

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/096

**Farm Reservoir, Russell's Farm,
Falkenham
FLK 041**

S. Cass

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HER Information

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Funding Body: Mr M Hollingsworth

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Project Officer: Simon Cass

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Russell's Farm, Lower Road, Falkenham in advance of a planning application for the construction of a farm reservoir on land to the east of Lower Road. This was the second phase of archaeological investigation, after field-walking and metal detecting that was carried out some weeks earlier, and consisted of approximately 420m of trenching (some 5% of the total area of the proposed development). No archaeologically relevant finds or deposits were noted during the evaluation.

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1. Introduction

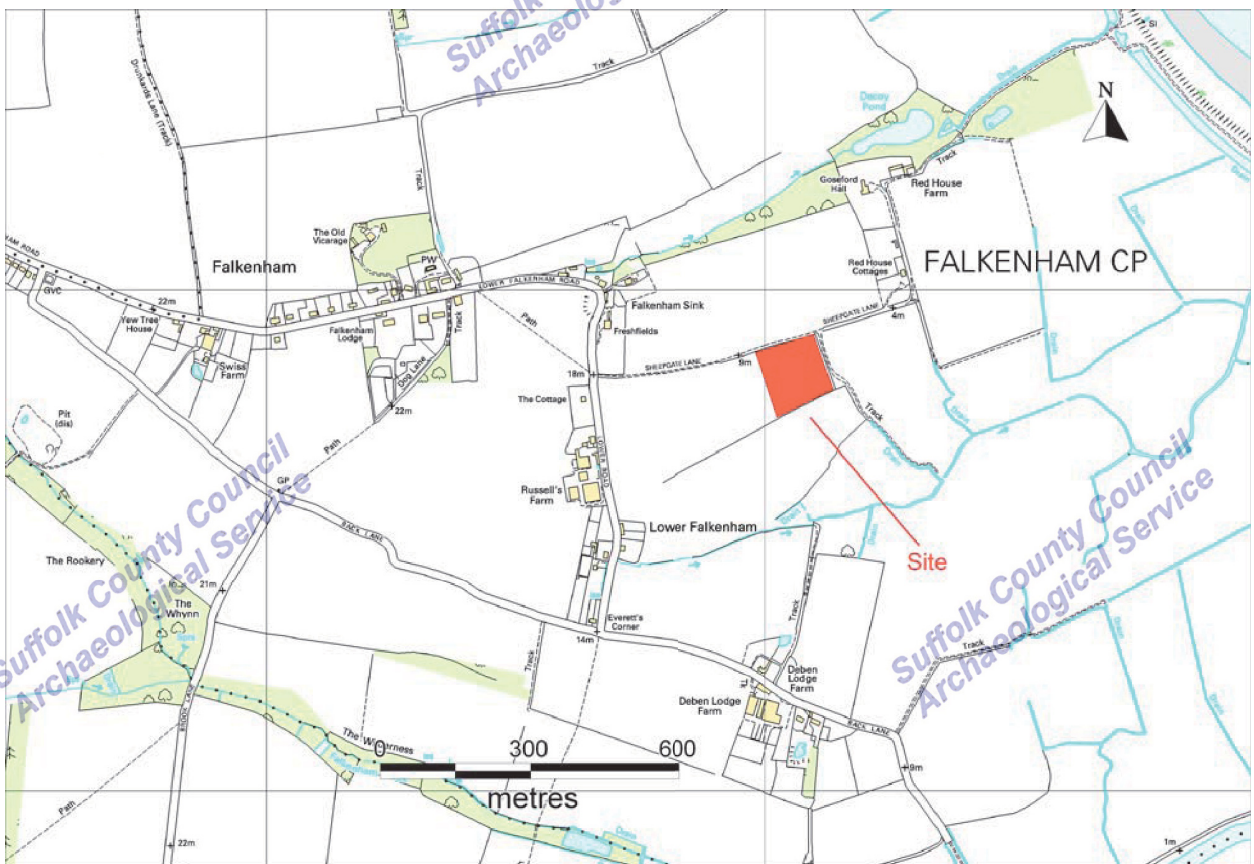
This report documents the results of two phases of investigation on land at Russell's Farm, Lower Road, Falkenham; field-walking and metal detecting undertaken on the 5th of March 2009 and an evaluation by means of trial trenching carried out between the 15th and 16th of April 2009. The work was undertaken in advance of a potential planning application in order to inform the design of the proposed development and clarify the potential for archaeological remains indicated by the presence of finds from previous field-walking of the site. Due to the nature of the planned development, any archaeological remains identified would most likely be entirely removed by the reservoir.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies just down from the crest of a hill, to the south of Sheepgate Lane which leads from Lower Road to Goseford Hall and Red House Farm. The eastern bound of the site is formed by a farm access track, and the southern by an existing field boundary ditch (currently there is also a strip of land held as part of a stewardship scheme along both of these borders). The western bound of the site is an arbitrary division of the current field, which is itself bounded by Lower Road further in this direction (Fig 1). The River Deben lies approximately 0.95km to the north-east, with the Falkenham marshes in the low-lying land between the site and the river. The south eastern corner of the site sits on the edge of a slight plateau, with the land descending further to the east and south. The underlying geology consists of clay and was encountered in all of the trenches.



