

Amberley,
Dunwich Road,
Blythburgh,
Suffolk.
BLB 094

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/99

Client: Badger Building (East Anglia) Ltd.

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September 2014

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Abby Antrobus
Project Officer: Linzi Everett
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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

An area of c.0.6 hectares was subject to trenched evaluation as a condition of planning consent to develop the site. Seven trenches were excavated, within which a single late medieval ditch was identified in the south east corner of the site. Elsewhere, the site showed evidence of probable quarrying activity, with large pits present in five of the seven excavated trenches. These were not rich in finds but the pottery assemblage suggests the main activity on the site occurred in the medieval period, with residual earlier evidence (prehistoric and Roman) represented. A single abraded sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was found in pit 0003 in association with two masses of ironwork which remain undated and unidentified prior to X-radiography.

1. Introduction

A trial trench evaluation was carried out on land at Amberley, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh (BLB 094; TM 2937 5305). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consisted of an area of c.0.6 hectares.

Planning consent was granted but, due to the sites location within an area of archaeological potential (see Paragraph 2.1, SCCAS Brief), a condition was attached calling for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be put in place, the first stage of which was a trenched evaluation to establish the significance of any archaeological remains that may be present. The evaluation was carried out according to a Brief issued by Abby Antrobus which outlined the manner of the fieldwork, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) detailing the archaeological methodology (Appendix I).

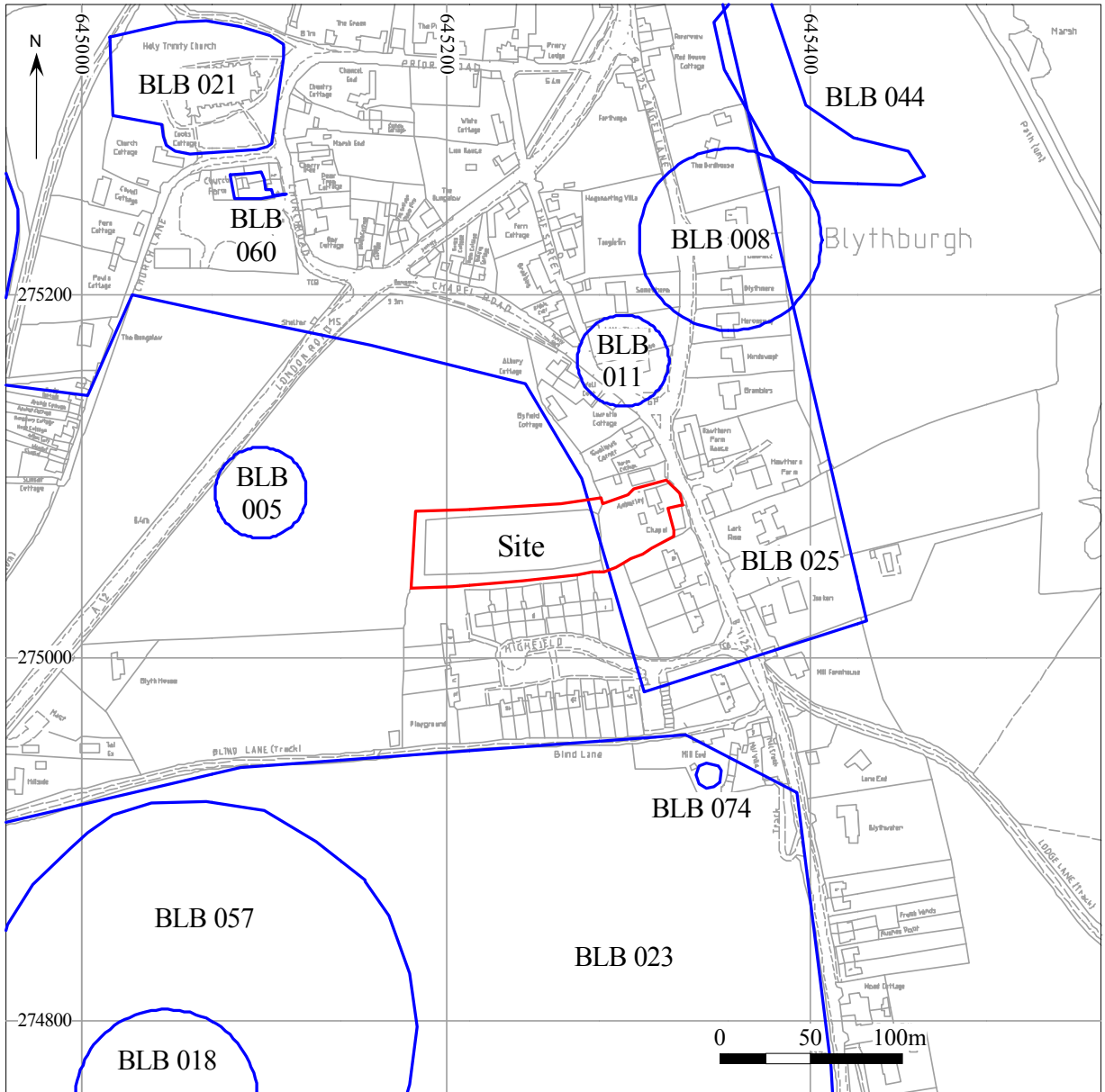
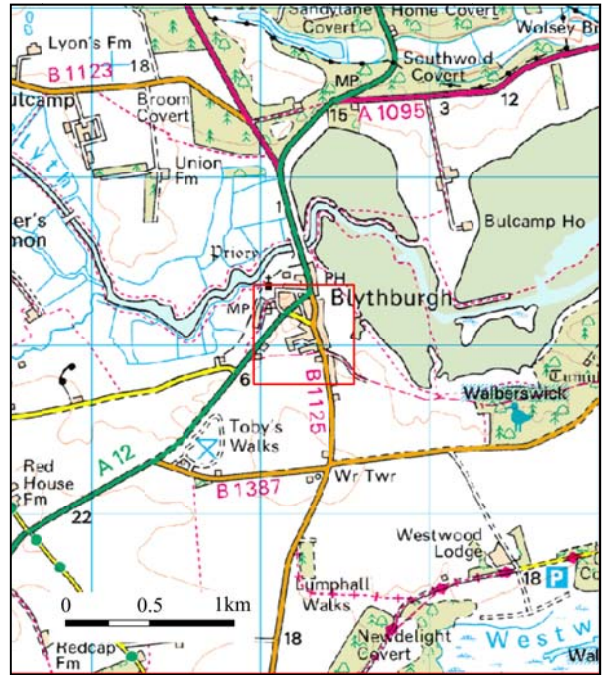
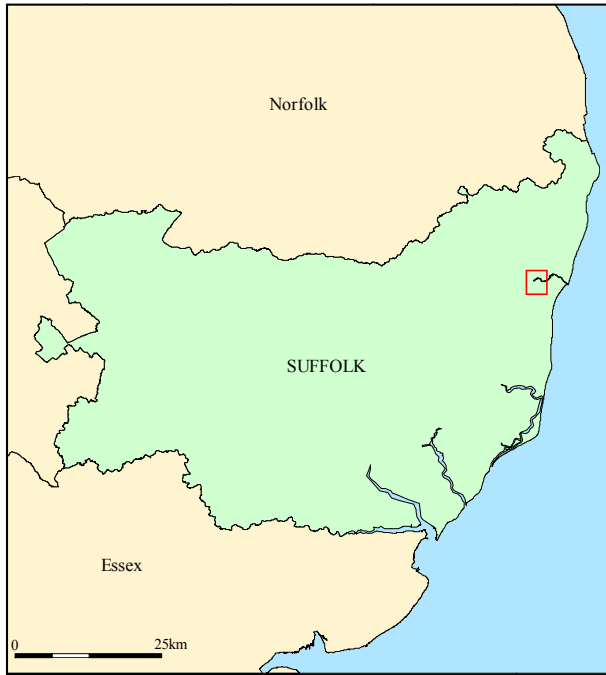
The trial trenching was conducted by the Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) on the 30th July 2014.

The site has been recorded with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) code BLB 094.

2. Geology and topography

The site is situated on the edge of a plateau of high ground prior to the start of the slope down towards the River Blyth flood plain, located some 280m to the northeast and at a height of between 10 and 15m OD.

The landscape in this area of the county consists of flat or very gently rolling plateaux of freely-draining sandy soils, overlying drift deposits of either glacial or fluvial origin.



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Figure 1. Site location and Historic Environment Record entries

3. Archaeology and historical background

The sites potential was based on its location within the main historical core of the parish, an area of archaeological importance recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). It is adjacent an area of Roman and medieval finds scatters (BLB 023) and lies close to the Saxon and medieval settle of Blythburgh (BLB 025). Given the close proximity of these sites, and in conjunction with its topographical location, there is a high potential for early remains to be located at this site.

The medieval Church of the Holy Trinity (BLB 021) is located approximately 260m to the northwest. Early Ordinance Survey maps show the site to be undeveloped land associated with a Methodist Chapel which was built in 1837 (Figure 9). More recently, the site was in use as allotments.

4. Methodology

Trenching was conducted using a JCB wheeled machine equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to the trench. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to reveal the undisturbed natural subsoil and/or archaeological deposits.

The base of each trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest and the upcast soil was examined for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposits encountered.

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code BLB 094. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1-185537 has been used for this project.

