

Land South of the Bungalow, Poslingford PSG 020

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/043

Client: Row Build Ltd

Author: Rob Brooks

April/2014

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Report Date: April/2014

HER Information

Site Code: PSG 020
Site Name: Land South of the Bungalow
Report Number 2014/043
Planning Application No: SE/13/0769/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 31st March-1st April 2014
Grid Reference: TL 770 482
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-174515
Curatorial Officer: Dr Matthew Brudenell
Project Officer: Rob Brooks
Client/Funding Body: Row Build Ltd
Client Reference: N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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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.

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Summary

Four evaluation trenches were excavated on a site adjoining the eastern side of The Street in Poslingford, Suffolk. Four medieval pits, including two particularly large cuts and one undated, but probably contemporary posthole were excavated. These produced 11th-12th and 12th-14th century pottery, animal bone, Oyster shell and a late medieval roof tile. Environmental samples produced evidence of nearby agricultural and domestic activity in the form of crop processing and/or usage. The features were well preserved below varying levels of overburden and appeared to be evidence of one or more medieval backyard plots running back from the street frontage.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	- - - - -
Features	—
Break of Slope
Features - Conjectured	- - - - -
Natural Features
Sondages/Machine Strip	- - - - -
Intrusion/Truncation	- - - - -
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>
Cut Number	0008
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	0008
Deposit Number	0007
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD 

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of two houses and associated garages on land to the south of an existing bungalow in Poslingford, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a Brief by Dr Matthew Brudenell (SCCAS Conservation Team) as a condition of planning application SE/13/0769/FUL. Row Build Ltd funded the work that was carried out on the 31st March and 1st April, 2014. The trenches were located within an area of former driveway and under the footprint of a demolished outbuilding, at grid reference TL 770 482.

2. Geology and topography

The superficial geology of the area consists of Head clay, silt, sand and gravel, with bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular, Newhaven and Culver chalk. Immediately east and west of the site superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation diamicton overly bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver chalk (BGS, 2014). On site the geology presented itself as superficial deposits of orange sand and gravel, orange sandy-stony-clay, yellowish-grey chalky clay, and greyish-orange silty-clay.

The area of the trenching sloped slightly from the north-east down to the south-west, with ground levels of 69.72m above the OD recorded at the northern end of Trench 4 and 69.33m above the OD at the southern end of Trench 2. The site sloped more steeply on its western edge down to the sunken lane that runs through the village.

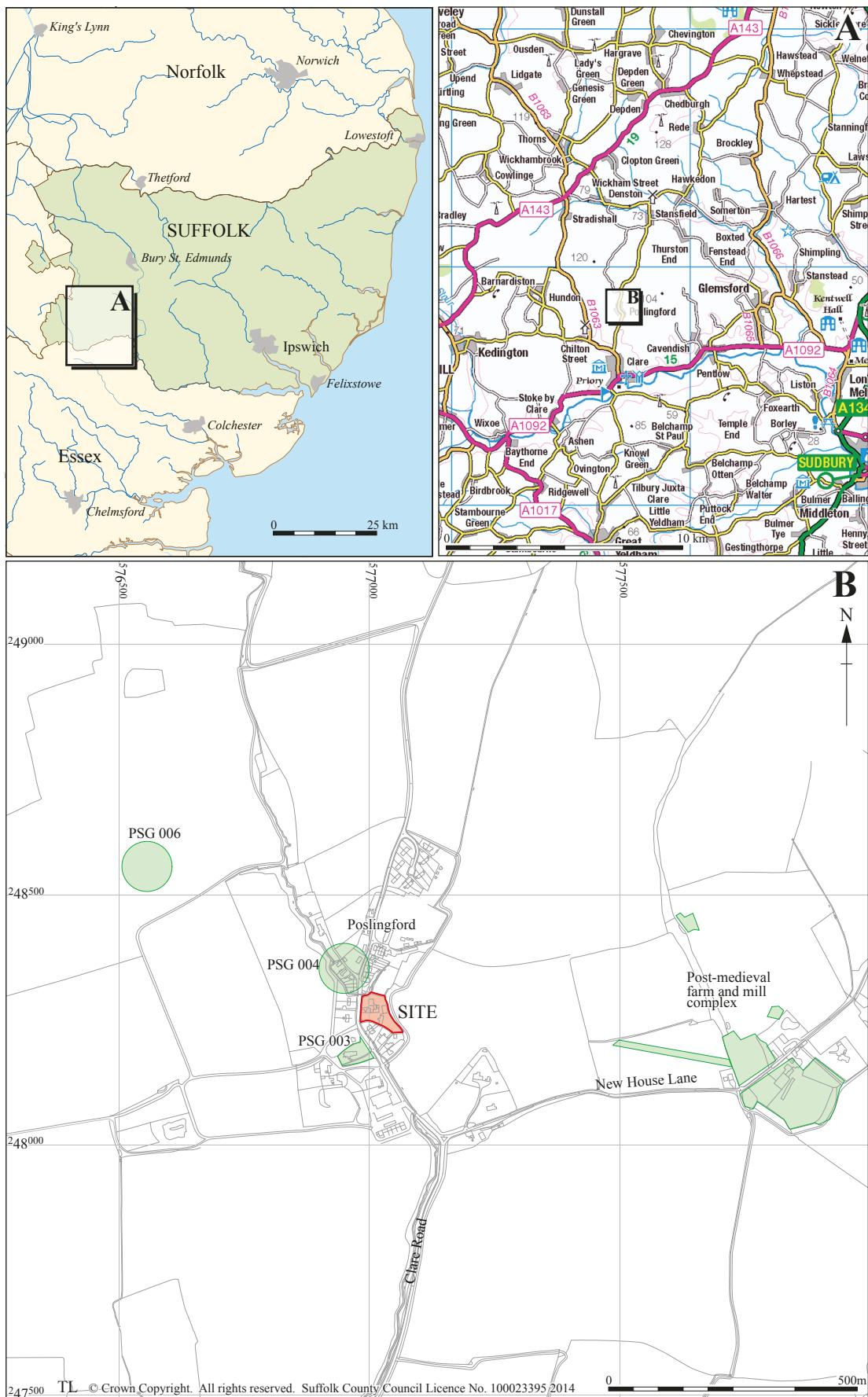


Figure 1. Location plan, showing site (red) and HER entries (green)

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site is of interest because it lies within the historical core of the medieval village of Poslingford, within 60m of the medieval church, recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) as PSG 003. An area 20m to the north of the site is also recorded in the HER as the location at which a 9th century gold ring was found (PSG 004). This represents unusual early activity and potentially the presence of burials in the area.

A scatter of Roman pottery is also recorded 460m to the west of the development area (PSG 006), with a post-medieval farm, dovecote, kiln and windmill complex located c.600m to the east. The site is also located along the edge of a tributary that runs into the Chilton Stream and this would have been quite a favourable setting for early settlement.