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 Figure 1. Site location



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 Figure 2. Site location detail

3. Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological potential for this site stemmed, in the main, from its location in an area rich in known archaeological findspots and areas of historical activity. There are numerous findspots relating to Roman activity in close proximity to the site, with a number of coins and brooches believed to have come from the same field as the site, as well as early medieval and medieval buckles, brooches and a coin weight.

A Roman saltern has been identified some 150m to the east of the site, while further Roman finds, and undated field-systems, are known closer towards the village to the north-west.

4. Methodology

4.1 Field-walking and Metal Detecting

For the preliminary field-walking phase of investigation, a methodology was devised according to current industry standards as set out in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14. Unfortunately the on-site conditions were not conducive to the methodology, so some alterations were necessary. Significant areas of the site were covered in stubble and grasses and were thus almost impossible to examine. The methodology implemented was as follows. Seven transects, 20m apart, were traversed across the site. Two metal detectorists traversed each transect covering a width of approximately 4m. The transects were then also traversed by two fieldwalkers covering the same area. In areas of higher finds concentration a larger radius was examined for maximum recovery.



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Figure 3. Transect location

Each find, or group of finds within a 0.5m diameter area, was given a unique context number starting at 0001. Each find was individually bagged in a sealed mini-grip and its location recorded with a Leica system 1200 GPS at an average accuracy error of 0.02m.

4.2 Trenched Evaluation

After the results of the field-walking had received a preliminary assessment, it was recommended that the investigation of the site proceed to a more direct evaluation, by means of trial trenching, to either confirm or disprove the presence of archaeological activity within the site bounds. 8 trenches were excavated, with a 13 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket, in locations designed to investigate areas of apparent concentrations of finds from the previous phase of works (field-walking) (Fig. 3). They ranged in length from 20m to 110m and in depth from 0.54m to 0.75m and were all 1.8m wide. Trench 3 was moved slightly south of its intended position to avoid a water main running along the northern edge of the site, while Trench 8 had to be moved further into the field to leave the stewardship area along the southern boundary undisturbed. Otherwise, the trenches were excavated in their

planned locations. Setting out was again by Leica system 1200 GPS. The machining was carried out under constant archaeological supervision, and various possible features were investigated as they were revealed (though all proved to either be field drains or of natural origin). A photographic record was made, including site conditions, general topography and a representative sample section.