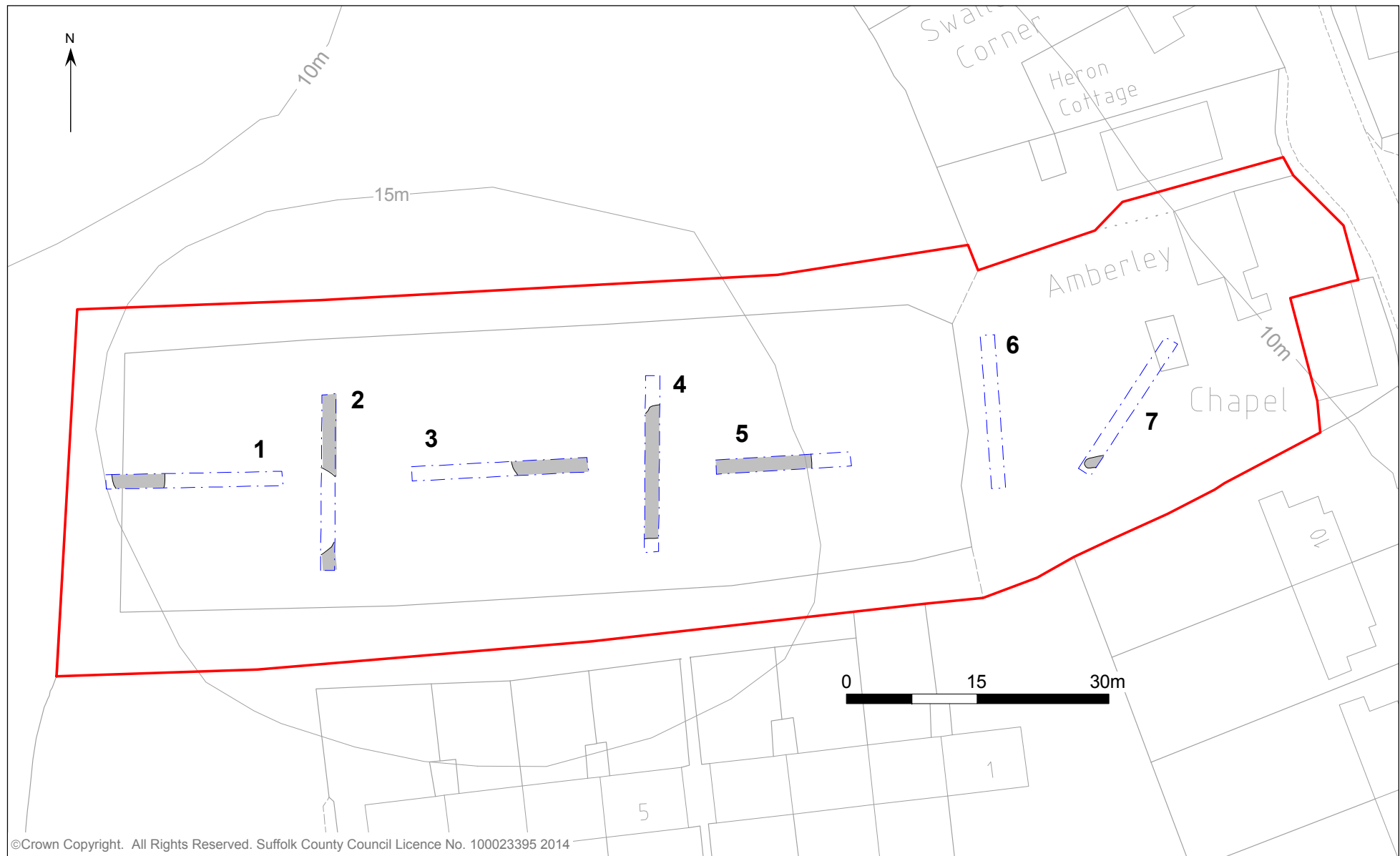


Figure 2. Location of trenches showing contour lines and features shown in grey

5. Results

Seven trenches were excavated across the site (Figure 2). Slight variations were made to the locations of trenches 5, 6 and 7 from those laid out in the WSI in order to avoid various trees and shrubs as well as a gas inspection chamber within the development area.

A uniform layer of dark greyish brown loamy clay topsoil measuring between 0.2 and 0.5m thick, was present over site, except in Trench 7 where a building had been demolished. The natural subsoil comprised a pale, yellowish brown chalky clay except in trenches 6 and 7 where it was a clean, orange clay sand.

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

0001 was a large pit in the western end of the trench. It had shallow, sloping sides which broke sharply to almost vertical, at which point it was machine excavated to 1.6m deep without reaching the base or showing any sign of shallowing out. A single fill, 0002, was identified which comprised a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with lumps of redeposited natural clay. Medieval pottery and tile fragments were collected during excavation. 13th-14th pottery, 1 frag abraded Roman imbrex, 4 other likely Roman CBM frags

Trench 2 (Figure 4)

0003 was a large, deep, probable quarry pit, filled by a mid grey chalky clay and silt mix, 0004. This was a homogenous and largely sterile fill from which a single sherd of abraded mid Saxon pottery was recovered, along with three heavily corroded iron lumps, amongst which two Saxon socketed spearheads may be represented. This will not be certain until the objects have been x-rayed. A small quantity of post-medieval CBM and tile were noted in the upper part of the fill but were not recovered.

0005 was a pit partially exposed in the south end of the trench, filled by 0006, a dark blackish grey silty clay with chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from this fill.

