
- Network of tree belts and coverts
- Large areas of enclosed former heathland
- 18th to 20th-century landscape parks

- Clustered villages with a scattering of farmsteads around them
- Former airfields
- Vernacular architecture is often 19th-century estate type of brick and tile

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

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The site is in an area of archaeological interest, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. It is within the area of the Tunstall medieval settlement (TUN 031) and adjacent to the Street Farm Barn site where a medieval building and associated features were found during archaeological fieldwork in 2008 (TUN 027; Heard, 2009).

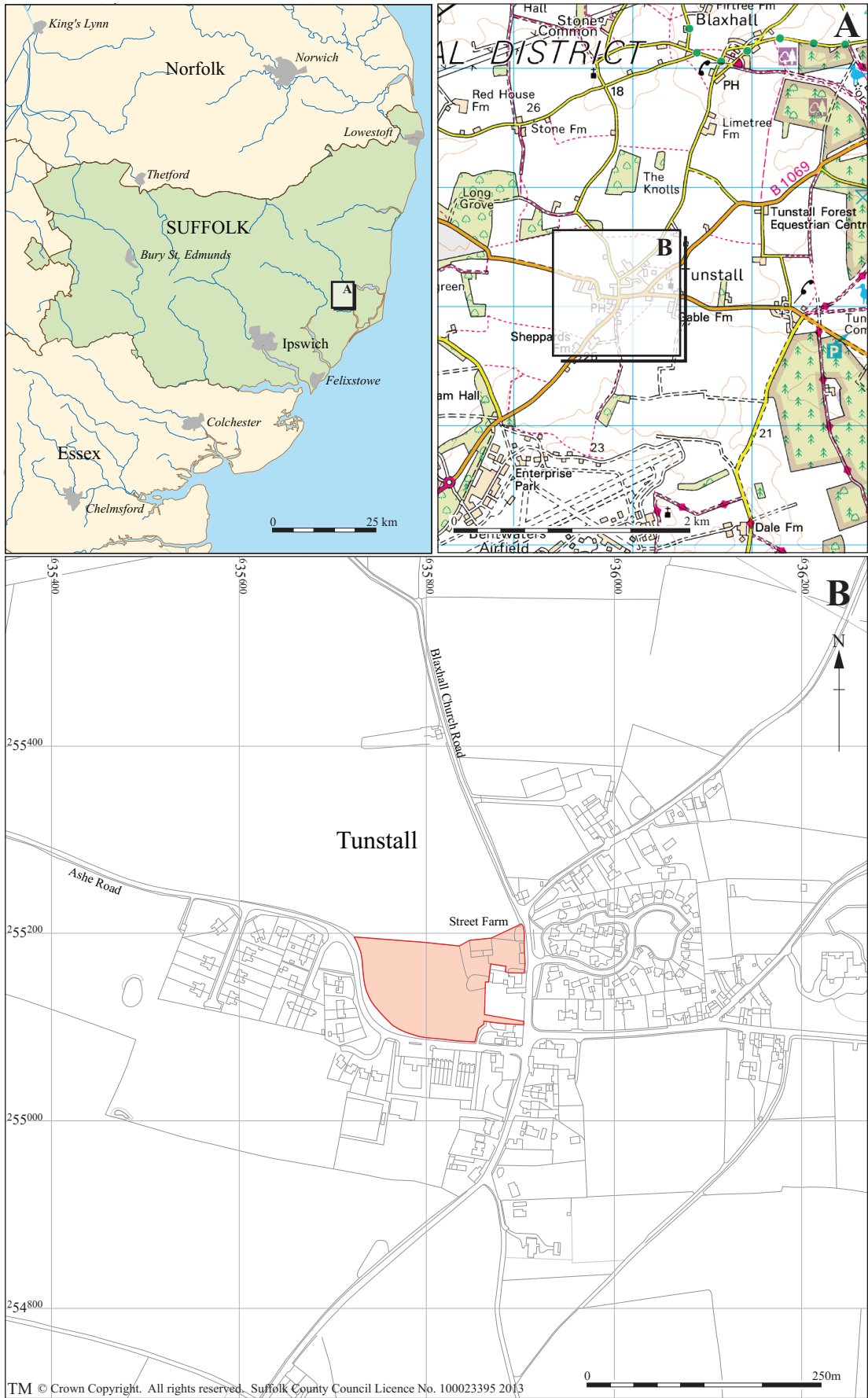


Figure 1. Location map showing the development area (red)

## 4. Methodology

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The archaeological evaluation was carried out broadly in accordance with a Brief issued by Dr. Richard Hoggett of SCCAS Conservation Team (Hoggett, 2013; Appendix 1) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Linzi Everett of SCCAS Field Team (Everett, 2013).