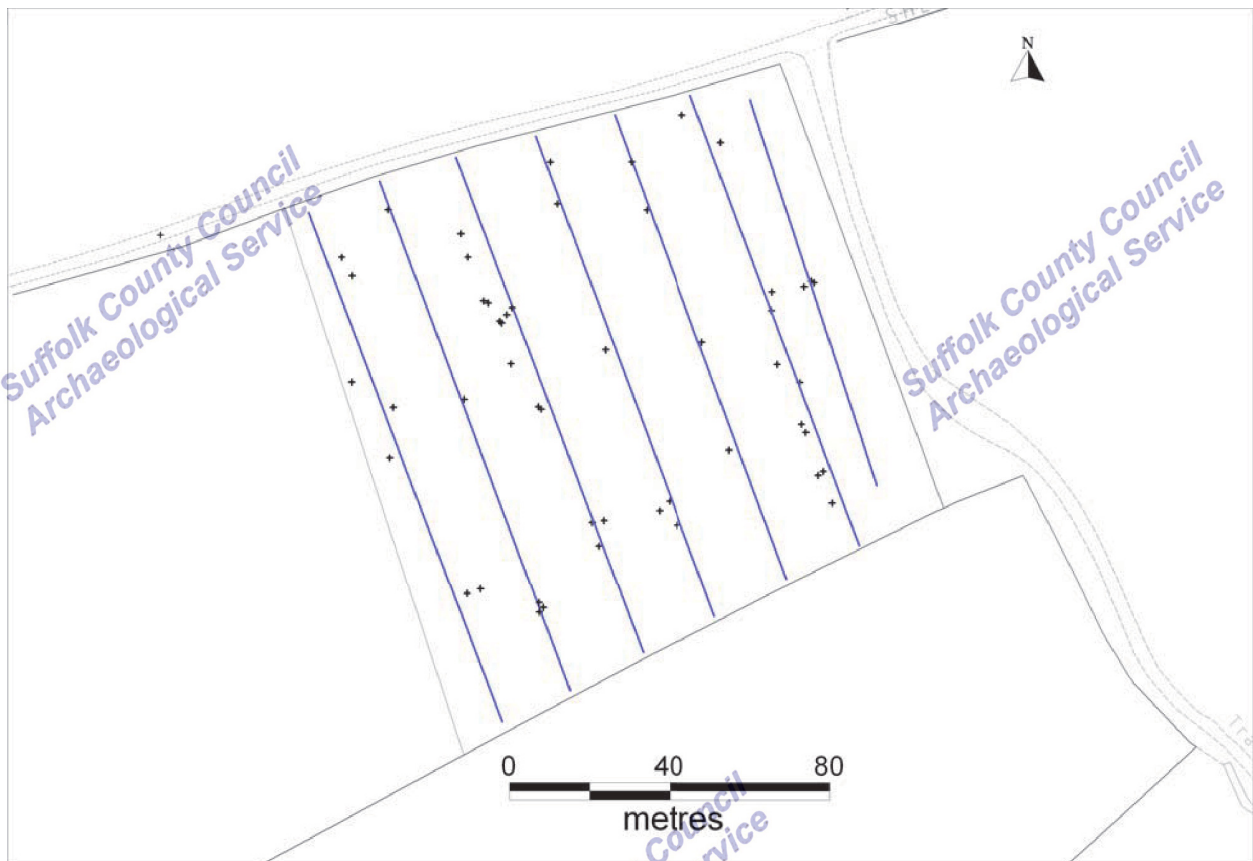
5. Results

5.1 Introduction

While the field-walking phase of work was quite positive in its results, the trial trenching was the reverse. The lack of topsoil finds, especially in areas where field-walking had already indicated the presence of finds from that context, is possibly due to the more recent weather conditions and cultivation having obscured any artefacts near the surface and/or dispersed any concentrations present within the topsoil.

5.2 Field-walking and Metal Detecting

The field-walking and metal detecting revealed no particular concentration of finds to indicate areas of special interest, and many of the ceramic finds were abraded indicating that they had been moved around in the soil for some time. Finds were generally typical of those found near domestic settlement during the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods; none were suggestive of Anglo-Saxon burials, or substantial masonry buildings on the site.



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Figure 4 Finds plot

5.3 Trench 1

This trench was 65m long, up to 0.6m deep and orientated approximately E. north-east - W. south-west. The stratigraphy encountered here consisted of between 0.3 and 0.4m of mid-pale reddish brown sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil above up to 0.1m of mid orangey brown friable clay subsoil (only present in the north-eastern end of the trench), which sealed between 0.1 and 0.2m of patchy orange/yellowish grey clay natural (see Plate 1). No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.



