

**Land at Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford
BXF 031**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/008

Client: Stoke-by-Nayland Hotel, Golf and Spa

Author: Simon Cass

February 2014

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Land at Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford BXF 031

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Author: Simon Cass

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Gemma Adams

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: February 2014

HER Information

Site Code: BXF 031

Site Name: Land at Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford

Report Number 2014/008

Planning Application No: PL/0285/13

Date of Fieldwork: 13-14/01/2014

Grid Reference: TL 9639 3851

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-167527

Curatorial Officer: Matt Brudenhall

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Client/Funding Body: Stoke-by-Nayland Hotel, Golf and Spa

Client Reference: -

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: Simon Cass

Date: 03/02/2014

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner

Position: Head of Contracting, Archaeology Service

Date:

Signed:

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

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Summary




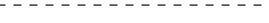







A small evaluation was undertaken on land at Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford in January 2014 in advance of a planned development for farm infrastructure on the site. Eleven trenches were excavated across the area, in a standard grid array, which revealed traces of a north-east/south-west orientated ditch alignment, potentially of post-medieval/modern internal field system ditches. A single ferrous blade(?) was found within one ditch, believed to originate from a post-medieval/modern hinged knife. No further dating evidence was recovered.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been sought by the developer from Babergh District Council for the erection of a new anaerobic digestion plant and associated infrastructure on land which was previously part of an orchard. The developer has been advised that any permission would require a programme of archaeological works to determine the presence/absence, character and date of any archaeological deposits sufficient to inform a mitigation strategy should one be required.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on the shoulder of a hill, overlooking a tributary of the River Box and its confluence with the River to the north-east, at a height of 55m AOD. It lies above a seam in the underlying geology, with glacial Head deposits to the north, leading down to the river valley floor (clay, silt, sand and gravel superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period) and Lowestoft Formation deposits to the south on the high ground (sand and gravel superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago, also in the Quaternary Period).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies on the edge of a hillside overlooking a tributary of the River Box, between Stoke-by-Nayland to the south and Boxford to the north, covering an area of approximately 1.2ha. Although there are no archaeological sites recorded in the county Historic Environment Record within close proximity to this site, little archaeological work has been previously undertaken in this primarily rural agricultural area and the site's location is considered as being topographically favourable for early occupation. Generally, previous work in the parish has revealed Bronze Age, Roman and medieval artefacts and features, though none within a kilometre.

