

Lodge Road  
Ufford  
UFF 040

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2014/121**

**Client: Briarly Homes Ltd & Wrentham Farms Ltd**

Author: Jezz Meredith

November 2014

© Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service



Lodge Road  
Ufford  
UFF 040

Archaeological Evaluation and Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/121

Author: Jezz Meredith

Illustrator: Beata Wieczorek-Olesky

Editor: Linzi Everett

Report Date: November 2014



## HER Information

---

**Site Code:** UFF 040  
**Site Name:** Lodge Road, Ufford  
**Report Number** 2014/121  
**Planning Application No:** Pre-determination  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 3rd & 4th September 2014  
**Grid Reference:** TM 2921 5287  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1- 188807  
**Curatorial Officer:** Rachael Abrahams  
**Project Officer:** Jez Meredith  
**Client/Funding Body:** Briarly Homes Ltd & Wrentham Farms Ltd  
**Client Reference:** n/a

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Jez Meredith  
Date: 28th November 2014

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner  
Position: Contracts Manager  
Date: 28th November 2014  
Signed:



# Contents

---

Summary

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Geology and topography</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeological and historical background</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>6. Finds</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>7. Plant macrofossils</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>9. Archive deposition</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>10. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>11. Bibliography</b>	<b>29</b>

## **List of Figures**

Figure 1. Site location and nearby HER entries	3
Figure 2. Trench layout	5
Figure 3. Trench 1	7
Figure 4. Trench 2	9
Figure 5. Trench 4	10
Figure 6. Trench 5	12
Figure 7. Trench 7	13
Figure 8. Trenches 3, 6, 8 to 12	16
Figure 9. 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of mid 1880s	26
Figure 10. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1900	27

## **List of Plates**

Plate 1. Gold ring (SF1001)	22
-----------------------------	----

## **List of Tables**

Table 1. Summary of trench information	6
Table 2. Summary of context information	17
Table 3. Finds quantities	18
Table 4. Plant macrofossils	23

## **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation	
Appendix 2. OASIS summary	
Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue	
Appendix 4. CBM (Ceramic Building Material) catalogue	



## Summary

In advance of a potential housing development and the future submission of planning permission, a 5% archaeological evaluation was conducted by trial trenching. The most fruitful area for archaeological remains was within the centre of the site towards the eastern edge (Trench 7). Here pits, post-holes and a gully were detected, preserved under a deposit of colluvium (hillwash). The majority of the features were likely to be of late medieval to post-medieval date, with the gully feature yielding a gold posy ring of the 18th century. Soil samples taken from the same feature indicate that primary smithing was happening in the vicinity as attested by the presence of small droplets of slag, hammerscale and ferrous spheroids. The Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century show that this area was close to a dovecot and a saw pit so that semi-industrial and other village activity probably extended into this area during the post-medieval period.

Not much evidence for a previously recorded scatter of medieval pottery across the north of the site was observed (HER site UFF 016). A small quantity of abraded medieval pottery was found in colluvial deposits near to the northern edge of the site and a ditch representing an earlier field boundary contained pottery of late medieval date. This ditch and an undated ditch near the western edge of the site are on similar alignments to the present field boundaries and are thus likely to belong to earlier subdivisions of the 19th century field arrangements seen in the early editions of the Ordnance Survey map.

More substantial ditches containing material of 19th century date correspond to those shown on the early maps and were probably backfilled during the 20th century to increase field sizes and to enable mechanised ploughing. Severe truncation of natural geological deposits was witnessed across much of the higher southern end of the site. This was probably caused by modern agricultural practices and might well have also resulted in the thick accumulations of hillwash encountered in the lower sloping areas to the north and east.



## **1. Introduction**

---

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation across an irregularly shaped parcel of land to the west of Lodge Road, Ufford (Fig. 1; grid reference TM 2921 5287). The trenched area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') was within an area of c.1.5ha proposed for 20 new dwellings.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' was produced by Rachael Abrahams of the Conservation Team of SCCAS. The owner of the site had requested that the site be investigated for archaeological potential prior to applying for planning permission (pre-determination).

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' produced by Rhodri Gardner (Appendix 1) specified the layout of the trenches.

The site has been given the Ufford reference UFF 040 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) of Suffolk.

## **2. Geology and topography**

---

The site is located on sloping ground with the highest point to the south-west end of the site, sloping down to the north-east. The ground slopes steeply and unevenly to the north-west from Lodge Road suggesting terracing into the slope or the dumping of overburden possibly from the excavation of the road.

The underlying geology of this area appears to be coarse gravels and sands at the south-western end becoming less stony and mixed with veins of yellow brown clay and pale brown silty sand pockets towards the east and north-east. Thick deposits of colluvial hillwash were encountered at some points along the north and east edges of the site.

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

---

A number of significant archaeological sites and findspots lie within the immediate vicinity and are recorded in the HER for Suffolk (Fig.1;B). Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and multi-period sites are located nearby.

Prehistoric sites include a Palaeolithic flint flake c.400m to the south (site UFF 001), a scatter of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints 100m to the south (UFF 009) and, at 300m to the west, a flint Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (UFF 009). Iron Age pottery scatters were found 300m to the west (UFF 005) and at 700m to the north (PTR 011).

A scatter of Roman pottery was found c.100m to the north (UFF 015). Possible Roman clay and compacted chalk floors were found during the construction of the A12 bypass at 300m to the west and 250m to the north-west (sites UFF 005 and UFF 006 respectively). At a greater distance, Roman pottery was found 750m to the south-east (UFF 002).

Individual Saxon artefacts have been found by metal detectorists in the vicinity. A brooch fragment was found 500m to the north (UFF 021), a bronze stirrup mount was found 600m to the north (UFF 023) and a bronze buckle plate was found 400m to the south (UFF 013).

Medieval findspots include a small scatter of medieval pottery within the area of the present site (UFF 016), a pottery scatter 550m to the north-east (UFF 025) and a horse harness fitting 600m to the north (PTR 023). A nearby archaeological evaluation revealed medieval pits and a ditch 140m to the north-east at The Bramleys (UFF 039). The medieval Sogenhoe Chapel (1310-1527) was located 550m to the south-west (UFF 004). Undated skeletons found 650m to the south-east (UFF 003) might have been of this period and were close to the historic core of the village (UFF 035) containing the church of St Mary (UFF 010; not on plan), at distances of 650m, 750m and 900m to the south-east respectively.

Despite the site's distance from the medieval core of the village a number of late medieval and post-medieval buildings and sites are located nearby. The site is close to

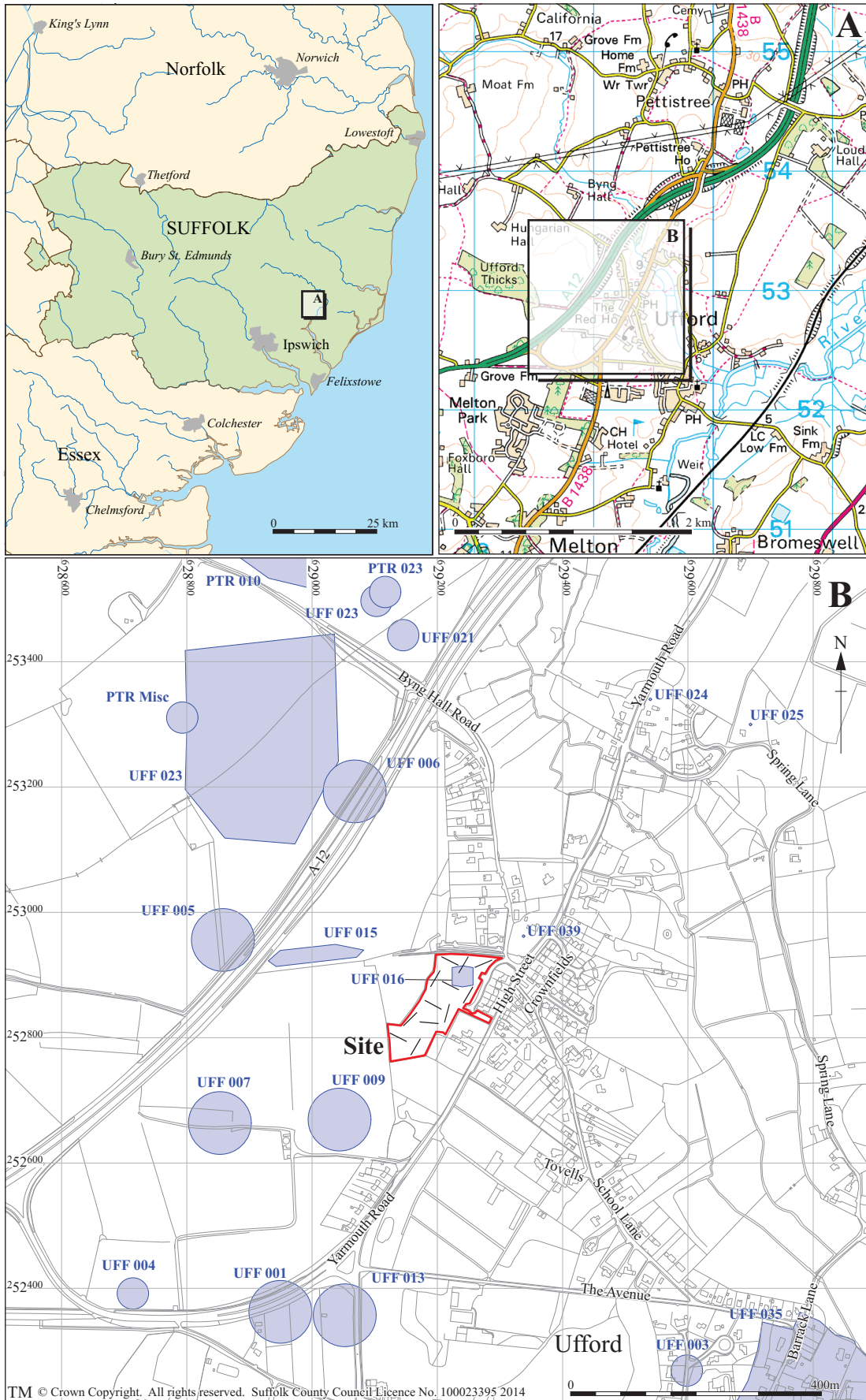


Figure 1. Site location and nearby HER entries

a fine 17th century timber-framed building with herringbone brick infill (Crown Farm House) situated on the High Street. A historic milestone is also located on the High Street 450m to the north-east (UFF 024). At 550m to the north-west is the site of a possible windmill mound (PTR Misc).