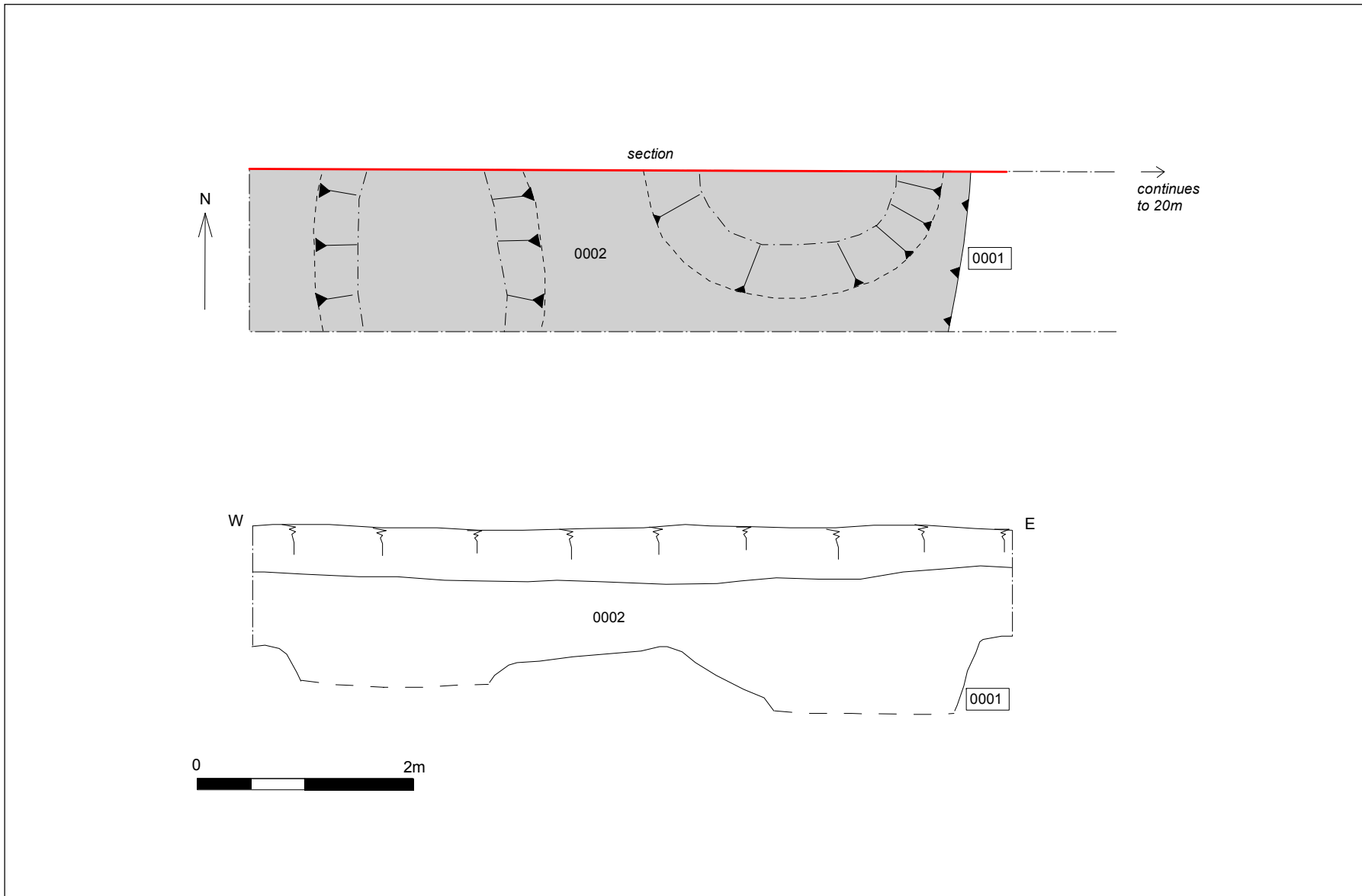


Figure 3. Plan Trench 1 and trench profile/section

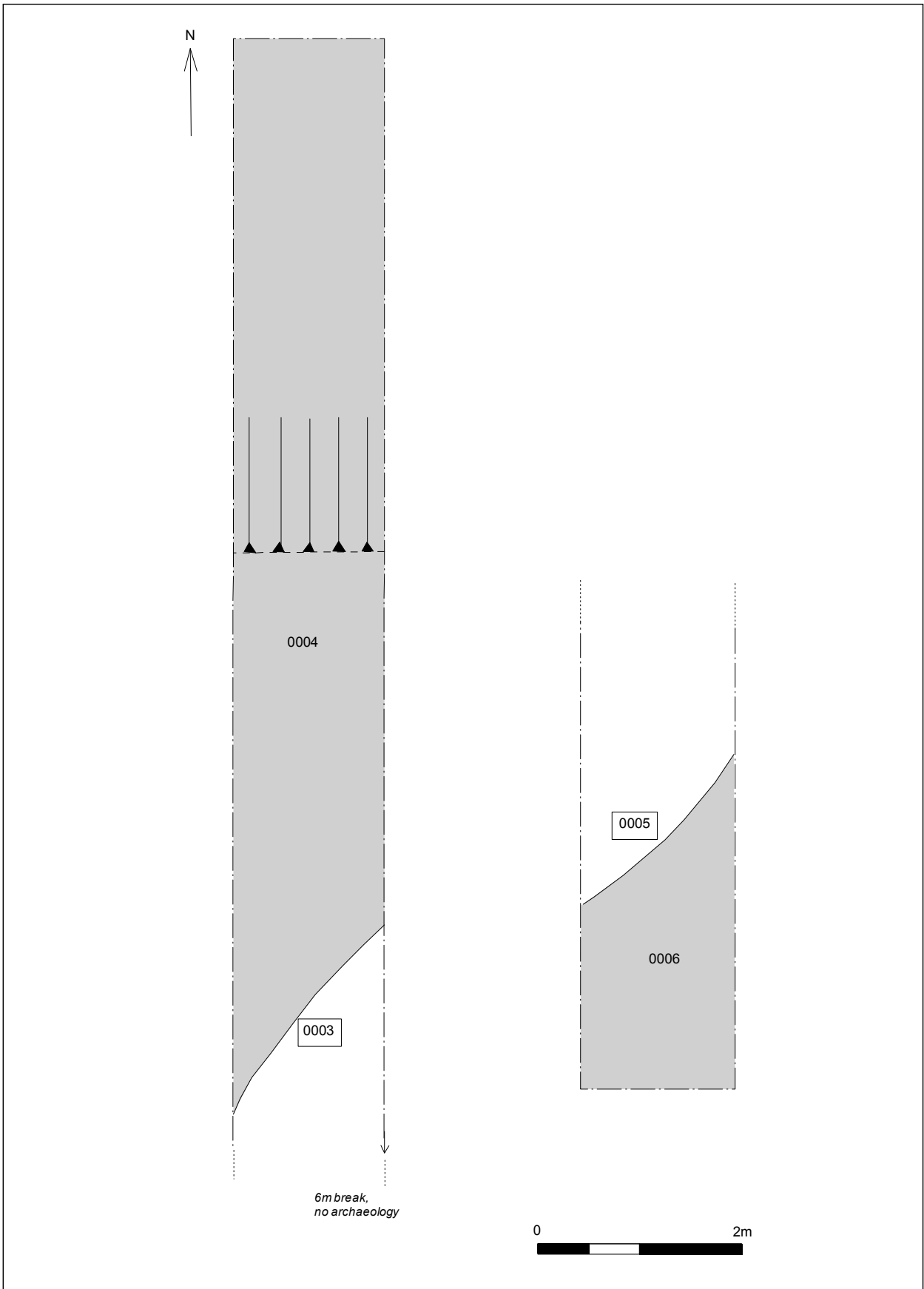


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 2

Trench 3 (Figure 5)

0007 was a large, steep sided pit, filled by 0007, a dark blackish grey silty clay with chalk inclusions, from which two fragments of late medieval/post-med tile were recovered. 0009 was a pale yellowish brown chalky clay, at the base of the pit and probably represents redeposited natural. 0008 was a pale yellowish brown chalky clay, at the base of the pit and probably represents redeposited natural.

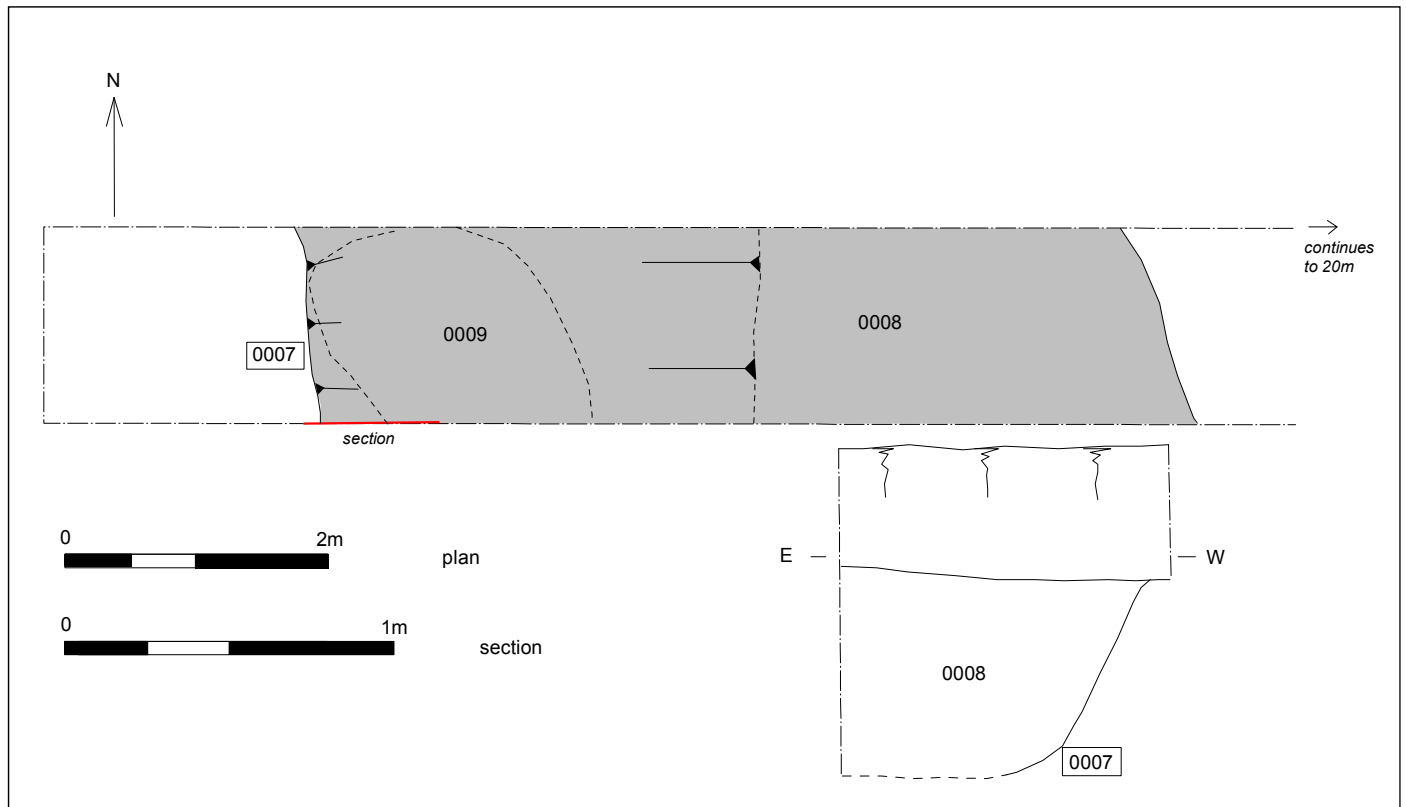


Figure 5. Plan of Trench 3 and section through pit 0007

Trench 4 (Figure 6)

0010 was a large, deep pit filled by 0011, a mid grey brown and yellow chalky clay, probably redeposited natural, with occasional fragments of CBM which were too small to collect.

Trench 5 (Figure 7)

0012 was a large, deep probable quarry pit filled by 0013, a dark grey and brown silty clay with chalk content. Three sherds of 13th-14th century pottery were recovered .