The trial trenching took place on 25–27 November 2013 and was conducted by SCCAS Field Team. Eleven trenches measuring 30m long and 1.5m wide were excavated on the pasture field to the west of Street Farm (Fig. 2). The trenches were arranged in a grid pattern designed to comprehensively sample the part of the development site that was available for evaluation (see WSI). Trench 3 was rotated slightly in order to bring it within the existing site boundary, and Trench 4 was moved 10m to the east in order to avoid overhead power cables. A twelfth trench was proposed in the WSI but this was not excavated because it ran along the middle of the access track between the farmyard and the pasture field; this amendment to the trench plan was made with the verbal consent of the Curatorial Officer (Dr. Hoggett).

The trenches were excavated under direct archaeological supervision using a JCB backhoe loader. They had a combined area of approximately 500m<sup>2</sup>, representing approximately 4.5% of the area of the development site that was available for trenching. The trenches were generally about 0.75m deep, with mechanical excavation continuing to just below the surface of the natural stratum.

Written descriptions were made on *pro forma* trench recording sheets. Some cut features were recorded in plan and section (at a scale of 1:20) on gridded permatrace. A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images (archived as HVR 001–030); a catalogue of digital images is included in this report as Appendix 2.

A metal detector was employed (with negative results) on some of the mechanically-excavated ploughsoil and an archaeological feature. No soil samples were taken.

The trench locations were planned and levelled by GPS.