Neither the first (1885) or second (1904) editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map show any features on the site, which is enclosed by ditches. The third edition of the OS map was not available. The 1841 Tithe map (Pl. 1) also shows the site as an enclosed area and the apportionment listings record it 'Pightle – Grass' (Suffolk Record Office reference for apportionments – T90A/1). Surrounding apportionments are also listed as either houses/cottages and gardens, meadows or in the case of 261 (immediately east of the site) as 'Chalk Hill'.



Plate 1. 1841 Tithe map of Poslingford (site shown as apportionment 262 – Suffolk Records Office reference T90A/2)



Figure 2. Trench location plan

4. Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the work being constantly monitored and directed by an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil 0001 was removed, followed by subsoil 0002 to expose any cut features and the natural geology. All of the upcast spoil was monitored for finds. The trenches were positioned across the site to sample the footprints of the proposed buildings, avoiding an overhead cable that ran across the north-west corner of the site, as well as other on site obstructions (Fig. 2). The trenches were all at least 1.8m wide and Trenches 1 and 2 were 15m long, whilst Trench 3 was 12m long (extended from 10m to try to trace feature 0013), and Trench 4 was 10m long.

When the trench excavations were finished soil profiles were cleaned and recorded in conjunction with the digging and recording of the contexts. All of the pits/features and the single posthole were excavated. Environmental bulk samples were taken from all five of the features. Colour digital photographs at 300 x 300 dots per inch resolution (dimensions of 4288 x 2848 pixels) were taken of the contexts and the trenches. Plans of the features were hand drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 and geo-referenced using an RTK GPS. Sections were drawn at 1:20. A single continuous numbering system was used to record all layers, features and other deposits (records 0001-0016 – Appendix 2), whilst trench data was entered onto separate SCCAS *pro forma* sheets (Appendix 3)

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code PSG 020 An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-174515 – Appendix 4) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code PSG 020.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1-3, but not in Trench 4 (Figs. 2-5). The trenches were excavated to depths of c.0.25-0.6m below ground level in order to reveal the mixed natural geology of mid orange sand and gravel, pale yellowish—grey chalky-clay, orange sandy-clay with frequent flints and orange silty-clay, into which features were cut. This involved the removal of varying depths of topsoil 0001 and subsoil layers 0002 and 0016. Subsoil 0002 was mid-dark grey-brown silty-clay and was present in Trenches 1 and 2. It contained differing levels of stone inclusions, with greater levels found in areas where the underlying geology contained higher levels of stone. In Trenches 3 and 4, subsoil 0016 was present immediately underlying the topsoil. This was a pale-mid brownish-grey clayey-silt with very few inclusions.

Towards the street frontage the soil profile was quite shallow, with archaeological levels present in places at c.0.25-0.4mm below ground level, whilst over the rest of the site features were present at c.0.4m-0.6m. The topsoil and subsoil were in places disturbed by the footprints of the former outbuildings and driveway that had been present on the site, but the archaeological levels remained well preserved. Detailed context descriptions are given in Appendix 2, with trench descriptions including soil profiles in Appendix 3.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Feature 0004

This cut was positioned at the west end of Trench 1 and its shape in plan was suggestive of a ditch turning a corner, but the cut was shallow and interpreted as being reminiscent of a large pit, or possibly a series of pit cuts. The feature measured >3.2m x >1.8m x 0.25m deep and had moderately steep sides that curved to the wide slightly concave base. A single fill, 0003, was recorded in the feature as dark brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional flints. This produced 12th-14th century pottery and environmental evidence of grains, barley, wheat and peas, as well as charcoal.

Post-medieval/modern feature

At the eastern end of Trench 1 was a large feature filled with dark grey-black clayey-silt. This produced window glass, white porcelain china, a modern brick fragment and coke and was not fully excavated. The former landowners of the site remembered a pond being present in that area and this deposit may relate to that. Cut 0013 was identified in the southern end of Trench 3 and it was initially thought that it may have been the same as this modern deposit. The fills were also similar but not identical and during excavation, pit 0013 produced medieval material and was shallow, whereas the modern cut was significantly deeper and had a steeper sloping edge. It is possible that the two cuts were part of a large pit or pond that had back filled very slowly, hence the inclusion of medieval and recent finds, but this seems unlikely.

Trench 2

Pit 0006

At the southern end of Trench 2 and running under the southern limit of excavation was a deep circular pit cut recorded as 0006. The profile had initially vertical sides that were concave and undercut the top of the pit. It was not possible to fully excavate the cut as it was filling with water, but its visible dimensions measured 1.35m x >0.8m x >0.7m deep. A single fill, 0006, was recorded as dark brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with small flints, charcoal flecks and chalk flecks, as well as 11th-12th and 12th-14th century pottery. The environmental sample from this feature contained remnants of grains, barley, wheat and some charcoal.

Posthole 0008

Towards the northern end of Trench 2 was single posthole cut 0008. This was a well-defined round cut in plan, measuring 0.38m x 0.34m x 0.08m deep, with steep sides at c.75°, which had a rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. The posthole was filled with 0007, which was dark greyish-brown loose silty-clay, with small-medium flints. No finds were recovered from the posthole.

Pit 0011

Emerging from the eastern limit of Trench 2 was irregularly shaped oval pit 0011, which possibly consisted of two round/oval pit cuts, measuring >2.5m x >0.7m x >0.6m. It had fairly shallow and poorly defined upper limits became vertical and overhung slightly in places. The base was stepped, possibly suggesting several related intercutting features. Two features were recorded within the cut. 0010 was the basal fill, made up of a firm dark grey clay-silt mix, with flints and chalk flecks. This fill also produced a large piece of roughly made late medieval roof tile and one Oyster shell. The upper fill of the pit, 0009, was firm mid-dark brownish -grey clay-silt with chalk flecks and nodules, and flints. This deposit produced several sherds of 11th-12th century pottery, an iron nail, as well as two pieces of animal bone and environmental traces of grains, wheat and charcoal.

