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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/016

Greenside, Hoggard's Green, Stanningfield SNN 020

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E. Muldowney
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HER Information

Planning Application No: SE/08/0794/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 16th to 17th March 2009
Grid Reference: TL 884 564
Funding Body: Pelorus Consultancy
Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper
Project Officer: Liz Muldowney
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<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Contents

Summary

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeological and historical background	1
4. Methodology	3
5. Results	4
5.1 Introduction	4
5.2 Trench 1	4
6. Finds and environmental evidence	8
6.1 Introduction	8
6.2 Pottery	8
6.3 CBM	8
6.4 Metalwork	9
6.5 Miscellaneous	9
6.6 Animal bone	9
6.7 Plant macrofossils	9
6.8 Discussion of the material evidence	11
7. Discussion	11
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	12
9. Archive deposition	13
10. Contributors and acknowledgements	13
11. Bibliography	13

Disclaimer

Page

List of Figures

1. Stanningfield marked by red star 2
2. Greenside outlined in red, limit of development shaded red.
Site SNN 019 shaded blue 2
3. Trench location plan showing ditch 0004 4
4. Section 1, scale 1:40 on A4 7
5. 1st Edition OS Map (1880), boundaries resemble modern lay out 12

List of Tables

1. Finds quantities 8
2. Plant macrofossils from Sample 1 10

List of Plates

- Plate 1. Ditch 0004 looking south 7

List of Appendices

1. Brief and specification 13
2. Context Information 17
3. Finds Catalogues 19

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Greenside, Hoggard's Green, Stanningfield on the 16th and 17th March 2009, in advance of the construction of a new dwelling on the plot replacing the demolished previous structure. A single irregular trench was excavated around the south and west sides of the extant base of the previous building. The east side of a single substantial north to south aligned ditch was encountered, dating to the late 17th to 18th century, that might have formed part of the post-medieval boundary to the green. No other archaeological features were present.

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1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden at Greenside, Hoggard's Green, Stanningfield on the 16th and 17th of March 2009. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This document is included as Appendix 1. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new house on the site of the previous, now demolished, dwelling. Funding was provided by Pelorus Consulting, the current property owner.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at TL 8840 5640 on the east side of the green at Hoggard's Green (Fig. 1). The evaluated area was within a broadly rectangular plot measuring approximately 0.057 hectares (Fig. 2). It was bounded to the north east and south by fencing/hedges forming the boundaries to adjoining properties. To the west it was bounded by the track following the edge of the green. The area was generally flat at approximately 85m OD, the western half of the plot was a garden whilst the eastern half contained the base of the demolished house. The geological horizon was a stiff greenish yellow clay.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest because it is within the historic settlement core on the edge of the medieval village green. The adjacent plots contain Grade II listed buildings, both of which date to the 18th century (Listed Buildings 404344 and 404627). No archaeological interventions have taken place in Hoggards Green. Monitoring of footing trenches 0.8km away at The Old Rectory (SNN 019) in Stanningfield itself produced evidence for a ditch of unknown date and 19th century disturbance.