Plate 1. Trench 1 stratigraphy

5.4 Trench 2

This trench was 25m long, up to 0.56m deep and orientated approximately E. north-east - W. south-west. The stratigraphy encountered here consisted of between 0.36 and 0.4m of mid-pale reddish brown sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil above up to 0.1m of mid reddish brown friable clay subsoil (only present in the south-western end of the trench), which sealed between 0.1 and 0.2m of patchy orange/yellowish grey clay natural. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

5.5 Trench 3

This trench was 80m long, up to 0.6m deep and orientated approximately N. north-west - S. south-east. This trench was shortened slightly to avoid the mains water pipe known to pass along the edge of the field. The stratigraphy encountered here consisted of between 0.35 and 0.4m of mid-pale reddish brown sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil above up to 0.2m of mid orangey brown friable clay subsoil (only present in the north-western end of the trench), which sealed between 0.08 and 0.4m of patchy orange/yellowish grey clay natural. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

5.6 Trench 4

This trench was 25m long, up to 0.75m deep and orientated approximately E. north-east - W. south-west. The stratigraphy encountered here consisted of approximately 0.4m of

mid greyish brown sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil above up to 0.3m of mid orangey grey friable clay subsoil, which sealed 0.05m of patchy orange/yellowish grey clay natural. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

5.7 Trench 5

This trench was 20m long, up to 0.7m deep and orientated approximately E. north-east - W. south-west. The stratigraphy encountered here consisted of between 0.34 and 0.4m of mid greyish/reddish brown sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil above between 0.2 and 0.3m of mid orangey grey friable clay subsoil, which sealed up to 0.1m of patchy orange/yellowish grey clay natural. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

5.8 Trench 6

This trench was 110m long, up to 0.7m deep and orientated approximately E. north-east - W. south-west. The stratigraphy encountered here consisted of approximately 0.44m of mid reddish grey-brown sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil above up to 0.25m of mid orangey brown friable clay subsoil which sealed 0.02m of patchy mid orange clayey stony sands. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

5.9 Trench 7

This trench was 45m long, up to 0.68m deep and orientated approximately N. north-west - S. south-east. The stratigraphy encountered here consisted of between 0.4 and 0.42m of mid reddish brown sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil above 0.2m of mid orangey grey friable clay subsoil (only present in north-western end of the trench), which sealed between 0.08 and 0.17m of patchy orange/yellowish grey clay natural. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

5.10 Trench 8

This trench was 55m long, up to 0.95m deep and orientated approximately E. north-east - W. south-west. The stratigraphy encountered here consisted of approximately 0.35m of mid greyish brown sandy clay topsoil/ploughsoil above up to 0.4m of mid orangey grey patchy friable clay subsoil, which sealed up to 0.2m of orange clayey sand and gravel natural. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.



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Figure 5. Trench locations

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the fieldwalking and metal detecting survey. No archaeological finds were recovered from the evaluation itself. A full quantification by square number is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	23	86
CBM	9	119
Worked flint	3	21
Stone	1	6
Animal bone	2	1
Copper alloy	4	18
Lead	9	213

Table 1. Finds quantities.

6.2 Pottery

Twenty-three fragments of pottery were collected from field-walking. The majority are wheelthrown greyware body sherds of Roman date, with a smaller quantity of medieval

coarsewares. Most are small and abraded, with few fragments showing identifiable features such as rims or bases. Two greyware rims, one from a Roman storage jar from Square No 19 were recorded. Some of the pottery was positively identified as being Roman or medieval, but a number of sherds could only be provisionally classified, as it was not possible to be certain given their condition.

The Roman greywares have a general date range of mid 1st – 4th century. The medieval coarsewares are dated from the Late 12th-14th century.

A single fragment of Glazed red earthenware was identified from Square 3 dating to the 16th-18th century.

There appears to be no particular pattern to the deposition of the pottery, with no noticeable concentrations of ceramic material overall.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Nine pieces of ceramic building material were collected, which were abraded and fragmentary. Most are medieval and post-medieval, but two fragments of possible Roman *imbrex* were recorded.

6.4 Worked flint (Identifications by Colin Pendleton)

Three fragments of worked flint collected from the fieldwalking are described below.

1. An unpatinated thin flake with limited edge retouch, 80% cortex on the dorsal face.
Later Prehistoric
Square No 0029

2. An unpatinated oval flake with bifacial limited edge retouch. There are parallel long flake scars on the dorsal face, and there is cortex on the distal end of the dorsal face.
Probably Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
Square No 0031

3. An unpatinated snapped long flake, with limited simple bifacial edge retouch, and parallel long flake scars on the dorsal face.
Probably Neolithic/Early Bronze Age
Square No 0051

The flint finds from Square Nos 0029 and 0031 were found in close proximity, slightly to the north-west of the area being fieldwalked, with the third flint located in the south-

western corner. Apart from the burnt stone recovered nearby which could be evidence of prehistoric activity no other artefacts of this date were identified.