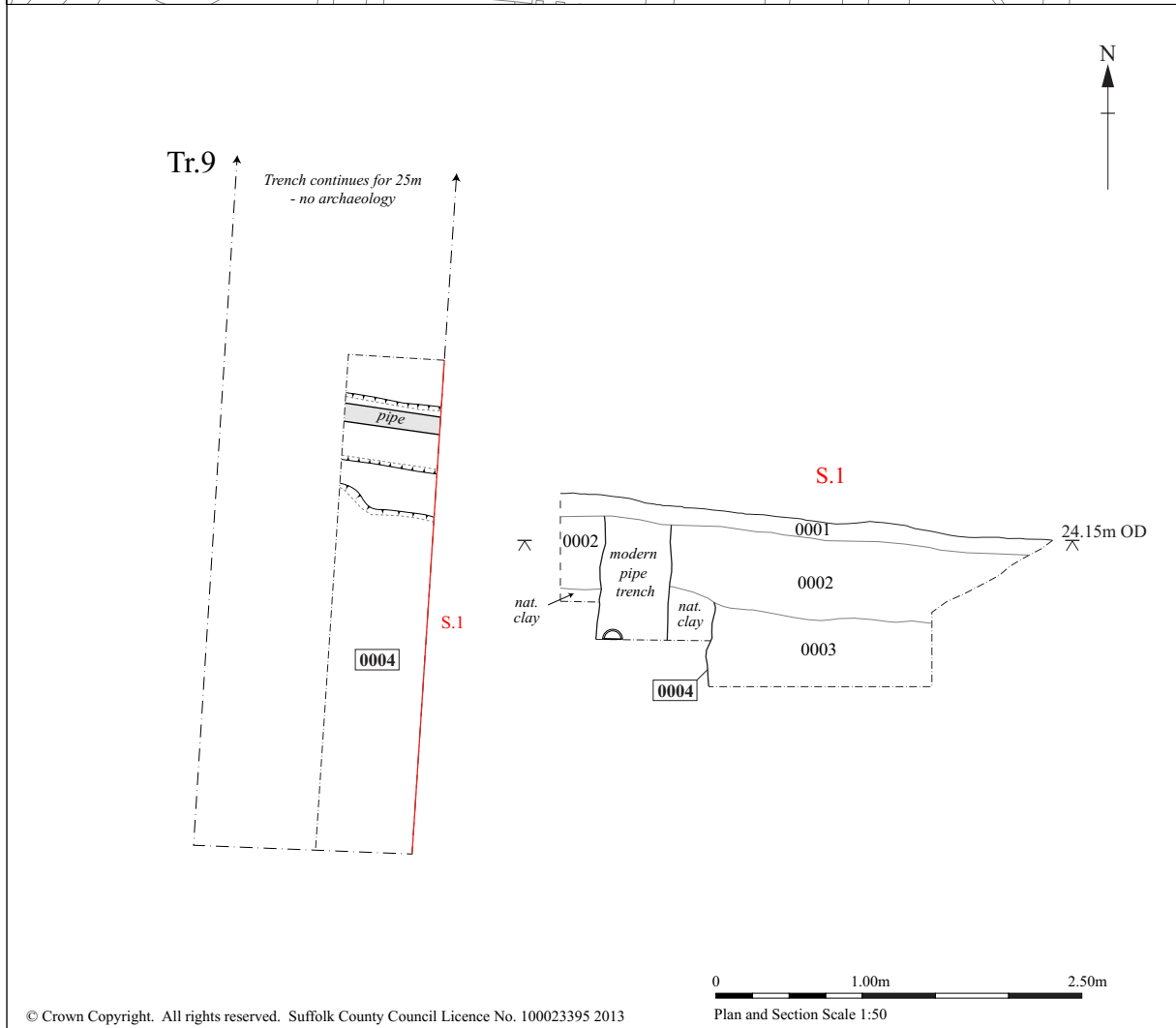
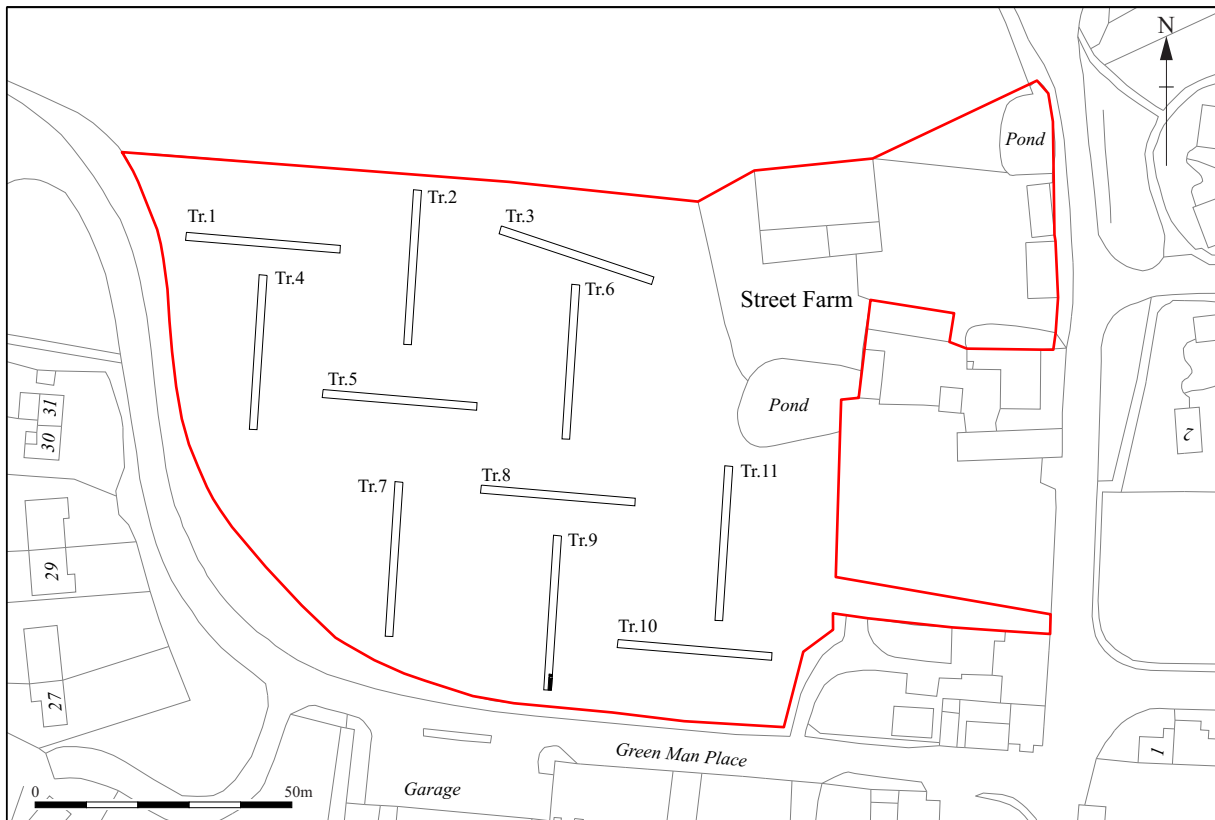


Figure 2. Trench locations and detailed plan and section of Trench 9

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

Generally the evaluation trenches revealed natural deposits of glacial till overlaid by former ploughsoil and current topsoil/turf horizons. Part of a post-medieval ditch or quarry and a modern pipe trench were recorded in Trench 9.