Figure 1. Stanningfield marked by red star

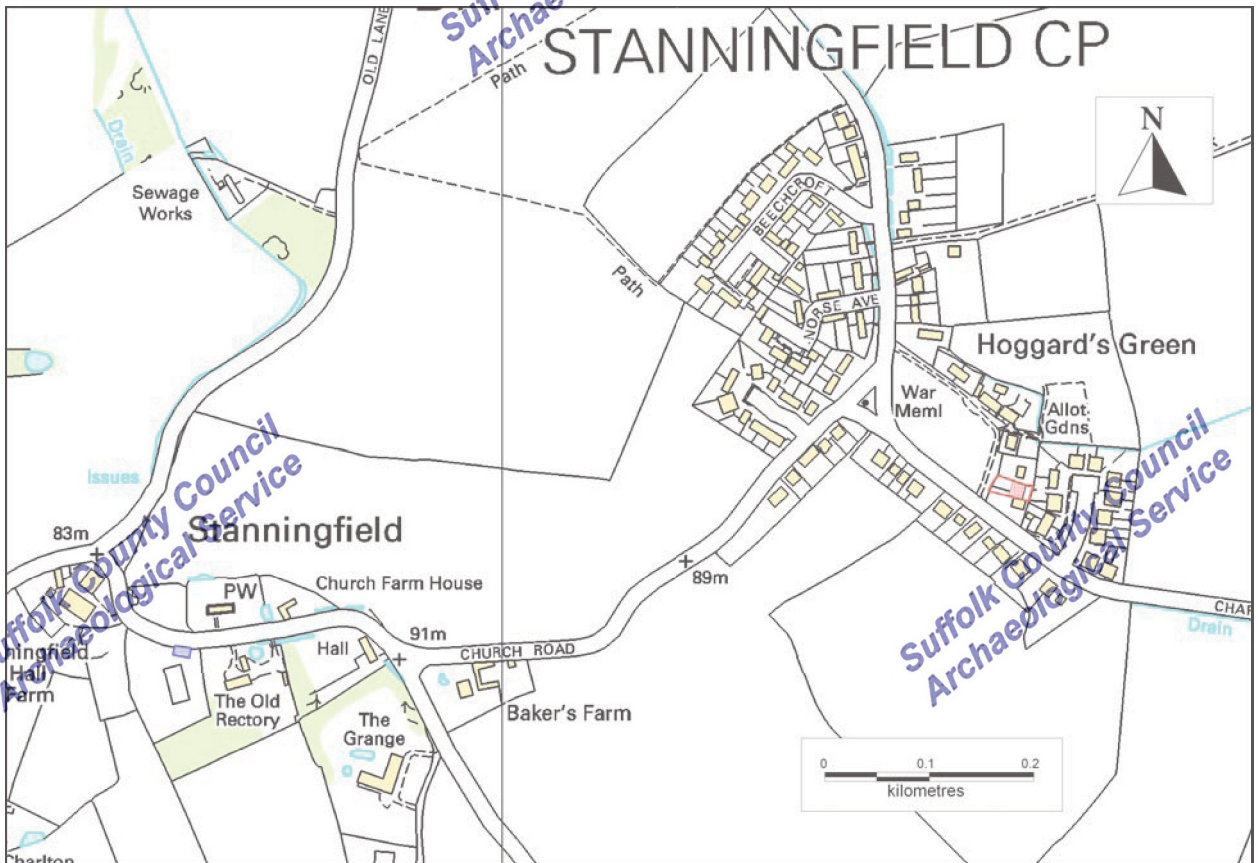


Figure 2. Greenside outlined in red, limit of development shaded red. Site SNN 019 shaded blue

4. Methodology

A programme of evaluation was carried out in accordance with the brief and specification provided by Jess Tipper. This required the excavation of 10m (18m²) of evaluation trench. The existing dwelling had been demolished but the floor slab was still present. Therefore a continuous trench measuring 11.9m was excavated around the southern and western edges of the slab in order to evaluate the area that would be subject to development without unduly impacting upon the garden (Fig. 3). The excavation was carried out using a 1.6 tonne tracked 360 degree mini excavator fitted with a 1.0m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The compact nature of the development area meant that the trench could only be excavated to a width of 1.0m for the majority of its length, but it was widened to 1.4m at the northern end to expose more of the feature. Therefore the evaluation exposed an area of just over 13m².

The excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with SCCAS guidelines, and all records were created using SCCAS proformas. Plans and sections were produced at an appropriate scale and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits on 35mm black and white print film and as high resolution digital images. Differential GPS was used to locate the trench and archaeological features.

All finds were retained for inspection and one environmental sample was taken.

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Figure 3. Trench location plan showing ditch 0004

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

One trench was excavated within the development area and contained a single archaeological feature.

5.2 Trench 1 (Fig 3)

Trench 1 was excavated in three contiguous lengths running east-south-east to west-north-west for 3.4m before turning to run south-east to north-west for 5.5m then turning to the north on a south-south-west to north-north-east alignment for 3.0m. It contained a single ditch that was partially exposed running on a north to south orientation; its western side would have been well beyond the area subject to development and as such was not explored.