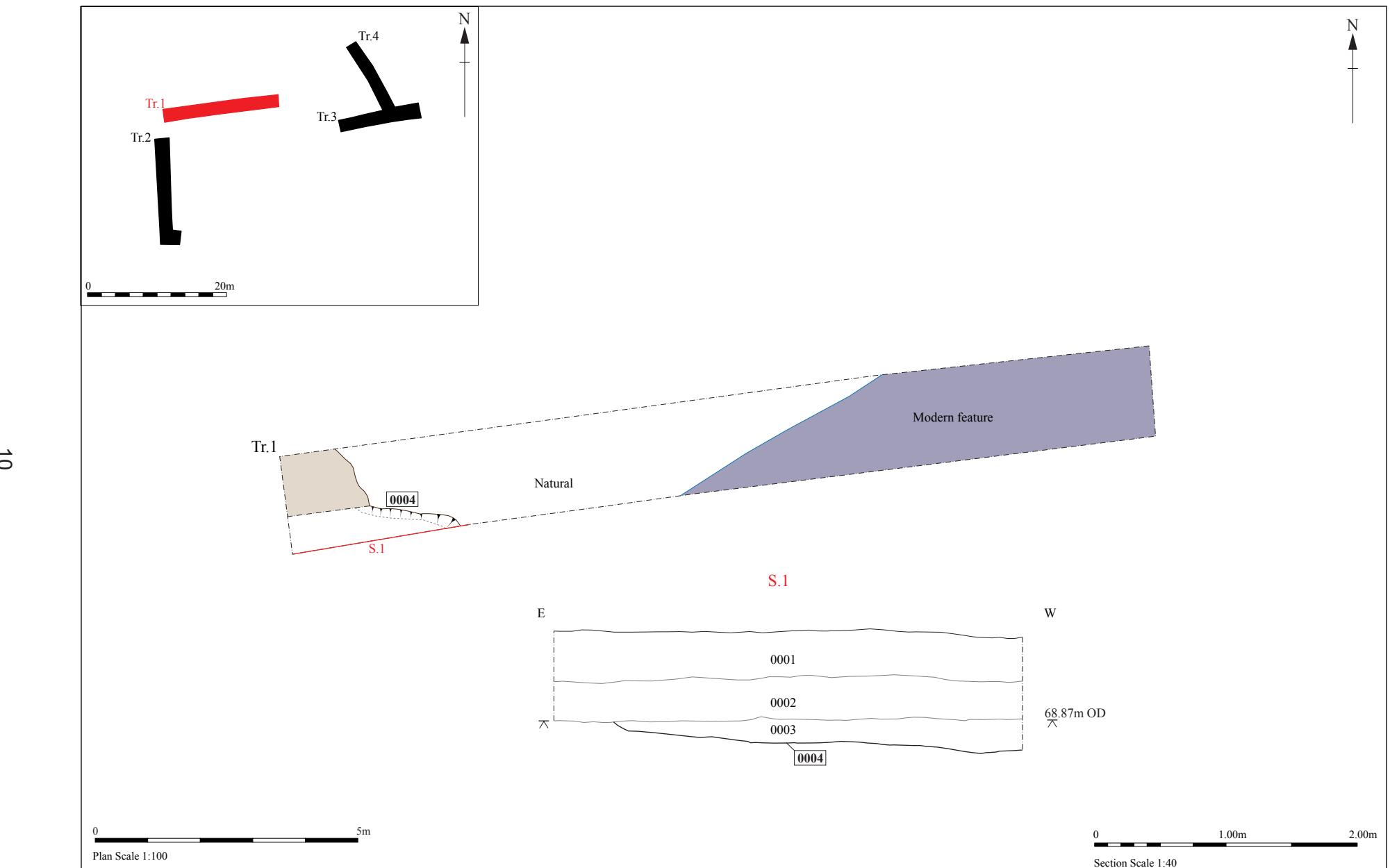


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section

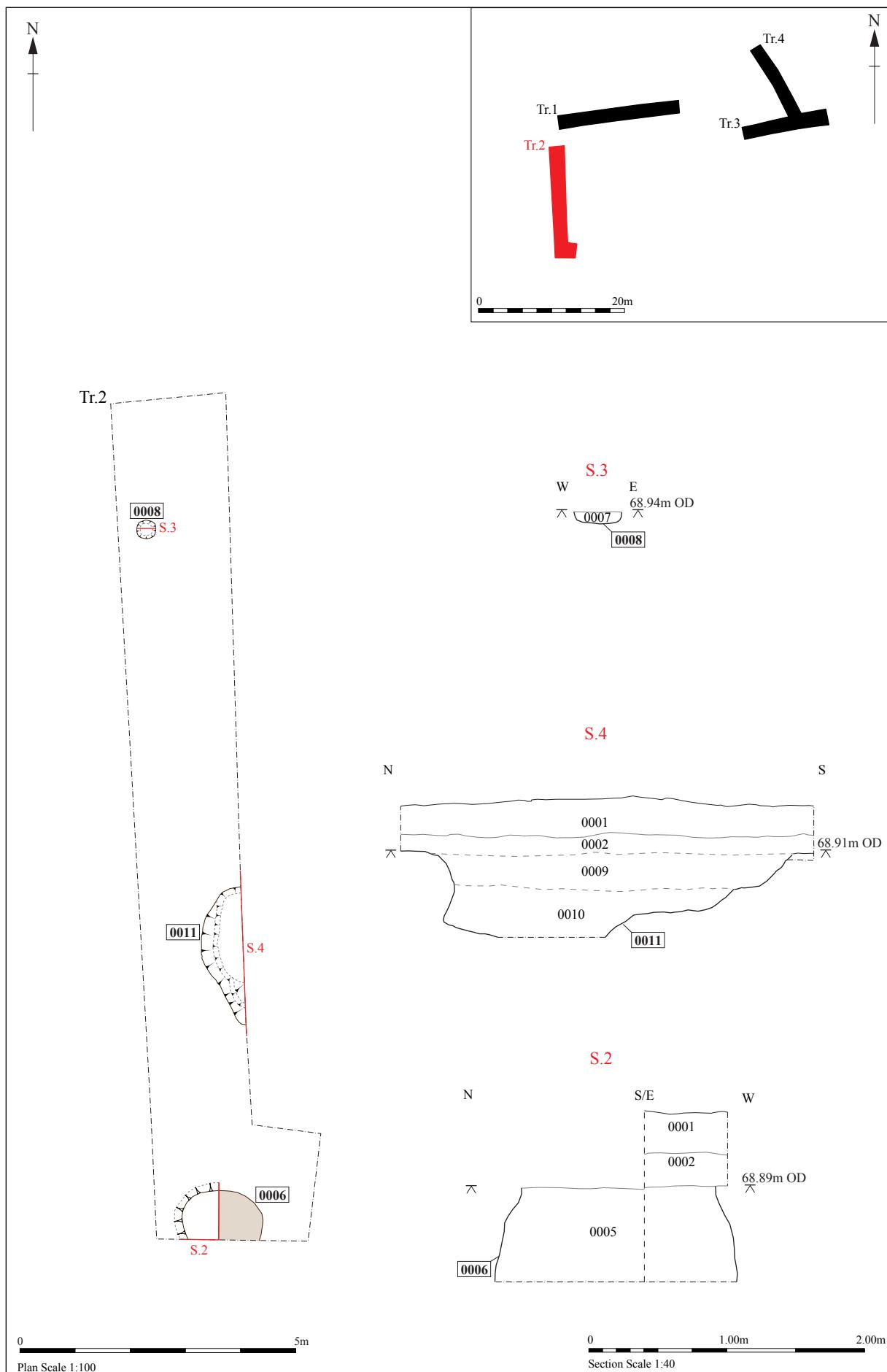


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections

Trench 3

Pit 0013

A large feature was recorded in the southern end of Trench 3 as cut 0013, containing fill 0012 and unexcavated deposits 0014 and 0015. The shape of the cut in plan was unclear as it was only partially exposed, but one north-west to south-east aligned edge was revealed. The profile had a 35-40° concave sloping edge, which gradually curved to the flat base and measured >3.3m x >1.8m x 0.3m deep. A single fill was excavated as 0012, which was very dark grey compact silty-clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and small-medium flints. The deposit produced 13th-14th pottery, an iron ring and part of an equine metacarpus, as well as environmental traces of grains, barley, wheat, peas and charcoal. In order to try and reveal the full extent and nature of the feature, the trench was extended by two metres to the west. This did not find the limit of the feature, suggesting that it is unlikely to be a ditch. However, two further unexcavated deposits were uncovered that were likely to be fills of cut 0013. Deposit 0014 was mid brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional small chalk and flint nodules that produced one sheep metatarsus. This was interpreted on site as the uppermost fill of the cut. Further west of this was deposit 0015 that was very dark grey compact silty-clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and small-medium angular and rounded flints. This was probably the same as fill 0012, but this was not confirmed.

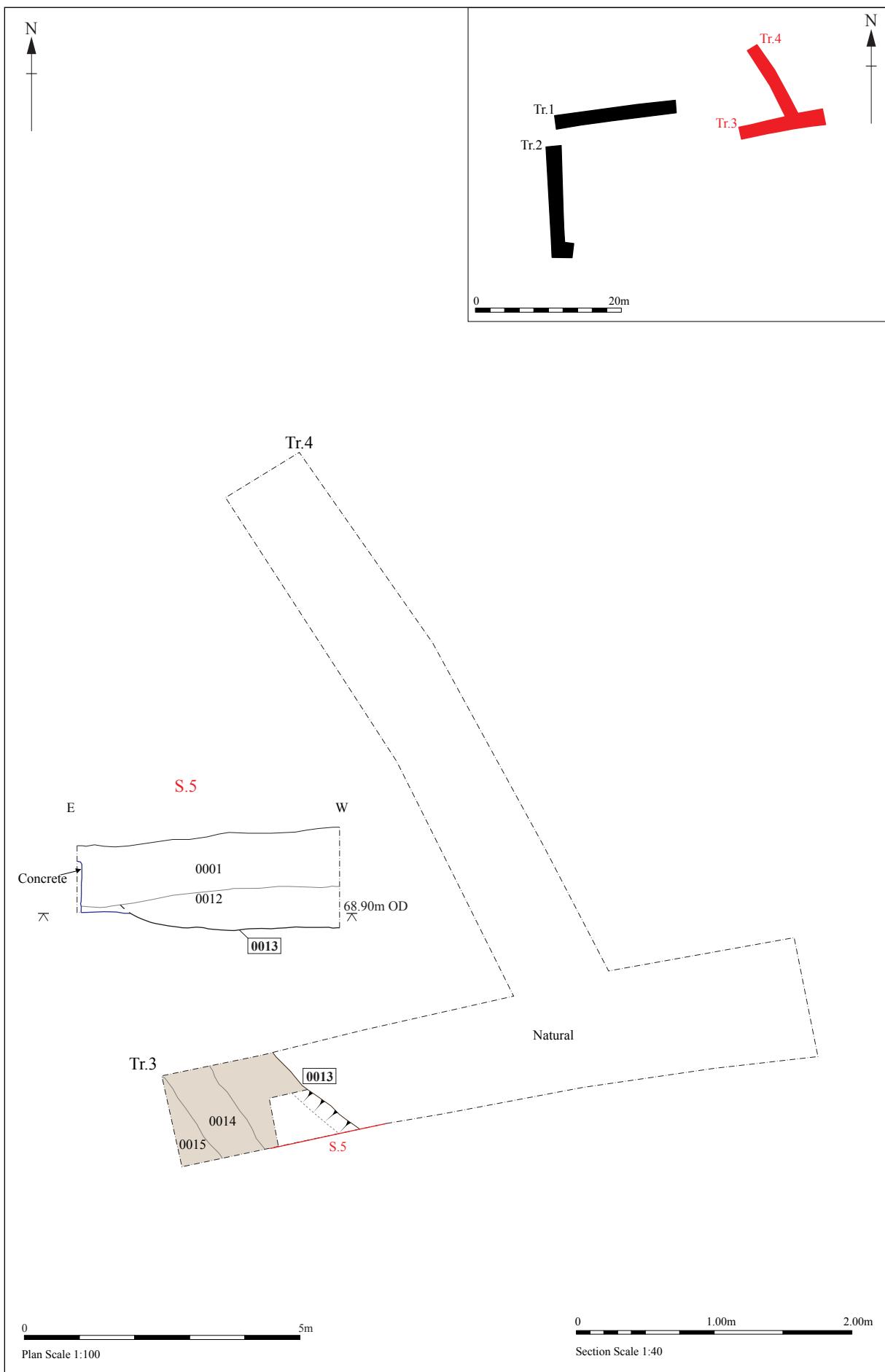


Figure 5. Trenches 3 and 4, plan and section

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin and Cathy Tester

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from six contexts in three evaluation trenches. The quantities by context are shown in Table 1 below and are also available in the digital archive.