**Natural stratum:** Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional angular to rounded flint inclusions; within this deposit were frequent pockets and veins of light yellowish brown or greyish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles.

**Ploughsoil 0002:** Site-wide deposit of soft, mid greyish brown (becoming yellowish brown towards the base) silty sand containing moderate pebbles. The ploughsoil varied in thickness from 0.40m – 0.60m, being less thick towards the field boundaries. The interface between the ploughsoil and the underlying natural stratum was generally well defined.

There was very little cultural material in the ploughsoil. Three fragments (194g) of roofing tile were recovered. Two of these have fully oxidised fabrics (mscp, fscp), which are late medieval or post-medieval in date. The third tile, which has a coarser fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe) and a circular peg hole, is post-medieval. Very occasional animal bone fragments were seen but not collected.

**Topsoil/turf 0001:** Site-wide deposit of mid to dark brownish grey loam supporting turf and forming the current ground surface. The topsoil/turf was generally 0.15m thick.



## 5.2 Trench descriptions

### Trench 1

*Dimensions: 30m long (W–E) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.95m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 25.40m OD (W), 25.14m OD (E)*

<b>Feature/deposit type</b>	<b>Depth below G.L</b>	<b>Location</b>
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.81m (W) / 0.60m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 1. Summary of deposits in Trench 1

### Trench 2

*Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x 0.70m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 24.76m OD (N), 24.93m OD (S)*

<b>Feature/deposit type</b>	<b>Depth below G.L</b>	<b>Location</b>
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.55m (N) / 0.60m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 2. Summary of deposits in Trench 2

### Trench 3

*Dimensions: 31.3m long (WNW–ESE) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.70m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 25.02m OD (WNW), 24.86m OD (ESE)*

<b>Feature/deposit type</b>	<b>Depth below G.L</b>	<b>Location</b>
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.60m (WNW) / 0.65m (ESE)	Trench-wide

Table 3. Summary of deposits in Trench 3

## Trench 4

*Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.80m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 25.22m OD (N), 25.12m OD (S)*

<b>Feature/deposit type</b>	<b>Depth below G.L</b>	<b>Location</b>
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.65m (N) / 0.80m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 4. Summary of deposits in Trench 4

## Trench 5

*Dimensions: 30m long (W–E) x 1.50m wide x 0.70m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 25.14m OD (W), 24.96m OD (E)*

<b>Feature/deposit type</b>	<b>Depth below G.L</b>	<b>Location</b>
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.70m	Trench-wide

Table 5. Summary of deposits in Trench 5

## Trench 6

*Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.75m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 24.92m OD (N), 24.90m OD (S)*

<b>Feature/deposit type</b>	<b>Depth below G.L</b>	<b>Location</b>
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.65m (N) / 0.75m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 6. Summary of deposits in Trench 6

## Trench 7

*Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.75m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 24.81m OD (N), 24.76m OD (S)*

<b>Feature/deposit type</b>	<b>Depth below G.L</b>	<b>Location</b>
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.75m (N) / 0.50m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 7. Summary of deposits in Trench 7

## Trench 8

*Dimensions: 30m long (W–E) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.75m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 24.74m OD (W), 24.71m OD (E)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.70m (W) / 0.60m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 8. Summary of deposits in Trench 8

## Trench 9

*Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x up to 1.20m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 24.71m OD (N), 24.14m OD (S)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Feature 0004 and its fill 0003	0.60m to >1.20m	South end of trench
Modern pipe trench	0.15m to >1.00m	South end of trench
Natural stratum	0.60m (N) / 0.55m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 9. Summary of deposits in Trench 9

### Descriptions

Feature 0004 (Fig. 2) was located at the south end of Trench 9, below ploughsoil 0002; it could not be excavated fully due to depth restrictions. It was oriented west–east and was >1.5m long x >1.3m wide x >0.60m deep. Only its north side was seen, cutting the natural clay, and here the edge was vertical or slightly undercut. Its fill 0003 was soft, mid orangey brown clayey sand with frequent small patches of redeposited natural clay. It contained occasional small fragments of chalk, one medium-sized fragment (40g) of ceramic roof tile and three small- to medium-sized fragments (total 80g) of fired clay/daub.