Ditch 0004 (Fig. 4, Section 1; Plate 1) cut into the subsoil 0003, a layer of mid brownish grey silty clay 0.26m deep overlying the light greenish yellow clay natural geological

horizon (0012). It was linear in plan, oriented north to south. Its east side had a gradual break of slope at the top to a gradual side becoming almost vertical, the base of the ditch was not seen during excavation. 4m of the ditch were recorded within the trench continuing beyond it both to the north and south, it measured greater than 1.31m in width and was 1.33m in depth. Excavation stopped at 1.2m below modern ground level for health and safety reasons, but the full depth was established using a hand augur.

The ditch contained seven identified fills, lowest excavated fill 0011 was firm light greyish yellow clay with moderate flint fragments and a occasional charcoal flecks measuring greater than 0.11m in depth. It contained one fragment of late 17th to 18th century brick and three pieces of animal bone. A deposit of firm mid brown orange clay 0.15m deep overlay this (0010), which contained rare chalk and charcoal flecks as well as moderate flint fragments. Three 16th to 18th century pottery sherds and an iron staple (SF1001), used in building construction, were retrieved. Fill 0009 was similar in colour and had similar well sorted inclusions to underlying fill 0010 but had a higher silt content. It measured 0.23m in depth and also produced three sherds of late 17th to 18th century pottery and three brick fragments. Sample 1 taken from this context produced small quantities of charred grain and coal/coke residues believed to derive from oven or hearth waste. This fill was sealed by 0.18m of firm mid greyish brown silty clay 0008 containing similar inclusions to the lower fills. Producing seven sherds of 18th century pottery, a piece of window glass, a fragment of glass bottle base and one brick fragment, this deposit formed the final fill derived from natural silting processes. The overlying fill 0007 was friable dark brownish grey clay silt with abundant charcoal flecks and fragments and frequent pieces of coal, 0.10m deep. This deposit appeared to be predominantly hearth waste and clinkers thrown into a hollow in the top of the ditch after its contents had settled. It was not continuous across the excavated slot suggesting an isolated episode of deposition. This was sealed by deposit 0006 light whitish yellow silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and occasional charcoal and ceramic building material flecks 0.06m deep. This deposit is likely to have been derived from construction within the vicinity; the pottery retrieved suggests an 18th century date for this activity. Upper fill 0005 was 0.08m deep, and was composed of friable mid brown grey silty clay with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks. It contained ten sherds of 18th to 19th century pottery, one non diagnostic piece of animal bone and four brick fragments. Its appearance suggests that it was derived from topsoil pressed into the sagging top of the ditch.

The ditch was sealed by 0.24m of friable dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil/garden soil containing abundant fragments of demolition debris from the previous structure.

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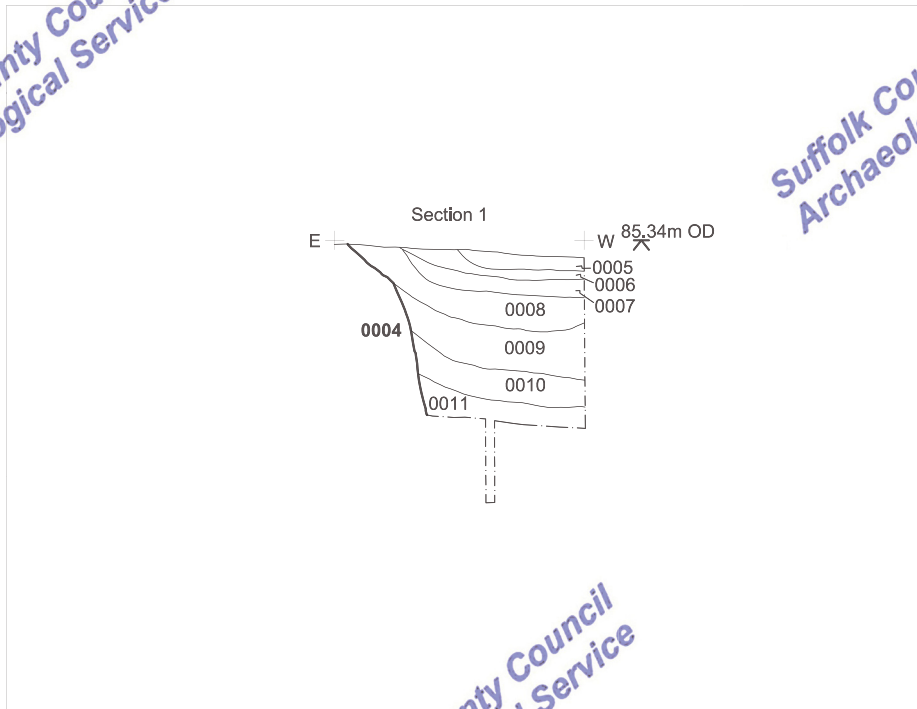


