

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

The Old Garage, Redgrave RGV 043

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2003
(Planning app. no. 909/02)

John Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© May 2004

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Contents

List of contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR information

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

- 3.1. Introduction
- 3.2. Phase I: Medieval
- 3.3. Phase II: Post-Medieval
- 3.4. Phase III: Modern

4. The Finds (Sue Anderson)

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Pottery
- 4.3. Ceramic Building Material
- 4.4. Metalwork
- 4.5. Miscellaneous
 - 4.5.1 *Clay Pipe*

4.5.2 *Slag*

4.5.3 *Flint*

4.6. Biological evidence

4.6.1 *Animal bone*

4.6.2 *Shell*

4.6.3 *Coal*

4.7. Discussion

5. Discussion

- 5.1. Phase I: Medieval
- 5.2. Phase II: Post-Medieval
- 5.3. Phase III: Modern

6. Conclusions

References

Appendices

- 1. Brief and Specification
- 2. Context list

List of Figures

- 1. Site Location Plan
- 2. The site plotted onto the 1st Edition OS map, 1880
- 3. Surface site plan
- 4. Excavated site plan
- 5. Sections

List of Tables

- 1. Finds quantities

List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

John Craven Supervisor
Sue Anderson Finds Manager
Kelly Powell Post-excavation supervisor

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Country Homes Development Ltd and was monitored by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by David Gill and Jo Caruth from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by David Gill, and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Sue Anderson. Finds processing and illustration drawing was carried out by Kelly Powell, and the specialist finds report by Sue Anderson. Flint was identified by Colin Pendleton.

Summary

An area of 153 sq m was excavated on the site of the Old Garage, Redgrave on the development area's street frontage. A further part of the street frontage was monitored. The site lies within the village's medieval core, between surviving medieval/late medieval timber framed houses. Structural evidence was found for the rear wall of a sill beamed medieval structure, aligned with and probably contemporary with these neighbouring properties and fronting onto the road. Further evidence, in the form of postholes and floor surfaces with two possible hearths, was found for medieval structures attached to the rear of the main building. A post-medieval ditch, perhaps being part of a post-medieval structure, later occupied this part of the site showing that the earlier building had been demolished. 19th-20th century material was recovered, broadly contemporary with the occupation and demolition of two later buildings on the site that were demolished c.1900, and the site's subsequent land use as waste ground behind the Old Garage. The monitored area was heavily disturbed by the petrol tanks of the garage and no archaeology was seen.

SMR information

Planning application no. 909/02
Date of fieldwork: August 2003
Grid Reference: TM 0427 7813
Funding body: Country Homes Developments Ltd
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-2897

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation and monitoring was carried out in advance of housing development on the site of The Old Garage, Redgrave, Suffolk. The work was carried out by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team to a Brief and Specification issued by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – see Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application 909/02. The work was funded by the developer, Country Homes Ltd.

The excavation site lies within the known medieval core of the village at OS Grid ref TM 0427 7813 (Fig. 1). The surviving shell of a late medieval or early post medieval timber framed building lies on the adjacent plot to the south-east, to the north-west the neighbouring property is probably of a similar date. Both the excavation site and the monitored site occupy the development plot's area of street frontage onto the road. To the east, medieval pottery of the 13th and 14th centuries has been recovered (RGV 041, Fig. 1). On the OS map of 1880 two buildings are shown on the site, one partially covering the excavation site was demolished by c.1900, the other in the monitored area sometime after 1900 (Fig. 2).

An evaluation (Gill 2003) of the entire development site had shown that surviving archaeological evidence was probably limited to the street frontage; the land behind, which had probably only been used as back gardens, had seen heavy ground disturbance. Trench 3 of the evaluation (Fig. 1) identified some evidence of a former structure which may have been related to the building on the 1880 OS map or to an earlier building. However due to the presence of a large timber shed, the main area of archaeological potential along the street frontage was inaccessible at the time. This excavation, upon the development site's area of street frontage, therefore was carried out with the objective of locating any evidence of medieval or early post-medieval housing fronting onto the street.

In addition to the excavation, further monitoring of the first 25m length of the site's new access road was carried out. This area covered the remaining accessible part of the site's street frontage.

2. Methodology

The excavation covered an area of 153sq m, partially around evaluation trench 3. The site was stripped by a mechanical excavator with a 1.5m ditching bucket to the top of the archaeological levels under the supervision of an archaeologist. The monitored area was similarly stripped by machine and was observed at intervals by an archaeologist.

In the excavation the archaeological soil layers were then cleaned and removed by hand. Features were excavated by hand; generally 50% of pits and postholes. Site plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50, feature sections and soil profiles at 1:20. A single context continuous numbering system was used (0001 – 0005 refer to evaluation contexts). Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments code RGV 043 and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database.

The site archive is kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds.