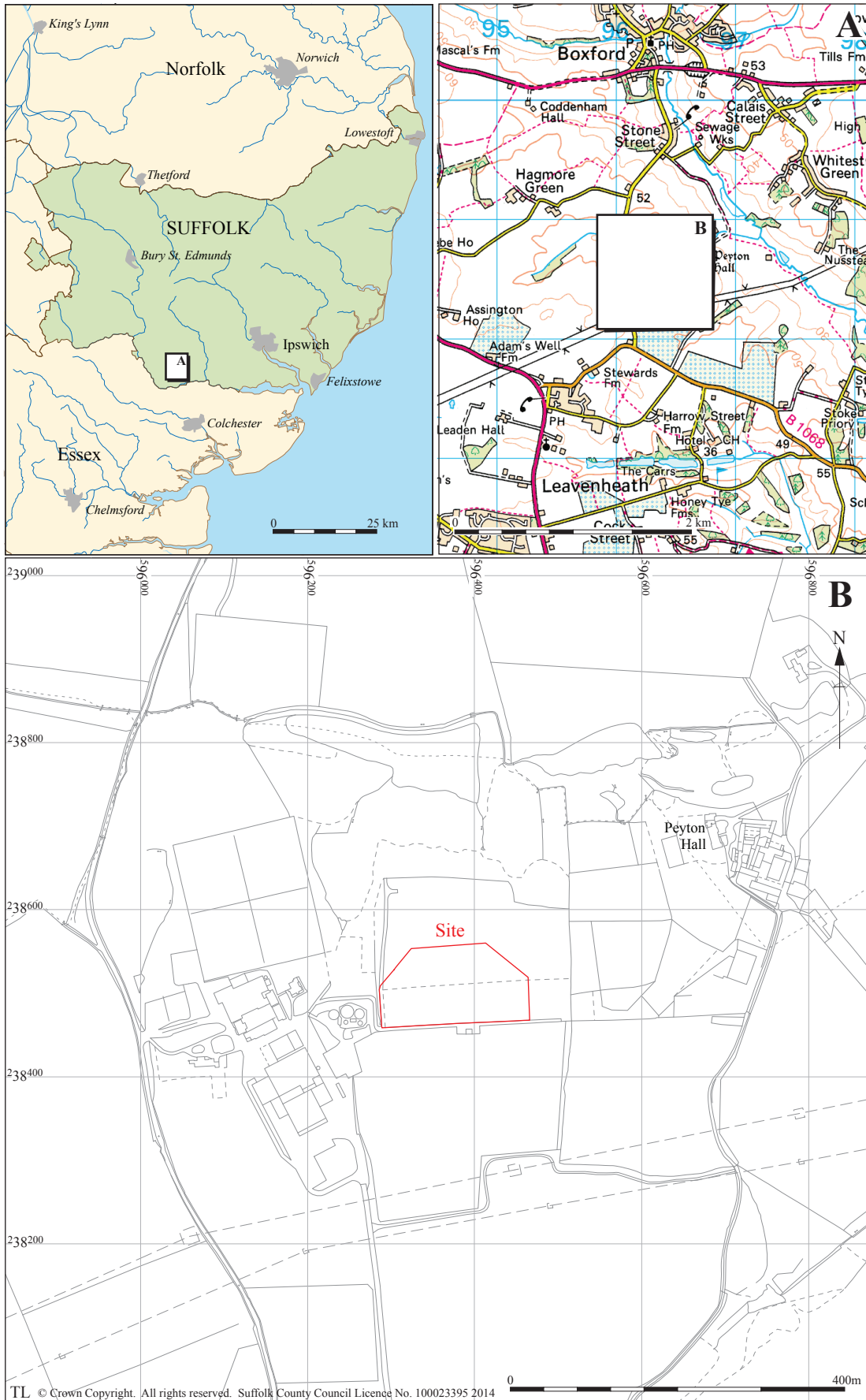


Figure 1. Location map

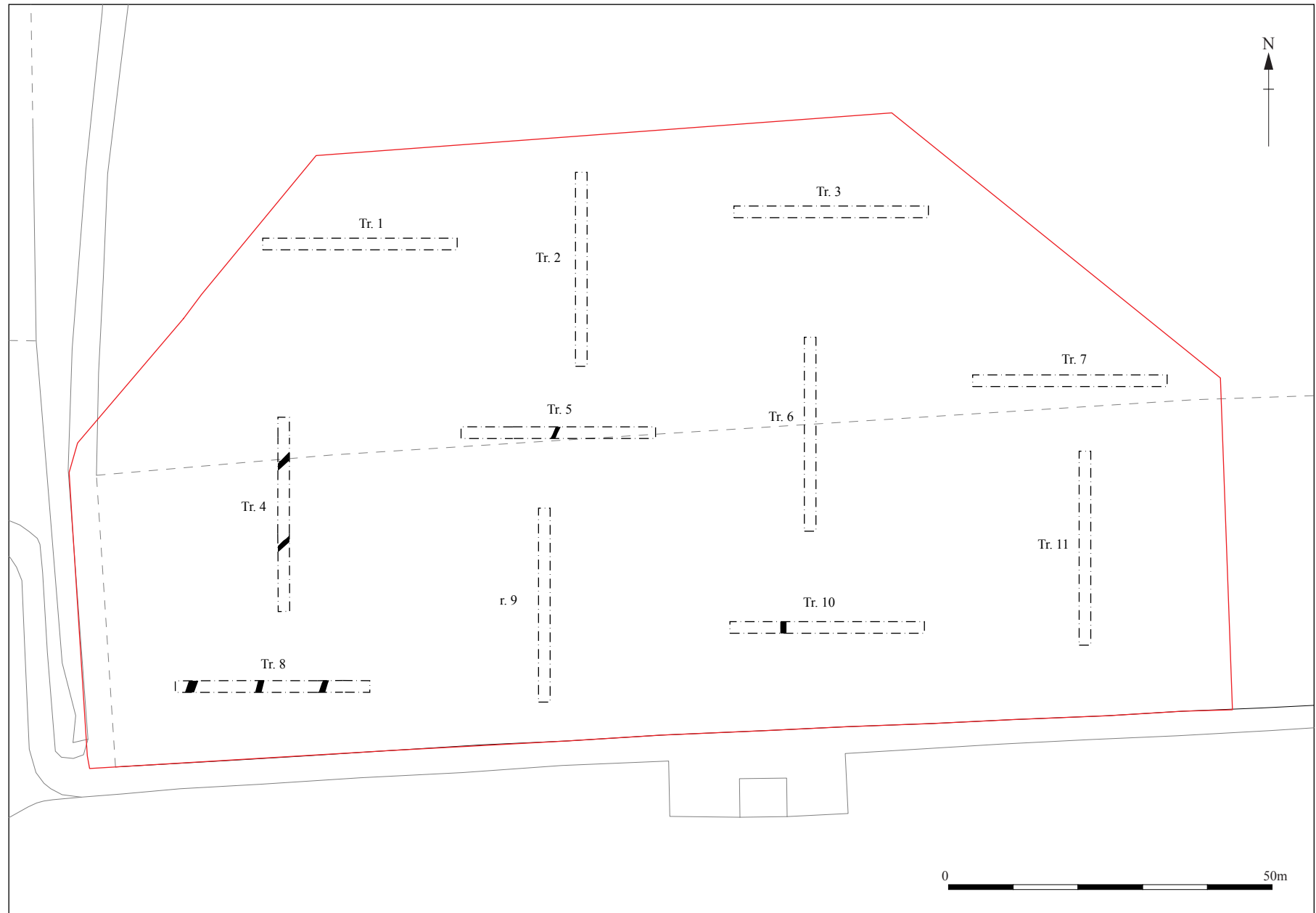


Figure 2. Trench location plan with exposed features

4. Methodology

Eleven trenches, all measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, were excavated across the proposed development area by an 8-tonne mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist, to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels (Fig. 2). Trenches were marked out by an RTK GPS according to a standard grid array as approved by Matt Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

Where required the trench was hand-cleaned, and several potential features were investigated by hand. Trench and spoil heaps were scanned for artefactual material. After recording, all features were fully excavated in order to maximise the potential for artefact recovery, although no additional finds were located in this manner.

Hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50, and sections at 1:20, were recorded on A3 *pro-forma* pre-gridded permatrace sheets. Digital colour photographs (14 megapixel resolution) were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive.

An OASIS form (Appendix 3) has been initiated for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-167527) and a digital copy of the report has been 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 Suffolk HER No. BXF 031.

5. Results

5.1 Trench results

Trench 1

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.3m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid/dark brown silty clay topsoil over 0.35 m+ of mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent medium/large flints and stones. A sondage was excavated to confirm the natural at one end of the trench to a depth of 0.6m. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 2

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.3m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid/dark brown silty clay topsoil over 0.35m+ of mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent medium/large flints and stones. This was also confirmed with a sondage at one end of the trench to a depth of 0.55m. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 3

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated east-west (PI. 1). The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.15m of mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate medium/large flints and stones. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.



Plate 1. Trench 3, facing east (1m scale)

Trench 4

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.35m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.15m of mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent medium/large flints and stones. Two ditches - 0007 and 0009 - were recorded in this trench. Both features were orientated approximately north-east/south-west (Pl. 2, Fig. 3).

Ditch 0007 was 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep concave sloped sides to a flat base, filled with a dark brown silty sandy clay (0008) with occasional broken/rounded stones and moderate tree-root disturbance throughout. Its orientation and position suggest it may be a continuation of ditch 0001 from Trench 8.

Ditch 0009 was 0.76m wide and 0.2m deep, with a shallow dished profile – slightly concave sloped sides to a flattish base and filled with a dark brown silty sandy clay (0010) with occasional broken/rounded stones and moderate tree-root disturbance throughout.