6.5 Stone

A fragment of burnt stone was collected from Square No 42.

6.6 Animal bone

Two very small fragments of burnt bone (1g) were recovered from Square No 14.

6.7 Small Finds

Four copper alloy finds were recovered from the metal detecting survey. Two very worn coins are probably post-medieval. A copper alloy ?mount with three very small rivets from Square No 17 cannot be further identified as it is too fragmentary, and the remains of another object, possibly a spoon handle of post-Roman date was recovered from Square No 26.

Nine fragments of lead were collected. For the most part they consisted of pieces of scrap or waste lead which could not be dated. A small lead find may be a musket ball.

6.8 Discussion of the material evidence

In spite of the findspots of Roman date which have been recorded in the vicinity, and the number of medieval finds which have also been identified, the fieldwalking and metal detecting survey does not indicate any real evidence of settlement on the site during the Roman and post-Roman periods. The pottery and ceramic building material is mainly fragmentary and often abraded, suggesting some considerable movement of artefacts before their eventual deposition. The quantities of finds also, do not suggest that any substantial Roman and medieval activity had taken place in the immediate vicinity. Only a small number of Roman sherds have identifiable features such as rims or bases, and none of the medieval sherds can be attributed to any particular form. There are no particular concentrations of finds dating to these periods, although the presence of Roman pottery does suggest that a Roman settlement may have been in the area nearby.

The presence of two flints dating to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age is of interest, but they are likely to represent flakes which were redeposited from elsewhere. In terms of distribution, the prehistoric finds were found on the western side of the area fieldwalked.

Overall the lack of archaeological finds recovered from the evaluation phase confirms the interpretation for the finds collected from the field-walking and metal detecting.

7. Discussion

The presence of archaeological finds on the site identified by the field-walking raised the potential that trial trenching would identify archaeological features on the site, but the abraded nature of the finds was suggestive that they may have travelled from an original location higher up the hill rather than from this site itself. The lack of any identifiable features or artefacts from the evaluation trenches suggests that this interpretation is likely to be correct. The large amount of finds recorded from the PAS for this area from the Roman period suggest that there may well be a site a little further up-hill, closer to the existing road and farm buildings. The presence of medieval and post-medieval stray finds is unsurprising, given the location of the site between the village and the river and the works carried out along the floodplain to reclaim marshland to the east. This work is useful in that it provides a likely boundary for Roman and medieval land-use in this area, suggesting that any occupation or cultivation during these periods was more likely either further up the hillside, or closer to the river in the case of salterns where saltwater ingress was necessary.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evidence uncovered by the archaeological works carried out at this site lends further weight to the suggestion that archaeological sites exist on this hill, although they appear not to extend far enough to encroach directly upon the area impacted upon by the proposed farm reservoir. As the evaluation was negative, and the field-walking evidence more general than specifically tied to this area, it is not recommended that any more work is required for the related development in this area. It should be noted, however, that ancillary developments, such as subsurface pipes and/or drains, may require some form of monitoring if they approach the crest of the hill to the west, as this is a more prolific area for finds, and thus more likely to be the source of the artefacts located down-slope at this site.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich. T:\ENV\ARC\PARISH\Falkenham
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Row H,
Bay 80.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andrew Beverton, Roy Damant, Anna West, Simon Cass, Steve Manthorpe, Alan Smith) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by Jo Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin, who also checked the report. The specialist worked flint finds report was by Colin Pendleton, all others 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



The Archaeological Service

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
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Bury St Edmunds
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IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