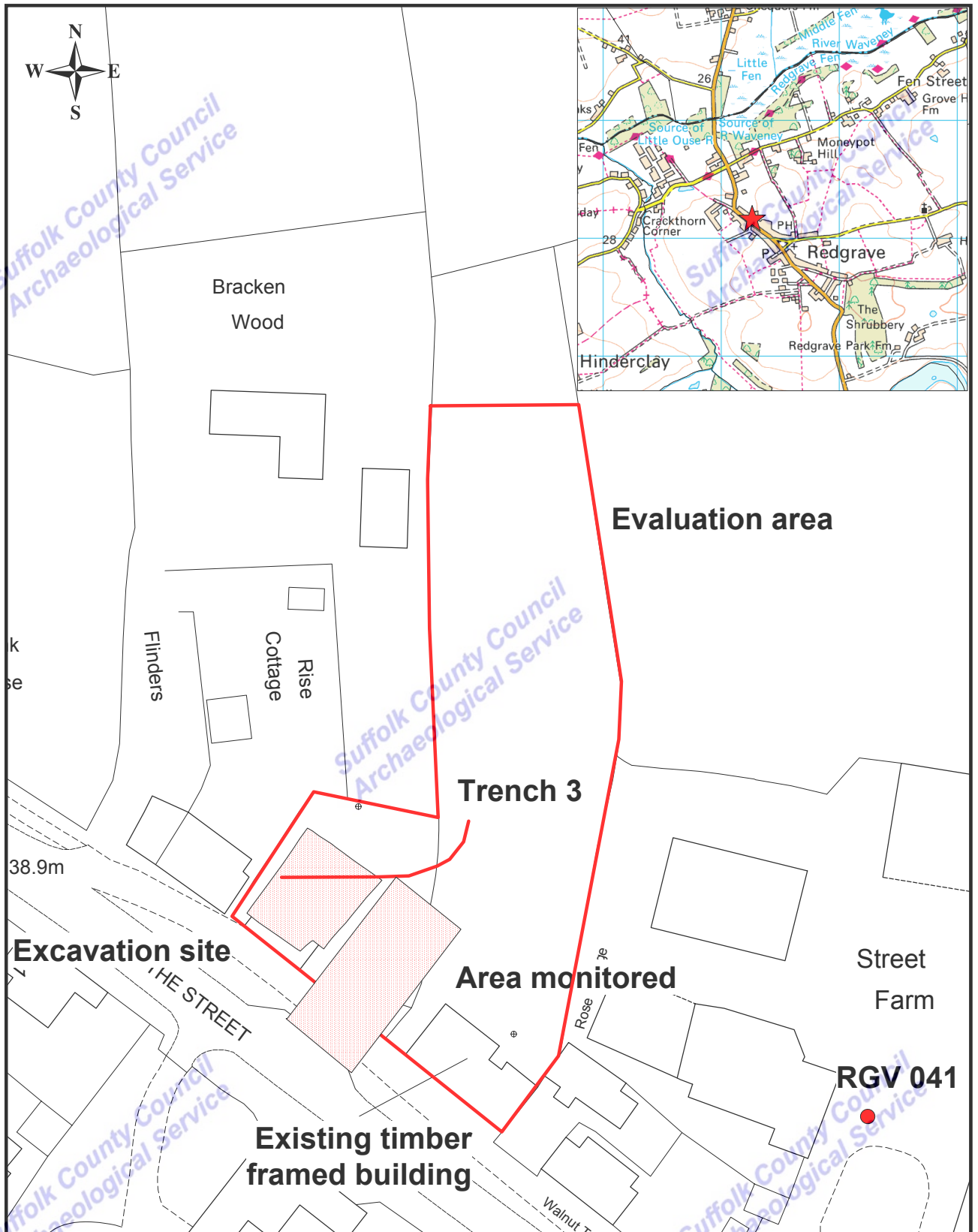


Figure 1: Site Location Plan



Suffolk County Council
Environment & Transport

1:750

Lucy Robinson
 Director of Environment & Transport
 St. Edmund house, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk.

© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
 Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2004

