

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

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## Chamberlains Buildings, Eriswell ERL 205

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2008  
(Planning app. no. F/2008/060/FUL)

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

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## List of Contributors

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

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## Acknowledgements

Elveden Farms LTD funded this project and the archaeological work was specified and inspected by William Fletcher (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). Andrew Beverton, Jonathan Van Jennians and Fiona Gamble from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team, carried out the fieldwork.

Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report, managed the project.

Richenda Goffin managed the post-excavation. Gemma Adams and Valery Turp carried out all finds processing. Cathy Tester produced the specialist finds report. Other specialist finds identification was provided by Colin Pendleton and Judith Plouviez. Gemma Adams provided post excavation assistance and the illustrations.

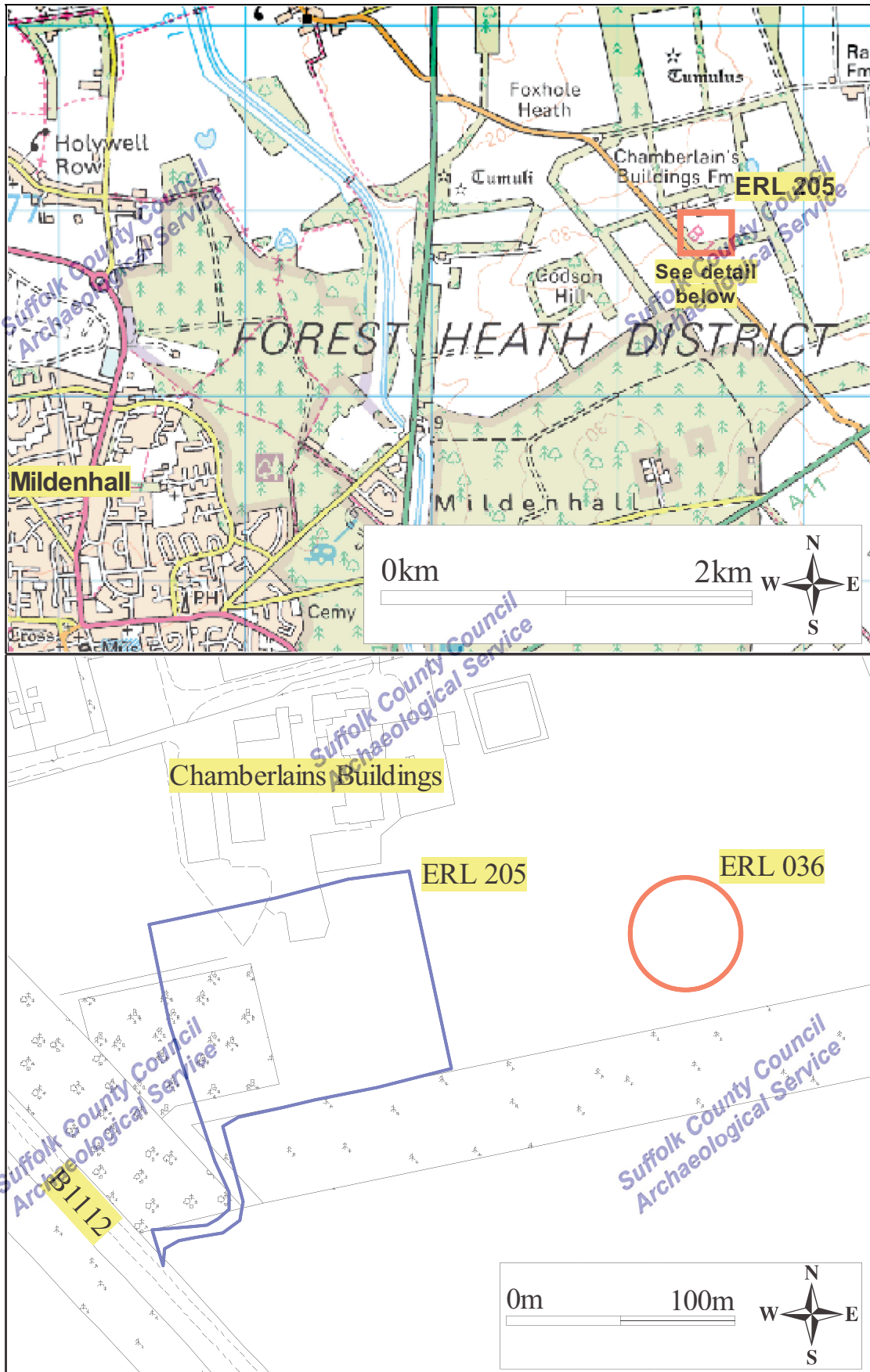
## Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at Chamberlain's Buildings. Previous archaeological work in the area has discovered both Roman and prehistoric evidence within 100m to the north-east.

A small concentration of pits and two shallow linear features were found towards the south-west of the proposed area. Recovered finds consist of burnt stone and a single Roman coin.

## HER information

Planning application no.	F/2008/060/FUL
Date of fieldwork:	18/2/2008 – 29/02/2008
Grid Reference:	TL 7452 7960
Funding body:	Elveden Farms LTD
Oasis reference.	suffolkc1-39201



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Figure 1. Site location plan.

## Introduction

An archaeological monitoring was carried out prior to the construction of a new grain silo and access road at Chamberlain's Buildings, Eriswell (planning application F/2008/060/FUL). The monitoring followed the brief and specification prepared by Will Fletcher (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation team). The fieldwork was carried out from the 18th to the 29th of February.

The site, which measures c.1.5ha is situated on a flat, rectangular, south-west facing field with an M.O.D ranging from 23.461m at the north-east to 21.845m at the south-west some 3.5 km to the north-east of Mildenhall (Fig. 1). Previous work in the immediate vicinity includes the excavation of a prehistoric barrow (ERL 036) approximately 100m to the East. This site was identified as a 'bowl' form prehistoric barrow and produced a primary Bronze Age burial and two secondary Late Bronze Age cremations (Dymond, 1974). Finds recovered from this site both pre-dated and post-dated the burial mound (Neolithic and Roman respectively). The proximity of this barrow to the proposed area of excavation could present further evidence of the archaeological landscape of the area.

