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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/019

# Hengrave Lodge, Hengrave HNV 026

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

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## HER Information

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Planning Application No: SE/07/1725

Date of Fieldwork: 19th March 2009

Grid Reference: TL 82600 68778

Funding Body: Mr P. and Mrs A Whittaker, Denham House, Thurston,  
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Liz Muldowney

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-57537

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

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# Summary

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Hengrave Lodge, Hengrave on the 19th March 2009 in advance of the construction of a new dwelling on the plot replacing the demolished previous structure. Two linear trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed structure. No pre-modern features were encountered, no finds were retrieved and no environmental samples were taken.

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## 1. Introduction

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Hengrave Lodge, Hengrave on the 19th 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, early 20th century structure. Funding was provided by the property owners Mr. P. and Mrs. A. Whittaker.

## 2. Geology and topography

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The site lies at TL 82600 68778 on the north side of the A1101, Bury Road (Fig. 1). The development area was confined to the approximate limit of the footprint of the new structure within the larger irregular shaped plot (Fig. 2). The overall plot measured 0.98 hectares; the development area covered 0.065 hectares. The area evaluated was generally flat at approximately 24m OD where the previous structure had been demolished to foundation level; some partially crushed building rubble remained. The geological horizon comprised light orangey yellow sands and gravels with frequent iron pan staining forming part of the Newport series of deep sandy glaciofluvial drift deposits.

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

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The site lies in an area of archaeological importance with crop mark evidence for a double ditched enclosure and settlement in the field immediately to the north (HNV001, SAM SF170), a cursus monument c. 400m to the south-east (HNV002, SAM SF114) and numerous ring ditches (HNV006, 007, 020, 021, 022 and 023) both to the east and west within a 500m radius of the subject site. To the south of the Bury Road are a number of post-medieval (16th to 19th century) earthwork features and structures associated with the extant Hengrave Hall. A brief summary of the Historic Environment Records (HER) identified on figure 3 is included in Table 1 below. The 1st edition OS map (1880) shows the plot as being the western half of a large sub-rectangular field.