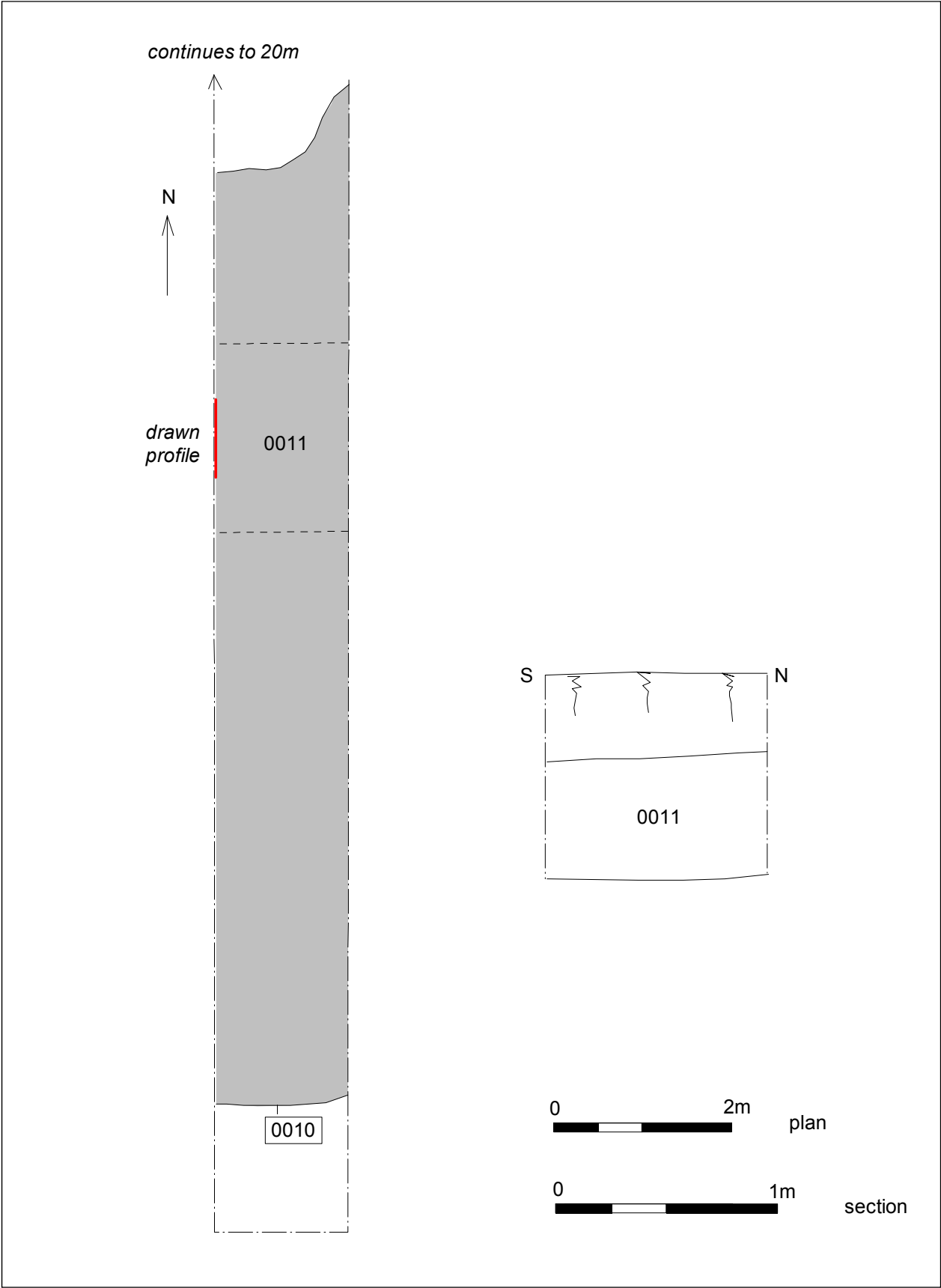


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 4 and trench profile

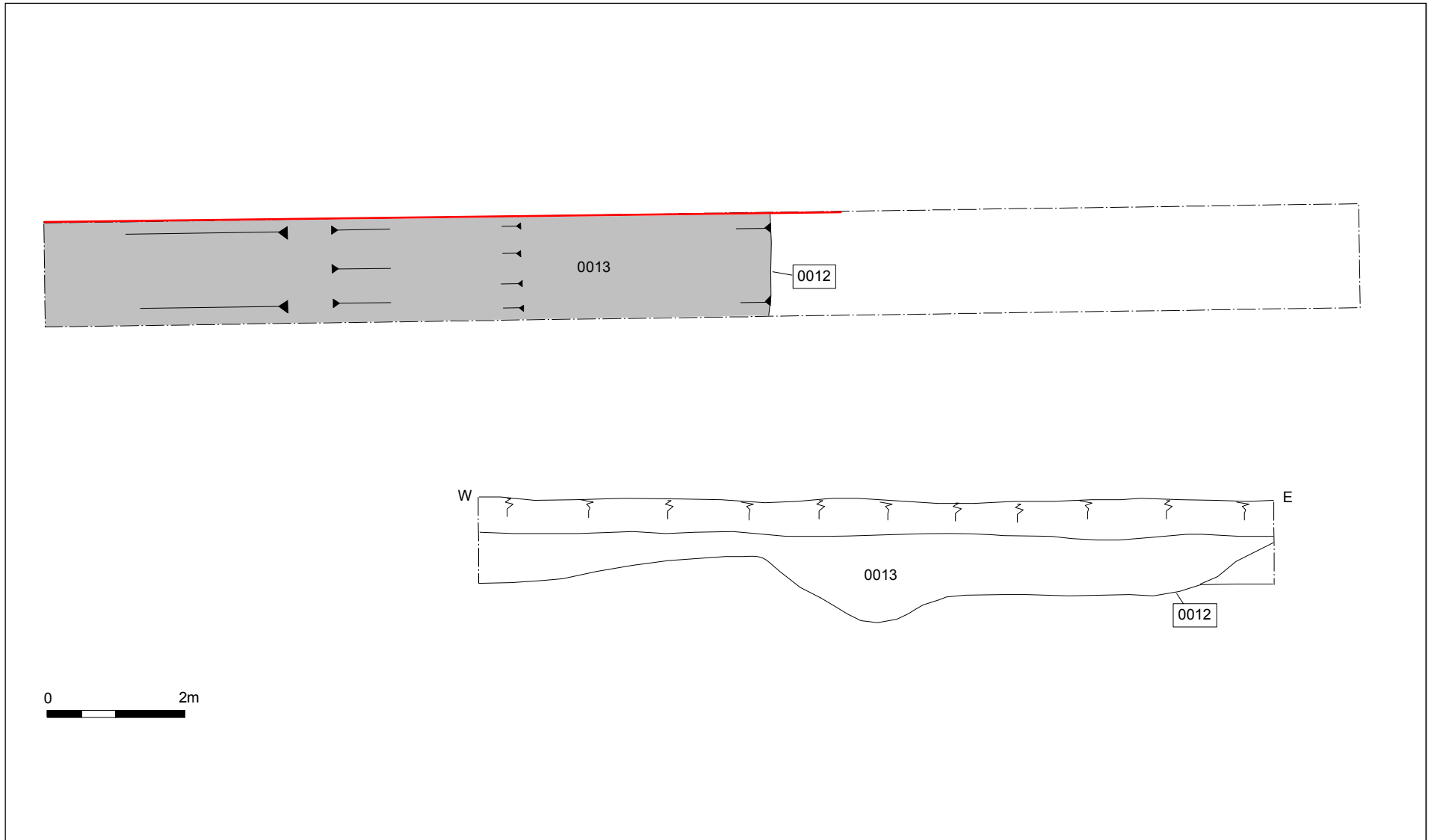


Figure 7. Plan of Trench 5 and section through pit 0012

Trench 7 (Figure 8)

0014 was the terminus of ditch, aligned just off E-W. It had steep sides, breaking fairly sharply to a generally flat base. Its fill, 0015, was a friable, dark brown clay silt, from which several sherds of late-medieval pottery, an unidentified iron object and CBM fragments were recovered.

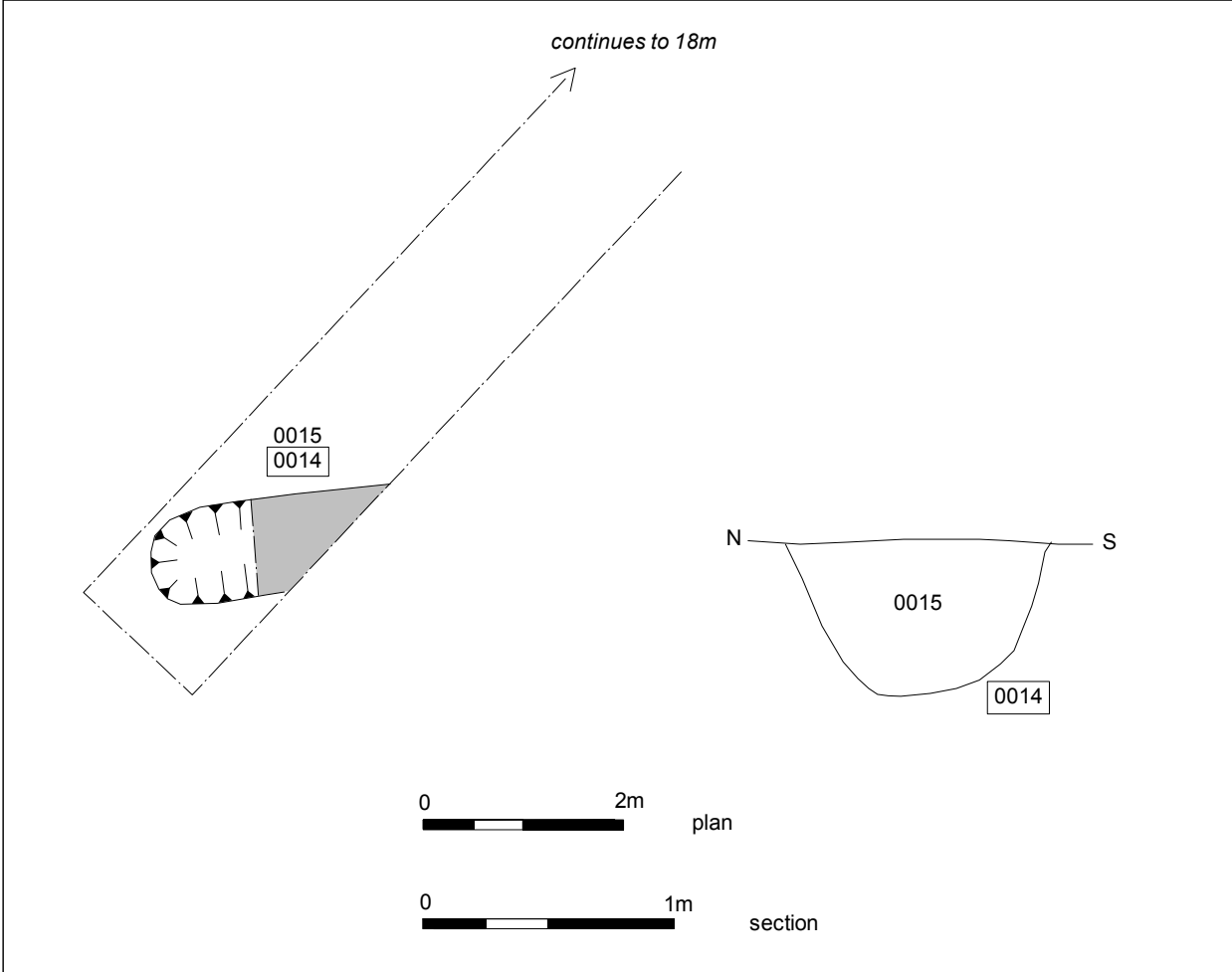


Figure 8. Plan of Trench 7 and section through ditch 0014



Plate 1. Trench 2, looking N



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking W



Plate 3. Trench 5, looking E



Plate 4. Trench 7, soil profile

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

Introduction

Finds were collected from five features, four pits and a ditch in five of the evaluation trenches and the quantities by context are shown in Table 1. Finds recovered during processing of two environmental samples are included in the overall totals.