Plate 2. Trench 4, facing north (1m scale)

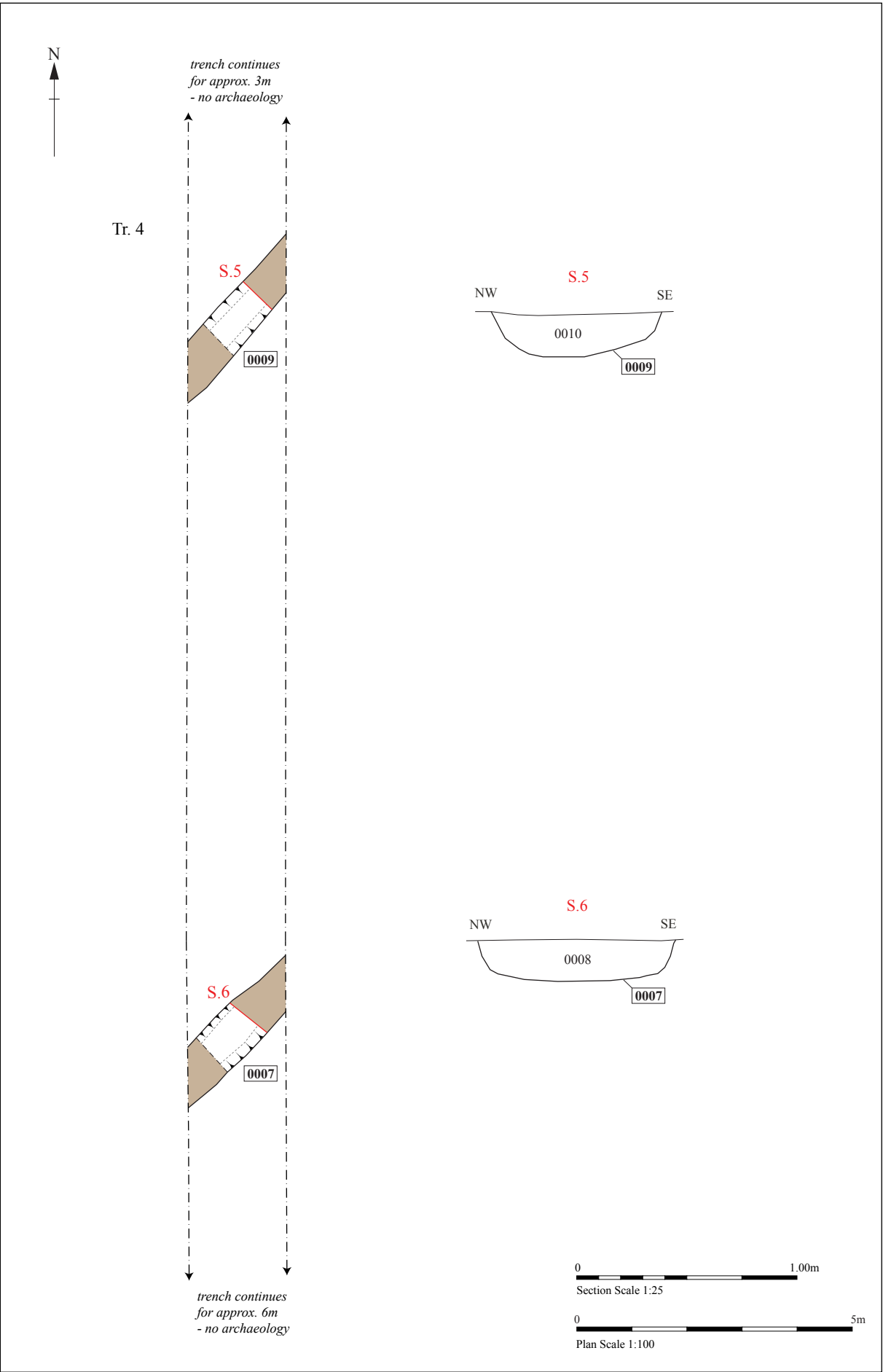


Figure 3. Trench 4, plan and sections

Trench 5

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.25m of mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent medium/large flints and stones. One north-east/south-west orientated ditch (0013) was observed, likely to relate to those seen in Trench 4 (Pl. 3, Fig 4).