Fieldwalking conducted by John Newman in the 1980s revealed a couple of multiperiod pottery scatters. At 300m to the north-west, artefacts of Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval date were found (UFF 023). Roman, Saxon and medieval finds spread was found 650m to the north-west (PTR 010).

## **4. Methodology**

---

Trial trenches were dug in accordance with the WSI (Appendix 1) and were laid out using a RTK GPS survey unit. Slight modifications had to be made to the proposed layout in order to avoid wood piles and trees along the heavily wooded north-west edge of the site. The trench proposed in the gap between Hungarian Lodge and 11 Lodge Road could not be dug due to dense tree cover. Trenching was conducted using a 5-tonne 360° tracked digger equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.

All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation. The topsoil and other overburden was removed by machine bucket to reveal undisturbed natural sand, gravel or clay, potential archaeological features and/or modern disturbances. The base of the trench was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds. The base of all trenches were scanned using a metal detector. Records were made of the position of the trenches and the depth and nature of all deposits encountered. Deposits and feature cuts and fills were given separate context numbers within the range 0001 to 0033 (Table 1).

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code UFF 040. All elements of the site archive are identified with this code. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been submitted and the reference code suffolkc1-188807 has been used for this project (Appendix 2).

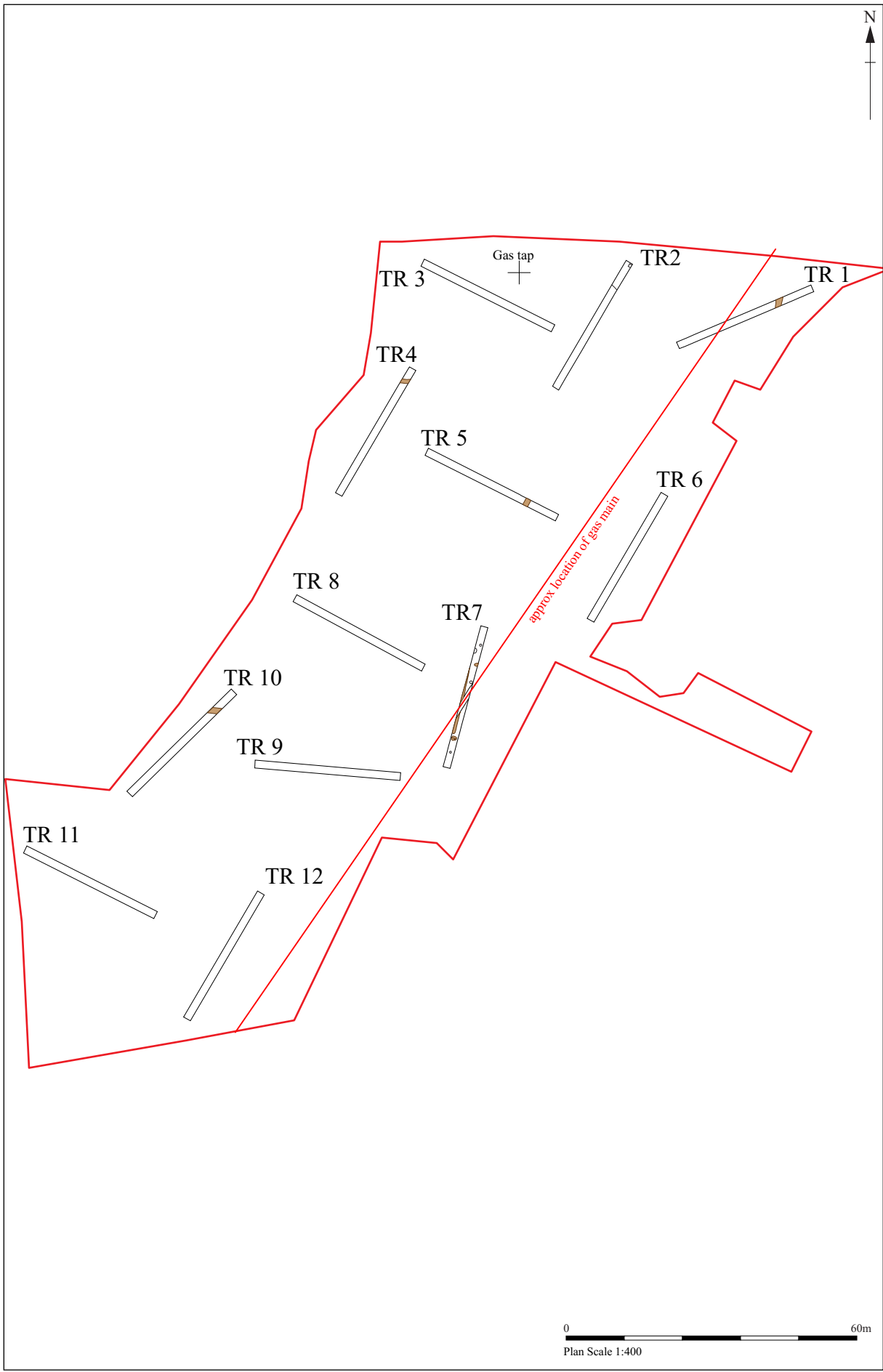


Figure 2. Trench layout

## 5. Results

---

Of the twelve trenches excavated, six contained archaeological features or deposits, although two of these revealed ditches that were of comparative recent date and were recorded on 19th century maps. All trenches were 30m long and 1.5m wide. Table 1 below summarises trench information and Table 2 (p. 17) reviews context information.

Trench no.	Orientation	Max. depth	Detail
1	NE-SW	1.0m	Deep modern deposit 0006 at NE end; post-medieval ditch 0004; gas main
2	NNE-SSW	0.5m	Hillwash deposit 0007 with med pot at N end
3	ESE-WNW	0.35m	Blank trench
4	NNE-SSW	0.4m	Undated ditch 0008 at N end
5	ESE-WNW	0.5m	Late medieval ditch 0010 at E end
6	NNE-SSW	0.7m	Blank trench, deep hillwash layer 0025
7	N-S	0.6m	Post-medieval p/h 0012, pit 0015, ditch 0017 etc; gas main
8	ESE-WNW	0.35m	Blank trench
9	E-W	0.3m	Blank trench
10	NE-SW	0.35m	Post-medieval ditch 0032 at NE end
11	ESE-WNW	0.35m	Blank trench
12	NNE-SSW	0.4m	Blank trench

---

Table 1. Summary of trench information

### Trench 1

This trench was positioned towards the north-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 3). Deep modern deposits of mixed topsoil, sand and clay were encountered at the north-eastern end: a thin layer of 0.2m of topsoil (0002) was over 0.35m of mixed material (0006) which was over a silty sand subsoil-type deposit (0003) which was 0.3m thick.

Deposit 0003 sealed the fill of a large north-north-east to south-south-west ditch 0004, which was 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep and contained a mid orange brown loam fill (0005) which held glass and china of late 19th century date. This feature is likely to correspond to a boundary ditch observed on 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 9 & 10).



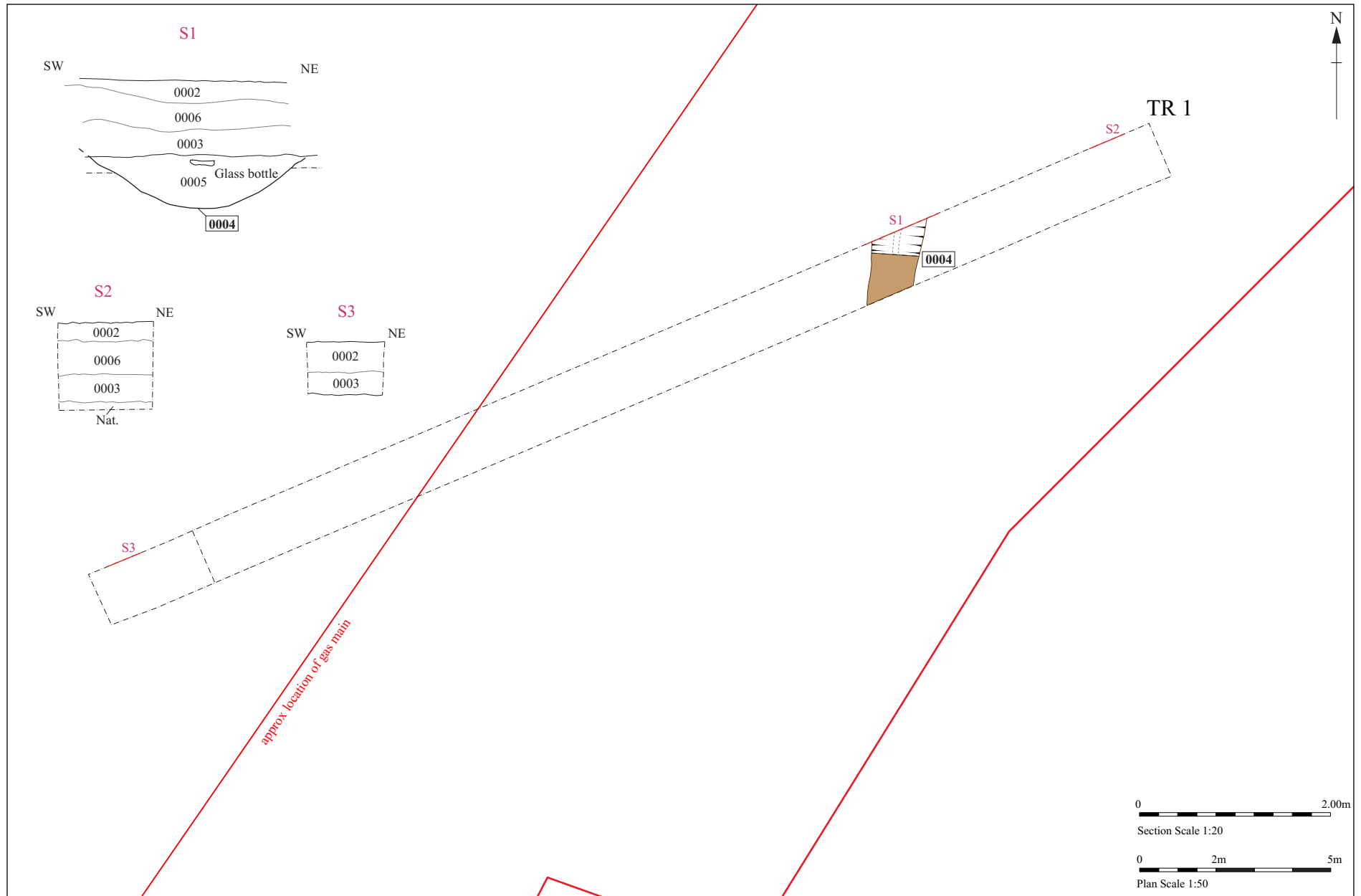


Figure 3. Trench 1

The trench became much shallower towards the south-west end with topsoil 0002 of 0.3m depth and subsoil 0003 of 0.2m thickness. A large modern cut (for a gas main) was encountered towards the south-east end of the trench.