Ctxt	Trench	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		ABone		Miscellaneous.	Spotdate
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0002	1	23	171	4	93	2	15			Flint:1-22g, Shell: 1-1g	13th-14th c.
0004	2	1	8					2	18	Fe 5-1988g (SF)	MSax+
0008	3			2	135						LMed-PMed
0013	5	3	10					1	1	HA Flint: 1-53g	13th-14th c.
0015	7	10	252			4	9	19	177	Shell: 6-18g, Fe: 1-7g (SF)	L.14-15th c.
Total		37	441	6	228	6	24	22	196		

Table 1. Finds quantities by context

Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Thirty-seven sherds of pottery weighing 441g were collected from four contexts. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix II.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	1	8		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	10	46	0.03	9
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	5	50		4
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	3.203	3	16		2
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	3.204	3	24	0.05	3
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	3	39	0.03	3
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	1	4		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	7	162		4
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	7.12	3	90		1
Total			37	441	0.11	29

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (Eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Saxon

One very abraded greyware body sherd from Trench 2 pit 0003 (0004) appeared to be a fragment of sandy Ipswich Ware of Middle Saxon date, although there is a possibility that the fragment was handmade and of earlier Saxon date.

A small body sherd of Thetford-type ware of Late Saxon date was found in Trench 5 pit 0012 (0013) in association with medieval pottery.

Medieval

Twenty-five sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. The majority were coarsewares in a variety of fabrics as follows:

- MCW1: Abundant medium sand in a reduced dark grey or oxidised orange clay, with occasional unburnt flint.
- MCW2: Fine sandy micaceous greyware with occasional ferrous particles.
- MCW3: Fine sandy greyware with common large self-coloured clay pellets and sparse mica.
- MCW4: Fine sandy fabric, oxidised externally.
- HOLL: Abundant fine/medium quartz sand and occasional coarser inclusions such as flint or ferrous fragments.

Similar fabrics have been identified at other rural sites in the area, but the production centres are currently unknown. Four vessels were identifiable to form, one jar, two bowls and one jug, the latter identified from a possible handle fragment. Rim forms were

generally beaded or tapering everted types. One bowl rim was decorated with finger-tip impressions at the shoulder, a typical style of decoration in east Suffolk. The forms generally suggest a 13th/14th-century date for most of this assemblage.

One body sherd of Hollesley-type glazed ware, or possibly a similar but unsourced local type, was also found. It has an incised horizontal line and spots of clear lead glaze on the oxidised external surface.

Late medieval

Ten sherds were of late medieval date, all from Trench 7 pit 0014 (0015). They comprised body and base sherds from four late medieval and transitional vessels, and body and base sherds from a single stoneware mug or jug with a frilly base and brown external glaze/wash.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 3

Trench	Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabrics	Spotdate
1	0001	0002	Pit	MCW1-4, HOLL, HOLG	13th-14th c.
2	0003	0004	Pit	SIPS	MSax+
5	0012	0013	Pit	THET, MCW4, HOLL	13th-14th c.
7	0014	0015	Ditch	LMT, GSW2	L.14th-15th c.

Table 3. Pottery fabric types present by feature

A single sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was the only datable find from pit 0003, but the sherd is abraded and could be residual. Pits 0001 and 0012 are likely to be of high medieval date, whilst ditch 0014 contained exclusively late medieval pottery.

Discussion

This assemblage is of great value in providing evidence for pottery consumption in the medieval period in this part of Suffolk. Very few medieval assemblages have been recovered from Blythburgh to date. The range of fabrics here is similar to that found elsewhere in east Suffolk, as would be expected, but there are hints of more local sources than the Waveney Valley and Hollesley, the two main suppliers in the area during the 13th-14th centuries. A larger assemblage would be needed to confirm this.

Limited evidence from the forms and fabrics suggests that there was activity on the site in the Saxon period, but that it did not intensify until the second half of the medieval period and continued into the later 14th or early 15th century. The group includes cooking pots and jugs, and glazed wares are present in small quantities, all typical of rural sites. However the overall quantity is relatively small and no further conclusions are possible at this stage.

Ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay

Sue Anderson

Ceramic building material

Seven fragments of CBM weighing 234g were collected from two contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The CBM is listed by context in Table 4.

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Height	Comments	Date
0002	mscp	IMB	1	51	++	20	brown with orange core	Rom
0002	mscp	RBT?	3	40	+		2 orange, 1 red	Rom?
0002	ms	RBT?	1	10			partly reduced	Rom?
0008	mscp	RTP?	1	12	+			PMed?
0008	ms	RTP	1	121				LMed/PMed

Table 4. CBM quantification by fabric, form and context

Five abraded fragments of tile were collected from Trench 1 pit 0001 (0002). The largest is a curving piece with sanded underside, 20mm thick, which is likely to be a piece of Roman *imbrex*. It is in a medium sandy fabric with red clay pellets and is brown with an orange-red core. Three fragments in a similar fabric and one in a medium sandy fabric are all heavily abraded and may also be pieces of Roman tile, although one darker red piece may be later. The tile was found in association with medieval pottery and is residual in this context.

A fragment of slightly abraded tile in a similar fabric to the Roman tile from 0002 was recovered from Trench 3 pit 0007 (0008). The fragment is harder than the Roman material, red in colour, and on balance appears to be a fragment of post-medieval roof

tile. An unabraded, larger fragment in a medium sandy red fabric is almost certainly of post-medieval date.

Fired clay

Five fragments (13g) of fired clay were found in two contexts (Table 5). Trench 1 pit 0001 (0002) contained one abraded fragment of orange medium sandy clay with chalk inclusions. Trench 7 ditch 0014 (0015) contained four fragments of a single piece of buff-coloured clay with medium sand and sparse chalk inclusions. No original surfaces survived on any of the fragments and their function is uncertain. However, chalk-tempered orange fragments are often the remains of medieval oven domes and the fragment from 0002 was found with medieval pottery.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Colour	Abrasion	Notes
0002	msc	1	5	orange	+	amorphous
0015	mscq	4	8	buff		occ calc, joining frags of small lump

Table 5. Fired clay quantities by fabric & context

Struck Flint

A lightly patinated struck flint flake, irregular, with limited retouch on two edges was recovered from Trench 1 pit 0001 (0002) which also contained Roman CBM and medieval pottery. The retouched areas are unpatinated suggesting the use of surface or weathered raw material, a characteristic of later prehistoric flint assemblages.

Heat-altered flint

A single fragment (53g) of heat-altered flint was recovered from amongst the non-floating residues in Sample 2 from Trench 5 pit 0012 (0013).

Small finds

Five metal items of uncertain date were recorded as small finds. They are listed in Table 6 below and are also available on an Access database table in the digital archive.

SF No	Context	Period	object	No	Wt	Description
1001	0004	Unk	nail	1	25	Complete nail L.c.55mm. Heavily corroded and encrusted
1002	0004	?Sax	objects	1	645	Two or more items fused together, corroded and encrusted. Approx. 220 x c.80mm, coming to a point. Includes 2 possible socketed spearheads
1003	0004	?Sax	objects+	1	1243	Fused mass of encrusted and corroded iron composed of 2 or more items
1004	0004	?Sax	Unid.	2	75	2 pieces broken off of SF 1002 . Possibly part of 'spear sockets'. L. 55mm & 35mm.)
1005	0015	Unk	strip	1	7	Flat strip L.56mm x W.12mm. corroded encrusted

Table 6. Iron small finds

All are made of iron and the first four are from Trench 2 pit 0003 (0004) which also contained a single abraded sherd of possible Middle Saxon pottery. They include a complete nail (SF 1001) and two large encrusted masses of unidentifiable accreted objects (SF1002 and 1003) as well as two more fragments that have possibly broken off of SF 1002 (SF 1004). SF 1002 may possibly include what appears to be the tapering sockets and flat blades of two spearheads (?Saxon). SF 1003 is possibly related to and may be part of SF1002. SF 1005, a flat strip was recovered from Trench 7 ditch 0014 (0015) which also contained late medieval pottery.

Recommendations

All of the iron objects will require X-radiography to assist in their identification and interpretation. X-rays will hopefully reveal the form and structure of the objects which are obscured by corrosion and accretion. They can provide information to classify, date and illustrate the objects as well as a long term visual record of these unstable, potentially deteriorating artefacts. The X-rays should form part of the fieldwork archive and should be undertaken as soon as possible as part of this phase of work. These recommendations have been made with reference to English Heritage Guidelines (Fell, Mould and White, 2006).