## Methodology

The machining of the site was carried out in two phases. First, a back acting JCB with a toothless 1.8m ditching bucket was used to remove the SW area, consisting of a trackway leading to the main site. Once this initial area was completed two tracked 360° machines with 2.1m toothless buckets were used to strip the main area of the site (approx. 100m x 125m). The machines were supervised as they removed the topsoil and subsoil to reveal the archaeological horizon. All archaeological features exposed were excavated by hand to at least the minimum standards set out in the Brief and Specification (Appendix 1). A full written record was made using a continuous numbering system starting at 0001. Sections were recorded at a 1:20 scale and digital images were taken of each feature. Any finds recovered from features were retained and a specialist finds report produced. A Total Station Theodolite was utilised to create a plan of the site, which was then plotted to the national grid.

The site was recorded under a new HER No. ERL 205. The site archive is kept in SCCAS archaeological store at Bury St Edmunds. A copy of this report has been logged to the OASIS live database (Reference: suffolkc1-39201).

## Results

Once stripped it was determined that the site lay on natural chalk bedrock with heavy glacial scarring (running NW-SE). Sealing the natural chalk was a sub-soil layer ranging in depth from 0.05m-0.2m and overlying that was a topsoil layer of 0.25-0.4m (see 0004 and 0011, Fig. 3). Moderate disturbance was observed in an area at the west of the site previously used as an orchard (Fig. 2) and further disturbance was observed at the far SW corner. This area had been used as an 'ad hoc' track way for at least 30 years and had been annually built up with hardcore to combat its subsidence (Fig. 2).

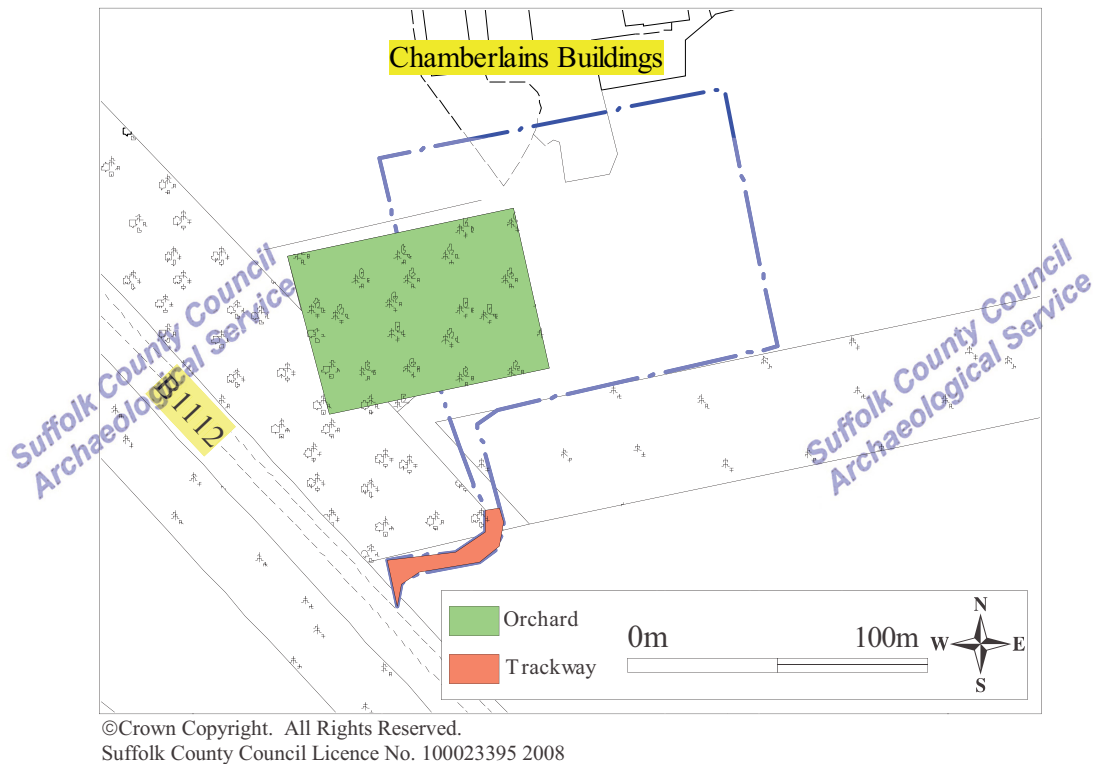


Figure 2. Site disturbance.

The excavation area produced a scattering of small, regular pits (Fig. 4) mostly concentrated towards the south-west corner of the main site. These pits were on average, approximately 0.5m in diameter and 0.2-0.3m in depth with consistent fills of silty wind-blown sands. A small number of these features had been created by exploiting the natural sand hollows and glacial scars present across the site (Fig. 3, 0029). Finds recovered from these pits consist of small amounts of burnt flint.

Six larger pits (0.9m-1.1m) were also identified (0004, 0013, 0017, 0021, 0025, 0045) (Fig. 4).

Two parallel linear features were identified at the entrance to the SW track way (Fig. 4). Each was 0.3m wide and c.0.06m deep (Fig. 4). A C1 AD. Roman copper alloy coin (S.F 1001) was recovered from the eastern feature (0009). These linear features were of similar spacing and alignment to the plough lines in the adjacent field and it is possible that the coin is a residual find in later agricultural features.