Context	Trench	Pottery		Iron objects		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Date range
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003	1	9	220						Med
0005	2	16	139						Med
0009	2	5	62	1	2	2	13		Med
0010	2							CBM 1-364g; Shell 1-17g	Late Med
0012	3	12	264	1	20	1	121		Med
0014	3					1	154		
Total		42	685	2	22	4	288		

Table 1. Finds quantities by context

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction and methodology

A total of forty-two fragments of medieval pottery weighing 685g was recovered from four contexts, all pit fills. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski *et al* 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration, condition and fabric date range were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and this data has been recorded in an Access database and summarised in (Appendix 5).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), with additional fabric types from the Suffolk Post-Roman Fabric Series (S Anderson, unpublished).

Pottery by date

Early medieval

Three fragments of early medieval date were present, dating to the 11th-12th centuries. An abraded sherd of St Neots-type ware was present in Trench 2 pit 0006 (0005), together with a single fragment of Early medieval ware dating to the 11th-12th century. The abraded everted rim of a St Neots-type jar was recovered in the upper fill of Trench 2 pit 0011 (0009). This is a form which is usually associated with the 11th-12th centuries (Denham 1985, 53).

Medieval

The remainder of the pottery (39 fragments weighing 631g) dates to the late 12th-14th centuries. The major part of the assemblage is made up of a variety of medieval coarsewares. The fabrics are wide ranging in appearance, a feature which is likely to reflect the diversity of local production centres. A fragment of gritty medieval coarseware which has coarse quartz inclusions and is reddish brown was present in pit 0006 fill 0005. Other fabrics are finer and light grey, whilst others are harder, sandier and dark grey and more similar to the Bury coarsewares.