Plate 5. Iron object 0002

Animal bone

Introduction and methodology

Twenty-two fragments of animal bone were collected from three contexts. The bone, which is in good condition was counted and weighed by context and notes were made of the species and elements present. The bone was identified with reference to Hillson (1992) and the quantities and descriptions by context are shown in Table 7 below.

Trench	Feature	Context	Identifier	No	Wt	Notes
2	0003	0004	Pit	2	18	Large mammal: vertebra
5	0012	0013	Pit	1	1	Small mammal: misc frag <1g
7	0014	0015	Ditch	19	177	Pig: canine; Sheep: r. & L mandible & teeth, scapula; Cattle: metapodial frags, phalange; Large mammal: mandible frag, +misc

Table 7. Animal bone by context

Results and conclusion

Species identified are cattle, sheep and pig. Some bone could only be broadly identified as large or small mammal. The largest amount was recovered from Trench 7 ditch 0014 (0015) which also contained 14th-15th century pottery. Although the assemblage is too small for interpretation or analysis, the animal bone probably represents the remains of food waste from domestic activity in the vicinity.

Shell

A small fragment of oyster shell (1g) was recovered from Trench 1 pit 0001 (0002) and two fragments of oyster shell (17g) from Trench 7 ditch 0014 (0015). Four fragments of mussel shell (1g) were also collected from 0015.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Two bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. The samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for 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 and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts was recorded in Table 8. For this initial assessment, remains such as seeds and cereal grains were scanned and recorded by quantity and remains that could not be easily quantified were scored for abundance (see key to Table 8). Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained.

Results

Plant macrofossils and other remains are shown in the table below:

Sample No	Context No	Feature/ No	Feature type	Spotdate	Flot Contents
1	0002	0001 Tr 1	pit	Medieval 13th-14th C.	Cereal fragments unidentified #, Legumes unidentified #, Charcoal ++, Snails ++, Rootlets ++
2	0013	0012 Tr 5	pit	Medieval 13th-14th C.	Cereal fragments unidentified #, Uncharred weed seeds #, Charcoal +, Snails ++, Rootlets +

Table 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens. + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

The flots from both samples are small, amounting to approximately 10ml each. The preservation is through charring and is generally poor. Wood charcoal fragments are present in both flots in small quantities and but are highly comminuted and therefore of little use for radiocarbon dating or species identification. Fibrous rootlets are also present and are modern contaminants.

Charred cereal caryopsis fragments are present within both samples but are fragmented and abraded making them difficult to identify in any detail. No chaff elements, which would have suggested grain processing on site, were observed within the material recovered.

Within Sample 1, from pit 0001, fill 0002, a single charred *Fabacea*, possibly a vetch was observed. Uncharred weed seeds are only present in very small numbers in the

form of Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and Fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.). These are both common arable and wayside weeds and may well have been accidentally harvested along with a crop, but as they are uncharred and unabraded it is likely that they are intrusive within the archaeological deposit.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred grains observed were too fragmented to identify fully and the small quantity of uncharred weed seeds could well be modern contaminants. It is likely that the material observed represents chance loss in a domestic hearth, fire or oven during food preparation, the fragmented nature of this waste suggests that it may have been moved through wind or trampled across the site, deposited or even redeposited within the archaeological contexts.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples at this stage, as it would offer little extra information of value to the results of this evaluation, but if further interventions are planned on this site it is suggested that further bulk sampling of well-sealed and dated deposits should be carried out, in order to further investigate the nature of the cereal waste.

7. Discussion

The evaluation results suggest that the archaeology of the proposed development area is characterised by a series of pits with largely homogenous fills containing relatively few finds. This is suggestive of quarrying, for clay or perhaps chalk, where the excavated holes were quickly backfilled rather than left open to naturally fill or be used to deposit waste. Pit 0001 may be the exception to this, given that its fill was much more humic and contained a greater density of finds which were associated with domestic waste.

It is possible that pits 0007, 0010 and 0012 in Trenches 3, 4 and 5 represent elements of the same, large feature, though there is some variation in their respective fills. No features are shown on the available historic maps of the area which might be considered relevant to the evaluation results (Figure 5).

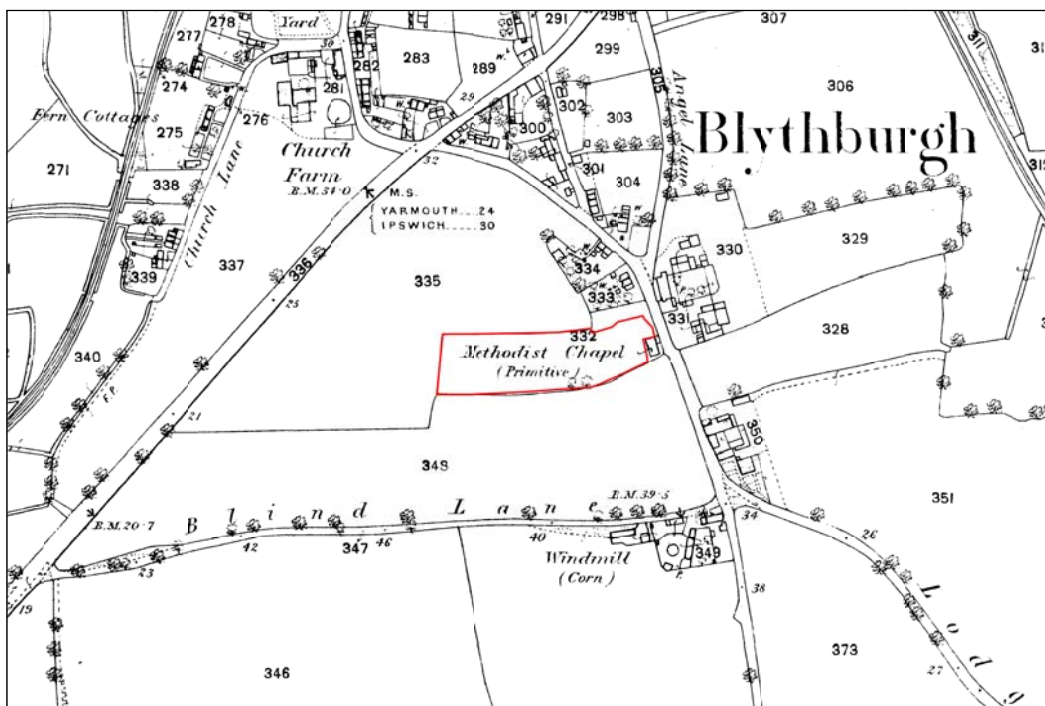


Figure 9. Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1882

Trenching produced a small assemblage of finds which range in date from the prehistoric to the late medieval periods, but the majority of the material suggests that the main activity at this site occurred in the medieval and late medieval periods. Earlier finds, including a single struck flint of later prehistoric date and Roman CBM were residual in a medieval-dated pit in Trench 1 (0001).

The pottery assemblage suggests limited activity at this site during the Saxon period, intensifying during the second half of the medieval period and continuing into the later 14th or early 15th century. It provides valuable evidence of pottery supply and consumption in the medieval period.

Of interest is a single sherd of Middle Saxon (or earlier) pottery from pit 0003 which contained two masses of ironwork which may also be early but are obscured by corrosion and accretion and cannot be identified or dated without X-radiography.

The animal bone assemblage, a small amount mainly from ditch 0014 in Trench 7, is most likely food waste from domestic activity in the vicinity.

8. Archive deposition

The archive is lodged with SCCAS at its Ipswich office under the HER reference BLB 094. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1- 185537.

Digital archive:

R:\EnvironmentalProtection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Blythburgh\BLB 094
Amberley, Dunwich Road

Bibliography

Fell, V., Mould, Q. and White, R., 2006 *Guidelines on X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork*. Swindon: English Heritage

Hillson, S., 1992, *Mammal bones and teeth. An introductory Guide to Methods of Identification*, UCL, Institute of Archaeology Publications, London

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BLB 094 Amberley, Blythburgh, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench

**Written Scheme of Investigation
&
Safety Statement and Risk Assessment**

**Prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
July 2014**

Document Control

Title: Amberley, Blythburgh

Date written: 24/07/2014

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Rob Brooks

Issued to: Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team)
Badger Building (E. Anglia) Ltd. (client)

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1. Background

1.1 The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been asked by the developer Badger Building (E. Anglia) Ltd. to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.

1.2 The site covers 5646sqm, located at NGR TM 4525 7506.

1.3 The work is to be undertaken as a condition of the planning permission. This is at the request of the local planning authority, following guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework as part of a planning application (reference: DC/13/3010/FUL).

1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in accordance with a Brief produced by Dr Abby Antrobus of the SCCAS Conservation Team.

1.5 The site lies within 'an area of archaeological potential, partially within and partially on the edge of the defined extent of the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlement core of Blythburgh as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (BLB 025). Blythburgh was an important Anglo-Saxon settlement. The site also lies in the vicinity of a large ring ditch of probable Bronze-Age date which lies to the south west (BLB 057), and multiperiod finds have been recovered around it (BLB 018, BLB 025, BLB 056). An undated skeleton was found 100m to the west of the site (BLB 005), and another to the east (BLB Misc). The site lies in a topographically favourable location on an area of slightly higher ground, as delineated by the 15m OD contour. The site is shown as open land on historic 6-inch series OS maps, and was associated with the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1884 and 1904' (taken from Antrobus, A., 2014 – Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Amberley, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh, Suffolk).