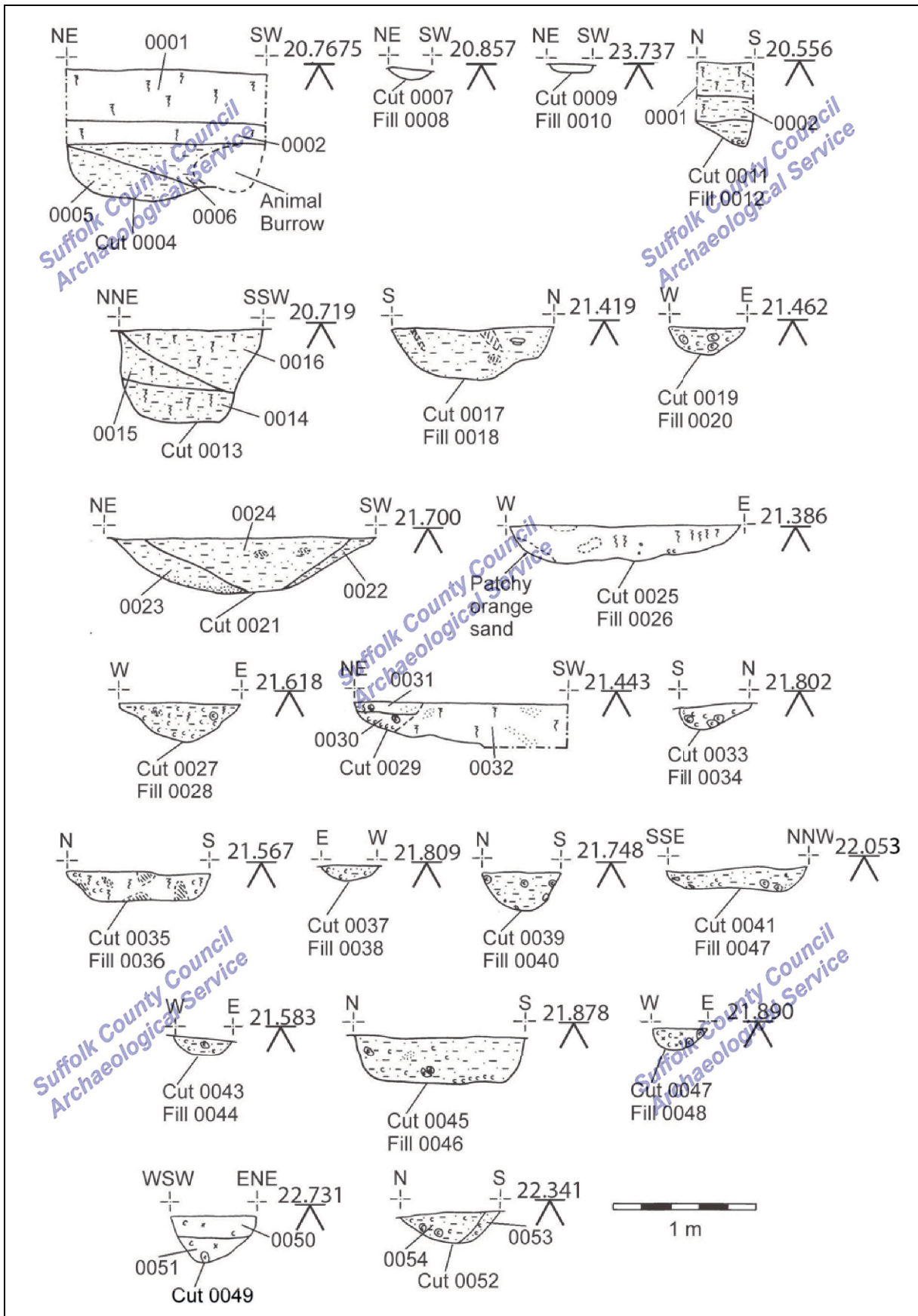


Figure 3. Sections.



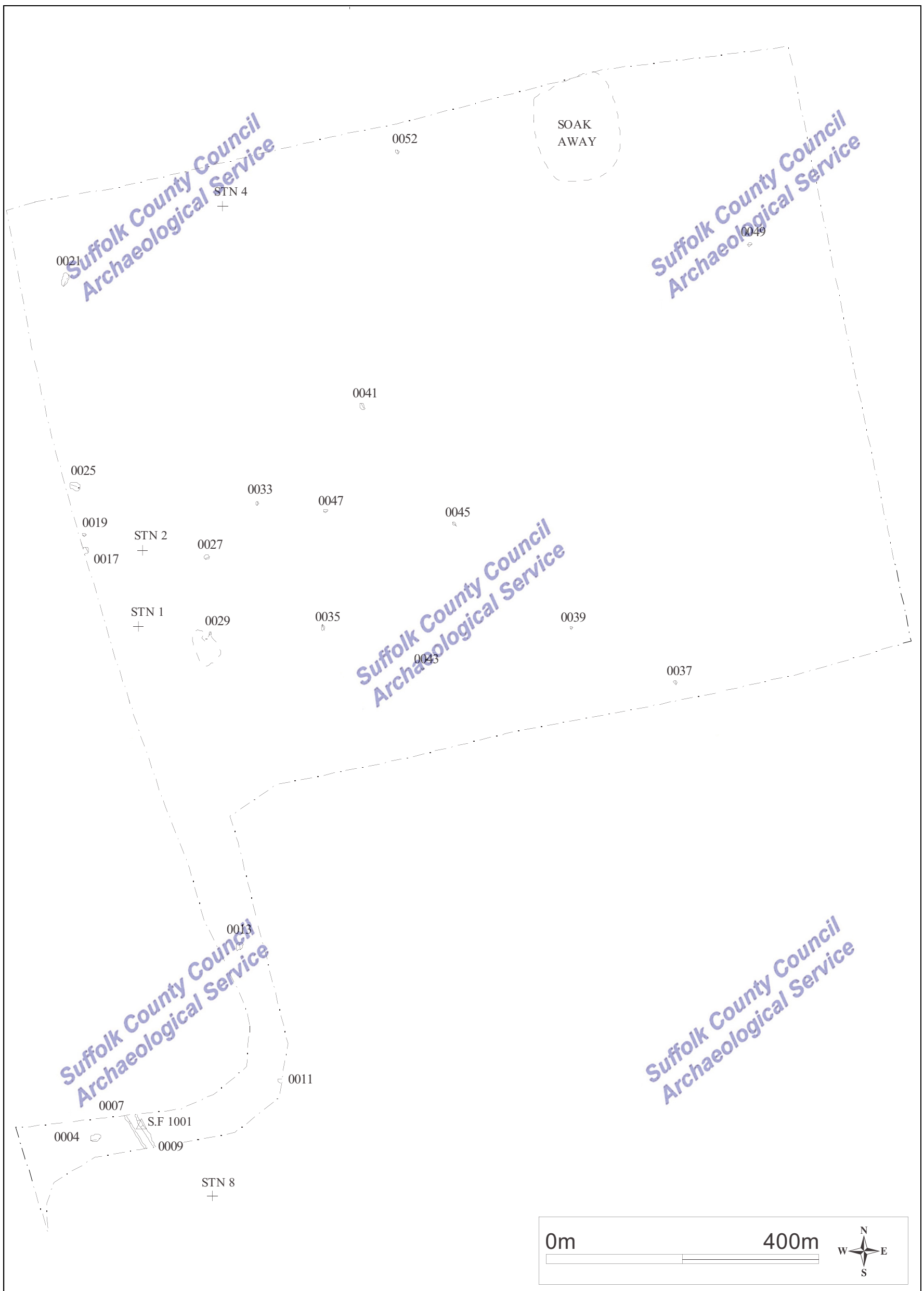


Figure 4. Excavated area..