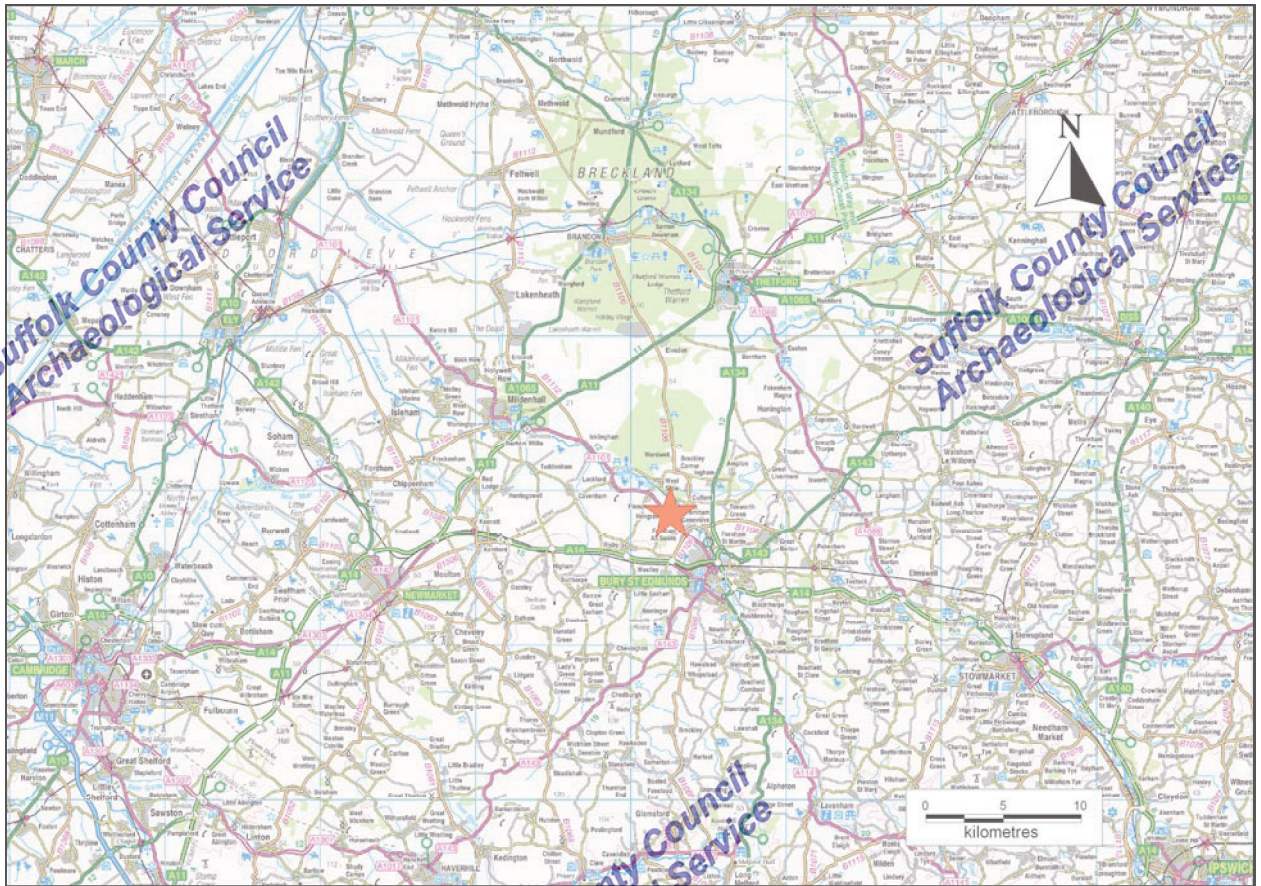


Figure 1. Location of Hengrave marked by red star

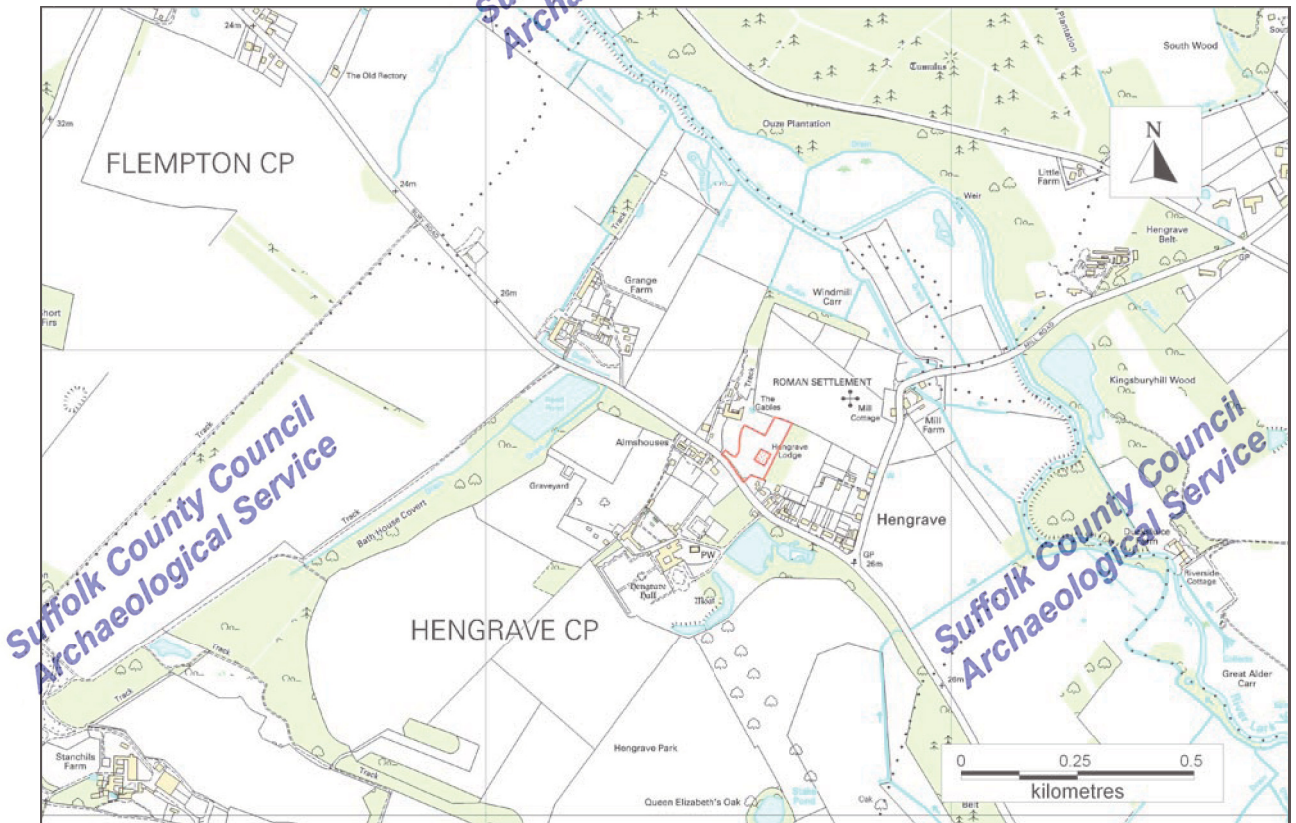


Figure 2. HNV 026 development area shaded red, plot outlined in red



Reference	Type	Form	Date	Description
HNV 001	Cropmark	Enclosure and pits	Unknown	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM SF170) Double ditched rectilinear enclosure with pits identified outside
HNV 002 (FAS 004)	Cropmark	Cursus	Prehistoric	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM SF114). Possible Neolithic cursus
HNV 003	Earthwork	Horse ponds	Post-medieval	Feature in the grounds of Hengrave Hall
HNV 004	Find spot	Flint scatter	Neolithic	Scatter of worked and fire cracked flint
HNV006	Cropmark	Ring ditch	Unknown	8m diameter with evidence for a central pit
HNV 007	Cropmark	Ring ditch	Unknown	20m diameter with evidence for a central pit; rectilinear features aligned on it
HNV 008	Building	Church	Medieval	St John Lateran church, mainly 14th to 16th century with a possible early Norman circular tower. Part of Hengrave Hall estate