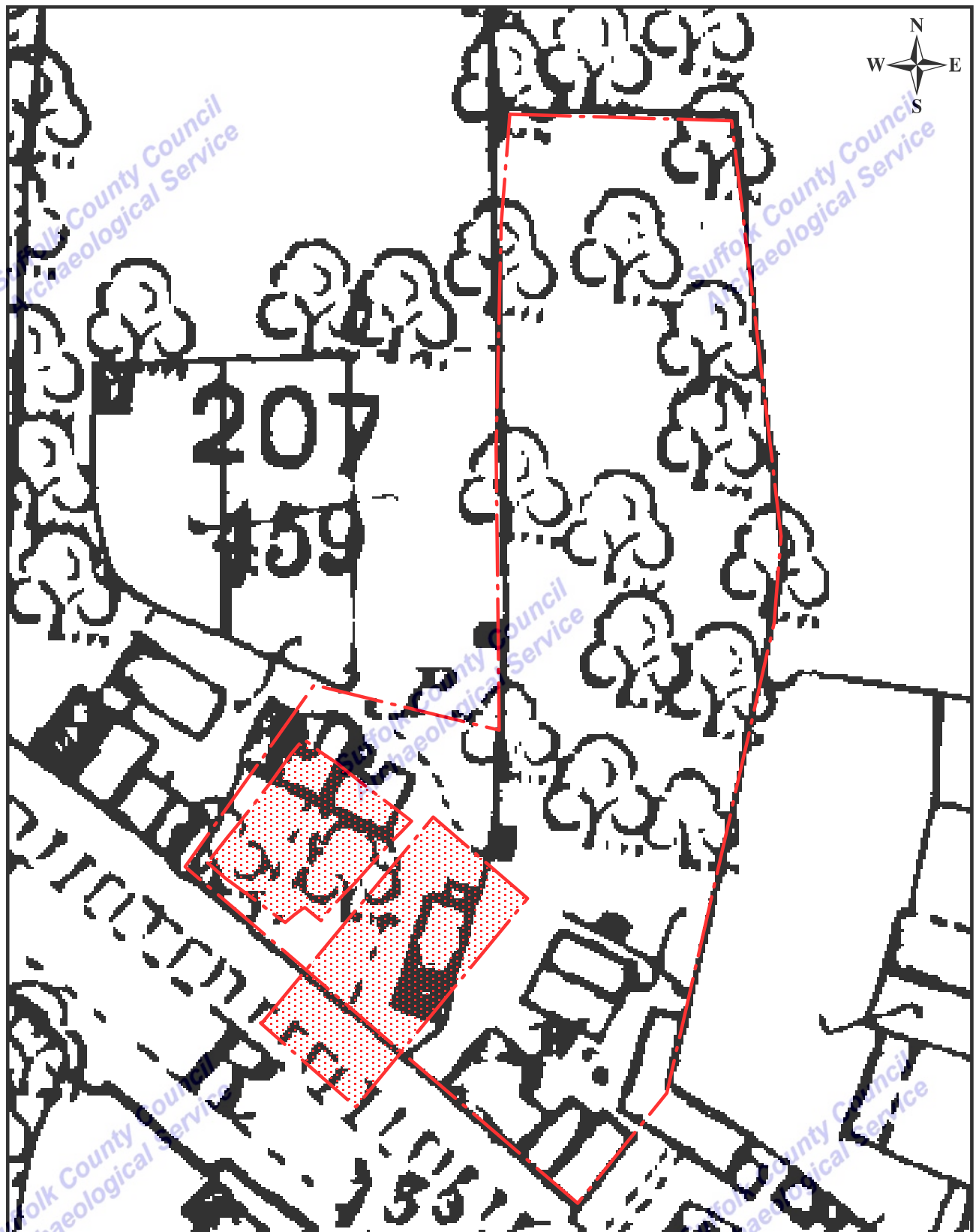


Figure 2: The site plotted onto the 1st Edition OS Map, 1880



Suffolk County Council
Environment & Transport

1:500

Lucy Robinson
 Director of Environment & Transport
 St. Edmund house, County Hall, Ipswich, Suffolk.

© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
 Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2004

3. Results

3.1. Introduction

Initial removal of the topsoil uncovered the natural subsoil of glacial orange gravels at a depth varying from 0.15-20m in the south-west to 0.60m in the northern corner where the topsoil had been built up. The stripping of the topsoil revealed a scatter of features across the site and a large spread of clay and other soil types that related to layer 0005 in the evaluation Trench 3 (Fig.3). Subsequent cleaning and removal of these layers uncovered several more features (Fig. 4). Dating of many of these features is problematic due to a lack of material and stratigraphic dating evidence. It is possible, however, to tentatively identify three broad phases of activity on the site, beginning in the medieval period.

No further archaeology was seen in the monitored area as the majority of it, particularly towards the road, was heavily damaged or destroyed by the petrol pumps, associated tanks and other disturbance.

3.2. Phase I: Medieval

(Figs. 3 and 5)

Two contexts contained medieval pottery of 13th-14th century date. 0028, the remnants of a former floor surface, is a patchy, unfired, chalky clay spread, measuring approximately 7m north-south and 3m west-east. 0043, a spread in the northern corner of the site, is formed of mixed brown sand and chalk. It contained both medieval and post-medieval material but has been placed in this phase due to its probable association with layers 0028 and 0027 and with postholes 0037-0044 (see below).

Other contexts have been dated to this phase through stratigraphic relationships or possible associations with other features. Firstly there were two further spreads that are closely associated with 0028. Layer 0027 was formed of mixed areas of brown sand, chalk and broken tile, similar to 0043. Layer 0026 was a spread of chalky clay, varying in density and overlying 0027. While these four spreads have been given separate context numbers it is to some extent an arbitrary exercise as together they combine to form a single, heavily degraded, floor surface.

Two possible hearths are dated to this phase through their close association with 0028. 0030 was an oval pad of burnt clay, approximately 1m in length, with an area of hard fired oven floor, 0.20m in diameter, at the northern end. It was set within the spread 0028 and was identified during the 0028's removal. 0031 is another patch of burnt clay and was visible on the surface of the 0028 spread. It measured 1.3m by 0.5m and was very shallow and less structured than 0030. There was no indication of burning to the subsoil beneath either of these features.

There were three structural features which appeared to be associated with each other in the south-west corner of the site. The first is 0012, a linear spread of patchy yellow clay, aligned north-west to south-east and stretching for approximately 4m. No dating material was recovered but it was cut by the post-medieval ditch 0008. It has been dated to this phase because it is thought to mark a wall of a possible structure contemporary with the adjacent property to the south-east. To the east of 0012 was a posthole, 0013, measuring 0.5m diameter and 0.35m deep. No finds were recovered but as it had a yellow clay fill similar to 0012 and was also aligned with the spread it may be a further part of the same structure. The third feature, 0036, is a hollow filled with mid brown sand. It broke the line of the 0012 spread and may mark a possible threshold. It was also cut by ditch 0008.

The majority of the remaining features on the site were postholes. Only 0035 contained any dating evidence but they have all been placed in this phase due to their characteristics and relationships with spreads 0028 and 0043. These postholes were in two general spatial groups, the first being composed of 0018, 0020, 0022 and 0024 which were located around the edge of the 0028 spread, 0022 and 0024 cut the edge of 0028, 0018 and 0020 were only visible after the removal of 0026 and 0027. They were of similar size and shape and all were filled with a broadly uniform chalky clay fill, indicating that they were of a contemporary date with each other.

The second group is formed of four postholes, 0037, 0039, 0041 and 0044 in the northern corner of the site. They were of similar size and have similar fills of yellow clay and chalk, again indicating they were probably contemporary with each other. They all cut spread 0043 indicating that they were of a later date but they were also very similar to the other group of postholes 0018-0024 and probably contemporary with them.