Feature No.	Feature Type	Dimensions	Feature Description
0004	Pit	1.4m width, 1.4m Length, 0.5m depth.	Sub-square plan with a U-shape section with concave base. Yellow-brown silty-sand basal fill, 0005 and orangy-brown secondary fill. Some burnt stone finds were present.
0007	Gully	0.3m width, Unknown length, 0.08m depth.	Linear plan with a shallow dish section with concave base. Filled with an orangy-brown silty-sand, 0008. No finds were present. Is possibly plough line.
0009	Gully	0.3m width, unknown length, 0.06m depth.	Linear plan with a shallow dish section with a concave base. An orangy-brown silty-sand fill, 0010. 1 <sup>st</sup> century coin (S.F 1001) found. Possibly a plough line.
0011	Pit	0.4m width, 0.4m length, 0.2m depth.	Irregular circular plan with a V-section with narrow base. Grey-brown sandy-silt fill, 0012. No finds present.
0013	Pit	1m width, 1m length, 0.7m depth.	Sub-square plan with a U-section with flat base. Mid-orangy-brown Sandy-silt basal fill, 0014 and light-orangy-brown sandy-silt secondary fill, 0015. Mid/dark brown-black tertiary fill, 0016. Some burnt flint finds present.
0017	Pit	1.05m width, unknown length, 0.35m depth.	Irregular ellipse plan with a U-section with a slightly concave base. Filled with a mid/dark brown-black sandy-silt, 0018. No finds were present.
0019	Pit	0.6m width, 0.6m length, 0.2m depth.	Sub-square plan with a smooth U-section and concave base. Filled with mid/dark grey-brown sandy-silt, 0020. No finds were present.
0021	Pit	0.65m width, 1.8m length, 0.4m depth.	Sub-rectangular plan that has a shallow U-section and slightly concave base. Filled with mid-orangy-brown sandy-silt slump at the SW side, 0022. Mid/light orangy-brown sandy-silt slump fill at NE side, 0023. Mid/dark grey-brown sandy silt main fill. No finds present.
0025	Pit	1.1m width, 1.65m length, 0.27m depth.	Ellipse plan with U-section with convex base. Filled with mid/dark grey-brown silty-sand, 0026. No finds present.
0027	Pit	0.8m width, 0.8m length, 0.3m depth.	Circular plan with a U-section and a slightly concave/flat base. Filled with dark blackish-brown sandy-silt, 0028. Burnt flint finds present.
0029	Pit	0.22m width, 0.48m length, 0.22m depth.	Circular pit with a U-section and a small concave base. Cut into N.E of natural hollow. With a mid-blackish-brown sandy-silt basal fill, 0030. mid/light grey-brown sandy silt second fill, 0031. No finds were present.
0033	Pit	0.25m width, 0.5m length, 0.18m depth.	Sub-rectangular plan with V-section and a narrow base. Filled with a mid/dark brown-black clay-silt, 0034. No finds present.
0035	Pit	0.45m width, 1m length, 0.2m depth.	A Sub-rectangular plan and a U-section with a wide flat base. Filled with mid/dark-blackish-brown sandy-silt, 0036. Burnt flint finds were present.
0037	Pit	0.4m width, 0.4m length, 0.12m depth.	Circular plan with a shallow U-section and a concave base. Mid/dark black-grey-brown clay-silt fill, 0038. No finds were present.
0039	Pit	0.5m width, 0.55m length, 0.3m depth.	A circular plan with U-section and a narrow concave base. Filled with mid/dark grey-brown clay-silt, 0040. No finds were recovered.
0041	Pit	0.5m width, 0.55m length, 0.5m depth.	A sub-rectangular plan with a U-section and a wide convex base. Dark grey-black-brown sandy-silt, 0042. Burnt flint finds present.
0043	Pit	0.4m width, 0.4m length, 0.12m depth.	Circular plan with shallow U-section and a shallow concave base. Filled with a mid blackish-brown sandy-silt, 0044. No finds present.
0045	Pit	0.5m width, 1.2m length, 0.32m depth.	Rectangular plan with a U-section and flat base. It is filled with a mid-orangy-greyish-brown sand-clay-silt, 0046. No finds present.
0047	Pit	0.4m width, 0.4m length, 0.16m depth.	An ellipse plan with a U-section and concave base. It is filled with mid/dark greyish-brown sandy-clay-silt, 0048. No finds present.
0049	Pit	0.6m width, 0.6m length, 0.3m depth.	Circular plan with a U-section and narrow concave base. Filled with a mid grey-orangy-brown sandy-silt basal fill, 0051 and mid/dark blackish-grey-brown clay-sandy-silt secondary fill. Some burnt flint present, 0050.
0052	Pit	0.65m width, 0.7m length, 0.22m depth.	Sub-circular plan. A U-section with a slightly concave base. It has a mid/light brown-grey silty-sand basal fill, 0053 and a mid black-grey-brown sandy-clay-silt secondary fill, 0054. No finds were present.

Table 1. Concise feature list.

# Finds and environmental evidence by Cathy Tester

## Introduction

Finds were collected from seven contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Flint		Burnt flint		Burnt stone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0005			2	102	1	186		(Preh)
0010							SF1001 Copper alloy coin	AD 71
0016			4	24				(Preh)
0028			2	20				(Preh)
0036	1	6	15	98				Later Preh
0042	2	12	1	5				Meso. Neo, L
0050			5	63				Preh (Preh)
Total	3	18	29	312	1	186		

Table 2. Finds quantities

## Roman coin

(Identified by Jude Plouviez)

A copper alloy *as* of Vespasian was found in ?linear feature 0009 (0010). The obverse legend reads IMP [---]PASIANVS AUG COS III and the reverse VICTORIA --- and shows Victory advancing left. Weight 10.84g, diameter 28mm. SF 1001.