1.6 The proposed development involves the construction of nine dwellings, following the demolition of the existing house in an area that is currently occupied by a garden, an allotment and a house.

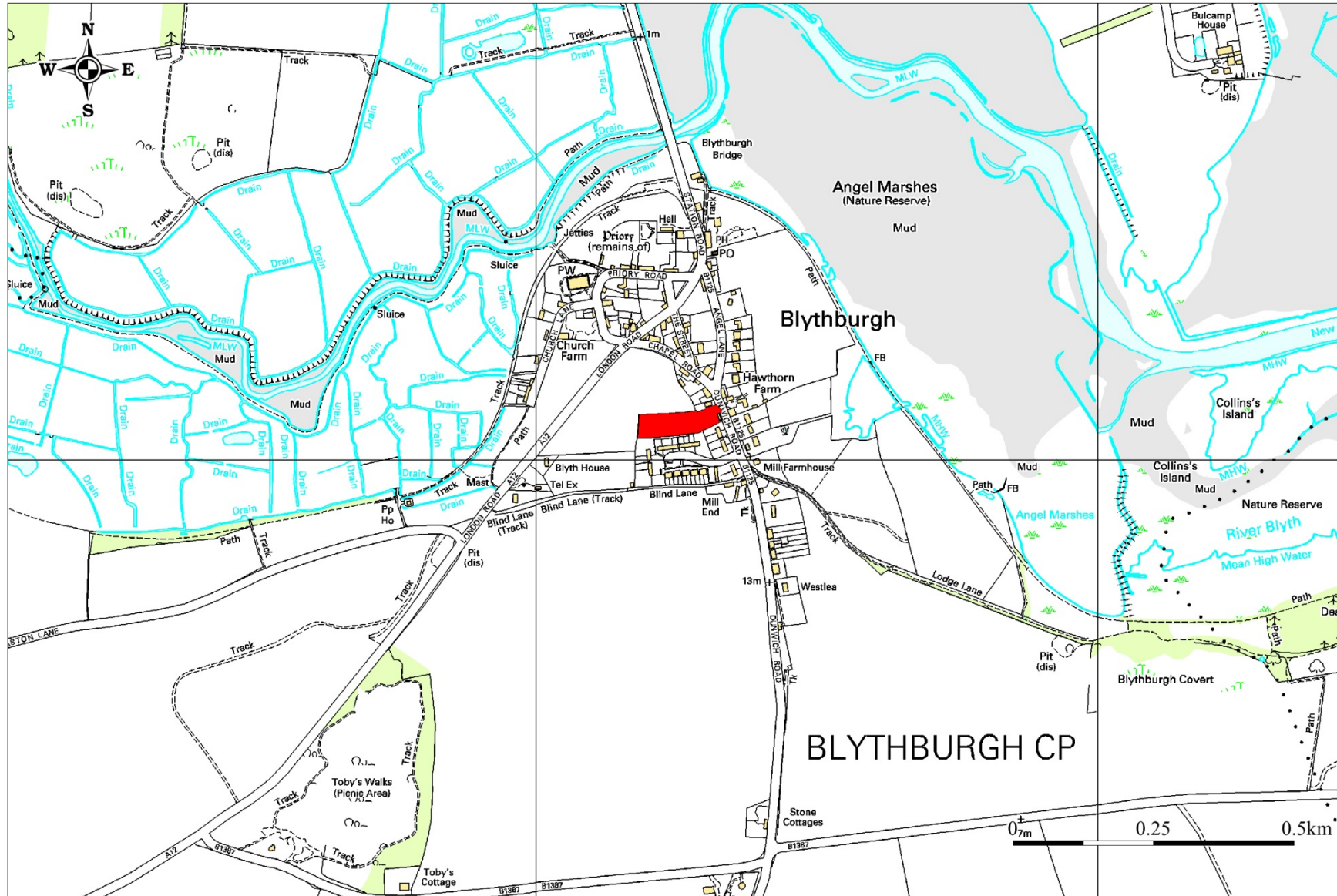
1.7 The site outline and trench plan are shown on Figure 2. Deposits in this area will be directly affected by the foundations and other groundworks associated with the development.

1.8 This WSI complies with the requirements of SCC's standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012 Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.1 Research aims

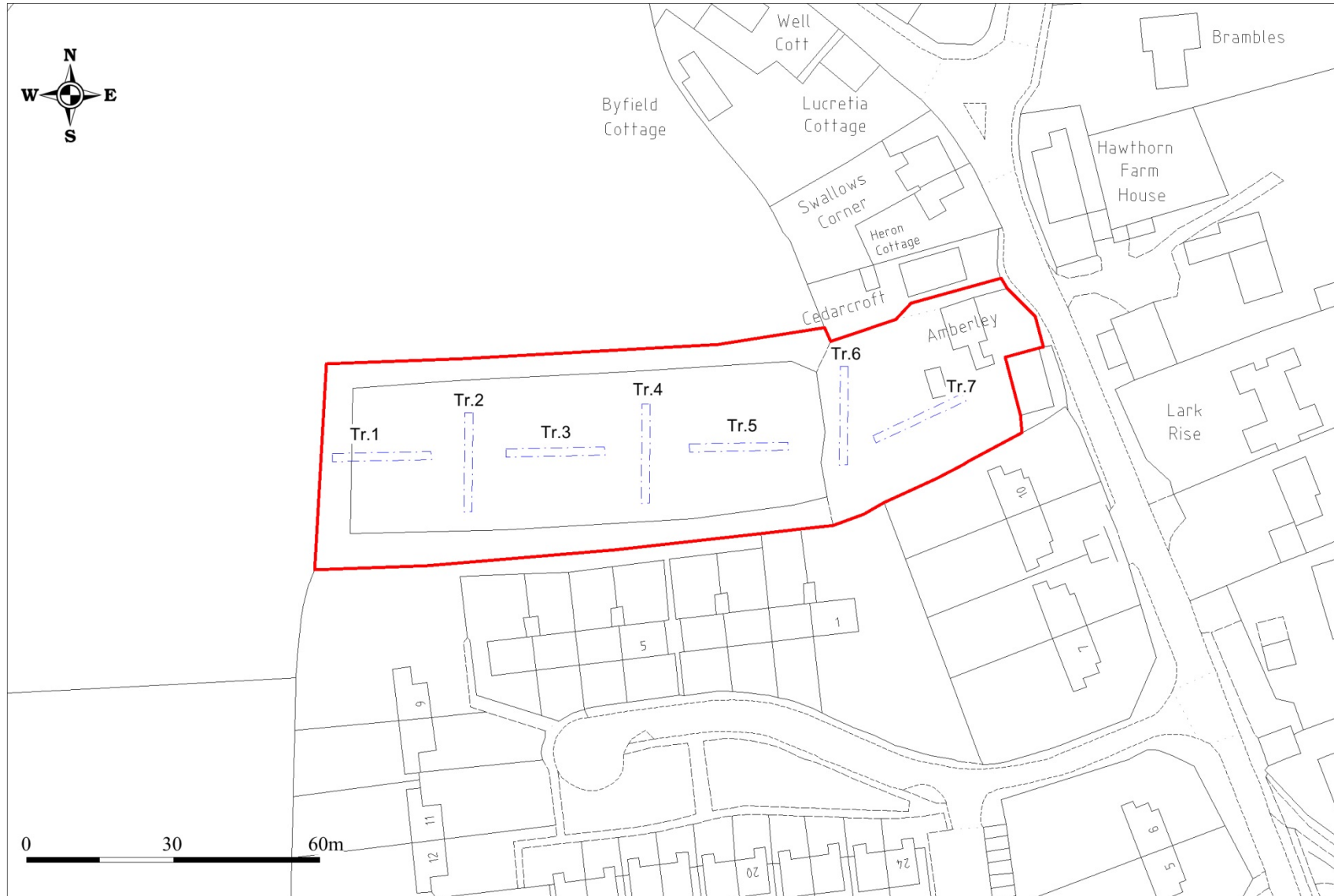
The research aims of this trial trench evaluations are as follows, as typically described by an LPA brief:

- RA1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists within the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.*
- RA2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*
- RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*
- RA4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*
- RA5: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*



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Figure 1. Site Location (red)



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Figure 2. Trench layout (blue)

2 Project details

Site Name	Amberley, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh
Site Location/Parish	Blythburgh
Grid Reference	TM 4525 7506
Access	Dunwich Road (B1125)
Planning Application No	DC/13/3010/FUL
HER code	BLB 094
OASIS Ref	suffolkc1-185537
SCCAS Job Code	N/A
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	5646sqm
Project start date	30/07/2014
Fieldwork duration	1 day (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	1-2

Personnel and contact numbers

Contracts Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Mark Sommers (TBC)	01473 265884
Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Dr Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant	N/A	
Developer	Badger Building (E. Anglia) Ltd.	

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Southwold Police Station, Station Road, Southwold, Suffolk, IP18 6BB	101 or 112
Location of nearest A&E	Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, NR31 6LA	01493 452452
Qualified First Aiders	Mark Sommers (TBC)	01473 265884

Hire details

Plant:	Supplied by developer	
Toilet Hire	TBC	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC EMS (Jezz Meredith)		01473 583288
SCC H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01473 583290

3 Archaeological method statement

3.1 Evaluation by trial trench

- 3.1.1 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS field team led in the field by Mark Sommers (Project Officer). The excavation team will comprise of the Project Officer and up to 1 additional experienced excavator from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- 3.1.2 Evaluation of the development area will employ seven trial trenches to sample the proposed development area (PDA).
- 3.1.3 The PDA covers an area of approximately 5646sqm (Figs. 1 and 2).
- 3.1.4 The proposed trenches all measure 20m x 1.8m and sample all areas of the site (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.5 No information has been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. If previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout will be amended accordingly. A CAT scan of the trench will be carried out by the developer prior to excavation.