Ditch 0013 was 0.73m wide and up to 0.34m deep, with a steep u-shaped profile, from directly below the topsoil. It was filled with a moderately firm mid to light brown clayey silty sand (0014) with occasional rounded stones. No finds were recovered from this feature.



Plate 3. Trench 5, facing east (1m scale)

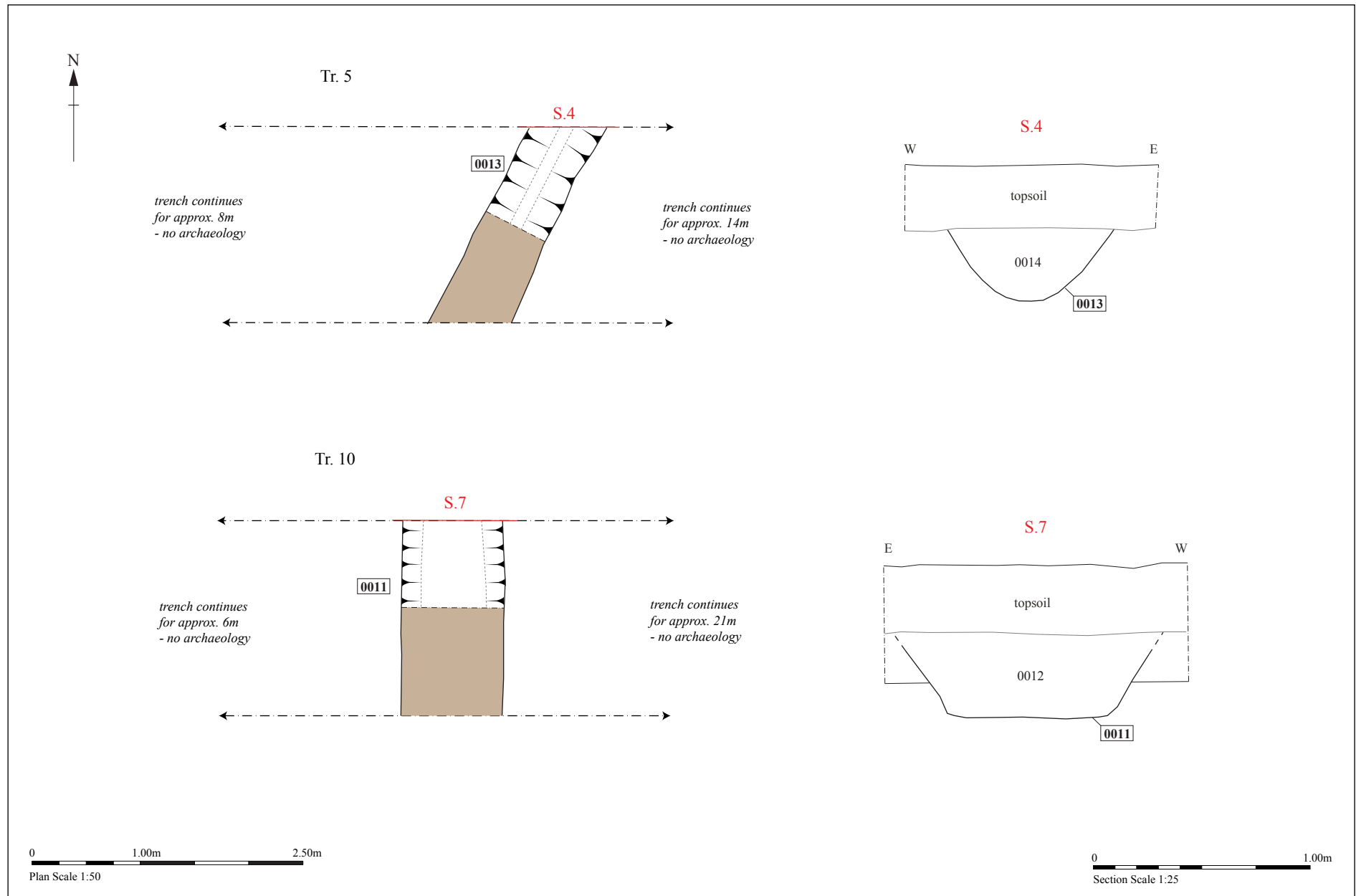


Figure 4. Trenches 5 and 10, plans and sections

Trench 6

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.25m+ of mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional medium/large flints and stones. This was confirmed with a sondage at one end of the trench to a depth of 0.55m. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 7

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.35m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.35m+ of mid orangey brown silty clay with very frequent medium/large flints and stones. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 8

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.25m+ of mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent medium/large flints and stones. Three parallel north-east/south-west orientated ditches were observed at regular intervals along this trench, believed to relate to those seen in Trenches 4 and 5.