The last posthole, 0032, was steep sided and 0.35m in diameter and 0.35m deep. It had a different fill to the other postholes but still seemed to be associated or contemporary with spread 0028. The basal fill was a mid brown sandy loam, and the upper fill was a mixed clay and burnt clay with a matrix of loam which is possibly associated with rakings for the adjacent hearth 0031. It contained one sherd of late medieval pottery.

3.3. Phase II: Post-Medieval

(Figs. 4 and 5)

Only one feature is dated to this phase, 0008 was a cornering ditch, aligned north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east, occupying the western part of the site. It had a mottled brown sand fill (0009, 0010 and 0017) which contained post-medieval material, and further finds were recovered from its surface (0011). 0008 cut two earlier features; the clay spread 0012 and the hollow 0036. The shape of this ditch indicates that it may have been a possible footing trench for a structure which replaced the medieval building.

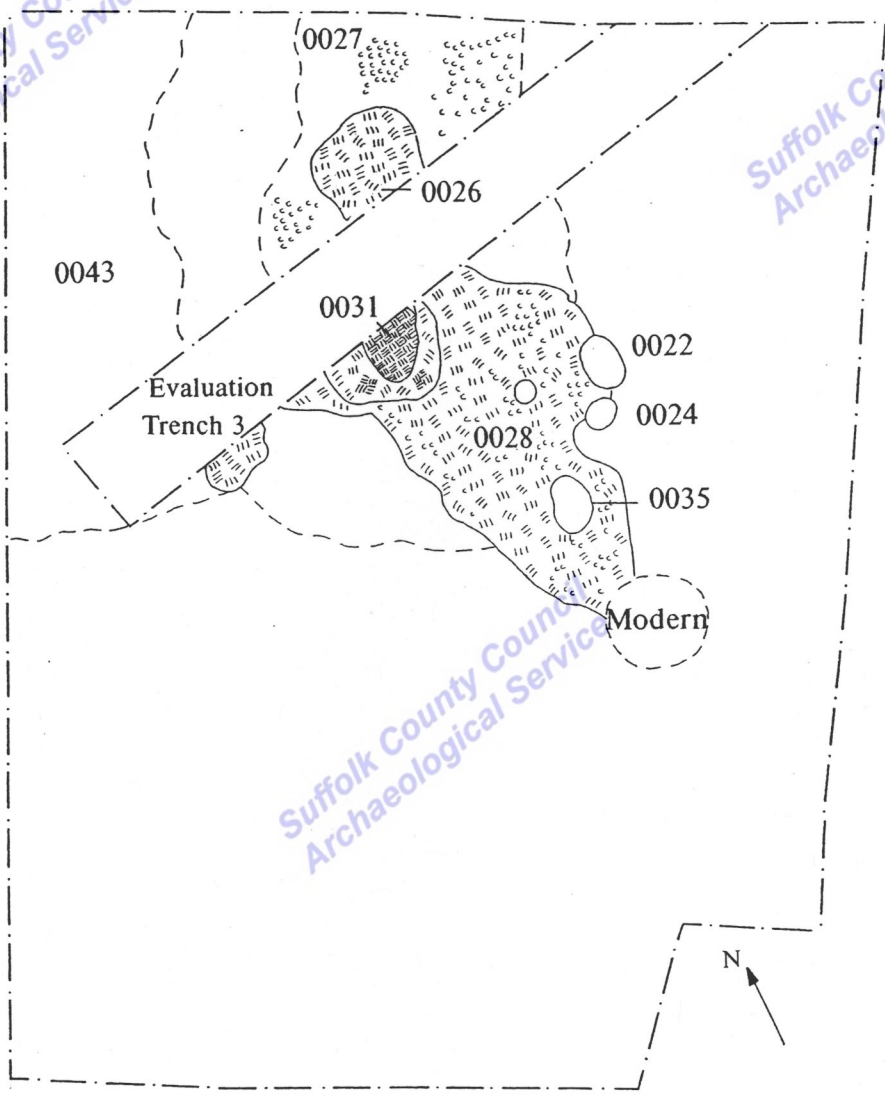
3.4. Phase III: Modern

(Fig. 5)

Three features contained relatively modern material of 19th and 20th century date. 0006 was an oval pit measuring 1.40m by 1.05m and 0.40m deep with a dry mottled brown and yellow sand fill containing fragments of peg tile and pantile. 0035 was a modern posthole, cutting layer 0028, with a dense, loose, brown sand fill. 0015 was another posthole with a soft, dark brown sand fill. In addition to these excavated features there were several areas of modern disturbance such as rubbish pits through the southern part of the site and a brick structure in the eastern corner which were not excavated.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service



Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

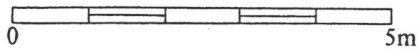


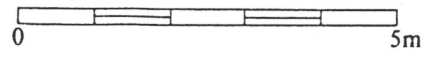
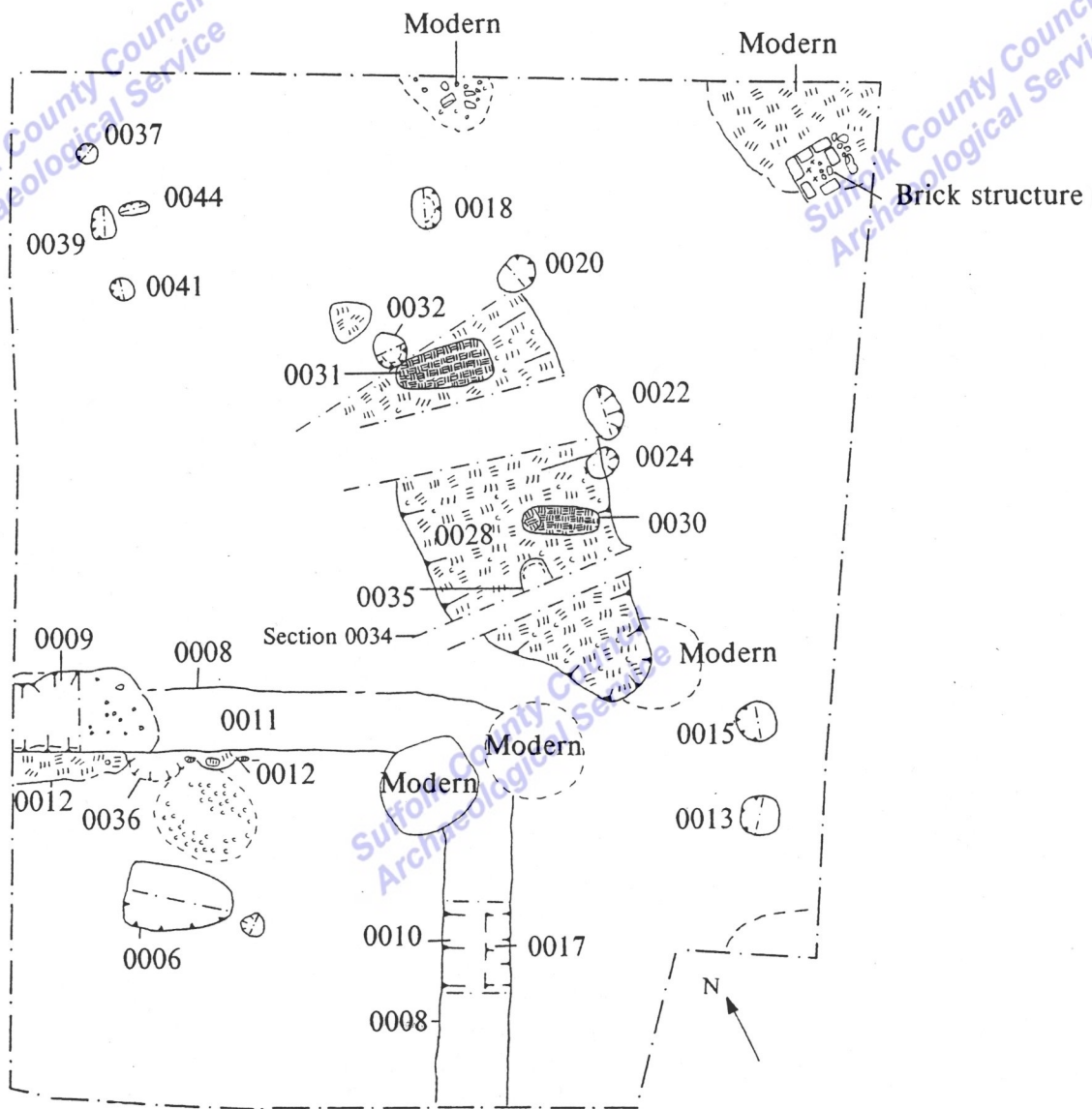
Figure 3. Surface site plan

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service



Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Figure 4. Excavated site plan