Figure 4. Section 1, scale 1:40 on A4

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Plate 1. Ditch 0004 looking south

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 5 contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Post-med glass		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0005	10	70	4	157			1	1		18th-19th C
0008	7	73	1	82	2	46	1	8		18th C
0009	3	18	3	313						L17th-18th C
0010	3	9							SF1001 Iron staple	16th-18th C
0011			1	38			3	270		Post-med
Total	23	170	9	590	2	46	5	279		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A total of 23 fragments of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the evaluation (0.170kg). The ceramics were fully catalogued and the data was input into the site database (Appendix 3).

The ceramics were recovered from a series of fills of the ditch 0004 found in Trench 1. No pottery was present in the lowest of the fills 0011, but three sherds of Glazed red earthenware were identified in the overlying fill 0010 dating to the 16th-18th century. A fragment of a Speckle Glazed ware tankard or mug and two sherds of Glazed red earthenware were present in the overlying deposit 0009, dating to the Late 17th-18th Century. Seven sherds from the ditchfill 0008 include a fragment of Chinese porcelain with blue and white decoration of 18th century date and two joining fragments of an English stoneware tankard which could also be of this date, or slightly later. The ten sherds from the upper-most layer 0005 include 18th century salt glazed stonewares but also creamwares, a sherd of Glazed red stoneware (18th-19th C) and a fragment of plain refined white earthenware similar to Ironstone china which dates to the 19th century.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Nine fragments of post-medieval brick were collected from four of the ditchfills. A small fragment in the lowest fill 0011 is from the same slightly vitrified brick which was deposited into fill 0009. Although fragmentary, the height of the brick in 0009 is 60mm,

which suggests that it dates from the late 17th century into the 18th century (Drury, 1993, Type LB3). Five further fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were present in fills 0005 and 0008, but few diagnostic features survive.

6.4 Metalwork

A single iron small find was identified (SF1001). It is a U-shaped staple, heavily corroded, which is likely to have been used as a structural fitting (Margeson 1993 143).

6.5 Miscellaneous

A fragment of post-medieval window glass and the rectangular base of a blue glass bottle were recovered from ditchfill 0008.

6.6 Animal bone

A small quantity of animal bone was collected from the ditchfills (5 fragments @ 0.279kg). The remains of a pig mandible and a part of a possible bovine pelvis was found in fill 0011, with other undiagnostic remains in fills 0005 and 0008.

6.7 Plant macrofossils (Val Fryer)

Introduction and methodology

A single sample of the plant macrofossil assemblage was submitted for assessment from post-medieval ditchfill 0009.

The sample was bulk floated by SCCAS staff and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of a small number of bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips', all plant remains were preserved by charring. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and fungal sclerotia were also recorded.

Results

The assemblage was largely composed of small charcoal/charred wood fragments and pieces of coal and black tarry or porous material. Poorly preserved grains of oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were present at a very low density along with a cotyledon fragment of a large pulse (Fabaceae) and a single seed

of possible medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.) type. As mentioned above, a small number of bramble 'pips' were also recorded; as these are particularly woody seeds, which survive in an uncharred state within most soils for some considerable period, it was assumed that they were also most likely to be of post-medieval date. Other remains were scarce, but did include a number of globules of probable spheroidal hammer scale.

Conclusions

In summary, it would appear most likely that the assemblage is principally derived from a small deposit of hearth/oven waste. The grains and pulse seed were possibly spilled during culinary preparation, although such materials also occasionally appear as constituents of kindling or fuel. The fragments of black tarry and porous material are possible residues of the high temperature combustion of coal, and the ferrous globules may be derived from some nearby small-scale craft or industry. The presence of bramble pips may indicate that the ditch was partly overgrown or poorly maintained.

Recommendations for further work

If further excavations are planned for this area of Stanningfield, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximate 20 – 30 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed features.