Ditch 0001 was 1.3m wide and 0.22m deep, with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave/flat base and filled with a dark brown silty sandy clay (0002) with occasional broken/rounded stones and moderate tree-root disturbance throughout (Pl. 4).



Plate 4. Ditch 0001, facing northeast (1m scale)

Ditch 0003 was 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately steep concave sloped sides to a flattish/slightly undulating base and was also filled with a dark brown silty sandy clay (0004) with occasional broken/rounded stones and moderate tree-root disturbance throughout.

Ditch 0005 was 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately steep concave sloped sides to a flat base, filled with a dark brown silty sandy clay (0006) with occasional broken/rounded stones and moderate tree-root disturbance throughout.

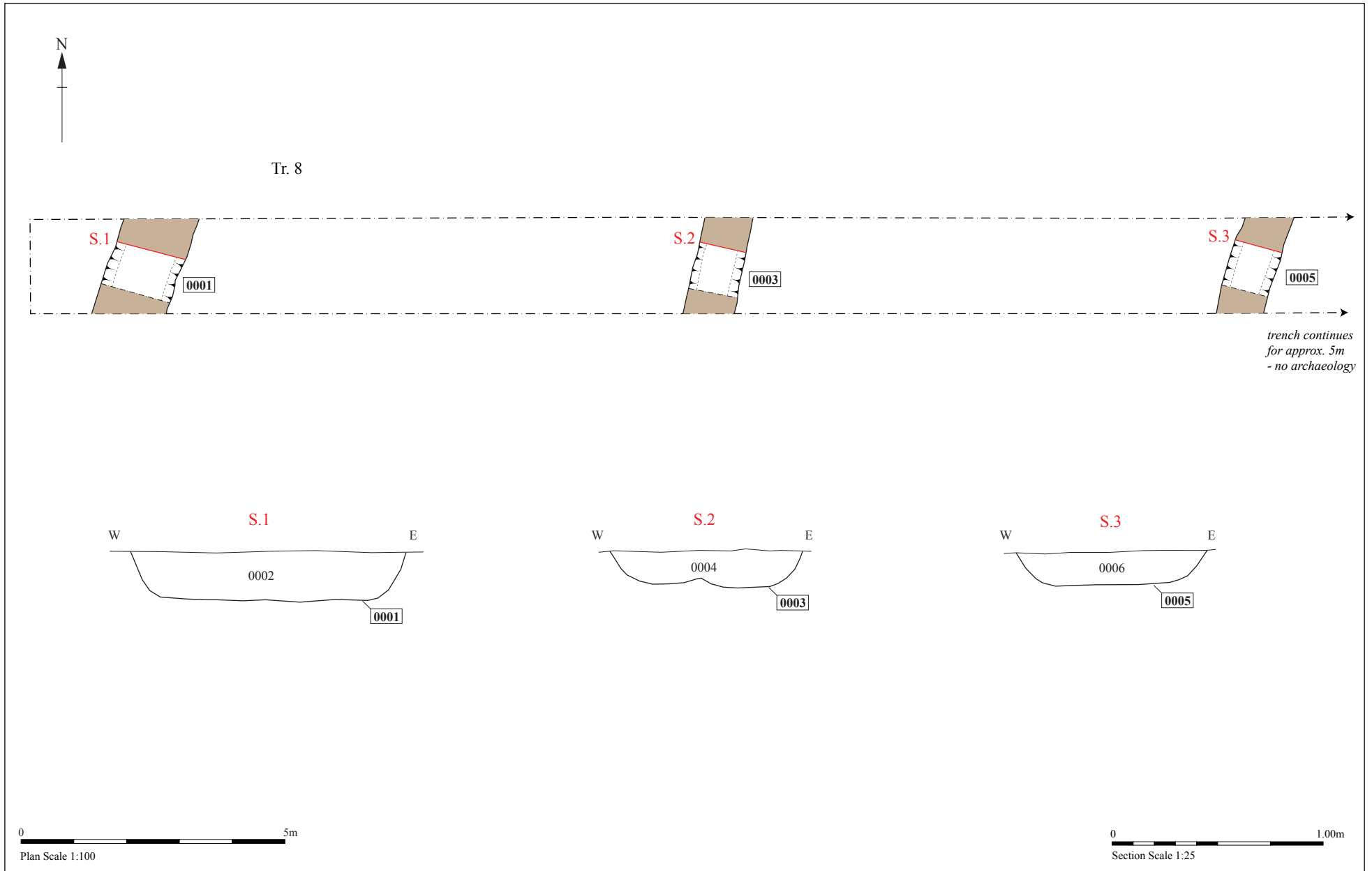


Figure 5. Trench 8, plan and sections

Trench 9

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.35m+ of mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent medium/large flints and stones. This was confirmed with a sondage at one end of the trench to a depth of 0.6m. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 10

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.35m of mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent medium/large flints and stones. A single north-south orientated ditch was observed in this trench.

Ditch 0011 was 0.94m wide and up to 0.16m deep, with moderately steep straight sloping sides to a shallow concave/flattish base and was filled with a dark brown silty sandy clay (0012) with occasional flints and stones (Pl. 5). Some root disturbance was noted. A single ferrous object was recovered – believed to be a knife blade, with a small pivot-hole at one end suggesting that it may be from a hinged pocket-knife.



Plate 5. Ditch 0011, facing south (1m scale)

Trench 11

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid brown silty clay topsoil over 0.3m of mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent medium/large flints and stones. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Small finds

Only a single find was recovered from the evaluation. The remains of an iron blade (SF1001) were found in the fill 0012 of ditch 11 in Trench 10. The blade is fragmentary so its full size and shape cannot be determined. It has a small perforation c.1mm in diameter at one end, suggesting that it was originally a folding knife, date unknown, but probably post-medieval. Its surviving length is 66mm.

6.2 Environmental samples

No bulk or environmental samples were retained from the features encountered in this evaluation. The potential for useful samples to be obtained from any of these features was assessed on site as being very low due to the combination of free-draining, acidic soils and shallow stratigraphy combining to make this a poor preservation environment for any non-carbonised remains and there were no visible signs of any charcoal flecks or charred seeds.