Most of the medieval coarsewares are from cooking vessels which have been heavily sooted, or jars. One very large body sherd in Trench 1 pit 0004 (0003) has both vertical and horizontal thumbed applied strips. One jar from Trench 3 pit 0013 (0012) has a short upright neck and thickened flat-topped rim dating to the 12th to early 13th century whilst a second jar has a curved everted rim similar to products from Mile End Essex. This particular rim type does not become relatively common in Colchester assemblages until c.1250/75 - 1400 (Cotter 2000, 96).

A single large sherd from a steep-sided deep bowl was present in pit 0013 fill 0012. It has a thickened flat-topped rim with a diameter of 400mm. On one of the broken edges near the rim there is evidence of where the body of the vessel was deliberately perforated with a large hole. It is possible that the vessel is the remains of a curfew, although there is no sooting on the interior.

Medieval finewares are represented by three sherds (18g) of Hedingham fineware of

mid 12th-mid 13th date recovered from Trench 2 pit 0006 (0005).

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

A large fragment of roofing tile was found in the basal fill of Trench 2 pit 0011 (0010). It is made in a fine sandy dark red fabric with sparse ferrous inclusions. It has medium sized moulding sand on one face. Although fully oxidised it is roughly made and is likely to date to the late medieval period. It is similar in appearance to a sample roofing tile recovered from the Grimwade Street kiln in Ipswich (Site code IAS6702) which had two archaeomagnetic dates for the last kiln firings, 1375-1405 and 1400-1420 (Geoquest Magnetic Dating Report).

6.4 Metal objects

Two iron objects were recovered. A nail was present in the upper fill of Trench 2 pit 0011 (0009), and a circular ring with an external diameter of 40mm was present in Trench 3 pit 0013 (0012).

6.5 Animal bone

Four fragments of animal bone (288g) were collected from three contexts in Trenches 2 and 3. Two undiagnostic small pieces were recovered from the upper fill of Trench 2 pit 0011 (0009). A sheep metatarsus with an unfused distal end was present in the possible upper fill of Trench 3 pit 0013 (0014) and a substantial part of an equine metacarpus was present in its main fill (0012).

6.6 Shell

A single oyster shell (17g) recovered from the basal fill of pit 0011 (0010) was discarded after recording.

6.7 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Five bulk samples were taken from five features in Evaluation Trenches 1, 2 and 3. At this stage, a ten litre sub-sample from each sample was processed to assess the quality and preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, and evidence of agricultural or economic activity on this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried, the ‘flots’ were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification. The presence of any plant remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 2. Macrofossil remains such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded by quantity and remains that cannot be easily quantified, such as charcoal, roots and stems, fragmented bone and snail shell have been scored for abundance (see Key to Table 2). Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (2010). The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts have been retained.

Results

The preservation of the macrofossils within the processed samples was through charring and is generally fair to good. Wood charcoal fragments were present within the flots in small quantities, although they were absent from Sample 4 and very sparse in Sample 3. The charcoal fragments that were present in the remaining samples were rather comminuted, making them of little use for radiocarbon dating or species identification. Modern rootlets were common in Samples 2, 3 and 4 where they can be regarded as intrusive contaminants.

All of the samples processed contained charred cereal grains in varying amounts. Both Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were present, with the small rounded grains of a bread wheat type being dominant amongst the remains. Many of the cereal grains are puffed and fragmented, making them difficult to identify at this stage.

Sample No	1	2	3	4	5
Context No	0003	0005	0007	0009	0012
Feature No	0004	0006	0008	0011	0013
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Posthole	Pit	Pit
Date	Med	Med	—	Med	Med
Charred crops and food plants					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (barley)	#	#			#
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (wheat)	##	##	#	##	###
Cereal indet. (grains)	#	##	#	##	##
<i>Pisum sativum</i> (peas)	#				#
Charred weeds/other					
<i>Fabaceae</i> indet. (legumes)		#		#	
<i>Poaceae</i> indet. (grasses)	#	#			##
Charred nuts/fruits					
? <i>Prunus</i> sp (thorn)		#			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. (hazel)		#			
Uncharred weeds/other					
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. (elder)			#		
<i>Rubus</i> sp. (bramble)				#	
<i>Solanum</i> sp. (nightshade)			#		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (goosefoot)				#	
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal 0-5 mm	xxx	xx	x	x	x
Charcoal 5-10 mm	x				x
Root/stem	x		xx	xx	x
Other remains					
Snail shells	x	x	x	xx	x
Amphibian bones	x	xx			
Sample volume (litres)					
Volume of flot (ml)	100	100	100	100	100
% flot sorted	30%	50%	100%	100%	20%

Table 2. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: # = 1-10 specimens, ## = 11-50 specimens, ### = 51+ specimens; x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Sample 1 from Trench 1 pit 0004 (0003) and Sample 5 from Trench 3 pit 0013 (0012) were particularly rich in cereal remains and due to this high concentration these flots were not sorted in full for the purposes of this report. Sample 2 from Trench 2 pit 0006 (0005) also contained numerous charred cereal grains, but not in the same proportions as Samples 1 and 5.

Legumes in the form of peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) were observed within Samples 1, 2 and 5 which were all taken from pits. Legumes were commonly used during the medieval period as an important source of carbohydrate and protein for humans as well as a fodder for livestock. As pulses do not need to be processed by use of heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under-represented within archaeological deposits.

Small numbers of charred grass seeds (*Poaceae* sp.) were observed within the cereal deposits and these may be segetal weeds that have been accidentally harvested along with the crop.

A single charred hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.) nutshell fragment was present in Sample 2 from pit 0006 along with a charred thorn which is possibly from a *Prunus* species such as Blackthorn. These fragments most likely represent material from species collected as fuel that were preserved by chance, although it is also possible that they could represent waste from gathered food sources.

A small amount of animal bones were also observed within the flot material. Amphibian/or small mammal bones were present in small numbers in Samples 1 and 4.

Only single specimens of uncharred weed seeds were observed within the five samples scanned. They are from common weeds such as Goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), Bramble (*Rubus* sp.), Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) and Nightshades (Solanaceae). As these seeds were all uncharred and unabraded, it must be considered that they may be intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were good in terms of identifiable material. The presence of charred cereal grains in such quantities could suggest that the final stages of cereal processing were taking place on this site or it could represent the chance loss of grains on a domestic fire during food preparation. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby. The mixed nature of the material within these samples, including charred cereals and legumes along with small animal bones suggests domestic refuse purposely disposed of within the archaeological deposits.

The samples that were processed for the purposes of this evaluation do demonstrate the presence of charred plant and other remains within the archaeological horizon and their potential to provide useful information regarding the utilization of the environment and its resources as well as agricultural and domestic activities that may have been

taking place on the site. If further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that additional samples should be taken in order to further investigate the nature of the cereal waste. The unprocessed portions of the evaluation samples should also be processed in full and all flots should be submitted to an archaeobotanist for identification, analysis and interpretation. New flot material, along with the charred crop remains from this assessment, may provide samples suitable for radiocarbon dating should it be required.