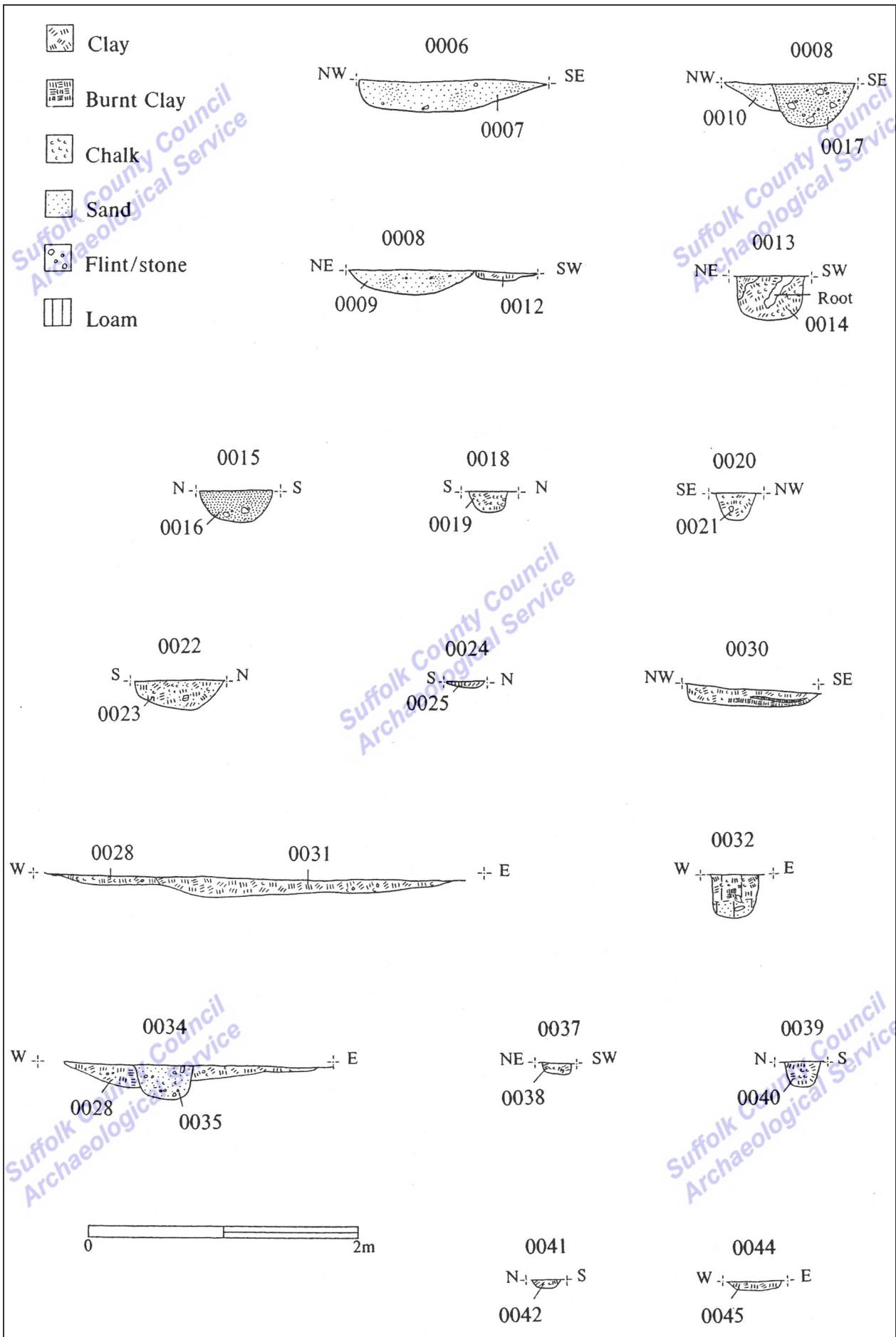


Figure 5. Sections

4. The Finds

Sue Anderson

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from twelve contexts, as shown in Table 1.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Iron		Bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0007			16	919	4	33	1	11		19-20
0009					1	1				
0011	1	66			2	37	1	5	1 Pb (40g)	17-18?
0016			1	1					1 clay pipe (4g)	19-20?
0021									1 flint (1g)	Meso
0027	2	30			6	91			2 slag (19g), 1 Ae (12g), 1 Fe/bone (37g)	19?
0028	7	94			1	1	1	1	1 shell (19g)	13-14?
0029	1	33	23	461	1	4			2 slag (20g), 1 coal (4g)	19-20
0033	1	9	8	366					1 flint (24g), 2 shell (11g)	15-16?
0035			1	32						19-20
0036							1	22		
0043	9	162			1	23			1 clay pipe (3g), 1 flint (3g)	17-18
Total	21	394	49	1779	16	190	4	39		

Table 1. Finds quantities

4.2. Pottery

Twenty-one sherds of pottery were collected from six contexts. Seven sherds of medieval coarseware, including two developed jar rims and a coarser base, were found in spread 0028, and six sherds were found in layer 0043, again with a developed rim suggesting a 13th-14th century date. One late medieval body sherd was collected from posthole fill 0033. All other pottery was post-medieval and included a glazed red earthenware (GRE) large vessel rim (possible a chamber pot) from ditch fill 0011, two late GRE bases from layer 0027/0043, an English stoneware tankard body sherd from 0027, an unstratified Frechen stoneware jug/bottle body sherd (0029), a GRE large storage vessel handle and a tin glazed earthenware plate base from 0043.

4.3. Ceramic building material

Forty-nine fragments of CBM in medium sandy red fabrics were collected. Pit fill 0007 contained four fragments of peg tile and twelve fragments of machine-made pantile. A small piece of the same pantile was collected from posthole fill 0016, and another from posthole 0035. Five fragments of late brick from posthole fill 0033 were partially burnt and may be late medieval in date, as may be the three pieces of peg tile found with them. Ten fragments of late brick, twelve of peg tile and one of pantile were unstratified (0029).

4.4. Metalwork

Sixteen pieces of iron were found, of which most were probably nails. The main exception was a fragment of a large post-medieval shoe iron, probably from a heel, found in layer 0043.

An iron knife handle with bone scale tangs and five small copper alloy rivets was probably of 19th century date and was found in layer 0027. It measured 90mm long, tapered from 14 to 22mm wide, and was 13mm thick.

A flat fragment of thick lead sheet, roughly shaped into an octagonal (35 x 29 x 4mm) was found in ditch fill 0011.

A copper alloy shotgun cartridge was collected from layer 0027.

4.5. Miscellaneous

4.5.1. Clay pipe

Two clay pipe stems were collected from posthole fill 0016 and layer 0043.

4.5.2. Slag

Two small fragments of ?ferrous or fuel ash slag were found in layer 0027, and two pieces of probable smithing slag were unstratified (0029).

4.5.3 Flint

identified by Colin Pendleton

Posthole fill 0021 produced a backed microlith of probable Mesolithic date, which was presumably residual. A retouched flake was collected from posthole fill 0033, and a possible worked flint of Lower Palaeolithic date was recovered from layer 0043.

4.6. Biological evidence

4.6.1 Animal bone

Four fragments of animal bone were recovered. A piece of large mammal ?mandible came from pit fill 0007, a large mammal rib from ditch fill 0011, a small unidentified ?juvenile fragment from spread 0028, and a complete ?cow thoracic vertebra from spread 0036.

4.6.2 Shell

Oyster shells were collected from spread 0028 and posthole fill 0033.

4.6.3 Coal

One piece of unburnt coal was an unstratified find.

4.7. Discussion

This small group of finds ranges in date from the prehistoric period to the 20th century. Flints of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic date are residual in later features. Whilst there is limited evidence of medieval activity, the only context which can be ascribed to this period is spread 0028. The majority of finds from the site are post-medieval, most of them probably deposited in the 18th-19th centuries. They consist of the typical range of artefacts of the period, including English and German pottery, clay pipes, roofing tiles, bricks and metalwork.