7. Discussion

The ditches identified in Trenches 4, 5, 8 appear to belong to a single ditch system, orientated approximately north-east/south-west, and the north-south ditch seen in Trench 10 may be a boundary ditch enclosing the others. While this orientation does not appear to align with any known field boundaries, it should be noted that the orchards are recorded as extending across the entire site and further to the north in Ordnance Survey maps until 1969, but not marked by 1988, so it is possible that these ditches were part of an irrigation system, since removed. They were all also visibly cut from directly below the topsoil – usually an indication of a more modern origin, although the absence of any appreciable subsoil makes this less conclusive.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The results of this evaluation suggest that there is some form of undated ditch system surviving on the site, concentrated in the western and southern sides. If the development involves the removal of the topsoil layer to create a concrete slab, it may be possible to monitor the stripping and plan any additional features revealed during the ground works though any decision on further work remains the purview of the Conservation Team officer.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Boxford\BXF 031 Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HVA-HVZ\HVX 86-99 and HWA-HWZ\HWA 1-5

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Store Location: **12 / SS / 4**

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and Phil Camps, with project management and direction by Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

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

**Appendix 1. Brief for a trenched
archaeological evaluation****Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation**

AT

**LAND AT HILL FARM, BRICK KILN HILL,
BOXFORD, SUFFOLK**

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Suffolk County Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	PL/0285/13
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 963 385
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Construction of anaerobic digestion plant and associated infrastructure
AREA:	c. 1.2ha
CURRENT LAND USE:	Greenfield
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Matthew Brudenell Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741227 E-mail: matthew.brudenell@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	19 September 2013

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission is sought, and the Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be granted with the following conditions 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 1.3), 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.