Sample No.	1
Context No.	0009
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	x
(rachis node frag.)	x
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcotyfg
Cereal indet (grain)	xfg
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.	xcf
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	xw
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Black porous material	x
Black tarry material	xxx
Ferrous globules	x
Small coal frags.	xxxx
Sample volume (litres)	
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Key:

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
coty = cotyledon fg = fragment cf = compare w = de-watered

6.8 Discussion of the material evidence

The pottery and building material provided useful dating evidence for the fills of the substantial ditch 0004. There was no evidence for any datable medieval finds, in spite of the proximity of the site to the centre of the medieval village settlement.

7 Discussion

The substantial north to south aligned ditch 0004 is likely to have been part of the eastern boundary to the green as it ran parallel with the modern track which limits the open space. The pottery retrieved from the lower fills suggests that it was constructed in the 17th or 18th century, its form indicates that it gradually silted up in wet conditions with partially modified natural clay. The small quantities of pottery, brick and animal bone and general absence of charcoal within the lower fills indicate that there was occupation in the vicinity but that it was unlikely to be immediately adjacent to the investigated area. The results of the environmental analysis of context 0009 indicate that small quantities of hearth/oven waste were deposited in the ditch which would support this interpretation. The presence of the spheroidal hammerscale identified in the sample suggests that the smithy recorded in the adjacent plot on the late 19th century 1st edition OS map was probably present in the 18th century. Bramble pips within the sample suggest that the ditch was somewhat overgrown during this period. The upper fills (0007 to 0005) were significantly different in composition containing greater quantities of crushed building materials (brick and chalk), as well as charcoal and coal. The section suggests that these deposits accumulated after the majority of the ditch had filled in and ceased to function as an effective boundary. It is likely that a shallow hollow developed above the line of the ditch after the contents settled and it was into this dip that these three deposits accumulated. The artefact assemblage from the upper deposits indicates a late 18th to 19th century date for this deposition.

The date of the assemblages and nature of the inclusions within these upper fills suggest that the ditch was finally filled in when the two adjacent buildings were constructed in the mid 19th century. The 1st edition OS map shows that in 1880 the properties and boundaries on the east side of the green were established in the form that remains till the present day with no evidence for the ditch (Fig. 5). It is possible that

the structure shown within the development area on the 1880 map was part of a complex associated with Building 404344 to the south.