## **Trench 2**

This trench was north-north-east to south-south-west running and was positioned mid way across the northern edge of the site. At its southern end, thin topsoil (0002) was of 0.25m thickness over a layer of mid brown silty-sand subsoil-type deposit (0003) of 0.2m depth.

At the northern, lower end of the trench, the topsoil (here 0.3m) was over a deep colluvial (hillwash) deposit 0007 that extended for c.6m from the end of the trench. This deposit contained medieval pottery and animal bone and was hand excavated to recover finds and to assess depth; this deposit was of 0.55m depth at the northern end.

## **Trench 3**

Positioned towards the north-western corner of the site, this trench was east-south-east to west-north-west running. The thin topsoil (0002) was 0.2m thick over subsoil (0003) which was 0.15m thick.

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

## **Trench 4**

This trench was positioned near the western edge of the site in the northern half. It was north-north-east to south-south-west running. The topsoil was 0.3m and subsoil 0.1m thickness. A single east to west running undated ditch was encountered at the north end of the trench. Ditch 0008 had a simple concave profile with a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.3m. Fill 0009 was mid to light brown silty sand with occasional small flints. No datable finds were recovered but the fill contained animal bone.

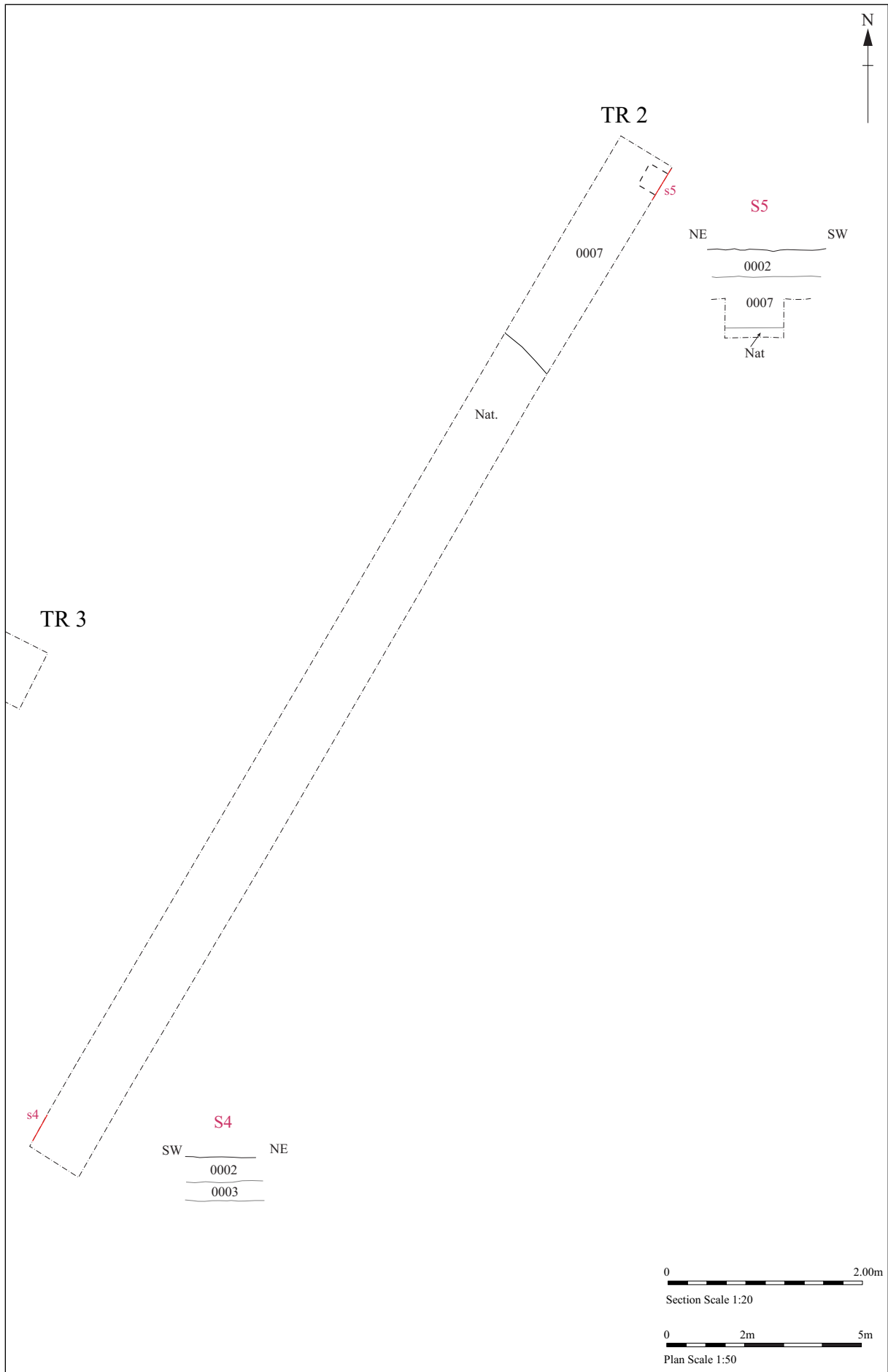


Figure 4. Trench 2

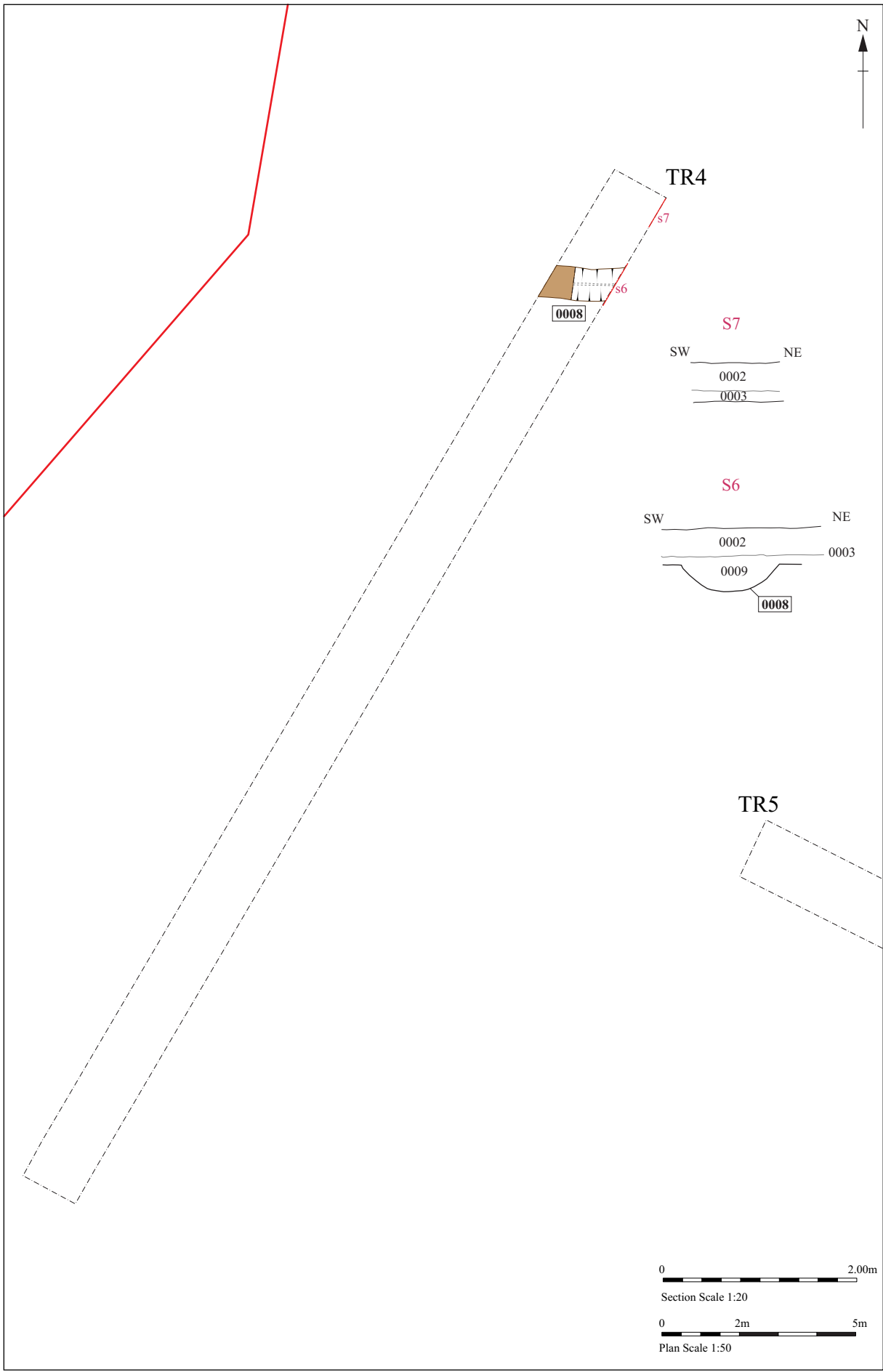


Figure 5. Trench 4

## **Trench 5**

Trench 5 was positioned centrally in the northern half of the site and was east-south-east to west-north-west running. Topsoil 0002 was 0.3m deep and subsoil was 0.1m thick.

Ditch 0010 was encountered at the eastern end of the trench and was north-east to south-west running. This was a very shallow feature with a wide and open concave profile of c1.5m width and 0.3m depth. Fill 0011 was mid to pale orange brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium flints. This fill contained pottery of late medieval / transitional type.

## **Trench 6**

This trench was positioned along the eastern side of the site near to Lodge Road. It was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Topsoil was 0.3m deep and was over a deep deposit of colluvial (hillwash) material. The colluvial layer 00025 was mid to pale orange brown silty sand with occasional to moderate small to medium flints and was of 0.5m thickness.

No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

## **Trench 7**

This north to south running trench was centrally located near to the eastern edge of the site. This was a deep trench with topsoil 0002 of 0.3m thickness over a colluvial deposit 0024 which was also of 0.3m thickness. This layer was mid grey brown slightly silty sand with occasional small flints. A number of unstratified finds were collected from this trench and were given the number 0023. A large modern cut for a gas main traversed the trench. A number of archaeological features were identified.