## Flint

(Identified by Colin Pendleton)

Three pieces of flint were found in two contexts.

A heavily patinated squat flake with hinge fracture of later prehistoric date was found in pit 0035 (0036).

A patinated snapped small Mesolithic or Neolithic blade with crude later (unpatinated) retouch and a heavily patinated long flake of later prehistoric, most likely Bronze Age, date were recovered from pit 0041 (0042).

## Burnt flint and stone

A total of 29 fragments of burnt flint was collected from six pit contexts.

The material is white-grey and fire-crackled and probably represents the remains of 'pot-boilers' which are undatable in themselves but probably prehistoric. In pits 0035 (0036) and 0041 (0042) they were found in association with Mesolithic or Neolithic and later prehistoric worked flint.

A fragment of fire-reddened sandstone was also collected from pit 0004 (0005).

## Plant macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer

### *Introduction and method statement*

Three samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 3. All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropods were present throughout. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis. The results are shown in Table 3.

### *Results*

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, and were particularly abundant within Sample 1 from the fill of pit 0035. The fragments within this latter sample were of particular note as they appeared to have been burnt at such high temperatures that the edges had become tarry. With the exception of a single piece of charred root/stem, no other plant remains were recorded. Fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at extremely high temperatures, were present in all three assemblages. A small number of shells of terrestrial molluscs were recorded, but all were well preserved and were almost certainly intrusive within the contexts.

Sample No.	1	2	3
Context No.	0036	0038	0042
Feature No.	0035	0038	0041
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>			
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x		
Charred root/stem	x		
<b>Other remains</b>			
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx		x
Black tarry material	xxx	x	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>10ss</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3. Plant macrofossils and other remains

(Key to Table: x = 1-10 specimens; xx = 10-50 specimens; xxx = 50-100 specimens; xxxx = 100+ specimens; ss = sub-sample)

### *Conclusions and recommendations for further work*

In summary, the assemblages are all small (0.1 litres in volume or less), with charcoal being the only plant material recorded. The assemblages are probably derived from either scattered refuse of unknown origin or, as in the case of Sample 1, from a small deposit of possible hearth waste. None of the current assemblages contain sufficient material for quantification and, with the possible exception of Sample 1, none are suitable for C14 dating.

Although the current samples are largely unproductive, the recovered assemblages do illustrate that a limited range of plant macrofossils is present within the archaeological horizon at Chamberlain's Buildings. Therefore, if further interventions are proposed, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume be taken from all recorded features.

## Discussion of finds and environmental evidence

The finds assemblage is mainly prehistoric and was recovered from seven features, six pits and a 'linear feature'. These features include material such as worked flint and burnt flint 'pot-boilers' that indicate activity at this location during the Mesolithic or Neolithic as well as the later prehistoric period, most likely during the Bronze Age.

The small macrofossil assemblage from three of the pits demonstrates the presence of a limited range of material that is probably derived from scattered refuse or possible hearth waste.

The only later find is a late 1st century Roman coin recovered from a linear feature.

## Summary and Conclusion

This monitoring identified an archaeological horizon at a varying depth of 0.3-0.6m, encompassing a total of 19 pits and 2 linear features. The majority of features were dug straight into the natural chalk with some features partially exploiting natural sandy hollows found frequently across the site. Dimensions of these pits were fairly consistent and fell into two categories with the majority approximately 0.5m in diameter by 0.3m deep, and a smaller number measuring around 0.6m in diameter by 0.4m deep (Fig. 3).

Dating evidence was scarce with bulk finds consisting of 3 flint flakes, burnt stone and a single Roman coin (S.F 1001). The site's close proximity to a known prehistoric landscape (ERL 036) and the lack of any later artefactual evidence suggests that the features discovered are prehistoric in nature. The locations of the discovered features and their concentration towards the SW could be interpreted as respecting the barrow to the NE (Fig. 5) adding weight to the argument ERL 205 being contemporary or at least very close in date to ERL 036.