HNV 011	Earthwork	Park	Post-medieval	Features associated with Hengrave Hall, believed to be 19th century in date
HNV 012	Earthwork	Avenue	Post-medieval	16th century tree lined avenue within Hengrave Hall estate
HNV 013	Building	Hengrave Hall	Post-medieval	Courtyard plan mansion house built between 1542 and 1540 for a London merchant. Later remodelling also recorded. Comprises grade 1 and grade 2 listed buildings
HNV 014	Map ref.	Dovecote	Post-medieval	Location of 'Dove House' shown on 18th century map of estate
HNV 015	Map ref.	Bath/pump house	Post-medieval	Location of a bath or pump house shown on 18th and 19th century maps
HNV 018	Map ref.	Brick kiln	Post-medieval	Recorded on 18th century map
HNV 020	Cropmark	Ring ditch	Unknown	Associated with the cursus HNV 002
HNV 021	Cropmark	Ring ditch	Unknown	Associated with the cursus HNV 002
HNV 022	Cropmark	Ring ditch	Unknown	Associated with the cursus HNV 002
HNV 023	Cropmark	Ring ditch	Unknown	Associated with the cursus HNV 002
FAS 003	Cropmark	Enclosure	Unknown	Rectangular enclosure at the east end of Cursus HNV 002, within parish of Fornham All Saints

