

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/204

**Land at Barnard's Meadow, Lowestoft
LWT 166**

S. Cass

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Barnard's Meadow, Lowestoft between the 27th and 30th July 2009. This consisted of 16 30m long trenches and found several linear ditches, most either undated or dating to the late medieval/ post medieval periods with a single medieval ditch and three postholes of uncertain date. One ditch contained prehistoric pottery, although this is believed to be residual in nature. Several large modern truncations, likely to be late 19th century/modern dumping pits, were identified across the site.

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1. Introduction

Planning permission is to be sought for the southern half of Barnard's Meadow, Lowestoft to be redeveloped, entailing the construction of a new sports pitch, pavilion and parking facilities. Due to the site's location in an area of archaeological importance, it has been suggested that an initial archaeological investigation by means of trial trenching be carried out in an attempt to assess the nature of any archaeological remains likely to be impacted by the suggested development.



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Figure 1. Site location

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of between 3-5m AOD, on the northern side of Lake Lothing. The underlying geology consists of Glaciofluvial and Aeolian drift (deep loam), with a slope down to the south and the current lake shore. Land to the south and east of the site has been developed for retail and commercial usage, with residential development across the to the north of the playing field.

3. Archaeological and historical background

Little is known for the area immediately north of Lake Lothing on the western outskirts of Lowestoft. Unfortunately this may be more to do with a lack of opportunity to examine the area than an absence of archaeology itself. The historic extents of Lake Lothing are currently uncertain, but it was believed that the lake may have extended as far as the southern edges of the site at some point.

Three findspots of Neolithic flint tools are recorded between 730-900m to the north-east of the site, and a single Roman coin dating to the early fourth century approximately 650m to the east.

4. Methodology

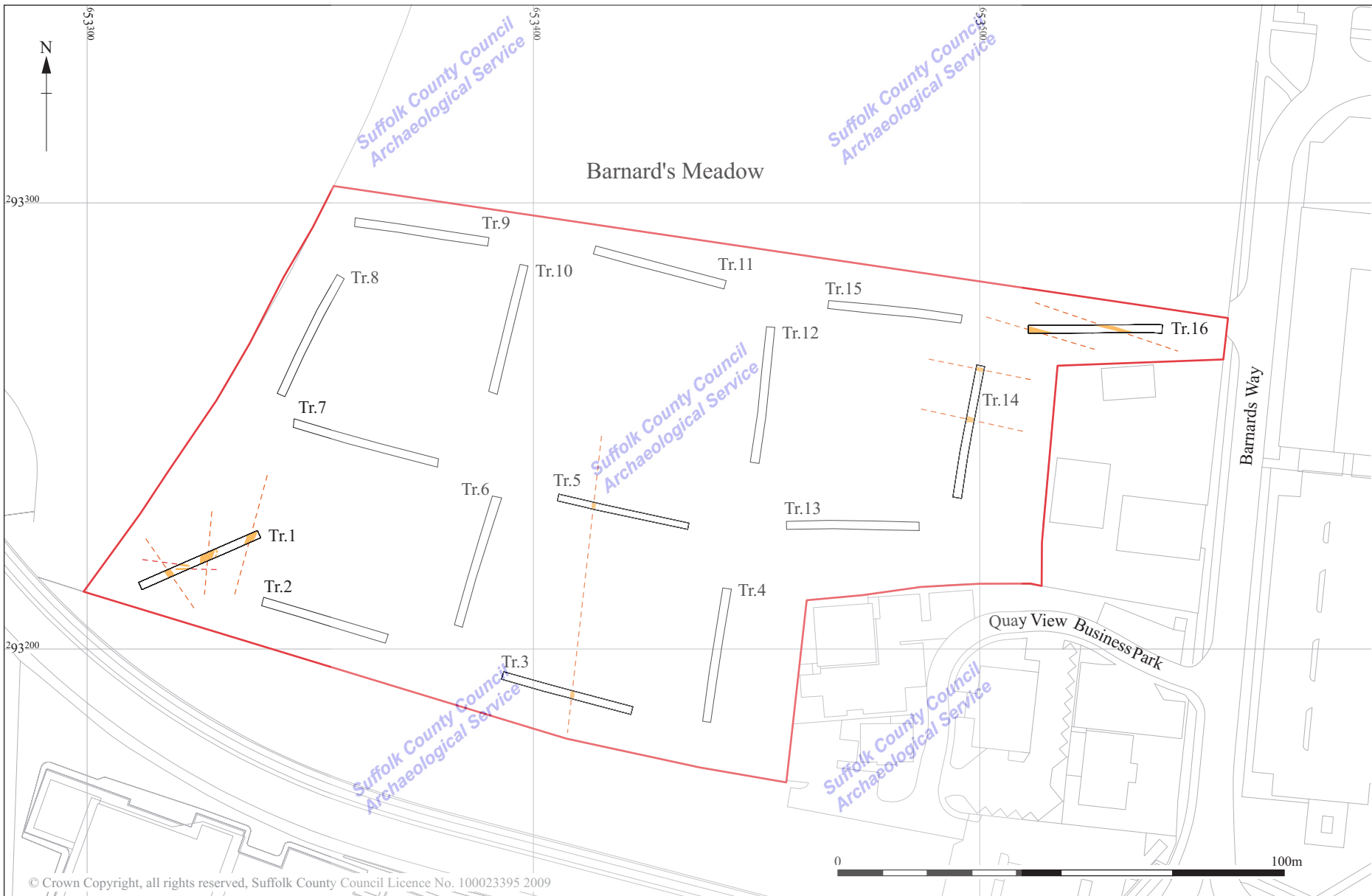
Sixteen trenches were opened by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. All trenches were metal detected and CAT-scanned prior to excavation.