5. Discussion

5.1. Phase I: Medieval

The excavation site occupies a gap in the known medieval street frontage between the still surviving buildings on either side. It is highly probable that this site was originally occupied by a medieval structure which at some point was replaced by the later building, seen on the 1880 OS map, which was set back from the road.

Features 0012, 0036 and 0015, are thought to be evidence of a medieval sill beamed building which was broadly contemporary with the surviving timber framed building standing on the adjacent plot to the south-east. The linear clay spread 0012 was closely aligned with the line of the rear walls of the properties on either side of the site and was probably the surviving evidence for the rear wall of a house between these properties. This structure would have consisted of a wooden frame, resting on sill beams laid upon clay pad foundations. 0012 was a surviving part of one of these clay pads. The structure may have also had some posts set into the ground; posthole 0013 is on the same alignment as 0012 and has a similar fill and so may be a further part of the structure. 0036 is a gap through the clay spread 0012 and may be marking a threshold.

The presence of ditch 0008, cutting through these structural features, indicated that this building had been demolished. A building of this type would leave very little surviving evidence below ground level after its demolition and this seems to be demonstrated here, where very little evidence has survived.

Set behind the line of 0012 there was further structural evidence from the medieval period. If 0012 represented the rear wall of a property, then spread 0028 and the associated features were probably evidence of outbuildings or extensions to the main structure. Spread 0028 was a layer of compacted chalky clay and, with its associated spreads 0026, 0027 and 0043, was the surviving remnant of a single, heavily degraded, floor surface. It lay only on the north and east side from the potential wall of the medieval building and so seems likely to be part of outbuildings attached to the rear of the property. The two hearths were clearly a part of this floor surface and indicate some low level domestic use as the areas are limited and the subsoil beneath is unburnt.

The eight postholes, 0018-0024 and 0037-0044, are clearly associated with this floor surface. Most of them were fairly insubstantial and do not indicate the presence of any sizeable structure. There is also no discernible overall pattern for their distribution although postholes 0018-0024 do seem to be marking an irregular eastern edge of the floor surface. While they are all believed to be broadly contemporary, they may represent more than one phase of construction, which would explain their unclear distribution. This, combined with their small size, indicates that they are evidence of a series of outbuildings attached to the rear of the main property. Posthole 0032, which was better defined and filled with different material, was still probably just another part of these structures.

5.2. Phase II: Post-Medieval

The presence of ditch 0008 in this period indicates that by the 17th –18th century the medieval structure had been demolished. The function of this ditch is unclear, it may actually have been a post-medieval structure on a very similar alignment to the earlier building or may simply have marked a fence line or property boundary. The absence of any other structural evidence in this period though would seem to imply that it was not part of a building.

5.3. Phase III: Modern

Two buildings were marked on the OS map of 1880; one which partially overlay the position of the site was demolished by 1900, the second, on the area of the road monitoring, sometime later. The brick structure in the eastern corner of the site corresponds to the position of the first demolished building, but otherwise no other evidence of either building was found in the monitoring or excavation.

Subsequently the development site has been an undeveloped area of waste ground, with a wooden shed occupying the road frontage behind the pumps of the Old Garage. The 19th-20th century material recovered from the site is mainly building material such as brick and peg tile and probably relates to the demolition of the two buildings. The three excavated features 0007, 0015 and 0035 and the other modern rubbish pits showed a general low level of activity on the site relating to its disused status. The material from layer 0027 is probably intrusive from the above topsoil.

6. Conclusions

The excavation has uncovered the last insubstantial evidence of a medieval to late medieval building of sill beamed construction that fronted onto the street, and for smaller structures attached to its rear. The site, lying within the medieval village core, is bordered on either side by standing structures from the medieval or late medieval periods and therefore the archaeology has filled a gap in the known medieval street frontage, demonstrating that it consisted of a continuous series of buildings.

This medieval building was demolished at some point before the excavation of a post-medieval ditch that may possibly represent a new structure fronting the road. The survival of these last traces of medieval and post-medieval structures is certainly largely due to the subsequent land use of the site. This particular part of the street frontage appears to have become open ground after the demolition of these buildings. This has meant that there has been little ground disturbance such as deep ploughing, and the two later buildings on the development site were built set back from the road away from the street frontage. These last two structures were demolished c.1900 leaving little archaeological evidence.

References

Gill, D, 2003, *The Old Garage, Redgrave, RGV 043*, SCCAS Report No. 2003/84.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

THE OLD GARAGE, REDGRAVE

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.1 & 4.11.

1. Background

- 1.1 Consent has been granted for development (909/02). The planning authority have applied a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition to the consent.
- 1.2 The development area has been evaluated (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No 2003/84), the report adequately describes the archaeology of the site.
- 1.3 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.5 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for Archaeological Project

- 2.1 In the areas defined on Figure 1, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development. The precise location of the area is relative to the evaluation trenches and the development block plan for plots numbered 1 & 2.
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by any future detailed consent.

- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for the thoroughfare or medieval green edge and possible ditch together with any evidence for medieval or early post-medieval housing fronting onto the green or thoroughfare.
- 2.4 In addition to the formal archaeological excavation there will be a programme of systematic archaeological monitoring of the first 25m of the access roadway once it leaves the present highway. This work is specified in Section 4.
- 2.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. **Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 In the area marked on Figure 1 open area excavation is to take place.
- 3.2 Modern surface deposits and garden soil may be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.3 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards & floors) must be

fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.4 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.

b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.5 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

3.6 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.7 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.8 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

3.9 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.