At the southern end, post-hole 0012 was steep sided and had a pointed base. Its diameter was at least 0.5m (but truncated by 0015) and had a depth of 0.55m. The central fill 0013 appeared to represent a post-pipe and was c.0.15m in diameter. This fill was orange brown sandy clay and was surrounded by fill 0014 which was mid grey firm silty clay with frequent flints. This fill contained finds of late medieval to post-medieval date.

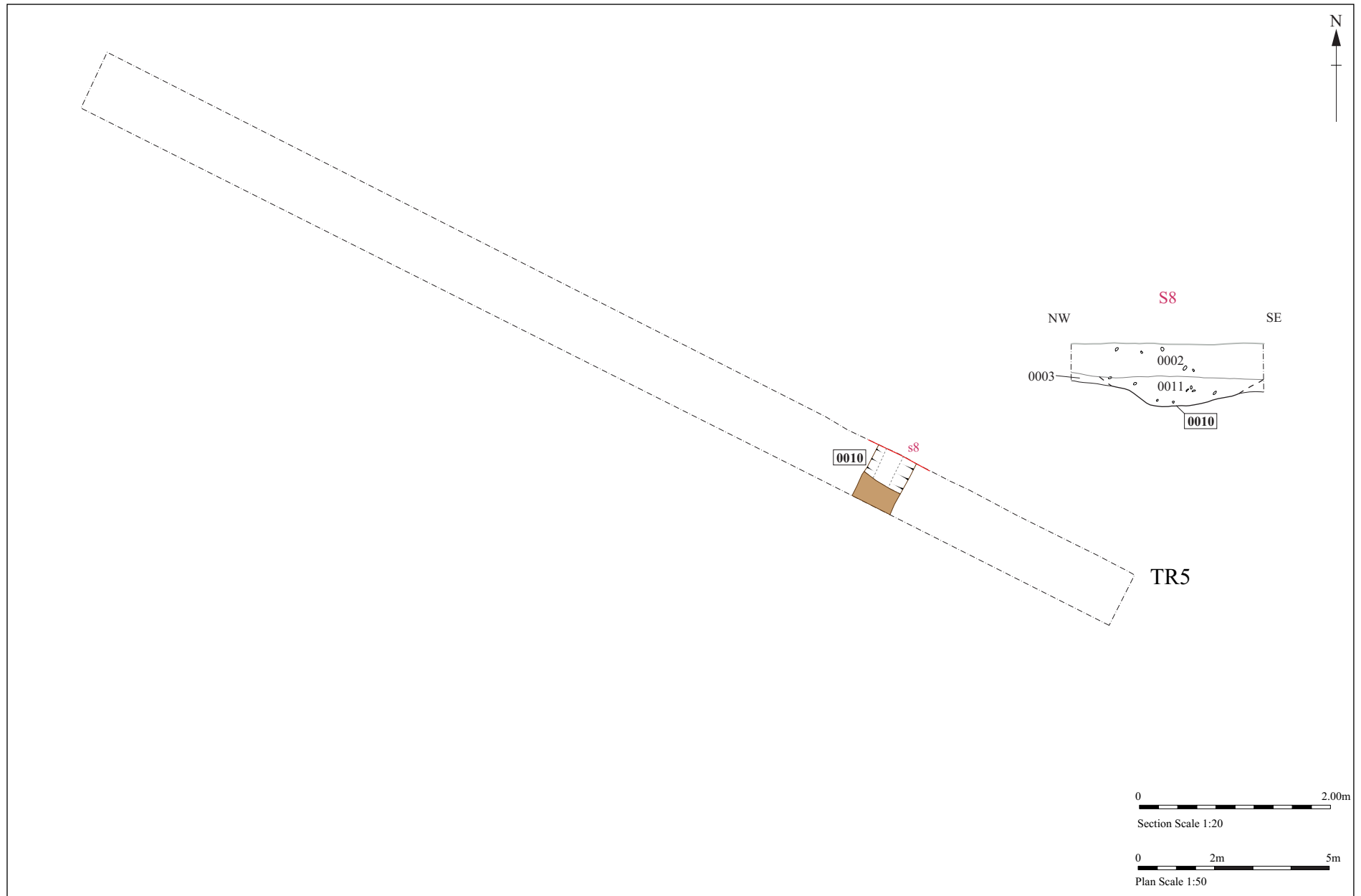


Figure 6. Trench 5

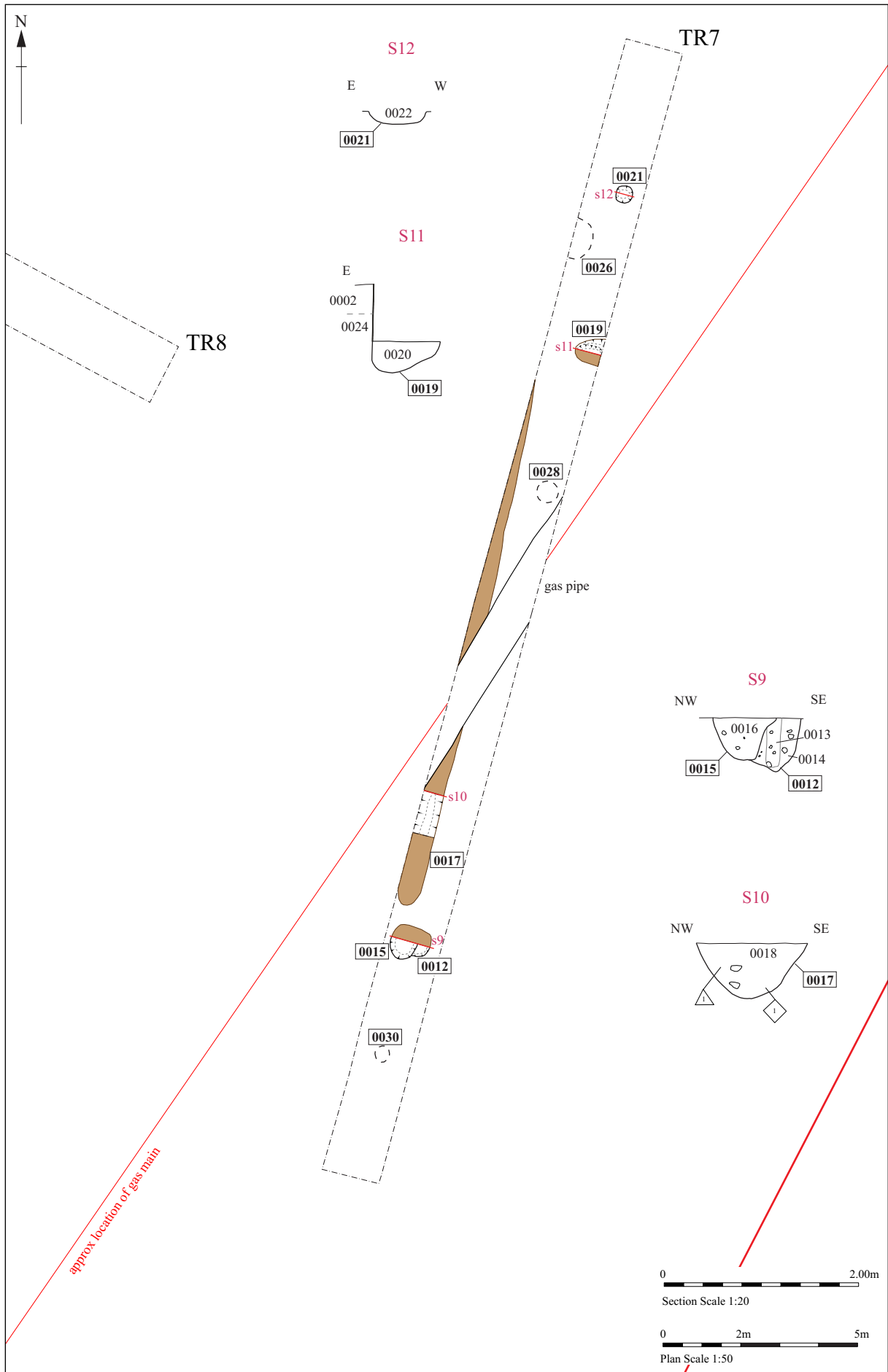


Figure 7. Trench 7

Pit 0015 cut post-hole 0012 and had a slightly irregular edge and a narrow flat base. Its diameter was 0.7m and depth 0.4m. Fill 0016 was mixed orange and grey brown silty clay with some flints and contained finds of roofing tile (CBM) and iron nail fragments.

Ditch 0017 was north to south running with fairly steep straight edges and a narrow rounded base. This feature had a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.55m. Fill 0018 was mid grey to dark orange sandy silt with moderate amounts of flints. Post-medieval finds included a gold ring (Small Find 1001, see p. 22 below).

The trench (and ditch 0017) was bisected by a modern gas-pipe trench. To the north of this was an irregular pit 0019, partly revealed along the eastern edge of the trench. This was a roughly oval feature orientated east to west, with a width of 0.6m north to south and a depth of 0.32m. Fill 0020 was mid to pale orange brown silty sand with occasional flints and charcoal flecks (bone & CBM). Towards the north end of the trench was the small, shallow circular pit 0021 with a diameter of 0.6m and a depth of 0.14m. Fill 0022 was similar to 0020.

A number of possible small features were recorded but not excavated. Pit 0026 was located towards the north end of the trench (between pits 0019 and 0021) and against the western baulk and had a diameter of c.1m. To the south of pit 0019 was another possible pit or post-hole 0028, with a diameter of c.0.6m. At the southern end of the trench was another small circular feature 0030 which had a diameter of c.0.4m. All had similar fills to 0020, except for 0031 (fill of 0030) which although similar also had clay flecks and pieces.

## **Trench 8**

This trench was positioned across the centre of the site to the west of Trench 7 and was orientated east-south-east to west-north-west. The deep topsoil was of 0.38m thickness and was directly over sand and gravel natural with no subsoil or other overburden visible.

No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.



## **Trench 9**

Trench 9 was positioned to the south of Trench 8 and was orientated east to west. Topsoil was over 0.3m thickness and had a sharp (truncated) contact with the underlying natural of sand and gravel mixed with orange brown clay.

No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

## **Trench 10**

This trench was located along the north-east edge of the site, to the west of Trench 9 and was orientated north-east to south-west. The topsoil was of 0.36m thickness and was directly over sand and gravel natural.