The roof tile is in a coarse, sandy fabric with some ferrous inclusions (msfe) that is likely to be post-medieval. The two larger pieces of fired clay have a fine buff fabric with sparse chalk and red clay pellets. One fragment has the deep impression of a wooden rod c. 24mm in diameter, but it is unclear whether it was structural (walling, for example) or part of some other feature such as an oven dome. The third fragment is featureless and made in a finer silty pale orange fabric with no visible inclusions. It is likely that the fragments are medieval or late medieval.

Slumping of fill 0003 and the overlying ploughsoil had caused an obvious depression in this area of the site, which extended for several metres either side of Trench 9; this suggests that feature 0004 was linear rather than being a discrete pit.

A modern asbestos pipe in a narrow trench was also recorded at the south end of Trench 9 (Fig. 2), running parallel to feature 0004.

## Trench 10

*Dimensions: 30m long (W–E) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.75m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 24.54m OD (W), 24.51m OD (E)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.50m (W) / 0.60m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 10. Summary of deposits in Trench 10

## Trench 11

*Dimensions: 30m long (N–S) x 1.50m wide x up to 0.80m deep*

*Ground level (G.L): 24.29m OD (N), 24.61m OD (S)*

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Topsoil/turf 0001	0.00m	Trench-wide
Ploughsoil 0002	0.15m	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.55m (N) / 0.70m (S)	Trench-wide

Table 11. Summary of deposits in Trench 11



Plate 1. South-facing section at west end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)



Plate 2. General view of Trench 2, looking north

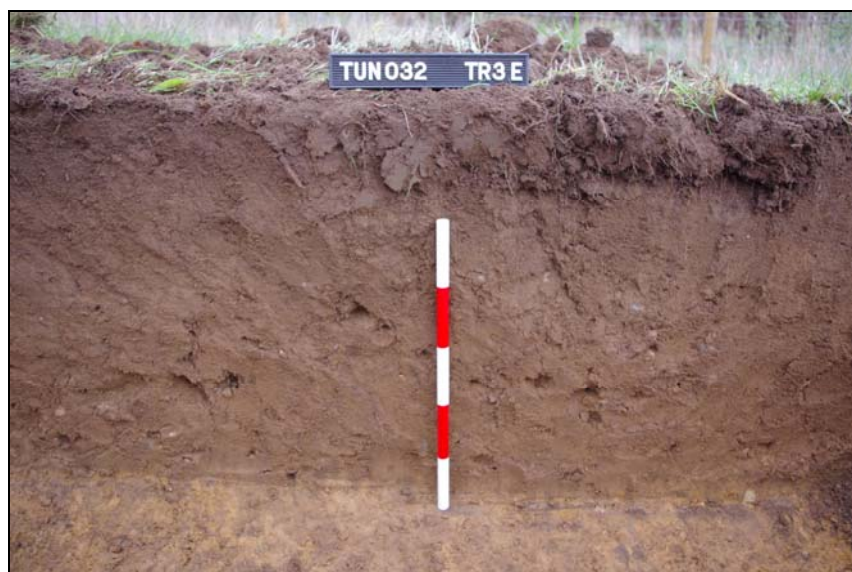


Plate 3. South-facing section at east end of Trench 3 (0.5m scale)



Plate 4. West-facing section at south end of Trench 4 (0.5m scale)



Plate 5. General view of Trench 5, looking east



Plate 6. West-facing section at south end of Trench 6 (0.5m scale)



Plate 7. General view of Trench 7, looking south



Plate 8. South-facing section at west end of Trench 8 (0.5m scale)



Plate 9. Feature 0004 at south end of Trench 9, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 10. Feature 0004 at south end of Trench 9, looking north (0.5m scale)



Plate 11. North-facing section at east end of Trench 10 (0.5m scale)



Plate 12. General view of Trench 11, looking south



## **6. Discussion**

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No stratigraphic evidence for medieval activity was revealed, despite the proximity of the site to the Street Farm Barns site (TUN 027; Heard, 2009) where part of a 12th–14th-century timber building and associated settlement evidence has been recorded. Some fragments of fired clay/daub that are likely to be medieval in date were found in association with post-medieval roof tile in feature 0004.