6.8 Discussion of material evidence

Finds were hand recovered from four features, all pits in Evaluation Trenches 1, 2 and 3. The datable material, pottery and roofing tile is medieval. The pottery includes a few sherds of early medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th centuries but the bulk of it dates to the late 12th-14th centuries and consists mainly of coarsewares with only a few fineware sherds present. The roofing tile is late medieval. A small amount of animal bone and shell was found in association with medieval-dated finds in two features. No later-dated finds were recorded

Environmental samples taken from five features produced a generally fair to good assemblage, good in terms of identifiable material with an especially notable abundance of charred cereal grains which may indicate cereal processing in the near vicinity.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has revealed that medieval archaeological deposits survive on the site. The four possible pit cuts produced significant levels of discarded 11th-12th and 12th-14th century pottery, animal bone, Oyster shell and roof tile indicative of domestic refuse and occupation. The artefacts are generally unabraded and subsequently are unlikely to have been redeposited. Environmental residues from the features produced evidence of plant processing and usage, and charcoal inclusions. The results suggest that the proposed development lies within the backyard of one or more medieval properties (spanning the 11th-14th centuries) with the houses themselves probably located slightly closer to the street frontage. By the time that the Tithe map was drawn up in 1841 the site appears to no longer have been occupied by houses.

The nature of the two features within Trenches 1 and 3 is somewhat ambiguous. Their forms in plan and section are not what might be considered as typical pits or ditches, however they are most likely to be large quarry pits, dug to access the local sand and gravel deposits. This material could then be used for road and building construction. Considering the high water table in the area the cuts could then have functioned as ponds.

The posthole may or may not relate to a former building on the site, although absence of any other structural remains within Trench 2 suggests that it is perhaps more likely to be part of a fence line/plot boundary running east to west across the site.

Towards the rear of the development area there appear to be fewer archaeological deposits, as would be expected in a medieval plot. There is also a greater depth of undisturbed subsoil in the rear trenches and this is likely to signify that there was a lower level of activity here.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has revealed that medieval archaeological deposits are well preserved across the site. It is likely that the archaeology represents one or more medieval house plots. Towards the street frontage of the development there is only a shallow depth of overburden overlying the archaeological levels and any building foundations would significantly damage these deposits in particular. Whilst the requirement for any further works is to be determined by the Local Planning Authority, it is likely that given the presence of well-preserved archaeology across the site, further archaeological work will be required to mitigate against the damage caused by the proposed development.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\

Archive\Poslingford\PSG 020 Land south the Bungalow evaluation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\

Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HWA-HWZ\HWX 99 and HWY 1-11

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H/88/3

10. Acknowledgements

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

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin and partially compiled by Cathy Tester. Additional specialist advice was provided by Anna West. The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

BGS, 2014, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

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Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation (abridged)



**Land south of the Bungalow, The Street,
Poslingford
PSG 020**

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Row Build Ltd

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: J. A. Craven

March 2014

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Project details

Planning Application No:	SE/13/0769/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Matthew Brudenell
Grid Reference:	TL 770 043
Area:	0.153ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	PSG 020
Oasis Reference:	174515
Project Start date	31/03/2014
Project Duration:	c.1 day
Client/Funding Body:	Row Build Ltd
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven
SCCAS/FT Project Officer:	TBC
SCCAS/FT Job Code:	POSLBUN001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the proposed site of residential development at land south of the Bungalow, The Street, Poslingford (Fig. 1), for heritage assets, prior to consideration of planning application SE/13/0769/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief and Specification (dated 03/03/2014), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.

2. The Site

- The proposed development of two residential properties and garages lies within the grounds of 'The Bungalow' a 20th century property set amidst open lawn. Two large outbuildings to the south-west have been demolished.
- The site lies at a height of c.69m above Ordnance Datum within the valley, and adjacent the eastern bank, of a tributary stream of the River Stour.
- The site geology consists of slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Ordnance Survey 1983) overlying superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, which in turn overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

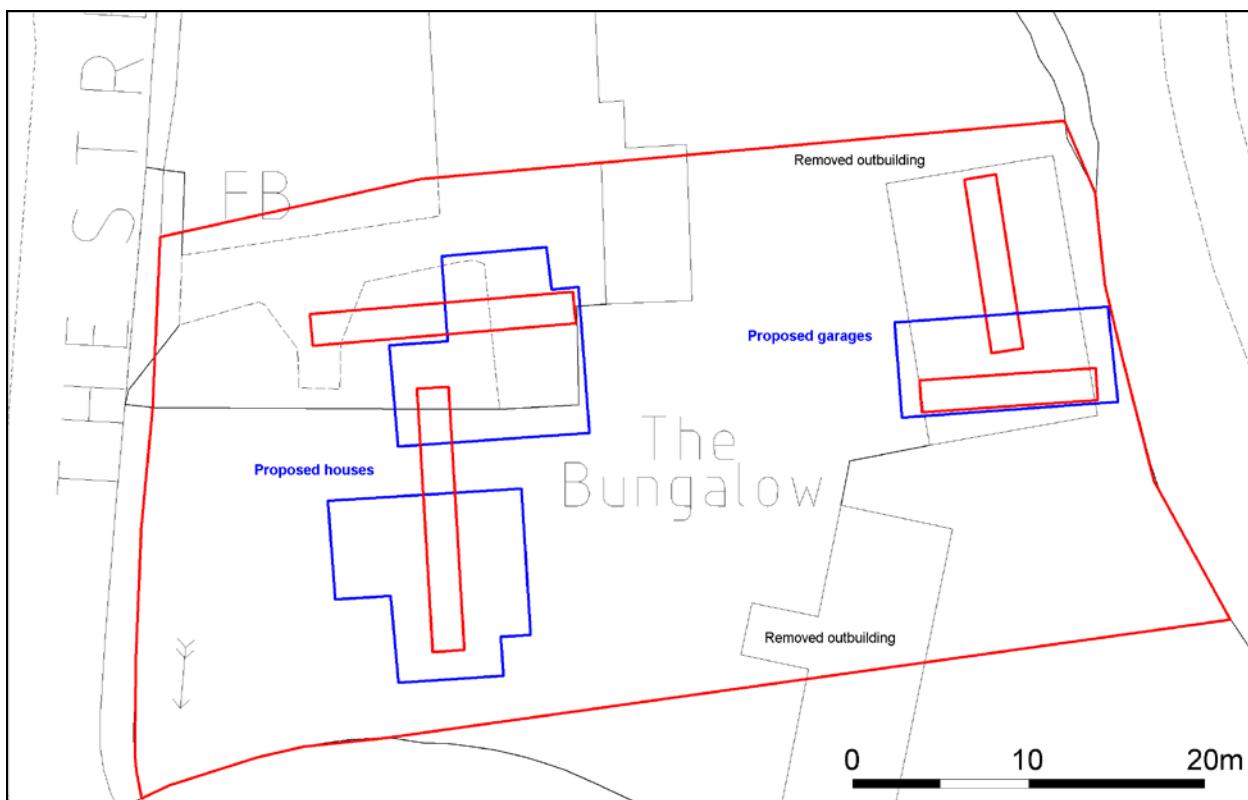
- The site is of interest as it lies within the historic core of Poslingford, c.70m north-east of the medieval church (Suffolk HER Ref. PSG 003) and c.100m south of the site of the findspot of a 9th century gold ring (PSG 004). The area therefore is thought to have potential for medieval or earlier occupation and funerary deposits.