At c.4m distance from the north-eastern end was the east to west running ditch 0032. This ditch was of c.1.2m width, with a dark humic fill (0033) containing the remains of a rusted galvanised bucket of likely modern date. This feature was not excavated.

## **Trench 11**

Trench 11 was within the south-west corner of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. Topsoil was of 0.35m and had a sharp (truncated) contact with the underlying natural of sand with very coarse gravel and flint nodules.

No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

## **Trench 12**

Trench 12 was the most southerly trench and was orientated north-east to south-west. Like in Trench 11, topsoil was of 0.35m thickness and had a sharp (truncated) contact with the underlying natural of sand with very coarse gravel and flint nodules.

No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified.

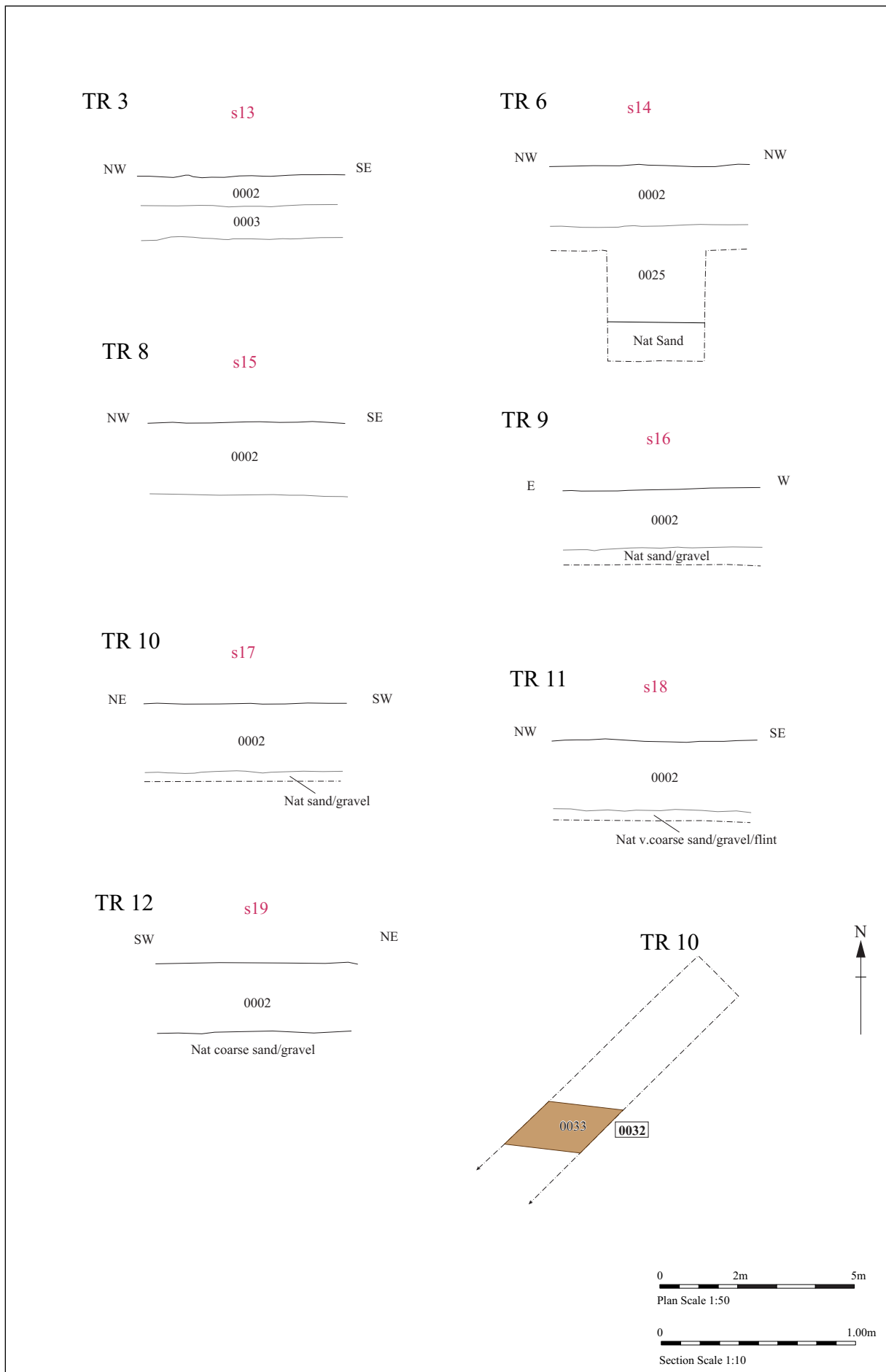


Figure 8. Trenches 3, 6, 8 to 12

Context	Type	Trench	Description
0001	finds		Unstratified finds; general number
0002	layer		Topsoil; humic sandy loam; all trenches
0003	layer		Subsoil; mid orange brown silty sand with moderate flints; most trenches
0004	ditch cut	1	N-S running ditch with broad concave profile; width 1.3m, depth 0.6m
0005	fill of 0004	1	Mid orange brown clay silty sand with occasional flints; modern finds
0006	layer	1	Yellow brown clay with chalk nodules; modern layer between top and subsoils in the vicinity of ditch 0004
0007	layer	2	Deep hillwash layer at NE end of Trench 2 of c.0.5m thickness; mid brown silty sand with v slight clay content & occasional flints
0008	ditch cut	4	E-W running ditch with concave profile; width 1m, depth 0.3m
0009	fill of 0008	4	Mid to light brown silty sand, few flints; animal bone present
0010	ditch cut	5	Very shallow NE-SW running ditch with gently sloping edges and broad flat base; width 1.2m, depth 0.3m
0011	fill of 0010	5	Mid to pale orange brown silty sand with small to medium flints; pottery finds
0012	p/h cut	7	Fairly large circular post-hole severely truncated NW edge by pit 0015, with steep sides & rounded base; diam c.0.7m, depth 0.6m
0013	fill of 0012	7	Post-pipe of 0012, orange brown firm clay with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular flints
0014	fill of 0012	7	Outer fill of 0012, mid grey firm silty clay with frequent poorly sorted sub-angular flints
0015	pit cut	7	Circular pit cutting p/h 0012 with steep, slightly irregular sides and narrow flat base; diam 0.65m, depth 0.44m
0016	fill of 0015	7	Mixed silty clay orange/grey brown with occasional flints (nail)
0017	ditch cut	7	N-S running small ditch or gully with fairly steep concave sides and rounded base; width 0.56m, depth 0.24m
0018	fill of 0017	7	Mid grey/dark orange sandy silt with moderate flints (finds include gold ring SF 1001)
0019	pit cut	7	Only partly revealed within trench, probable oval feature, axis E-W with irregular sides & rounded base length >0.7m (E-W), width 0.7m, depth 0.32m
0020	fill of 0019	7	Mid to pale orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium flints, occasional charcoal flecks (bone & CBM finds)
0021	pit cut	7	Circular cut with shallow concave sides and broad flat base; diam 0.6m, depth 0.14m
0022	fill of 0021	7	Similar to 0020
0023	finds	7	Unstratified finds from Trench 7
0024	layer	7	Hillwash layer within Trench 7 under topsoil; mid grey brown v slightly silty sand with occasional flints; depth c.0.3m
0025	layer	6	Deep hillwash layer within Trench 6; mid to pale orange brown silty sand with occasional to moderate flints; depth c.0.5m
0026	pit cut?	7	Possible circular pit of c.1m diameter; not excavated
0027	fill of 0026	7	Similar to 0020
0028	pit cut?	7	Possible small circular pit of c.0.6m diameter; not excavated
0029	fill of 0028	7	Similar to 0020
0030	pit cut?	7	Possible small pit or p/h of c.0.4m diameter; not excavated
0031	fill of 0030	7	Similar to 0020 but with clay flecks & pieces
0032	ditch cut	10	E-W running ditch of c.1.2m width; not excavated
0033	fill of 0032	10	Dark humic loam fill with abundant corroded iron frags of likely modern date (not retained)

Table 2. Summary of context information

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

### Introduction

Table 3 shows a breakdown of the quantities of bulk material types from the evaluation, and a full catalogue by context can be found on the project database. The finds were recovered from five trenches and date to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Overall context date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	3	12								L13-14th C but unstratified
0005	5	298	5	839	1	256	1	9	1 frag of Post-med window glass @ 2g	19th century+
0007	4	37					3	78		Medieval
0009			1	26			7	90		Late med to post-med
0011	3	43	10	111	1	6				16th century
0014			1	6	1	9				Late med to post-med
0016			8	37	2	28				Late med to post-med
0018	2	2	7	109			2	2	1 frag bottle glass @ 110g	18th century
0020			4	33			2	7		Late med to post-med
0022	1	3	1	64						Late med to post-med
0023			3	316			1	90		L med to post-med, unstratified
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>276</b>		

Table 3. Finds quantities

### The Pottery

Richenda Goffin

#### Introduction and method

A total of 18 sherds of pottery weighing 397g was collected from six contexts and four trenches. A full catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3 with context spotdates. The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

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 and condition were recorded, together with fabric dates and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted as on the database (Appendix 3).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

## Pottery by trench

### **Trench 1**

Five sherds of pottery were found in the fill 0005 of ditch 0004 on the north-eastern side of the evaluation. The group dates to the late eighteenth to nineteenth century and includes the remains of two deep bowls or panchions, one made in Nottinghamshire stoneware and another one in a Yellow ware. Transfer-printed ware was also present.

### **Trench 2**

Four fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from a layer 0007 of hillwash. Three sherds are medieval coarsewares, made in medium sandy fabrics with grey cores, and slightly micaceous. A fourth basal sherd is extremely abraded with a slightly laminated surface. It is a fine micaceous greyware which is likely to be medieval rather than Roman as it has a slightly sagging base.

### **Trench 5**

Three sherds from the fill 0011 of ditch 0010 date to the early post-medieval period. They consist of the strap handle of a Late medieval and transitional ware cistern or jug, and a small rim from an Iron-glazed mug dating to the sixteenth century.

## **Trench 7**

Three fragments of pottery were found in Trench 7, including two small body sherds from the bulk sample from fill 0018 of ditch 0017. These are two small body sherds of Hollesley-type ware (3g) which dates to the late 13th-14th century. An additional small and slightly abraded sherd of medieval coarseware was found in fill 0022 of pit 0021, but it was found with a fragment of later roofing tile and is probably residual.