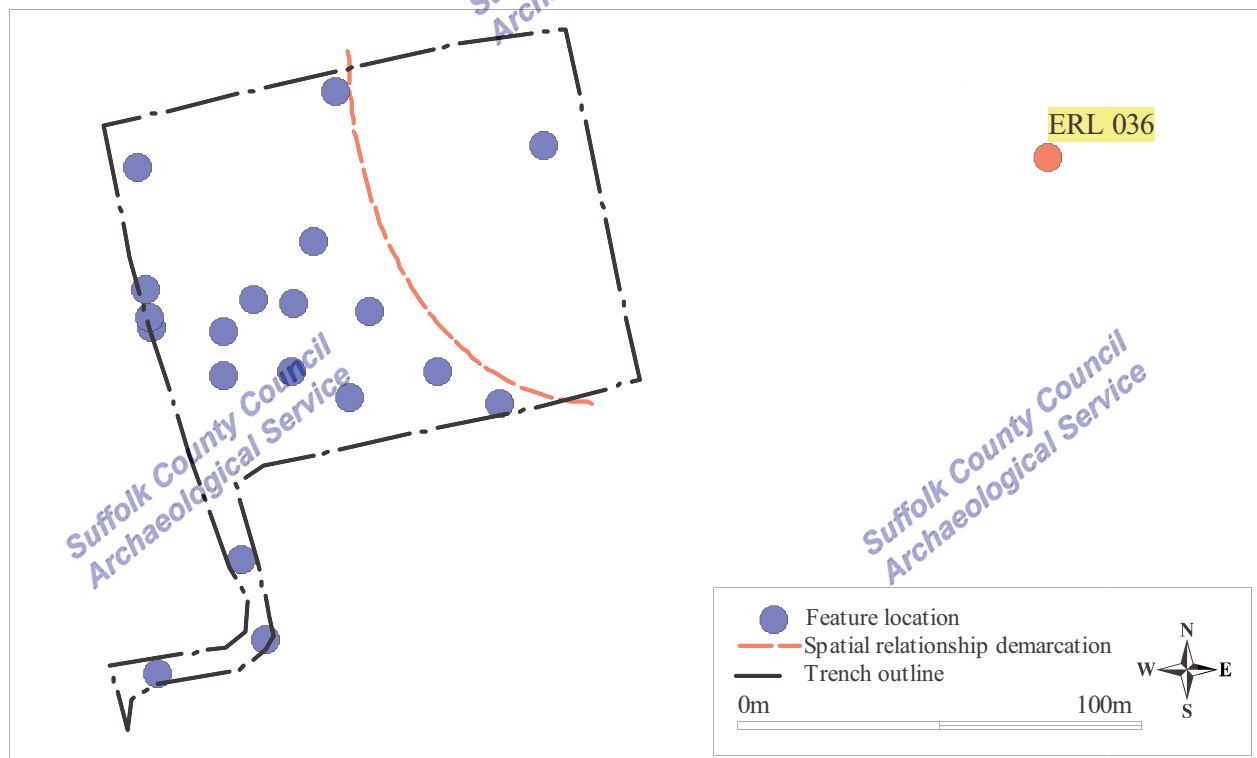


Figure 5. Spatial relationship demarcation.

The two linear features at the south-west were approximately 1m apart and ran parallel in a north-west/south-east alignment. It is possible that these may define the location of a former track, but as they were also aligned with the plough lines in the adjacent field it is also possible that they related to more recent agricultural activity. The recovery of a 1st century Roman coin could allow the possibility that they are Roman.

Overall, due to the lack of artefacts and small quantity of material recovered from environmental sampling it is not possible to confidently ascribe a definite function or date to the identified features. It can however, be suggested that the small amount of charred plant/hearth material that was recovered relates to short-term occupation in or near the area.

No previous evidence of prehistoric settlement has been identified in the immediate area. The sparse quantity of occupational evidence that was discovered at this site could point to a period of shifting or semi-permanent settlement indicative of the late Neolithic (Brown & Murphy 2000).

Andrew Vaughan Beverton  
June 2008

## References

Dymond, D.P, 1974, *The excavation of a prehistoric site at upper chamberlains farm, Eriswell*. Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, 1-18.

Brown, N & Murphy, P, 2000. Neolithic and Bronze Age. *East Anglian Archaeology*, 8, p.9-13.

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# Appendix 1 Brief and specification

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

### *Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation*

#### LAND AT CHAMBERLAIN'S BUILDINGS, ERISWELL, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

#### 1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted by Forest Heath District Council for the construction of two grain storage building and a new access road on land at Chamberlain's Buildings, Eriswell, Suffolk, with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work to be carried out. The planning application reference is F/2008/060/FUL, at NGR TL 7452 7960.
- 1.2 The proposed application area measures c. 1.5ha. which includes the construction of a new entrance and access road, and is situated some 3.5 km to the northeast of Mildenhall. It is situated on chalk and chalky drift deposits of the Newmarket series at c. 20 - 25.00m OD.
- 1.3 The proposal is situated less than 100m from the site of a known prehistoric barrow (ERL 036). The site was excavated in the 1960's and produced a primary Bronze Age burial and two secondary Late Bronze Age cremations. Also recovered from the excavation were finds that both predate and post-date the barrow's construction including Neolithic flints and Roman pottery. The amount of evidence from the different periods (Prehistoric and Roman) suggest that the area around the barrow has a high potential for the recovery of an archaeological site(s), in particular with occupation deposits. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 A trenched archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of a programme of archaeological mitigation. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.5 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.6 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.7 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

# Appendix 1

- 1.8 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.9 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.), ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.10 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## 2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence, through a suitable environmental sampling program.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) 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.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.



# Appendix 1

## 3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 750m<sup>2</sup> of the total application area. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 416m of trenching at 1.8m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and 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 J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

## Appendix 1

- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high-resolution digital images.
- 3.14 The topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit are to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of the excavation.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

### 4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

### 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.7 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 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.

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- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County HER.
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr. Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.15 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.16 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.17 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

# Appendix 1

Specification by: William Fletcher

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Date: 12<sup>th</sup> February 2008

Reference: /Chamberlains Buildings-Eriswell2008

**This brief and specification remains valid for six 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.**

## Appendix 2 Context list

Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth	Method	Photo
0001	0001	Layer	Deposit	Mid/dark- grey-brown sandy-silt (30:70). No inclusions. Moderately compact. Covers entire site.	Top soil. Disturbed by ploughing, root action and bioturbation.	----	----	----	0.25-0.4m	machine	3,8 and site shots.
0002	0002	Layer	Deposit	Mid reddy-orangish-brown. Sandy silt (45:55).	Subsoil spanning the majority of site, dues to undulating natural and heavy ploughing in some areas it is none existent. I.e. at north	----	----	----	0-0.2m MAX.	machine	3,8
0003	0002	Layer	Deposit	Chalk with frequent patches of Sub-soil in natural hollows. No inclusions. Solid (v.compact). Heavily disturbed by plough and root action in areas.	Natural chalk into which negative features are cut.	----	----	----	----	----	All
0004	0004	Pit	Cut	Sub-square plan. U-section with near vertical (80 degrees) diffuse BOS. Straight sides and an abrupt, clearer BOB. Uneven base cut into sand and chalk. Axis of inclination = SE located at SW corner of trench. Severe animal disturbance at W.corner of base.	Pit, evidence of burning (scorched sand at some areas), burnt stone.	0.7m	1.4m NE-SW	----	0.5m	hand	3
0005	0004	Pit	Fill	Mid-light pale yellow-grey brown sandy silt. Occ. Charcoal flecks (<5%). Slightly loose. Basal fill.	Basal fill of pit 0004. Some burning present.	0.9m NE-SW	0.6m NW-SE	----	0.3m MAX	Hand	3
0006	0004	pit	Fill	Mid-orangy-grey brown sandy silt. No inclusions. Slightly loose.	2nd fill of pit 0004, severely disturbed at west side by animal burrow	1.2m MAX	0.5m	----	0.3m MAX	hand	3
0007	0007	Linear feature	Cut	Linear plan with a U-section an average BOS and smooth BOB. Concave base and a level axis of inclination. Runs NW-SE	Possible gully or ditch, could plausibly be plough lines.	0.3m MAX	N/A	----	0.08m MAX	hand	4

Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth	Method	Photo
0008	0007	Linear feature	Fill	mid-orangy-brown silty-sand. Occ. Chalk fleck (<10%). Mod compact.	Fill of 0007.	0.3m	Full trench	----	0.08m	hand	5
0009	0009	Linear feature	Cut	narrow linear plan. Shallow u-section with shallow BOS (30 degrees) at NE side and mod. Steep BOS (70 degrees) at SW side. Slightly abrupt BOB. Flat. Level base. Most likely trunc'd by plough. Aligned NW-SE.	Gully, linear or plough scar. S.F 1001 (Vespasian 9-79 A.D)	0.3m	Trench length	----	0.06m	hand	6,7
0010	0009	Linear	Fill	Mid-orangy brown silty-sand. No inclusions. Moderately compact. South end of site. S.F 1001. Roman coin present.	Fill of 0009	0.3m	Trench length	----	0.06m	hand	6,7
0011	0011	Pit	Cut	Irregular circular plan. V-section. Near vert. Clear S.BOS. Ave. straight N.BOS. Flat base with steep inclination to the north. No truncation.	Irregular pit with unknown function.	0.4m	----	----	0.2m MAX	hand	
0012	0011	Pit	Fill	Mid-grey-brown sandy silt. Occasional chalk flecking (10%) concentrated at the base. Slightly compact.	Fill of pit 0011, no finds.	0.4m	----	----	0.2m	hand	8
0013	0013	Pit	Cut	Sub-Sqr/circular plan. U-section with moderately steep, slightly diffuse BOS. SSW side is convex. NNE side is straight. BOB is smooth and slightly abrupt. Flat base (level). No truncation. Elongated N-S.	Pit of unknown function. Some burnt flint recovered.	0.9m	1m	----	0.7m	hand	16
0014	0013	Pit	Fill	Mid-orangy grey-brown. Sand-silt (30:70). No inclusions. Slightly loose and friable.	Basal fill of pit 0013. Suffers from heavy root damage.	----	0.76m	----	0.26m	hand	16

Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth	Method	Photo
0015	0013	Pit	Fill	Mid-light grey-brown-black, sandy-silt (30:70). No inclusions. Slightly loose and very friable.	2nd fill of pit 0013. Suffers from heavy root damage.	----	0.7m MAX	----	0.32m MAX	hand	16
0016	0013	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown-black. Sandy-silt (20:80). No inclusions. Moderately compact, heavily rooted. Some burnt flint present.	Top fill of pit 0013. All suffering from heavy root action.	0.9m	1m	----	0.24m	hand	16
0017	0017	Pit	Cut	Irregular ellipse plan elongated N-S. U-section. Moderately steep and clear BOS and a smooth BOB. S. side is concave, N-side is slightly stepped. Concave base. No obvious truncation.	Pit at west side of trench.	~0.5m	1.05m	----	0.35m	hand	20
0018	0017	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark greyish-brown-black. Sandy-silt (20:80). No inclusions. Frequent animal disturbance. Moderately compact.	Fill of pit 0017	~0.5m	1.05m	----	0.35m	hand	20
0019	0019	Pit	Cut	Sub-square plan. U-section, BOS is average (45 degrees), slightly concave sides with smooth BOB coming to a slightly concave base. No obvious truncation. Alignment n/a. Located at west side of trench.	Small pit, no finds, sub-sqr plan. Possibly modern.	0.6m	0.6m	----	0.2m	hand	22
0020	0019	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark blackish-grey brown. Sandy silt (30:70) Mod. Unsorted chalk inclusions (D= 0.02-0.06m) (25%) Fairly compact.	Fill of pit 0019. No finds.	0.6m	0.6m	----	0.2m	hand	22

Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth	Method	Photo
0021	0021	Pit	Cut	Elongated pit. Sub-rectangular plan. Shallow U-section with an average BOS (slightly diffuse). Sides are minorly uneven but generally concave. BOB is flat and inclines to the South. No truncation. Aligned NE-SW. Located at north corner of site.	Elongated pit, no finds.	0.65m NW-SE	1.8m NE-SW	----	0.4m MAX	Hand	23
0022	0021	Pit	Fill	Mid-orangy-brown sandy-silt (40:60). No inclusions. Moderately compact. Located at SW side of cut.	Tumble fill of pit 0021, no finds.	0.6m	1m	----	0.1m MAX	hand	23
0023	0021	Pit	Fill	Mid/light orangy-brown sandy silt. Occ. Light-yellow-grey natural sand patches (10%) located at base. Slightly loose. Located at NE side of cut.	Tumble fill of NE side of pit 0021.	0.6m	1m	----	0.2m	hand	23
0024	0021	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark blackish-grey-brown. Sandy-silt (20:80). No inclusions. Moderately compact. Heavy root action, resulting in patches of light/mid grey-yellow brown silty sand (10:90).	Main fill of pit 0021.	0.65m	1.4m	----	0.4m MAX	hand	23
0025	0025	Pit	Cut	Elongated circular plan. Average BOS (slightly irregular). Smooth BOB, concave sides. Slightly convex base.	Pit	1.1m N-S	1.65m E-W	----	0.27m	hand	25
0026	0025	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0025. Mid-dark grey brown silty sand. Heavy root disturbance and some animal burrows. No finds	Fill of pit 0025	1.1m N-S	1.65m E-W	----	0.27m	hand	25



Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth	Method	Photo
0027	0027	Pit	Cut	Circular plan. U-section with average BOS. W-side is convex, E-Side is straight. BOB is average (slightly abrupt). Concave base. No truncation. Alignment n/a.	Cut of pit.	----	----	0.8m	0.3m MAX	hand	27
0028	0027	Pit	Fill	mid/dark Blackish-gery-brown Sandy-silt. Moderate chalk pebbles (D= 0.02m) + flecks (30%). Moderately compact. Burnt flint found.	Small pit fill.	----	----	0.8m	0/3m	hand	27
0029	0029	Pit	Cut	Circular pit. U-section. Above average BOS, diffuse at the SW side. Concave sides and smooth BOS. Concave base. No truncation. Alignment n/a. This pit is cut half into chalk and half into one of the numerous sandy hollows across the site that has been exploited by root action. As a result the SW side of the cut is very diffuse.	Small pit partially cut into sandy hollow.	0.48m, NE-SW	0.52m NW-SE	----	0.22m	hand	28
0030	0029	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark blackish-brown sandy silt (25:75).	Occ. Chalk flecking (<10%) located at base. Slightly compact. Moderately disturbed (root action).	0.4m	----	----	0.12m	hand	28
0031	0029	Pit	Fill	Mid-light Greyish brown sandy silt (40:60). No inclusions. Slightly loose. Heavily disturbed (root action).	Top fill of 0029.	0.48m NE-SW	0.52m NW-SE	----	0.22m MAX.	hand	28
0033	0033	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular plan. V-section. N-side is straight with average BOS and smooth BOB. S-side is concave, has a steep BOS and abrupt BOB. Base is V.small and concave. Elongated N-S.	Small sub-rectangular pit	0.25m E-W	0.5m N-S	----	0.18m MAX	hand	29

Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth	Method	Photo	Ex.
0035	0035	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular plan. U-section. Above average BOS. Concave sides. BOB is smooth and abrupt, flat base that slightly inclines to the north. Truncated on the S. side by plough. Elongated N-S.	Sub-rectangular pit. Heavily rooted.	0.45m E-W	1m N-S	----	0.2m	hand	30	
0036	0035	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark blackish brown sandy-silt (25:75). Frequent patches of mid-orangy-brown natural silty sand (35-40%). Occasional chalk pebbles (unsorted) (<10%).	Fill of 0035.	0.45m E-W	1m N-S	----	0.2m	hand	30	
0037	0037	Pit	Cut	Circular plan. U-section with below average, clear BOS. Concave sides. BOB is smooth and base is concave. No truncation. Alignment n/a.	shallow pit.	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	0.12m	hand	31	
0038	0037	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark black-grey brown clay-silt (30:70). Mod. Chalk flecking (20%). Mod. Compaction	Fill of pit 0037.	0.4m	0.4m	----	0.12m	hand	31	
0039	0039	Pit	Cut	Circular plan, U-section with average BOS. Concave sides and a relatively smooth BOB coming to a small concave base.	Small pit, no finds.	0.5m	0.55m	----	0.3m	hand	32	
0040	0039	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey-brown clay-silt (30:70). Mod. Chalk flecking (20%) Fairly compact.	Fill of 0039.	0.5m	0.55m	----	0.3m	hand	32	
0041	0041	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular plan. U-section - slightly above average BOS. Concave sides. Slightly abrupt BOB. Convex base.	pit with burnt flint	0.5m	1m NNW-SSE	----	0.18m	hand	33	

Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth	Method	Photo
0042	0041	Pit	Fill	Dark grey-black-brown, sandy-silt (20:80). Occ. Sorted chalk pebbles (D= 0.03m) (<10%). Slightly compact.	Silted fill of pit 0041. Str. + Burnt flint.	0.5m NNE 0.5m SSW	1m NNW-SSE	----	0.18m MAX	hand	33
0043	0043	Pit	Cut	Circular plan. U-section with average BOS, concave sides and smooth BOB. With a concave base. No obvious truncation. Alignment n/a.	Pit of unknown function, very similar morphology to most of the of the pits on this site.	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	0.12m	hand	35
0044	0043	Pit	Fill	Mid-blackish-brown sandy-silt. Occasional chalk flecks and sorted pebbles (D= 0.02m, ~10%). Slightly compact.	Fill of 0043	0.4m	0.4m	0.12m	0.12m	hand	35
0045	0045	Pit	Cut	Rectangular plan. U-section with steep (75°), clear BOS. Straight sides and a curved, abrupt B.O.B. Flat level base. No truncation. Aligned N-S. South of middle of site.	Pit of unknown function.	0.5m	1.2m	----	0.32m	hand	36
0046	0045	Pit	Fill	Mid-orangy-greyish-brown. Sandy-clay-silt (10:20:70). Occ. Chalk fleck and sorted pebbles (0.02m Diameter) (10%). Mod.compact. No finds. Disturbed by some root action.	Fill of pit 0045	0.5m	1.2m	----	0.32m	hand	36
0047	0047	Pit	Cut	Ellipse plan. U-section. Slightly steep at the W.side and average E.side B.O.S. Smooth B.O.B concave sides and base. Align n/a.	Pit of unknown function	0.4m	0.4m	----	0.16m	hand	37
0048	0047	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark-greyish-brown sandy:clay:silt (10:15:75). Occ. Chalk pebble (D= 0.02m) and charcoal fleckings (~10%). Mod-compact + cohesive.	Fill of 0047.	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	0.16m	hand	37

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth	Method	Photo
0049	0049	Pit	Circular plan. U-section, clear slightly above average B.O.S. WSW side is straight. EN/E is slightly concave. Smooth but abrupt BOS. No trunc. Concave, small base. Align n/a.	Pit of unknown function.	0.6m	0.6m	0.6m	0.3m	hand	38
0050	0049	Fill	Mid/dark blackish-grey-brown clay-sandy-silt (10:10:80). Occ. Chalk flecks (<10%). Mod. Compact and cohesive. Burnt flint present	Secondary fill of 0049.	0.6m	0.6m		0.14m	hand	38
0051	0049	Pit	Mid-greyish-orangy-brown sandy-silt (30:70). Occ. Chalk pebbles (D: 0.02m) (<10%). Slightly compact.	Basal fill of pit 0049.	0.5m	0.5m		0.18m	hand	38
0052	0052	Pit	Sub-circular plan. U-section with average (45°) B.O.S. Concave sides. Smooth B.O.B concave base. No truncation. Slightly elongated N-S.	Pit of unknown function.	0.65m	0.7m		0.22m	hand	39
0053	0052	Pit	Mid/light brown-grey silty-sand (30:70). No inclusions. Slightly loose.	Slump fill at S.side of 0052.	0.10m	n/a		0.18m	hand	39
0054	0052	Pit	Mid/black greyish-brown sand-clay-silt (10:20:70). Occ. Unsorted chalk stones (D: 0.02-0.08m) (~10%). Slightly compact and cohesive, friable when dry.	Main fill of 0052	0.6m	0.6m		0.22m	hand	39