RUSSELL'S FARM, FALKENHAM, 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 A planning enquiry has been made for the construction of a farm irrigation reservoir on land at Russell's Farm, Falkenham (TM 300 388).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority (Suffolk Coastal District Council) will be advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance and should be evaluated to establish the archaeological resource both in extent and quality.
- 1.3 The proposed development area measures c. 1.54 ha, on the west side of the River Deben and to the east of Russell's Farm (see accompanying plan). It is situated on chalky till (deep loam to clay) at c. 5.00m AOD, sloping downwards west to east. The south-eastern part of the proposed area lies within the flood zone of the River Deben.
- 1.4 The proposed reservoir lies in an area of high archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within a known area of extensive archaeological activity. It is situated to the east of known Roman and early Anglo-Saxon occupation (FLK 004, FLK 015 and FLK 033) and to the west of a Roman saltern complex (FLK 034). However, this site has not been the subject of previous systematic investigation. The site has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its dominant topographic location overlooking the Deben estuary. There is high potential for archaeological and palaeo-environmental deposits to be disturbed by this development and, in particular, the reservoir will cause total destruction to a large area.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, and as a first part of a staged scheme of archaeological evaluation work, the following work is required:
 - non-intrusive field-walking and metal-detecting survey.
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 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. 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 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. Specification: Non-destructive Field Survey

- 3.1 A systematic field-walking and non-ferrous metal-detecting survey is to be undertaken across the entire area marked on the accompanying plan (1.54 ha. in extent). The strategy for assessing the artefact content of the topsoil must be presented in the WSI.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 770.00m². 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 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 428.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m 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.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 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.
- 4.5 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).
- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 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.

- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 4.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

5. General Management

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 5.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 5.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.6 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.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 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).
- 6.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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).
- 6.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 6.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 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>).
- 6.13 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.
- 6.14 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.
- 6.15 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.

- 6.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.17 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.
- 6.18 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.
- 6.19 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).

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 10 December 2008

Reference: / Russel'sFarm-Falkenham2008

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

OPNO	GRID SQ	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
1	All	Topsoil/ ploughsoil	Friable pale-mid reddish brown sandy clay. Moderate small to medium flints and stones. Topsoil/ ploughsoil layer
2	All	Subsoil	Friable mid orangey brown slightly silty clay with occasional small to medium stones and flints
3	All	Natural Deposits	Generally mid orangey brown clay with occasional flints and stones, with mid orangey yellow sandy and gravelly patches in some trenches.

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Appendix 3 Finds quantification

Square No	Pot period	Pot No	Pot Weight	CBM No	CBM Weight	Flint No	Flint Weight	Metalwork No	Metalwork Weight	Pottery details and general comments
1				1	5					Late med/post med
2								1	22	Lead scrap/waste
3	PMED	1	6							GRE 16th-18th C
4				1	20					Reduced core, slight curvature, poss Roman
6	MED?	1	3	1	11					
7								1	7	Copper alloy coin, worn ?PM
8								1	8	Copper alloy coin, worn ?PM
9	ROM?	1	1							Roman greyware?
10				1	23					Post-med
11								1	10	Lead scrap/waste
12	ROM/ MED	2	3							Grey coarsewares
13	ROM	1	3							Roman body sherd
14										2 frags burnt bone @ 1g
15	ROM?	1	1							
16								1	126	Large lead frag, poss scrap/waste
17								1	1	Copper alloy with 3 v small rivets - mount frag? (AB pers comm)
18								1	3	Small lead ball
19	ROM	1	22							Abraded Roman storage jar
20								1	3	Lead scrap/waste
21				1	4					Lmed-Pmed
22				1	17					Poss Lmed/Pmed
23								1	9	Lead scrap/waste
24	MED?	1	1							Tiny frag coarseware, poss med
25	ROM	1	5							Roman greyware jar base
26	MED/ PMED							1	2	Copper alloy frag, expanded both ends, ?tinned, spoon handle (Jude P, pers comm).
27	ROM	1	7							
28	ROM	1	2							
29						1	5			
30	ROM	1	8							Greyware base sherd
31						1	8			
32				1	6					Reduced sandy ?date
33										1 frag ?ironstone @ 2g
34	MED	1	1							Coarseware
35				1	4					Slightly reduced core, med-pmed pegtile
37	MED?	1	2							
38	ROM	1	5							Roman coarseware rim sherd
39	ROM?			1	29					Frag of poss Roman imbrex
40								1	15	Lead scrap/waste
41	MED?	1	2							?Med coarseware
42	ROM	1	1					1	24	Lead scrap/waste, 1 burnt stone @ 6g
43										
44										1 ironpan @ 4g
45	ROM	2	3							Greywares
47	MED?	1	5							Abraded, sandy oxidised
48	ROM?	1	2							Abraded
49								1	1	Irregular lead disc
50	MED?	1	3							Prob med
51						1	8			