## **Discussion**

Medieval pottery was found in Trenches 2 and 7 but only in small quantities. Apart from some basal sherds, there were no diagnostic forms to provide closer dating, and the fabrics are restricted to two varieties of local medieval coarseware. Late medieval and early post-medieval wares were identified in the ditch 0017 in Trench 5, with much later post-medieval wares in Trench 1.

## **Ceramic building material**

Richenda Goffin

### **Introduction**

Forty fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the evaluation, weighing 1541g. The majority of the assemblage is made up of small fragments, but some pieces have more diagnostic forms.

### **Methodology**

The ceramic building material was quantified by fabric and form, using basic fabric codes used by specialists at Suffolk County Council, based on fabric descriptions and form types devised by Drury (Drury 1993). The catalogue, with diagnostic measurements has been inputted into the project database and is shown in Appendix 4.

### **Ceramic building material by trench**

#### **Trench 1**

The fill 0005 of the ditch in Trench 1 contained a fragment of late white-firing brick of 18th-19th century date and fragments of fully oxidised post-medieval roofing tiles.

#### **Trench 4**

A single small and abraded fragment of roofing tile in a late medieval – early post-medieval fabric was found in fill 0009 of ditch 0008.

#### **Trench 5**

Several small fragments of fully oxidised roofing tile were found in the fill 0011 of ditch 0010. They were made in fine and medium sandy fabrics with red clay or grog inclusions and also date to the late medieval and early post-medieval period.

#### **Trench 7**

A tiny fragment of post-medieval brick with the remains of an off-white mortar was found in fill 0014 of post-hole 0012. The remains of small pieces of roofing tile recovered from fill 0016 of pit 0015 are also of late medieval-post-medieval date. Small quantities of roofing tile in fill 0020 of pit 0019 are of a similar date, as well as three additional unstratified pieces from this trench.

#### **Post-medieval glass**

The upper part of a green glass wine bottle was found in the fill 0018 of ditch 0017 in Trench 7. The overall shape of the neck and the single string rim indicates that it is probably of late eighteenth century date (Noel Hume, 67). A very small fragment of window glass was found in fill 0005 of ditch 0004 along with the late post-medieval pottery.

#### **Iron objects including nails**

Fragments of iron were collected from four different contexts. A large solid iron lump which is oval in shape was found in the fill 0005 of ditch 0004 along with the late 18th to nineteenth century pottery. Four further fragments of iron from the fill 0011 of ditch 0010, the fill 0014 of posthole 0012, and the fill 0016 of pit 0015 are likely to be the remnants of nails.

## Small finds

Information supplied by Faye Minter

### Introduction

A single small find (SF1001) was assigned from the evaluation. It is a gold ring which was recovered from 0018 through metal detecting (Pl. 1). It is a complete finger ring with a plain outer hoop which is decorated on the inside with the following inscription in lower case: Vertue makes love eternall. There is a maker's mark following the inscription which consists of the letter 'IS' in upper case in a rectangle.



Plate 1. Gold ring (SF1001)

#### Dimensions:

Internal diameter: 15.90mm

External diameter 17.81mm

Weight: 1.76g

Height of hoop: 2.82mm

### Discussion

The inscription within this finer ring can also be found on a gold posy ring which is detailed on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database which has been dated to the 17th to 18th centuries (PAS database reference: PAS-B622E7, Treasure reference: 2006 T181). A similar maker's mark can be found on a posy ring in the British Museum's collection (1061, 1202.5) which is dated to the 17th to 18th century. Although originally considered to be treasure, as the finger-ring cannot be securely dated to pre-1714 it does not constitute Treasure as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996.



## 7. Plant macrofossils and other remains

---

*By Anna West*

### Introduction and Methods

A single 20 litre bulk sample was taken from ditch fill (0018) during an evaluation at Lodge Road, Ufford. The sample was processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site.

The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace C. 1995, *New Flora of the British Isles*, (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed).

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

### Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

*x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant*

### Results

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0018	0017	Ditch	Post Med	Charred cereal grains #, Uncharred seeds +++, Rootlets +

Table 4. Plant macrofossils

The preservation of plant macrofossils within this sample was very poor. Charcoal fragments and other charred floral remains were generally absent. Fibrous rootlets and larger root and stem fragments were present but may be considered modern contaminants.

Two charred fragments of cereal or grass (Poaceae) type caryopses were present but they were so puffed, abraded and fragmented that they are impossible to identify to species at this stage.

Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) pips were extremely common within the flot material, but due to the wooded nature of the evaluation site these have been considered intrusive modern contaminants for the purposes of this report.

Of interest however is the presence of small droplets of slag type material, metal flakes resembling hammerscale and ferrous spheroids which were recovered from the non-floating residue with the aid of a magnet. Hammerscale is formed during primary smithing and spheroids are formed as hot droplets of metal are expelled during the welding process. Although small in number and absent from the flot material the ferrous material observed within the non-floating residue may suggest that some sort of metal working or small scale industrial activity could have been taking place within the vicinity.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the sample was poor in terms of identifiable material. The few caryopses recovered had evidently been subjected to combustion at high temperatures rendering them unidentifiable. The other plant remains present within the flot can all be considered to be intrusive within the archaeological deposit.

No further work on this sample is recommended at this stage as it would add little information of value to the results of the evaluation. However if further archaeological interventions are planned on this site it is recommended that further environmental bulk sampling should be carried out on well sealed and well dated contexts, in order to examine the nature of the possible cereal and metal working waste.

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

---

A number of features and deposits of archaeological significance were encountered across the site while some areas appeared to be devoid of archaeological potential.

Fairly deep deposits of colluvium (hillwash) were encountered in Trenches 2, 6 and 7. At the north end of Trench 2 the hillwash was up to c.0.5m deep and contained abraded pottery of medieval date. In Trench 6 the colluvial deposits were also of c.0.5m thickness but no finds were observed in this layer. In Trench 7 the hillwash was less deep (of c.0.3m thickness) and probably protected the density of post-medieval archaeology encountered in this trench.

Not much evidence was encountered for the medieval pottery scatter previously recorded across the northern part of the site (UFF 016; Fig. 1) although the colluvium layer 0007 in Trench 2 did contain finds of this period. Ditch 0010 in Trench 5 contained pottery of transitional/early post-medieval date so might indicate a slight expansion of the extent of Ufford. The undated ditch 0008 in Trench 4 might also be part of the earlier field system already obsolete by the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) although it does approximately correspond to a wriggle in the western boundary of the site and might indicate an earlier field division.

The greatest abundance of archaeology was within Trench 7 where pits, post-holes, a gully and other potential features indicate intense activity and possible structures dating to the late medieval to post-medieval periods. Besides the building material and other material representing domestic waste of this period the most impressive find was a gold posy ring (Small Find 1001). This was a metal detector find and was likely to be a chance loss during the post-medieval period. The soil sample taken from the same gully as the ring indicated that primary smithing was taking place nearby as suggested by the presence of small droplets of slag, hammerscale and ferrous spheroids being recovered from the sample residues.

The later 19th century maps indicate that Trench 7 was near to and possibly associated with a number of structures, some of possible semi-industrial use. The first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) shows a nearby 'Dovecot' and indicates that a field