Only one archaeological feature (0004) was found, close to the southern edge of the site. A fragment of ceramic roof tile in its fill confirms that the feature was of post-medieval date, although its function is unclear. It might have been a field boundary ditch although the vertical northern edge does not indicate a typical ditch profile. It might therefore have been part of a clay pit or an area of deliberate landscaping.

The extent of feature 0004 is unknown but it is likely that slumping of its fill had caused an elongated depression in this part of the site, extending for several metres either side of Trench 9 and running parallel with the edge of the field. The depression is shown on a topographic survey that was supplied by the client and forms part of the site digital archive (East Anglian Land Services Ltd; Drawing no. 8084-1).

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

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The part of the proposed development site that lies to the west of Street Farm has been evaluated adequately. The results of the evaluation are of limited significance and no further archaeological fieldwork is recommended on that part of the site.

However, the proposed housing development extends into the existing farmyard of Street Farm (proposed house plots 1–5) and that area has not been evaluated archaeologically. Since the construction work will have a significant impact on any archaeological remains that exist there it is likely that the Archaeological Officer advising the Local Planning Authority will require further archaeological evaluation in the farmyard area.

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\Current Recording Projects\Tunstall\TUN 032 West of Street Farm Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HVR\001–030

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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Paul Kievenaar commissioned the project on behalf of Mr Alec Greenwell.

Dr. Richard Hoggett (SCCAS, Conservation Team) produced the Brief and monitored the project.

Dr. Rhodri Gardner (SCCAS, Head of Contracting) managed the project and Kieron Heard carried out the fieldwork with the assistance of Tim Carter (SCCAS, Field Team). Graphics are by Crane Begg (SCCAS, Graphics Manager). Richenda Goffin (SCCAS, Post-Excavation Manager) provided the finds information and edited the report.

## 10. Bibliography

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Everett, L., 2013, *TUN 032, Land west of Street Farm, Tunstall: Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench, Written Scheme of Investigation and Safety Statement & Risk Assessment*, SCCAS (unpubl)

Heard, K., 2009, *Street Farm Barn, School Road, Tunstall, Suffolk, TUN 027: a report on the archaeological fieldwork, 2008*, SCCAS report no. 2008/234 (OASIS reference: suffolkc1-56842)

Hoggett, R., 2013, *Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Street Farm, Tunstall, Suffolk*, SCCAS (unpubl)



# Appendix 1. Local Authority Brief

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## Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

at

### STREET FARM, TUNSTALL, SUFFOLK

<b>Planning Authority:</b>	Suffolk Coastal District Council
<b>Planning Application Number:</b>	TBC
<b>HER No. for this Project:</b>	TBC
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	TM 358 551
<b>Development Proposal:</b>	Residential
<b>Area:</b>	1.4 ha
<b>Current Land Use:</b>	Agricultural
<b>This Brief Issued By:</b>	Dr Richard Hoggett, Archaeological Officer Tel. : 01284 741226 E-mail: richard.hoggett@suffolk.gov.uk
<b>Date:</b>	16 July 2013

## 1 Summary

- 1.1 The proposed development area was identified in the Suffolk Coastal District Council LDF (2008) as an area requiring archaeological evaluation before the determination of any planning application so that an informed decision can be taken about the best way to deal with any archaeological remains on the site.
- 1.2 The applicant is required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation. This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with paragraphs 128 and 129 of the National Planning Policy Framework (previously DoE Planning Policy Guidance 16, para. 21), in order for the LPA to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of any below-ground heritage assets at this location.
- 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 (in conjunction with our standard Requirements for a 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 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 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.

## **2 Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 There is a very high archaeological potential for the site, on account of its being centrally located within the area of the medieval settlement (recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as TUN 031) and recent archaeological evaluations immediately to the east of the site have revealed medieval and post-medieval features (recorded under TUN 027).

## **3 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.
  - Establish the suitability of the area for development.
  - 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 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% of the area of the site, which is c. 700m<sup>2</sup>. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches, each 30m long and laid in a systematic grid array, 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; this will result in c. 389m of trenching at 1.80m wide, giving a total of twelve 30m-long trenches.
- 3.4 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.