Table 1. Selected HER references

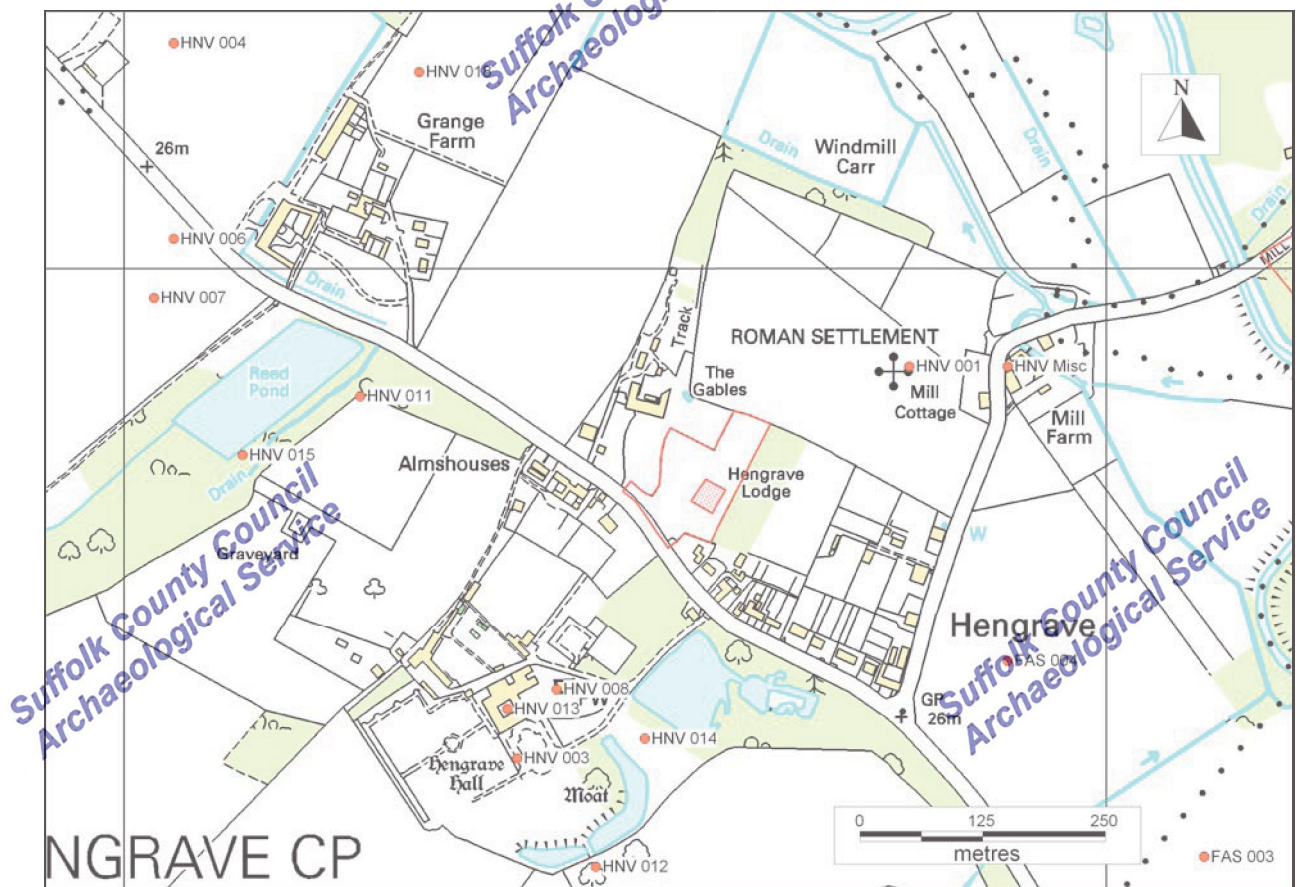