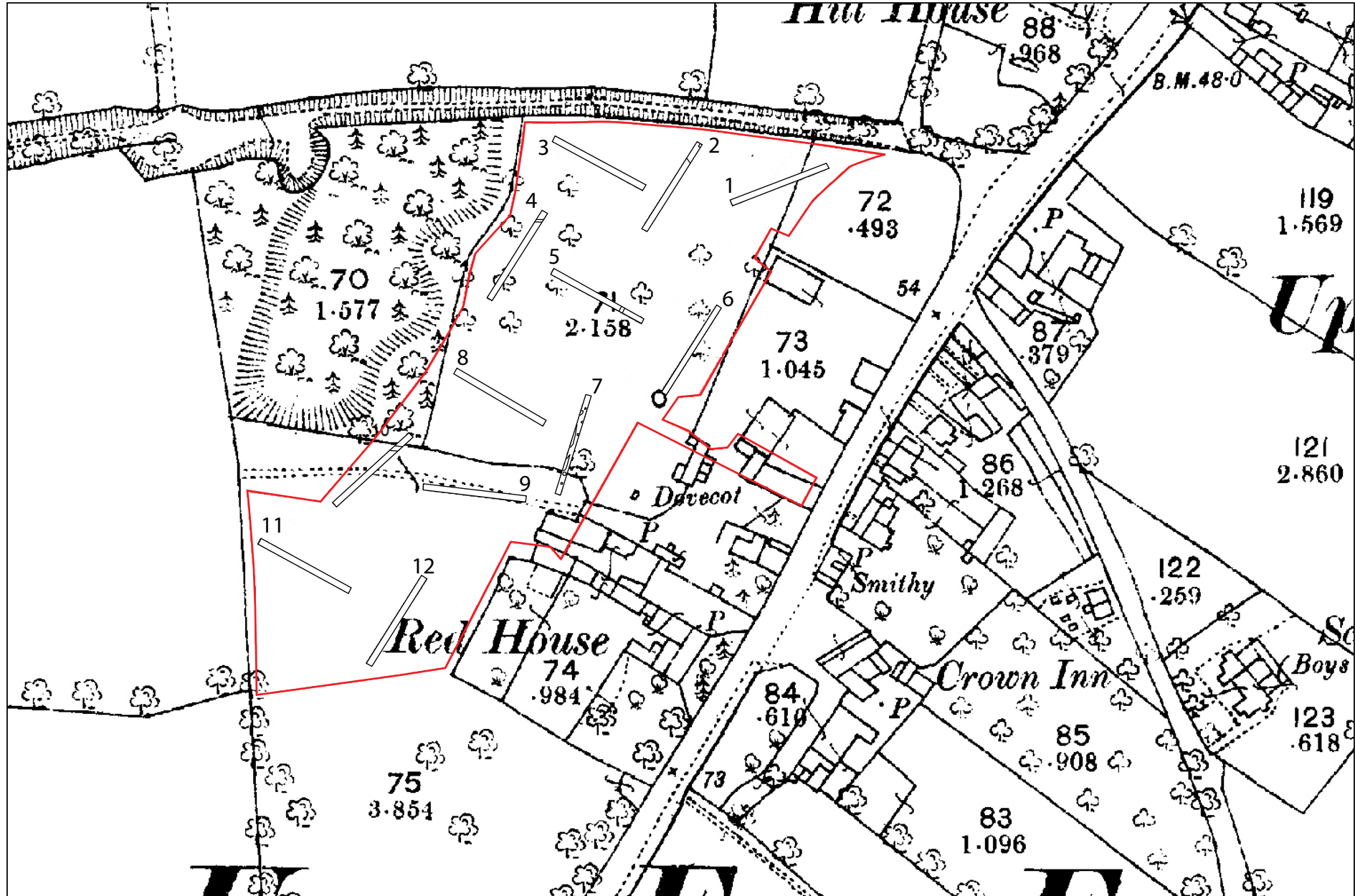


Figure 9. 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of mid 1880s

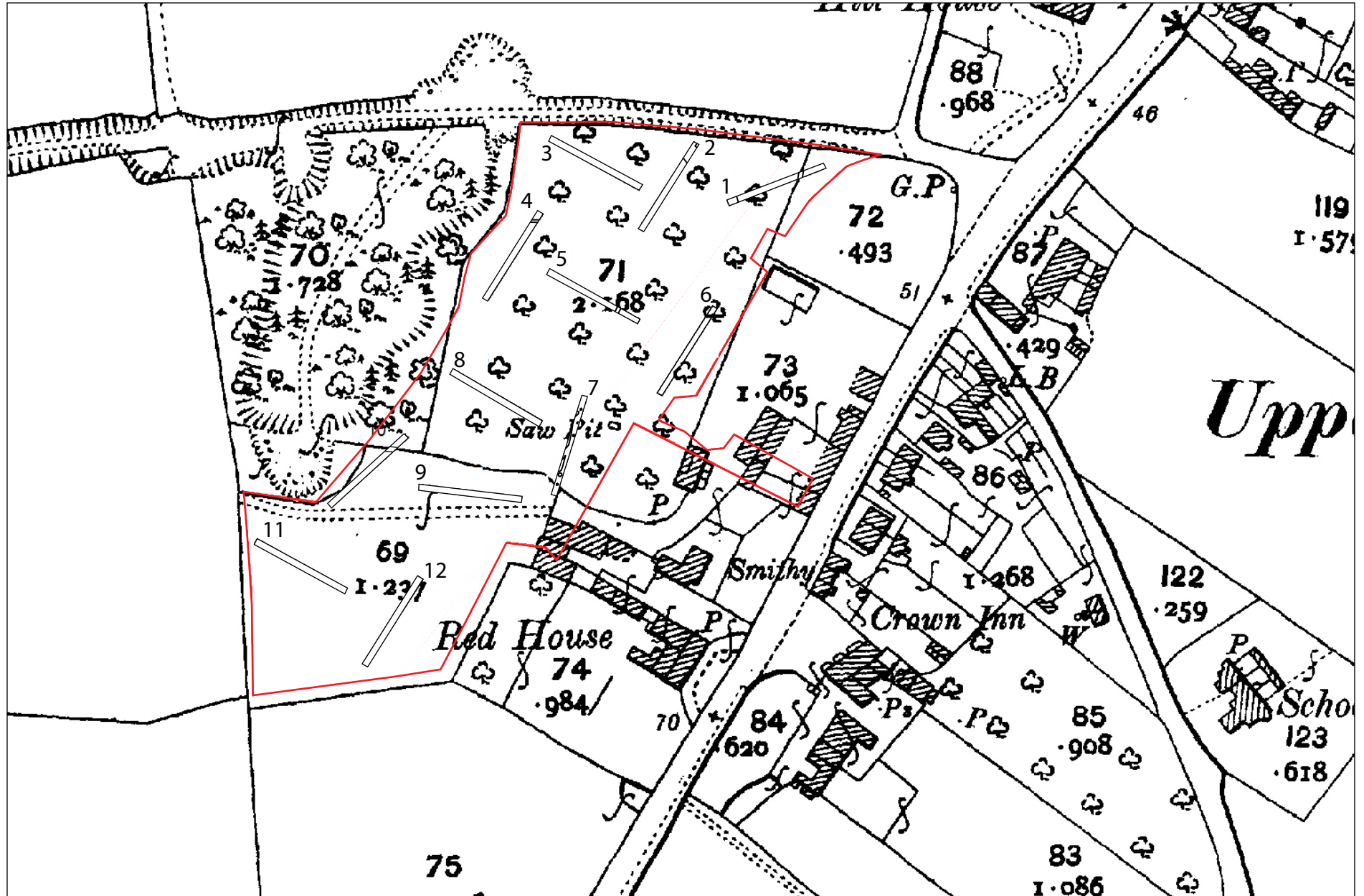


Figure 10. 2ne edition OS map of c.1900

boundary should cross the trench here. This was not observed but does line up with the large post-hole found here and might thus relate to a break in the boundary with a possible gate. In the second edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig.10) a 'Saw Pit' is indicated adjacent to Trench 7. Interestingly the first edition map also shows a circular structure at the southern end of Trench 6 but this was not confirmed in excavation.

The early Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 9 & 10) also show that the ditches seen in Trenches 1 and 10 which contained backfill of likely 19th century date correspond to the field boundaries seen on the maps. The extensive quarry works indicated to the west of the site are clearly in operation during the later 19th century and have expanded southwards between the first and second edition.

Several of the trenches were blank and showed evidence of truncation of the underlying natural geology. Trenches 8 to 12 all showed such damage and it is likely that this was due to fairly recent ploughing regimes, probably resulting in the build-up of colluvial deposits down-slope. A recent date for these accumulations might account for the masking layer over the post-medieval features in Trench 7.

It is recommended that any development in the vicinity of Trench 7 should be subject to further archaeological investigation. Areas to the north of Trench 7 (Trenches 1 to 6) have fairly low potential for further remains although field boundaries will probably survive here. The area to the west and south of Trench 7 (Trenches 8 to 12) has very low potential as appears highly truncated by ploughing.

## 9. Archive deposition

---

Paper archive: SCCAS Ipswich (to be deposited with the Conservation Team after the end of all fieldwork)

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Ufford\UFF 040 Lodge Rd eval

Photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HXA-HXZ\HXH 57-87

## 10. Acknowledgements

---

The project was commissioned by Briarley Homes Ltd and Wrentham Farms Ltd. Rachael Abrahams of the Conservation Team monitored the project for the Planning Authority.

Trench locations were laid out by Simon Picard, fieldwork was conducted by Phil Camps, Hannah Cutler, Rebecca Smart and Jez Meredith with metal detecting by Roy Damant. Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner. Linzi Everett advised on an early draft of this report and the illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Olesky.

## 11. Bibliography

---

Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic Building Materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households. East Anglian Archaeology 58, Norwich Survey*

Jennings, S., 1981, Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich. *EAA 13, Norwich Survey/NMS*

Noel Hume, I., *Artifacts of colonial America*, Alfred A Knopf, New York

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, MPRG Occasional Paper No 2

Stace, C., 1995, *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edition





## **Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation**

---

### **Lodge Road, Ufford, Suffolk**

*Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench*

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

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

## **Document Control**

---

Title: Lodge Road, Ufford

Date: 19/08/2014

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Rhodri Gardner

## **Contents**

---

1. Background
2. Project Details
3. Archaeological Method Statement
4. Risk Assessment

## **Figures**

1. Site location
2. Trench layout

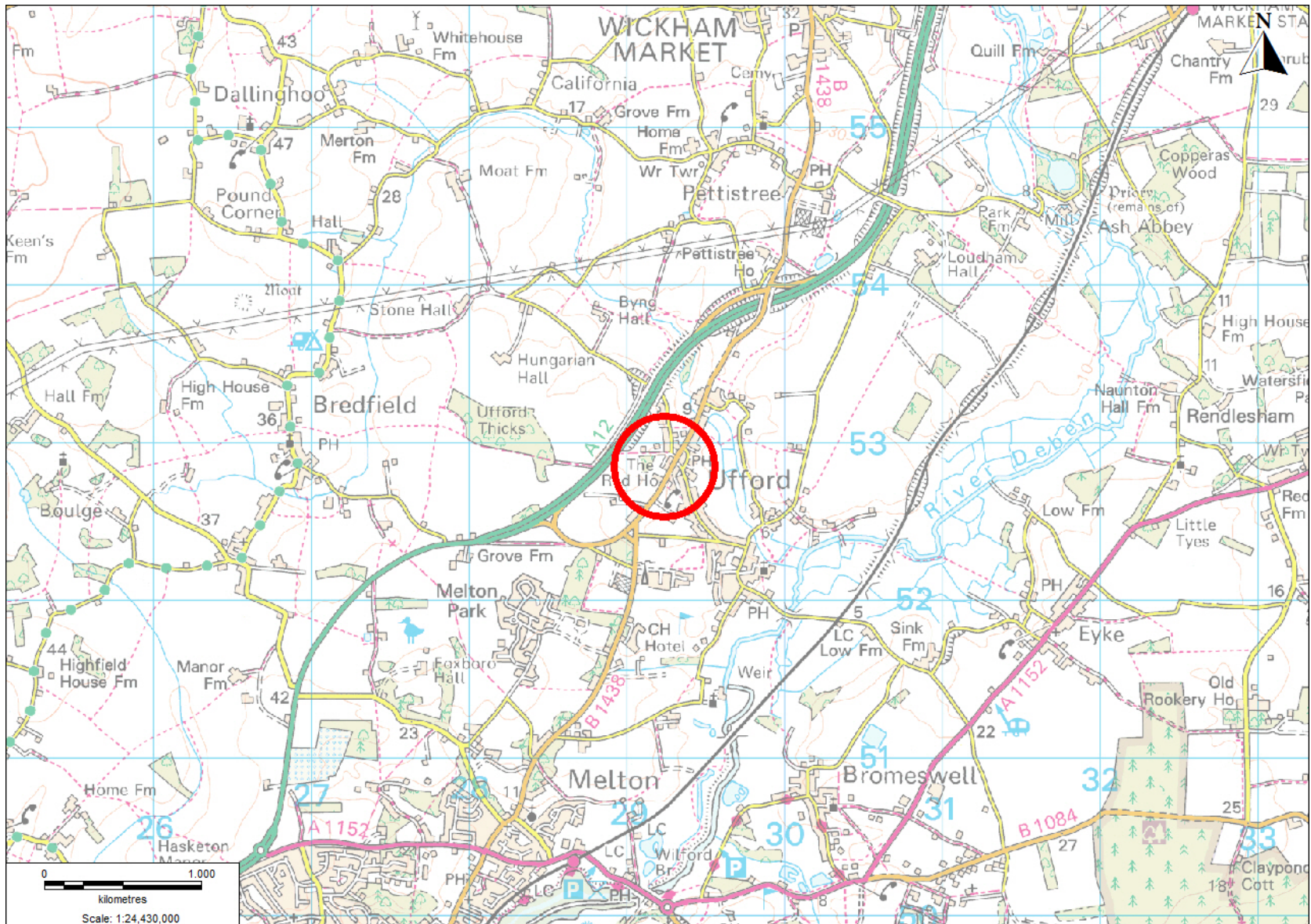
# 1. Background

- 1.2 *The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been asked 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.*
- 1.3 *The site is an irregularly shaped plot of c. 1.5ha to the north-west of the historic core of Ufford. It lies in an area of high archaeological potential with a number of findspots in the surrounding area (HER Nos UFF007, 009, 015 and 016) and, most significantly, a findspot of medieval pottery (UFF 016) which is actually recorded from within the proposed development area. The site is centred approximately on NGR TM 2921 5287.*
- 1.4 *The work is to be undertaken at the pre-determination stage. This is at the request of the local planning authority, following guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.*
- 1.5 *The archaeological investigation will be conducted in accordance with a Brief produced by Rachael Abrahams of the SCCAS Conservation Team (dated 20<sup>th</sup> March 2014).*
- 1.6 *The proposed development comprises the construction of some 20 new dwellings with associated drainage and access.*
- 1.7 *The proposed trench locations are shown on Figure 2.*
- 1.8 *This WSI complies with the requirements of SCC's standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2011 Ver 1.3), 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 described in the LPA brief (Section 4.2):