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS/CT to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the

development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

Figure 1. Location map (removed)



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

5. Archaeological method statement

Management

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- SCCAS/CT will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

Project preparation

- A desk-based assessment consisting of consultation of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and study of readily available historic maps and aerial photographs held by SCCAS will be carried out prior to the start of fieldwork.
- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (PSG 020) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Institute For Archaeology's (IFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS/FT led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated by the excavation of four trial trenches, positioned to sample the proposed new buildings. This amounts to 50m of 1.8m wide trenches, or 90sqm, and a proposed trench plan is included below (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The trench locations will be marked out by hand/using a RTK GPS system or a Total Station Theodolite.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of topsoil or modern deposits until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS/CT.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS/CT.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- Metal detector searches of trenches and archaeological deposits will take place throughout the evaluation by an experienced SCCAS/FT metal-detectorist.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS/CT will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS/CT. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will left as neat as practicable.

Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following Institute for Conservation (ICON) guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuosity observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.
- Digital photographs will be allocated and renumbered with a code from the Suffolk HER photographic index.

Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The

report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SCCAS/FT's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS/CT and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive (see below).
- Two printed and bound copies of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. A digital .pdf copy will be supplied on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MORPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

Bibliography

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- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

6. Project Staffing

Management

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Crane Begg

Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
John Craven	Project Officer		
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Andrew Beverton	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Picard	Supervisor		Surveyor
John Sims	Supervisor	Yes	
Preston Boyle	Senior Project Assistant		
Phil Camps	Senior Project Assistant	Yes	Shoring. 360 machine and dumper driver. Mobile tower.
Steve Manthorpe	Senior Project Assistant		
Tim Carter	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist
Felix Reeves-	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist
Whymark			
Alan Smith	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist

Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics	Crane Begg
Graphics	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Olesky
Illustration	Donna Wreathall
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy Tester, Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SCCAS also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Appendix 1. Health and Safety

1. Introduction

The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policies at all times.

All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:

- Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
- Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
- Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
- Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.

A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included below.

All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments and receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work. All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists, SCCAS/CT staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

2. Specific site issues

Welfare facilities

Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SCCAS/FT staff will work from their vehicle and use client welfare facilities if available. If not staff will be able to travel to public facilities. Additional facilities, toilet, site accommodation etc, will be provided if the project is extended. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SCCAS vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

First Aid

A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

Site access and security

Plant is being supplied by the client who has control of the site. Access will be via the existing property entrance off The Street. The site is private property and, while unfenced, is not open to public access.

Deep excavation

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the trench is stepped or shored. In practice the trench is likely to be c.0.5m deep unless deep alluvial sequences are encountered.

If the trenches are to be left unattended before being backfilled (i.e. overnight) they will be enclosed with high visibility temporary barrier fencing. On completion of the project trenches will be backfilled to ground-level although pre-existing ground surfaces will not be reinstated.

Contaminated ground

Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.

Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

Hazardous Substances

No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

Underground services

Details of known services have not been provided by the client. Trench positions will be laid out in advance with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

Overhead Powerlines

Overhead powerlines cross the north-west corner of the site. Plant operations will maintain a safe working distance, with hazard tape/barrier fencing being used to demarcate safe limits if required.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.

- Hard Hat (to EN397).
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
- Gloves (to EN388).
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

Environmental impact/constraints

Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available [Environment Policy](#), which commits us to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, preventing pollution, and to continually improving our environmental performance.

All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.

On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jezz Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).

The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

The client and/or landowner has not informed SCCASFT of any environmental constraints upon the development area.

All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.

Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.

Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats. All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level (National Joint Utilities Group, 1995, Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees).

3. Project Contacts

SCCAS/FT

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01473 581473
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven	01284 741249
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
SCCAS/FT H&S	Stuart Boulter	01473 583290
SCCAS/FT EMS	Jezz Meredith	01473 583288
SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01473 583288

Emergency services

Local Police	Raingate Street, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2AP	101
Local GP	Hardwicke House Group Practice, Nethergate Street, Clare, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 8NP	01787 278999
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	0845 782 0999
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

Client contacts

Client	Row Build Ltd	01787 310910
Client Agent		
Site landowner		

Archaeological contacts

Curator	DR Matthew Brudenell	01284 741227
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Zoe Outram	01223 582707

Sub-contractors

Plant hire	Client provided	
Misc. Equipment hire		
Toilet/facilities hire		

Other

SCC Press Office	Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer)	01473 264398
SCC Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	Emma Flint	01473 264810
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE)	Mark Ranson	01473 261494
SCC Corporate H&S Manager	Dave Atkinson	01473 260513