General trial trench methodology

- 3.1.6 The trenches will be cut using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be kept separate for sequential backfilling if requested by the client prior to excavation.
- 3.1.7 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and in compliance with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 3.1.8 Trenches requiring access by staff for hand excavation and recording will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. Any trench in which this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and Dr Abby Antrobus so that further requirements can be discussed (and costed).
- 3.1.9 Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered.
- 3.1.10 A site plan, which will show all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using an RTK GPS or TST, or using hand measurements relating to known OS points depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one section per trench will be recorded at 1:20 as necessary. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and

feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.

- 3.1.11 The site will be recorded under Historic Environment Record (HER) site code BLB 094, and archaeological contexts will be recorded using standard SCCAS Context Recording sheets and associated database.
- 3.1.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 3.1.14 All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 3.1.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable archaeological features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 3.1.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 3.1.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3.3 Reporting, archive and OASIS record

- 3.3.1 A unique HER number (BLB 094) will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the project.
- 3.3.2 All artefactual material recovered will be held by the SCC Contracting Team until their analysis of the material is complete. Ownership of all such archaeological finds will then be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.3.3 In the event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.3.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision has been made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3.5 Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 3.3.6 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- 3.3.7 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.3.8 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.3.9 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded 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 will be x-rayed 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.
- 3.3.10 The site archive will meet the standards of SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3.11 The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of

Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).

- 3.3.12 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 3.3.13 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.3.14 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.3.15 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed c. 6 weeks after the completion of the fieldwork. A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.3.16 On receipt of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.3.17 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The SCCAS Contracting Team will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form (reference suffolkc1-185537) will be included as an appendix to the final report.

4 Risk assessment

4.1 General

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the Suffolk County Council statement on Health and Safety at all times. Particular hazards to SCCAS staff and subcontractors identified with this project are as follows:

Outdoor working – hazards to staff from weather conditions and uneven ground.

Manual excavation – the main hazards are to staff from the use of tools, shallow holes and the resultant trip hazards, live services and ground contamination.

Mechanised excavation, site stripping etc. – the most significant hazard from this activity is working in close proximity with plant machinery.

4.1.2 Specific risk assessments for each are provided in Appendix 2.

4.1.3 All SCCAS staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of all SCCAS H&S policies. All staff will be issued with a copy of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer. All permanent SCCAS excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.4 It may be necessary for site visits by external specialists, SCCAS Conservation Team members and other SCC staff. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. PPE is not restricted to the list below – additional items will be provided if circumstances require it.

4.1.5 PPE required in this case includes:

- 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)

4.1.6 Other PPE that may be deployed as necessary includes:

- Gloves (to EN388)
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F)

4.1.7 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (available upon request).

4.1.8 A van will be available with fresh water and a first aid kit.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 Suffolk County Council is firmly dedicated to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines.
- 4.2.2 On site the SCCAS Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS EMS Officer). All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCC property for disposal.

4.3 Plant and equipment details

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with suitable toothless buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the Construction Industry Training Board).
- 4.3.2 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. If required all refuelling, will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.
- 4.3.3 Other plant details and appropriate certification can be supplied by the machine provider.

4.4 Hazardous substances

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

4.5 Services

- 4.5.1 A full services survey had not been provided at the time of writing this document. Appropriate measures will be taken to avoid previously unidentified services, including a survey by the developer on the 28th and 29th July, 2014.

4.6 Lighting

- 4.6.1 No trenches are to be excavated indoors and no special requirements are necessary.

4.7 Access/Egress

- 4.7.1 All movements to and from site will respect any existing perimeter fencing/hoarding with all points of entry returned to their locked condition (if applicable), with the site kept secure via any existing means at all times.

Amberley Evaluation, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh, Site induction sign off sheet

Name	Signature	Company/organisation	Date

Appendix 1. Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policy

Health & Safety Policy – HS04



Health & Safety Policy General Statement of Health and Safety Policy

Aim

Suffolk County Council aims to ensure that standards of health, safety and well-being for all our staff, service users and others who may be affected by what we do, are comparable with those of the best and most responsible organisations in the country.

We recognise that good health and safety management benefits our organisation and the community we serve.

- The County Council exists to provide quality services to the community of Suffolk. The delivery of these services relies on people throughout the organisation. The protection of our human resource is therefore essential to maintaining service delivery and contributing effectively to partnerships.

Objectives

To meet this aim, we will:

- Conduct all our activities safely and in compliance with legal requirements and good practice.
- Provide a safe and healthy working environment.
- Promote a positive culture towards health, safety and welfare issues. By the implementation of a Health and safety management system HSG65.
- Continuous Improvement will be measured and monitored across the organisation.

Working together

People, not regulations, are the key to safe and healthy workplaces. Everyone has a responsibility for health and safety.

- Achieving our aim and objectives requires everyone to play their part
- This depends on everyone having a common understanding of the identification, assessment and control of risks based on competence (i.e. knowledge, skill and behaviour). We will therefore ensure that all staff is appropriately trained to enable them to work safely
- We will have identified roles and responsibilities across the organisation on the implementation of the management system
- Managers and supervisors at all levels are directly responsible for ensuring that the council's health and safety policy is known and acted upon. This responsibility cannot be discharged by delegation
- Employees must take care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work

Implementation

The Corporate Health and Safety Management Board will:

- Set the county council's strategy for effectively managing health and safety risks
- Promote high standards of health and safety throughout the organisation
- Monitor the implementation, operation and effectiveness of corporate health and safety management system and arrangements
- Receive from directorate's feedback on the progress against agreed plans for health and safety improvement.

All services will allocate sufficient time and resources to enable health and safety to be managed effectively, within operational parameters.

I am personally committed to making Suffolk County Council one of the safest and healthiest places to work, and I expect a similar level of commitment from all employees to help me achieve this goal.

Andrea Hill, Chief Executive, June 2010.

Appendix 2. Risk Assessments



Specific Risk Assessments for Archaeological Evaluation: BLB 094 Amberley, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh

- 1 Working with plant machinery
- 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting
- 3 Deep excavations
- 4 Use of hand tools
- 5 Damage to services

1-5 = Low risk

6-12 = Medium risk

20-25 = High risk

Risk Assessment 1 Working with plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of tracked 360 ^o excavator.	Various.	Staff in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	Only PO to supervise machinery. No personnel to be within radius of boom. All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.	5	R Brooks	23/07/2014	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2 Physical work in an outdoor setting

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Hand excavations of archaeological features.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions. Regular sweep for trip hazards.	2	R Brooks	23/07/2014	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth in any circumstances (not necessary for evaluation stage of works). No excavation of trenches beyond depth of 1.2m (or shallower where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the PO if deposits are unconsolidated).	2	R Brooks	23/07/2014	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges). Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	R Brooks	23/07/2014	First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 5 Damage to services

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Machine cutting of trial trenches.	Various.	Accidental damage to cables or services (water, electrical etc.).	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, cost implications.	Machine operator and PO.	6	Client to provide survey of any known services. Carefully observed machine excavation under full supervision. Use of CAT scanner.	2	R Brooks	23/07/2014	Call emergency services. First Aid if required. Any pollution to be reported to Environmental Manager immediately.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix II

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0002	MCW1			2	22		12th-14th c.
0002	MCW2			2	24		12th-14th c.
0002	MCW3			2	11		12th-14th c.
0002	MCW1			4	11		12th-14th c.
0002	MCW2			3	26		12th-14th c.
0002	MCW3			1	5		12th-14th c.
0002	MCW4			1	6		12th-14th c.
0002	HOLL	bowl	square beaded everted	1	23	13th/14th c	L.13th-14th c.
0002	MCW4	bowl?	everted beaded	1	16	13th c?	12th-14th c.
0002	HOLL	jug?		1	10		L.13th-14th c.
0002	MCW1			3	5		12th-14th c.
0002	MCW1	jar	everted tapering	1	8	13th c.?	12th-14th c.
0002	HOLG			1	4		L.13th-E.14th c.
0004	SIPS			1	8		650-850
0013	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
0013	MCW4			1	2		12th-14th c.
0013	HOLL			1	6		L.13th-14th c.
0015	LMT			1	16		15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			4	59		15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			1	77		15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			1	10		15th-16th c.
0015	GSW2			3	90		L.14th-15th c.

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-185537

Project details

Project name	BLB 094 Amberley, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh
Short description of the project	An area of c.0.6 hectares was subject to trenched evaluation as a condition of planning consent to develop the site..
Project dates	Start: 30-07-2014 End: 10-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BLB 094 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/3010/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 1 - Allotment
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Early Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BLYTHBURGH BLB 094 Amberley, Dunwich Road
Postcode	IP19
Study area	5646.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 4525 7506 52.3181563773 1.59896726096 52 19 05 N 001 35 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.00m Max: 15.00m

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 Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Rhod Gardner
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Badger Building (E. Anglia) Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	BLB 094
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	AHDS
Digital Archive ID	BLB 094
Digital Contents	
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	BLB 094
Paper Contents	
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Photograph","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	BLB 094 Amberley, Dunwich Road, Blythburgh
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2014/99
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	SCCAS