- RA1: 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.
- RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- RA3: *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*
- RA4: *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*



Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2014

Figure 1. Site Location (circled)



Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2014

**Figure 2. Proposed trench location (red)**

## 2 Project details

<b>Site Name</b>	<i>Lodge Road</i>
<b>Site Location/Parish</b>	Ufford
<b>Grid Reference</b>	<i>TM 2921 5287</i>
<b>Access</b>	Off High Street
<b>Planning No</b>	Pre-determination
<b>HER code</b>	TBA
<b>OASIS Ref</b>	TBA
<b>Type:</b>	Trial trench evaluation
<b>Area</b>	c. 1.5ha
<b>Project start date</b>	TBA
<b>Fieldwork duration</b>	Up to 3 days
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	Up to 4

### **Personnel and contact numbers**

<b>Contracts Manager</b>	Rhodri Gardner	01473 581743
<b>Project Officer (on-site contact)</b>	TBA	
<b>Finds Dept</b>	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
<b>Consultant</b>		
<b>Developer</b>		
<b>Site landowner</b>		

### **Emergency contacts**

<b>Local Police</b>	<i>Ipswich Police Station, Civic Drive, Ipswich, IP1 2AW</i>	101
<b>Location of nearest A&amp;E</b>	<i>Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD</i>	01473 712233
<b>Qualified First Aiders</b>	SCC Project Officer attending	

### **Hire details**

<b>Plant:</b>	TBA	
<b>Toilet Hire</b>	TBA	
<b>Tool hire:</b>	N/A	

### **Other Contacts**

<b>Suffolk Fleet Maintenance</b>		01359 270777
<b>Suffolk Press Office</b>		01473 264395
<b>SCC EMS (Jezz Meredith )</b>		01473 583288
<b>SCC H&amp;S (Stuart Boulter)</b>		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 an experienced member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The excavation team will comprise up to 3 experienced excavators and surveyors from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- 3.1.2 Evaluation of the proposed development area will employ trenching sufficient to cover 5% of the site by area. This equates to c. 750m<sup>2</sup> of trenching. In order to give as even coverage as possible this will be split up into thirteen (13) individual trenches each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. The proposed trench layout is shown in Fig 2.
- 3.1.3 No information has been provided about the presence or otherwise of services at the present time. If previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout will be amended accordingly.
- 3.1.4 *General trial trench methodology*
- 3.1.5 All 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.
- 3.1.6 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.
- 3.1.7 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 the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be discussed (and costed).
- 3.1.8 Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered.
- 3.1.9 A site plan, which will show all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using an RTK GPS or TST, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. 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.

- 3.1.10 The site will be recorded under a unique Suffolk HER site code (TBA), acquired from the Suffolk HER Office. All archaeological contexts will be recorded using standard SCCAS Context Recording sheets and associated database.
- 3.1.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 3.1.13 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.
- 3.1.14 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.
- 3.1.15 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.
- 3.1.16 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.



## **3.2 Reporting, archive and OASIS record**

- 3.2.1 *The unique HER number will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the project.*
- 3.2.2 *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.*
- 3.2.3 *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.*
- 3.2.4 *The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (Anderson, 2014). 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.*
- 3.2.5 *Specialist finds staff will be used, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.*
- 3.2.6 *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.*
- 3.2.7 *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.*
- 3.2.8 *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.*
- 3.2.9 *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.*

- 3.2.10 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).
- 3.2.11 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- 3.2.12 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.2.13 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.2.14 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.
- 3.2.15 On receipt of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.2.16 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 suffolkc1-167299) will be included as an appendix to the final report.

## Appendix 2. OASIS Summary

---

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-188807**

### Project details

Project name	UFF 040 Lodge Road, Ufford
Short description of the project	<p>In advance of a potential housing development and the future submission of planning permission a 5% archaeological evaluation was conducted by trial trenching. The most fruitful area for archaeological remains was within the centre of the site towards the eastern edge (Trench 7). Here pits, post-holes and a gully were detected, preserved under a deposit of colluvium (hillwash). The majority of the features were likely to be of late medieval to post-medieval date, with the gully feature yielding a gold posy ring of the 18th century. Soil samples taken from the same feature indicate that primary smithing was happening in the vicinity as attested by the presence of small droplets of slag, hammerscale and ferrous spheroids. The Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th century show that this area was close to a dovecot and a saw pit so that semi-industrial and other village activity probably extended into this area during the post-medieval period. Not much evidence for a previously recorded scatter of medieval pottery across the north of the site was observed (HER site UFF 016). A small quantity of abraded medieval pottery was found in colluvial deposits near to the northern edge of the site and a ditch representing an earlier field boundary contained pottery of late medieval date. This ditch and an undated ditch near the western edge of the site are on similar alignments to the present field boundaries and are thus likely to belong to earlier sub-divisions of the 19th century field arrangements seen in the early editions of the Ordnance Survey map.</p>
Project dates	Start: 03-09-2014 End: 04-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Project reference codes	UFF 040 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	RING Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the  
planning process Pre-application

---

### Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL UFFORD UFF 040 Lodge Road

Study area 1.50 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 2921 5287 52.1259630706 1.34900426273 52 07 33 N 001 20 56 E Point

---

### 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 Rachael Abraham

Project  
director/manager Rhodri Gardner

Project supervisor Jez Meredith

Type of  
sponsor/funder Developer

Name of  
sponsor/funder Briarley Homes Ltd & Wrentham Farms Ltd

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive  
recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal"

Digital Archive  
recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media  
available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive  
recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","other"

Paper Media "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report"  
available

---

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title UFF 040 Lodge Road Ufford archaeological evaluation report  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Meredith, J.  
Other bibliographic details SCCAS report 2014/121  
Date 2014  
Issuer or publisher SCCAS  
Place of issue or publication Ipswich  
Description medium sized eval report

---

Entered by Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on 19 November 2014

## **OASIS:**

---

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



## Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0001	MED	HOLL	BODY		1	1	7		No	Hollesley type	L13th-14th C	
0001	MED	MCW	BODY		2	2	5		No			L13th-14th C
0005	PMED	ESWN	BOWL DEEP	LATHE	1	1	87		No	Or panchion. Lathe turned decoration	18th C	
0005	PMED	YELW	BOWL DEEP		1	1	120		No			
0005	PMED	EGS	BODY		1	1	83		No			
0005	PMED	REFW	PLATE	BW	2	1	8		No	2 joining, pearlware glaze, willow pattern type		1780-1900+
0007	MED	MCW	BODY		2	1	18	A	No	2 joining, base, reddish b ext, grey int, some org voids		
0007	MED	HOLL	BODY		1	1	18	AA	No	Very abraded and laminated, Grey throughout	L12th-14th C	
0007	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	1		No			L13th-14th C
0011	PM	LMT	JUG		2	1	42		No	Jug or cistern, strap handle		
0011	PM	IGBW	MUG		1	1	2		No	Small rim of small mug	E16th-17th C	16th century
0018	M	HOLL	BODY		2	2	3		No	Sherds from Sample 1		L13th-14th C
0022	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	3		No	Orange sandy fabric with sparse red pellets		L12th-14th C

Fabric codes and dates

HOLL Hollesley-type ware L13th -14th C
MCW Medieval coarseware L12th-14th C
NOTS Nottinghamshire stoneware L17th-L18th C
YELW Yellow ware L18th-19th C
EGS English stoneware 17th-19th C
REFW Refined white earthenware L18th-20th C
LMT Late medieval and transitional ware 15th-16th C
IGBW Iron-glazed blackware 16th-18th C



## Appendix 4. CBM catalogue

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Re-used	Abrasion	Mortar	Notes
0005	PM	wsg	LB	1	486	61	No			Possible floorbrick
0005	M/PM	ms	RT	2	191		No			2 joining
0005	M/PM	mssc	RT	1	80		No			
0005	M/PM	msfe	RT	1	82		No			Slightly curved
0009	M/PM	fsg	RT	1	26		No	A		
0011	M/PM	msg	RT	1	58		No			
0011	M/PM	fsg	RT	9	53		No			Small frags, late med or post-med
0014	PM	msf	LB?	1	6		No		Mortar	Late med/post-med, tiny fragment
0016	M/PM	msg	RT	1	12		No			
0016	M/PM	msg	RT?	6	22		No			Small frags
0016	M/PM	fscp	RT?	1	3		No			Late med, early post-med
0018	M/PM	fsg	LB	6	98		No	A		
0018	M/PM	ms	RT	1	11		No			
0020	LM/PM	fsg	RT?	4	33		No			Small frags
0022	LM/PM	msg	RT	1	64		No			Red grog
0023	LM/PM	fsg	RT	2	249		No			Post-med
0023	LM/PM	fsfe	RT?	1	67		No			with mica

CBM fabric codes and descriptions

wsg	White- firing clay with grog
ms	Medium sandy
msc	Medium sand and calcareous inclusions
msfe	Medium sand and common ferrous inclusions
msg	Medium sandy with grog
msf	Medium sandy with flint
fscp	Fine sandy with red clay pellets
fsfe	Fine sandy with common ferrous inclusions
fsg	Fine sandy with grog



# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

**Contact:**

**Rhodri Gardner**

**Tel: 01473 265879**

**[rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk)**

**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**