## **4 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.

## **5 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 re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

## **6 Standards and Guidance**

- 6.1 Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2011) and in Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk (2010). Both documents can be downloaded from our website: <http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/libraries-and-culture/culture-and-heritage/archaeology/planning-and-countryside-advice/>
- 6.2 Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in Gurney, D. and Bryant, S. (2003) Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14. This can be downloaded from: <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/Regional%20Standards.pdf>

- 6.3 The Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report. This can be downloaded from:  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

## **7 Notes**

- 7.1 The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net/ro> 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. Digital image catalogue

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FILMCODE	FRAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE
HVR	1	General view of Trench 1, looking west	25/11/2013
HVR	2	South-facing section at east end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)	25/11/2013
HVR	3	South-facing section at west end of Trench 1 (0.5m scale)	25/11/2013
HVR	4	General view of Trench 2, looking north	25/11/2013
HVR	5	West-facing section at south end of Trench 2 (0.5m scale)	25/11/2013
HVR	6	West-facing section at north end of Trench 2 (0.5m scale)	25/11/2013
HVR	7	General view of Trench 3, looking east	25/11/2013
HVR	8	South-facing section at west end of Trench 3 (0.5m scale)	25/11/2013
HVR	9	South-facing section at east end of Trench 3 (0.5m scale)	25/11/2013
HVR	10	General view of Trench 4, looking north	26/11/2013
HVR	11	West-facing section at south end of Trench 4 (0.5m scale)	26/11/2013
HVR	12	West-facing section at north end of Trench 4 (0.5m scale)	26/11/2013
HVR	13	General view of Trench 5, looking east	26/11/2013
HVR	14	North-facing section at east end of Trench 5 (0.5m scale)	26/11/2013
HVR	15	General view of Trench 6, looking south	26/11/2013
HVR	16	West-facing section at north end of Trench 6 (0.5m scale)	26/11/2013
HVR	17	West-facing section at south end of Trench 6 (0.5m scale)	26/11/2013
HVR	18	General view of Trench 7, looking south	27/11/2013
HVR	19	West-facing section at north end of Trench 7 (0.5m scale)	27/11/2013
HVR	20	West-facing section at south end of Trench 7 (0.5m scale)	27/11/2013
HVR	21	General view of Trench 8, looking east	27/11/2013
HVR	22	South-facing section at west end of Trench 8 (0.5m scale)	27/11/2013
HVR	23	South-facing section at east end of Trench 8 (0.5m scale)	27/11/2013
HVR	24	Feature 0004 at south end of Trench 9, looking east (1m scale)	27/11/2013
HVR	25	Feature 0004 at south end of Trench 9, looking north (0.5m scale)	27/11/2013
HVR	26	General view of Trench 9, looking north (0.5m scale)	27/11/2013
HVR	27	General view of Trench 10, looking west	27/11/2013
HVR	28	North-facing section at east end of Trench 10 (0.5m scale)	27/11/2013
HVR	29	General view of Trench 11, looking south	27/11/2013
HVR	30	West-facing section at north end of Trench 11 (0.5m scale)	27/11/2013



## Appendix 3. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-164653**

### Project details

Project name	TUN 032, Land west of Street Farm, Tunstall, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on part of the site of a proposed housing development. Eleven trenches (total area 500m <sup>2</sup> ) were excavated, representing approximately 4.5% of the area of the development site that was available for trenching. The natural stratum was glacial till. This was overlaid by former ploughsoil and current topsoil deposits. Part of a large post-medieval ditch or quarry pit was found close to the southern boundary of the site.
Project dates	Start: 25-11-2013 End: 27-11-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/2457 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	TUN 032 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	POSSIBLE DITCH OR QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL TUNSTALL TUN 032, Land west of Street Farm, Tunstall
Study area	1.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3581 5514 52 1 52 08 36 N 001 26 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 24.00m Max: 25.00m

### Project creators

Name of	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
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Organisation	
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Richard Hoggett
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Alec Greenwell

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	TUN 032
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	TUN 032
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	TUN 032
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land west of Street Farm, Tunstall, TUN 032: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report no. 2013/144
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	A4, 35 pages, wire bound with card covers
Entered by	Kieron Heard (kieron.heard@suffolk.gov.uk)