- 3.10 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.11 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 4.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are not to be archaeologically excavated prior to development but which will be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 4.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.3 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 48-hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 4.4 A contingency allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological observer, on the basis of the work specified below and the contractor's timetable and working practices.
- 4.5 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both Conservation Team of SCCAS and an 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.6 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features, which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.

- 4.7 The 'observing archaeologist' will not be entitled to enforce specific delays and hold ups to the work of the contractor other than those previously agreed and set out in the Project Design. If delays prove desirable to the archaeological recording process they should be arranged by mutual agreement with the contractor; the developer's architect may be approached as an arbitrator.
- 4.8 All archaeological features must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.9 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.10 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monument Record.
- 4.11 The monitoring is to be of the soil strip to formation level of the first 25m of roadway once it leaves the highway. Once modern hard surfacing has been removed the stripping is to be carried out with a toothless bucket and the cleaned surface is not to be driven over until the archaeological monitoring is complete. An allowance of one hour per ten square metres of stripped area is to be made for archaeological recording.

The principal aims of the monitoring will be to identify the early frontage and boundary location and any occupation immediately behind it.

- 4.12 The results of this monitoring must be recorded in a manner consistent with the main excavated areas and incorporated into the archive record.

5. **General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an 'at-cost' charge will be made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]
- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 5.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.

- 5.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Archive Requirements

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 6.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).
- 6.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 6.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

- 6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 6.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

7. Report Requirements

- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.
- 7.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS

Specification by: R D Carr

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 11 September 2003

Reference: /Redgrave-OldGarage09

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 2: context list

opno	feature	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	phase	spotdate
0006	0006	Pit cut	Oval pit measuring 1.40m by 1.05m and 0.40m deep.						
0007	0006	Pit fill	Dry mottled brown and yellow sand.						19-20
0008	0008	Ditch cut	Cornering ditch NE-SW and SE-NW						
0009	0008	Ditch section	Mottled brown sand fill in NW-SE length of ditch near N baulk of site.						
0010	0008	Ditch section	Mottled brown sand fill in SW-NE length of ditch.						
0011	0008	Ditch fill	Finds from surface of fill near corner of ditch.						17-18?
0012	0012	Spread	Patchy yellow clay on S edge of 0009. Possible wall line for NE wall of putative building. Clay dense towards N edge, some chalk within it, but fades and breaks up to S.						
0013	0013	Posthole cut	Posthole near S edge of site. Aligned with and similar to 0012.						
0014	0013	Posthole fill	Yellow clay fill of 0013.						
0015	0015	Posthole cut	Posthole to N of 0014.						
0016	0015	Posthole fill	Soft dark brown sand, modern clay pipe in fill.						19-20?
0017	0008	Ditch fill	Later fill on S side of ditch 0008 in SW-NE length. Darker sand with frequent flints and stones.	0010					
0018	0018	Posthole cut	Posthole in N end of site.						
0019	0018	Posthole fill	Chalky clay fill, very chalky compared to other postholes.						
0020	0020	Posthole cut	Small posthole						
0021	0020	Posthole fill	Chalky clay fill, more yellow and less chalky than 0019.						Meso
0022	0022	Posthole cut	Oval posthole adjacent to 0024.						
0023	0022	Posthole fill	Chalky clay fill, same colour as 0021 but less chalk and more sandy.						
0024	0024	Posthole cut	Small shallow posthole adjacent to 0022.						
0025	0024	Posthole fill	Chalky clay fill, more yellow and less chalky than 0019.						
0026	0026	Layer	Chalky clay layer overlying 0027. Denser and less dense areas. Recorded on plan 1.				0027		

opno	feature	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	phase	spotdate
0027	0027	Layer	Brown sand with chalk and broken tile frags under 0026. Same as 0005.				0026		19?
0028	0028	Spread	Spread of unfired chalky clay. Lies between postholes at N end of site.						13-14?
0029	0029	Finds	Unstratified finds from excavated area.						19-20
0030	0030	Hearth	Small oven? Elongated oval pad of burnt clay set within a shallow cut. Hard fired oven floor at N end. About 0.20m diameter. Rest of feature made up of burnt and unfired clay with chalk. No indication of burning to the subsoil. Only identified after the removal of 0028.				0028		
0031	0031	Hearth	Extensive spread of burnt clay visible with surface of 0028. Less structured than 0030. Very shallow, no burning to subsoil.						
0032	0032	Posthole cut	Deep, straight sided posthole adjacent to hearth 0031.						
0033	0032	Posthole fill	Basal fill of mid brown sandy loam, upper fill a mixed clay and burnt clay with a matrix of loam. Top fill possibly associated with rakings for hearth 0031.						15-16?
0034	0028	Section	Section through clay 0028.						
0035	0035	Posthole	Modern (more recent) feature cutting clay layer 0028. Dense, loose brown sand fill.						19-20
0036	0036	Spread	Smearred brown sand in hollow immediately inside (S of) 0008. Suggests possible break in clay? Threshold?						
0037	0037	Posthole cut	Posthole, N corner of site.	0043					
0038	0037	Posthole fill	Yellow clay and chalk.						
0039	0039	Posthole cut	Posthole between 0037 and 0041.	0043					
0040	0039	Posthole fill	Yellow clay and chalk.						
0041	0041	Posthole cut	Very shallow posthole, W of 0039.	0043					
0042	0041	Posthole fill	Yellow clay and chalk.						
0043	0043	Layer	Soil layer, same as 0027. Postholes 0037-0041 cut into it.		0037, 0039, 0041				17-18
0044	0044	Posthole cut	Posthole, N corner of site.	0043					
0045	0044	Posthole fill	Yellow clay and chalk.						