4. Risk Assessments (removed)

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0001		Topsoil Layer	Dark greyish-brown firm silty-clay, with moderate levels of small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Topsoil present across all of site.		0.1-0.					0002, 0016		No	No			
0002	0002		Subsoil Layer	Very dark greyish-brown firm silty-clay, with frequent small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Found in Trenches 1 and 2. Much higher stone context in Trench 1, presumably relating to the river terrace geology here. Subsoil layer.		0.15-					0003, 0005, 0007, 0009	0001	No	No			
0003	0004		Pit Fill	Single fill of 0004. Dark brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional small rounded and angular flints. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of possible pit.						0004	0002	No	No				
0004	0004		Pit Cut	Shape in plan suggests a ditch turning a corner, but the cut was shallow, possibly like a large pit. The sides sloped initially at c.45° before curving to the wide slightly concave base. Filled with 0003. Large pit/pits, or a cornering ditch.	>3.2	>1.8	0.25					0003	No	No			
0005	0006		Pit Fill	Single fill of pit 0006. Dark brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional small rounded and angular flints, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks. Fill of pit 0006. Contains domestic refuse and charcoal.			>0.7				0006	0002	No	No			
0006	0006		Pit Cut	Pit cut is probably circular in plan, with initially vertical sides that then undercut the top of the pit. Not fully excavated as pit was filling with water! Pit cut. Domestic pit cut.	1.35	>0.8	>0.7					0005	No	No			
0007	0008		Posthole Fill	Single posthole fill. Dark greyish-brown loose silty-clay, with occasional small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Posthole fill.							0008	0002	No	No			
0008	0008		Posthole Cut	Round posthole cut in plan, with steep sides at c.75°, which have a rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. Well defined posthole cut.	0.38	0.34	0.08					0007	No	No			
0009	0011		Pit Fill	Top fill of pit. Firm mid-dark brownish-grey clay-silt mix with common small chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional medium-large flints. Diffuse horizon clarity. Top pit fill.			0.24				0010	0002	No	No			
0010	0011		Pit Fill	Basal(?) fill of pit 0011. Firm dark grey clay-silt mix, with common variable flints and occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Not fully excavated. Lowest excavated fill of pit. Quite organic - domestic waste?			>0.38				0011	0009	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0011	0011		Pit Cut	Irregular shaped cut in plan, possibly consisting of two round/oval pit cuts. Fairly shallow poorly defined upper limits that then become vertical and overhang slightly in places. The base is stepped and may suggest several cuts. Pit cut. Irregular shaped in plan and section may suggest a series of contemporary cuts, or a series of steps to access the lower part of the cut. Possibly a quarry pit for gravel, sand or clay.	>2.5	>0.75	>0.6					0010	No	No			
0012	0013		Pit Fill	Very dark grey compact silty-clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Basal excavated pit fill. See also 0014 and 0015.		0.3					0013	0014	No	No			
0013	0013		Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear. One straight NW-SE edge revealed in plan. 35-40° sloping concave NE edge, which gradually curves to the flat base. Large shallow pit? Or a very wide shallow ditch?	>3.3	>1.8	0.3					0012	No	No			
0014	0013		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional small chalk and flint nodules. Only uncovered by machine at the end of the trench - not hand excavated. Possibly the upper fill of feature 0013.							0012		No	No			
0015	0013		Pit Fill	Very dark grey compact silty-clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and small-medium angular and rounded flints. Possibly the same as 0012, but not excavated, so relationship not established. Fill of feature 0013.								No	No				
0016	0016		Subsoil Layer	Pale-mid brownish-grey firm clayey-silt, with occasional chalk nodules and stones. Clear horizon with natural geology. Only recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 - not the same as subsoil 0002 in Trenches 1 and 2. Subsoil layer.	0.26-							0001	No	No			

Appendix 3. Trench records

Trench No	Width in m	Length in m	Orientation	Geology	Area	Topsoil depth in m	Depth to natural in m	Description, archaeological summary and soil profile
1	1.8	15	E-W	Sandy-gravel		0.38	0.56	Trench closest to existing bungalow. Geology = mid orange sand and abundant gravel - river terrace deposit. Large ditch/pit 0004 at west end - medieval. Modern pond(?) at east end - produced window glass, modern brick, white china and coke. Modern pond and concrete base of former driveway have truncated roughly all of the eastern half of this trench. Subsoil 0002 is much more gravelly here than in Trench 2.
2	1.8	15	N-S	Sandy-clay		0.22	0.32-0.42	Trench 2 - parallel and closest to road. Geology = orange sandy-clay. Frequent medium angular flints and chalk nodules. Occasional grey chalky boulder clay. Posthole 0008 at northern end of trench - undated. Pit 0011 emerging from eastern edge of trench - medieval/late-medieval. Pit 0006 at southern end - medieval.
3	1.8	10	E-W	Gravel, sand and clay		0.1-0.14	0.4-0.46	Trench to rear of plot. Geology = patches of river terrace geology as in Trench 2, but also orange sandy-clay and yellow-grey chalky-clay as seen in Trench 1. Abundant flint. Different subsoil - 0016 - to Trenches 1 and 2. Feature 0013 at west end - medieval. Area somewhat truncated/disturbed by removed outbuilding's concrete floor/footing pad.
4	1.8	10	NW-SE	Gravel, sand and clay		0.12	0.6-0.72	To rear of property. Runs off at an angle from Trench 3. Geology = river terrace orange sand with frequent flints and abundant small chalk nodules. One patch of orange sandy-clay. No archaeology.

Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-174515

Project details

Project name	PSG 020 Land south of the Bungalow Evaluation, The Street, Poslingford
Short description of the project	Four evaluation trenches were excavated on a site adjoining the eastern side of The Street in Poslingford, Suffolk. Four medieval pits, including two particularly large cuts and one undated, but probably contemporary posthole were excavated. These produced 11th-12th and 12th-14th century pottery, animal bone, Oyster shell and a late medieval roof tile. Environmental samples produced evidence of nearby agricultural and domestic activity in the form of crop processing and/or usage. The features were well preserved below varying levels of overburden and appeared to be evidence of one or more medieval backyard plots running back from the street frontage.
Project dates	Start: 31-03-2014 End: 01-04-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	PSG 020 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	PSG 020 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SE/13/0769/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SCCAS Report No. 2014/043 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Medieval

Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAIL Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON RING Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY POSLINGFORD PSG 020 Land south of the Bungalow Evaluation, The Street
Postcode	CO10
Study area	0.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 770 482 52.1033041326 0.584695477784 52 06 11 N 000 35 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 68.78m Max: 69.20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Matthew Brudenell
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Row Build Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	H/88/3
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	PSG 020

Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Survey", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	PSG 020
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of the Bungalow, Poslingford, PSG 020, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2014/043
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with 5 appendices. Also available as a pdf.
Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	11 April 2014

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Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	date
0003	BCMW		1	23	Grey, mica	L.12th-14th C
	BCMW		1	10		L.12th-14th C
	MCW		7	186	Applied thumbed strip vertical & horizontal. 1 large sherd, 1 w sagging base	L.12th-14th C
0005	STNE		1	44	abraded	11th-12th C
	EMW		1	4		11th-12th C
	MCWG		1	4		L.12th-14th C
	MCW		1	28	Sagging base. Soot	L.12th-14th C
	MCW		9	40	Soot	L.12th-14th C
	HFW		2	14		M.12-M.13th C
	HFW		1	4	Mottled green glaze	M.12th-M.13th C
0009	STNE	CP/JAR	1	6		11th-12th C
	MCW		3	52	Sagging base. Reddish brown ext margins, grey core	L.12th-14th C
	BCMW		1	3		L.12th-14th C
0012	MCW	BOWL	2	106	Large bowl sherd	13th-14th C
	MCW	CP/JAR	4	58		L.13th-14th C
	MCW	CP/JAR	1	32	Everted flattened top. Reddish sandy coarse fabric	12th-E.13th C
	BCMW?	BODY	1	18	Sagging base. Soot	L.12th-14th C
	MCW		4	49	Finer, reddish brown margin. Soot	L.12th-14th C

Key to Fabric codes:

Fabric code	Fabric name
BCMW	Medieval coarsewares - Bury
EMW	Early medieval coarsewares
HFW	St Neots-type ware
MCW	Hedingham finewares
MCWG	Medieval coarsewares
STNE	Medieval coarsewares - gritty



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