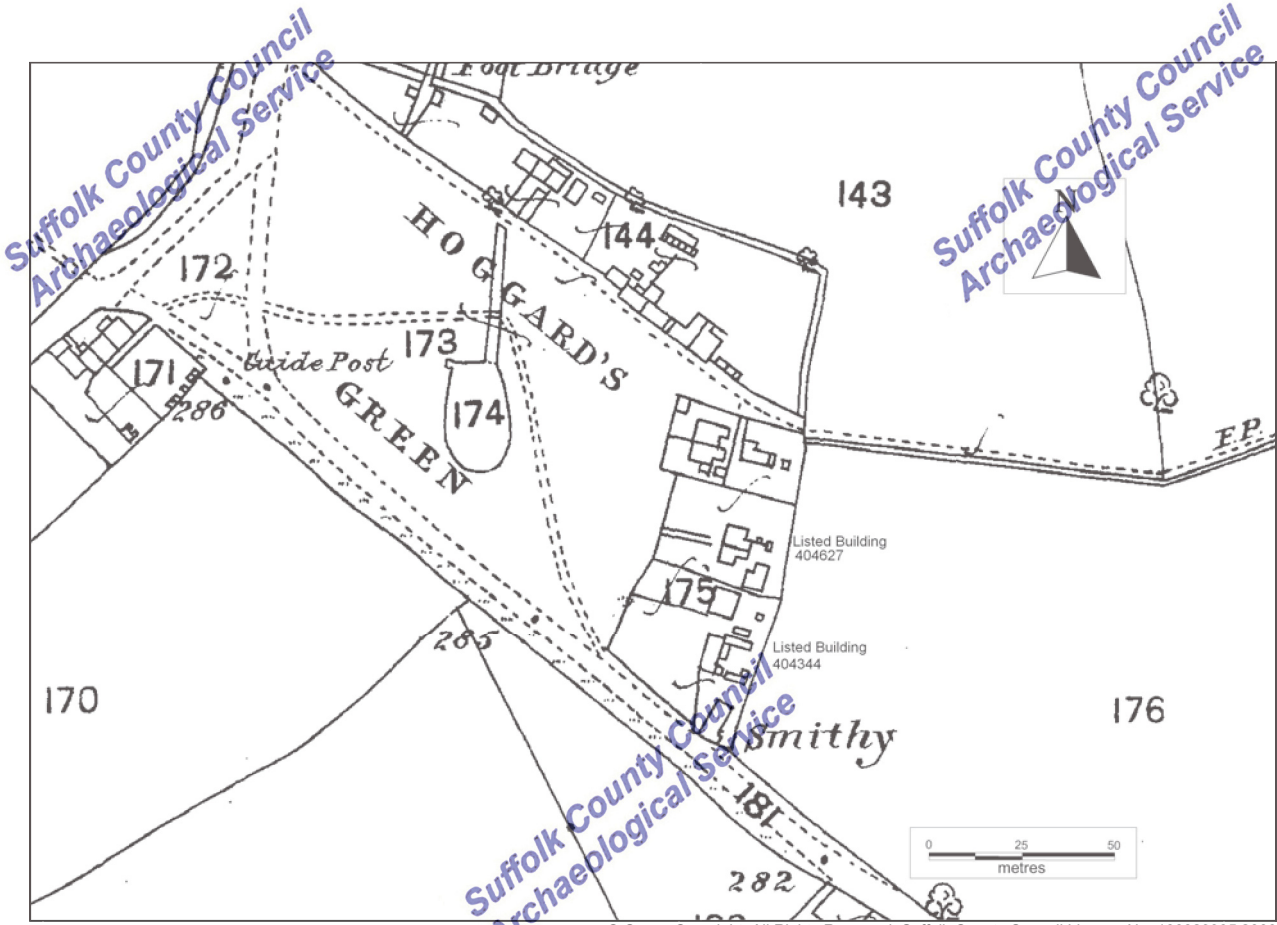


Figure 5. 1st Edition OS Map (1880), boundaries resemble modern lay out
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8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The results of the evaluation indicate that there was a late post-medieval ditch oriented north to south on the western side of the proposed development area, whilst the majority of the feature lay beyond the area subject to redevelopment within the garden of the property. Its orientation and position suggest that it may have been part of a boundary on the east side of the green dating from the late 17th century to 18th century. It had silted up and been finally filled in during the 19th century and was not present in the late 19th century when the 1st edition OS map was created.

No medieval archaeology was encountered within the development area. The green is currently an unenclosed space bounded by an unmade track on the north and east sides and by Bury Road to the west and Chapel Road to the south. It is possible that it was initially much larger than at present and that its northern edge was on the line of the

ditch shown on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 5), possibly continuing on the east side where on the 1880 map it was marked by the rear boundary to the properties fronting onto the green forming a rectangular space. If this were the case then the development area would have been part of the green in the medieval period.

Although the full extent of the ditch was not established within the constraints of the evaluation, the remainder of the feature is located outside the footprint of the new structure within the garden associated with the property and therefore unlikely to be disturbed by the proposed development. The general absence of features and total absence of medieval artefacts would indicate that further work is likely to be unnecessary.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

T:\Arc\ALL_site\Stanningfield\SNN 020 Greenside

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location:

Stanningfield Parish Boxes Row H/87.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Liz Muldowney from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Liz Muldowney, and managed by Rhodri Gardner.

Finds processing was carried out by Rebekah Pressler, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

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

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Disclaimer

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

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Appendix 1 Brief and specification

Brief and Specification for Trenched Evaluation

GREENSIDE, HOGGARDS GREEN, STANNINGFIELD, SUFFOLK

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

The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission for the erection of a new dwelling (following demolition of existing) at Greenside, Hoggards Green, Stanningfield, IP29 4RJ (TL 884 564), has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (SE/08/0794/FUL). (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).

1.2 The proposed application area is located on the eastern side of Hoggard's Green. It is situated on local chalky till at c. 88.00m AOD.

1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within a historic settlement core and on a medieval green edge. The site is situated between two Grade II Listed Buildings of special architectural and historic interest (Listed Buildings 404344 and 404627), both of which date to the eighteenth century. There is a strong possibility that medieval occupation deposits will be encountered at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.4 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, before any groundworks take place. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. 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.