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

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies on high ground overlooking a tributary of the River Box, which is a location topographically favourable for early occupation. Although there are no recorded heritage assets within the proposed development site itself, this area has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation and recording. As such, the location offers potential for the discovery of hitherto unknown important features and deposits, particularly those of Prehistoric date.

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 paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
 - 4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 600m². 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. 334m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
 - 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

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

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.

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	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0001	Ditch Cut	NNW/SSE orientated ditch with slightly concave steep sides to a flat base Ditch	No		No	8
0002	0001	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay with occasional broken/rounded gravels/stones throughout. Root disturbance is believed to have come mainly from the orchard trees planted in this area. Fill of ditch 0001	No		No	8
0003	0003	Ditch Cut	NNE-SSW orientated ditch with concave side to s shallow slightly undulating base Ditch	No		No	8
0004	0003	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay with occasional broken/rounded gravels/stones throughout. Root disturbance is believed to have come mainly from the orchard trees planted in this area. Fill of ditch 0003.	No		No	8
0005	0005	Ditch Cut	NNE-SSW orientated ditch with steep concave sides to a flat base Ditch	No		No	8
0006	0005	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay with occasional broken/rounded gravels/stones throughout. Root disturbance is believed to have come mainly from the orchard trees planted in this area. Fill of ditch 0005.	No		No	8
0007	0007	Ditch Cut	NW-Se orientated ditch, with steep concave sides to a flat base. Ditch	No		No	4
0008	0007	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay with occasional broken/rounded gravels/stones throughout. Root disturbance is believed to have come mainly from the orchard trees planted in this area. Fill of ditch 0007	No		No	4
0009	0009	Ditch Cut	NE-SW orientated ditch with shallow concave sides to a flattish base. Ditch	No		No	4
0010	0009	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay with occasional broken/rounded gravels/stones throughout. Root disturbance is believed to have come mainly from the orchard trees planted in this area. Fill of ditch 0009	No		No	4

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0011	0011	Ditch Cut	N-S orientated ditch with steep slightly concave sides to a flat base. N-S orientated ditch	No		No	10
0012	0011	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown moderately compacted silty sandy clay with occasional broken/rounded gravels/stones throughout. Root disturbance is believed to have come mainly from the orchard trees planted in this area. An object, thought to be part of an Iron Blade (possibly a penknife), was found in this ditch slot. Fill of ditch 0011.	No		No	10
0013	0013	Ditch Cut	A v-shaped ditch, with steep straight sides to a narrow concave base, orientated approximately NE-SW. V-shaped ditch	No		No	5
0014	0013	Ditch Fill	Mid to light brown moderately compacted clayey silty sand with occasional rounded stones throughout. Fill of ditch 0013	No		No	5

Appendix 3. Oasis form

Project details

Project name	BXF 031 Land at Hill Farm Evaluation, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford
Short description of the project	A small evaluation was undertaken on land at Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford in January 2014 in advance of a planned development for farm infrastructure on the site. Eleven trenches were excavated across the area, in a standard grid array, which revealed traces of a north-east/south-west orientated ditch alignment, potentially of post-medieval/modern internal field system ditches. A single ferrous blade(?) was found within one ditch, believed to originate from a post-medieval/modern hinged knife. No further dating evidence was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2014 End: 14-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PL/0285/13 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BXF 031 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BXF 031 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 10 - Orchard
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	KNIFE BLADE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BOXFORD BXF 031 Land at Hill Farm Evaluation, Brick Kiln Hill
Postcode	CO10 5NY
Study area	1.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 963 385 52 0 52 00 34 N 000 51 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 54.50m Max: 54.60m

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	Matthew Brudenell
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Stoke-by-Nayland Hotel, Golf and Spa

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Contents	"Metal","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Contents	"Metal","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Hill Farm, Brick Kiln Hill, Boxford BXF 031. Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	2014/008
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	An archaeological evaluation report in house style, wire-comb bound and card covered as usual (A4).
Entered by	Simon Cass (simon.cass@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	31 January 2014

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Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 265879

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

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