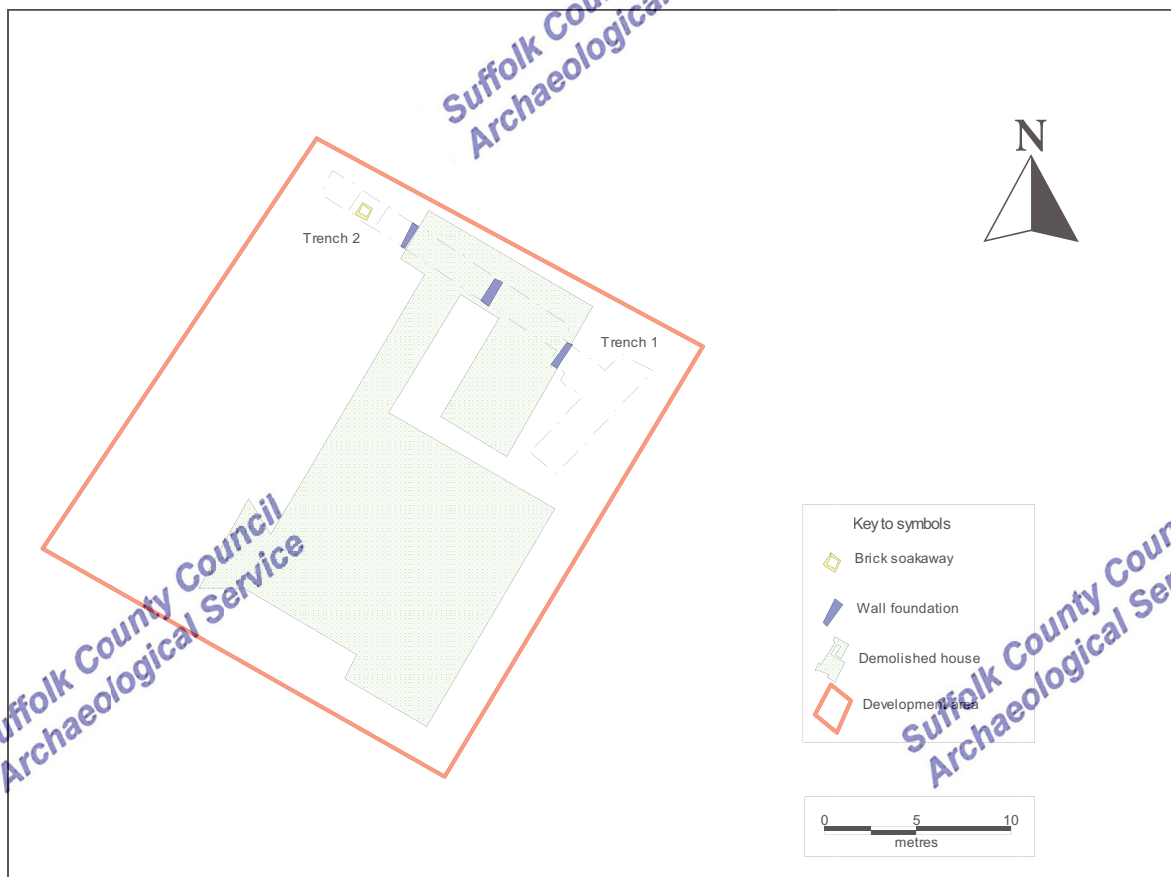