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.
 - 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.
- 3

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 A single linear trial trench, 10.00m in length is to be excavated prior to the demolition of the existing dwelling. The trench is to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.20m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work 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. For guidance:
For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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.

3.10 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.

3.11 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

4.

3.12 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.13 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.

3.14 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.

3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

3.16 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.17 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. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill 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 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

5.

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.

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 Historic Environment Record (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 HER 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*.

5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also 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 WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER 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 HER 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.

5.14 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.

5.15 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.

5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

6

5.17 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.

5.18 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.

5.19 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).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 30 September 2008 Reference: / Greenside-Stanningfield2008

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 Information

Context	Identifier	Type	Within Cut	Basic Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot date	Interpretation
0001									Unstratified Finds
0002	Layer	Deposit		Dark greyish brown silty clay			0.24		Topsoil/garden soil
0003	Layer	Deposit		Mid brownish grey silty clay			0.26		Subsoil
0004	Ditch	Cut		Linear ditch oriented north to south; gradual break of slope on east side at top to gradual side, sharp break of slope to almost vertical side. Base and west side not seen	1.00 (exc.)	1.31+	1.36		Boundary ditch (17th to 19th century)
0005	Ditch	Fill	0004	Mid brownish grey silty clay			0.08	18th to 19th century	Upper fill of ditch
0006	Ditch	Fill	0004	Light whitish yellow silty clay			0.06		Fill of ditch
0007	Ditch	Fill	0004	Dark brownish grey clayey silt			0.10		Fill of ditch
0008	Ditch	Fill	0004	Mid greyish brown silty clay			0.18	18th century +	Fill of ditch
0009	Ditch	Fill	0004	Mid orangey brown silty clay			0.23	Late 17th to 18th century	Fill of ditch
0010	Ditch	Fill	0004	Mid brownish orange clay			0.15	16th to 18th century	Fill of ditch
0011	Ditch	Fill	0004	Light greyish yellow clay			0.11+		Fill of ditch
0012	Layer	Deposit		Light greenish yellow clay					Natural geological horizon

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Appendix 3 Finds Catalogues

Bulk Finds Catalogue

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Ceramic Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Pmed bottle No	Pmed bottle Wt	Pmed window No	Pmed window Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Date Range
0005	10	73	PMED	4	157	0	0	0	0	1	1	
0008	7	73	PMED	10	82	1	44	1	2	1	8	
0009	3	18	PMED	3	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0010	3	9	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0011	0	0		1	38	0	0	0	0	3	270	

Pottery Catalogue

ID	Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	ENV	Weight (g)	State	Notes	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
1	0005	PM	GRE	BODY		2	2	12	0			16th-18th C	
2	0005	PM	SWSW	BODY		2	2	9	0		Base/body	18th C	
3	0005	PM	FREC	BODY		1	1	5	0			1550-1700	
4	0005	PM	LPME	BODY		1	1	5	0			18th-20th C	
5	0005	PM	CRW	BASE		1	1	27	0		Plain with footringed base	1740-19th C	
6	0005	PM	REFW?	BODY		1	1	5	0			19th C	
7	0005	PM	RDSW	?TPOT		1	1	5	0		Glazed red stoneware	18th-19th C	18th-19th C
8	0005	PM	CRW	BODY	POLY	1	1	2	0		Polychrome with linear dec on orange background	1740-1880	
9	0008	PM	CHPO	BODY	BW	1	1	4	0		Prob 18th C	L17th-19th c	
10	0008	PM	GRE/IGBW	JUG		2	1	33	0		Strap handle	16th-18th C	
11	0008	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1	10	A			16th-18th C	
12	0008	PM	ENGS	TANK		2	1	22	0		Mug or tankard	18th C+	18th C+
13	0008	PM	MISC	BODY		1	1	4	0		Unusual fabric, almost tg	Pmed	
14	0009	PM	GRE	BODY		2	2	11	0			16th-18th C	
15	0009	PM	SPEC	TANK		1	1	7	0		Rilled, rim of tankard or mug	L17th-18th C	L17th-18th C
16	0010	PM	GRE	BODY		2	1	4	0			16th-18th C	
17	0010	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1	6	0		Colchester fabric?	16th-18th C	16th-18th C