Figure 3. Selected HER references close to the development area

## 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 30m (54m<sup>2</sup>) of evaluation trench. The existing dwelling had been demolished to foundation level, two trenches were excavated within its footprint (Fig. 4) measuring a total of 27m, covering an area of approximately 49m<sup>2</sup>. Further trenching was not carried out due to the presence of sewage pipes. The excavation was carried out using a 5.1 tonne tracked 360 degree Kubota KX161 excavator fitted with a 1.4m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with SCCAS guidelines, all records were created using SCCAS proformas and high resolution digital photographs were taken of both trenches. Differential GPS was used to locate the trenches and the modern features encountered. No finds were retrieved and no environmental samples were taken.



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Figure 4. Trench plan



## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

No pre-modern archaeological features were encountered within the development area. Trench 1 was devoid of features entirely, Trench 2 contained three brick-built wall foundations relating to the demolished structure and a brick-lined soakaway. Topsoil 0002, where present, was friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint fragments and frequent rubble fragments. This sealed subsoil 0003, firm mid yellowy brown silty sand with common flint fragments.

### 5.2 Trench 1 (Fig 4)

Trench 1 was located at the east side of the area and was oriented north-east to south-west, forming a T-shape with Trench 2. It measured 8.5m by 1.9m by 0.56m deep. No features were present; 0.25m of subsoil 0003 was sealed by 0.31m of topsoil 0002.

### 5.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4; Plate 1)

Trench 2 was located on the northern side of the area oriented north-west to south-east. It formed a T-shape with Trench 1. It was staggered to the north 2m from the south-east end after the first wall was encountered, and measured 18.5m by 1.8m by 0.65m. Here the subsoil layer 0003 was approximately 0.3m in depth and was sealed by 0.35m of topsoil 0002. This layer was cut by three north-north-east to south-south-west modern brick wall foundations which were footings for part of the demolished 20th century house (Fig. 4). A square brick-lined soakaway was encountered towards the north-west end of the trench that measured 0.7m by 0.7m externally and 0.54m by 0.54m internally. The bricks were machine made; no investigation of the infill took place due to the unpleasant stench that arose from it. The feature was aligned with the north-west wall of the building, was sited 2m from its outside edge and is likely to be associated with it. The walls and the soakaway were sealed by redeposited topsoil mixed with demolition debris.



Plate 1. Wall footings and soakaway in Trench 2, looking north

## 6. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

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Despite the high potential for encountering archaeology in Hengrave the evaluation indicated that the development area contained no evidence for occupation or land use prior to the construction of Hengrave Lodge in the early 20th century. The total absence of artefacts including unstratified objects from the topsoil or subsoil would seem to support this interpretation. The construction of the previous house had also caused significant below ground disturbance. Therefore further work within the scope of this development is considered unnecessary.

## 7. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds \\SVR-ETD077\Data\Arc\ALL\_site\Hengrave\HNV 026 Hengrave Lodge

## 8. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Liz Muldowney and John Sims) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Liz Muldowney, and managed by Andrew Tester.

The post-excavation tasks were carried out by Liz Muldowney; the report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

### 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**

HENGRAVE LODGE, BURY ROAD, HENGRAVE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (SE/07/1725)

*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 permission for the erection of a new rear dwelling and garage (following demolition of existing dwelling, garage and outbuildings) at Hengrave Lodge, Bury Road, Hengrave (TL 8259 6877) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work (SE/07/1725) (**see applicant for an accurate location plan**)

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

1.3 The proposed development area is located on the north side of Bury Road and on the southern side of the valley of the River Lark, on glaciofluvial drift deposits (deep sand) at c. 25.00m AOD.

1.4 This site lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, situated to the south of an important Anglo-Saxon settlement that is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HER no.: HNV 001). This proposal will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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. 2

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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 designs are 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. Specification: Field Evaluation**

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated, amounting to 30.00m in length x 1.80m in width across the site of, or immediately adjacent to, the new dwelling and garage.

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. 4

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

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.

5.3 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.

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  
Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR Tel: 01284 352197  
Email: [jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk](mailto:jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk)

Date: 9 March 2009 Reference: / HengraveLodge-Hengrave2009

**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.**

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## Appendix 2 Context list

Context	Trench	Identifier	Type	Within Cut	Basic Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot date	Interpretation
0001										Unstratified Finds
0002	1 & 2	Layer	Deposit		Dark greyish brown sandy silt			0.31		Topsoil/garden soil
0003	1 & 2	Layer	Deposit		Mid yellowy brown silty sand			0.25		Subsoil
0004	1 & 2	Layer	Deposit		Light orangey yellow sand and gravel					Natural geological horizon

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