The trenches were excavated to either the first archaeological horizon or the top of undisturbed natural geology. Any archaeological deposits revealed were hand-cleaned and excavated in accordance with the brief and specification provided by SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). Where appropriate, soil samples were taken, for post-excavation assessment and environmental analysis. The trenches were 1.9m wide and varied in depth between 0.3m -1.5m.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The sixteen trenches were excavated as shown in Figure 2. The total length of trench opened was 484m, equivalent to c. 919m² and in excess of the 5% sample required by the issued brief and specification. Possible archaeological features were identified in 6 trenches, although subsequent map-based research identified some as being of likely modern date.



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Figure 2. Trench locations and features encountered

5.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 30m long, approximately 1m deep and orientated approximately northeast-southwest. A test pit was excavated at the south-western end to a depth of 1.5m to check for buried organic deposits but none were found. The stratigraphy encountered at this end consisted of 0.25m of dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravels (topsoil) above a levelling layer 0.35m thick consisting of a mid grey/blackish brown silty sand with frequent stones and dark yellowish brown sandy lenses. This is believed to be a deliberate attempt to raise the level of the field in this area, on order to flatten the surface rather than due to flooding issues (as the groundwater is c. 4m deep within the site). Below this levelling layer was a buried topsoil layer 0.45m thick of dark grey/blackish brown silty sand with occasional gravels and modern CBM fragments, iron detritus, and occasional ceramic fragments. This directly sealed natural mid yellowish/orangey brown sands and gravel, visible for up to 0.45m in the test pit. The stratigraphy encountered at the north-eastern end of the trench was similar, with 0.3m of topsoil above a far thinner levelling layer (c. 0.05m thick) sealing a thicker layer of buried topsoil (0.55m thick), with natural sands being encountered at a depth of 0.9m.

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Plate 1. Trench 1, facing southwest

The majority of features encountered in this evaluation were found in Trench 1, consisting of 5 ditches, 2 small linear features and 3 postholes (0002, 0014, 0017, 0019, 0021, 0005, 0007, 0008, 0024, 0026 respectively).

Medieval

Ditch 0021 was 1.7m wide and 0.39m deep, orientated approximately north-south and situated at the north eastern end of Trench 1. It had shallow/moderately sloping curved sides down to a very shallow concave base. The lower fill of this feature was a thin band, c. 0.05m thick, of mid/pale coarse clayey sand, 0022, with patches of iron staining under a mid-dark brown silty sand, 0023, with frequent rounded stone inclusions. This upper fill contained pottery from the 12th-14th centuries.

Post-medieval

Ditch 0002 was 1.2m wide and 0.65m deep, orientated approximately northwest-southeast with medium sloping sides down to a shallow concave base. The lower fill of

this features was 0003, a mid brown gravelly coarse sand up to c. 0.2m thick, while the upper fill, 0004, consisted of a patchy dark brown/black and orangey brown sand with frequent small gravels and stones. Ceramic Building Material (CBM) found in this deposit was identified as being of post-medieval date, although was not of sufficient size or shape to be more closely dateable.

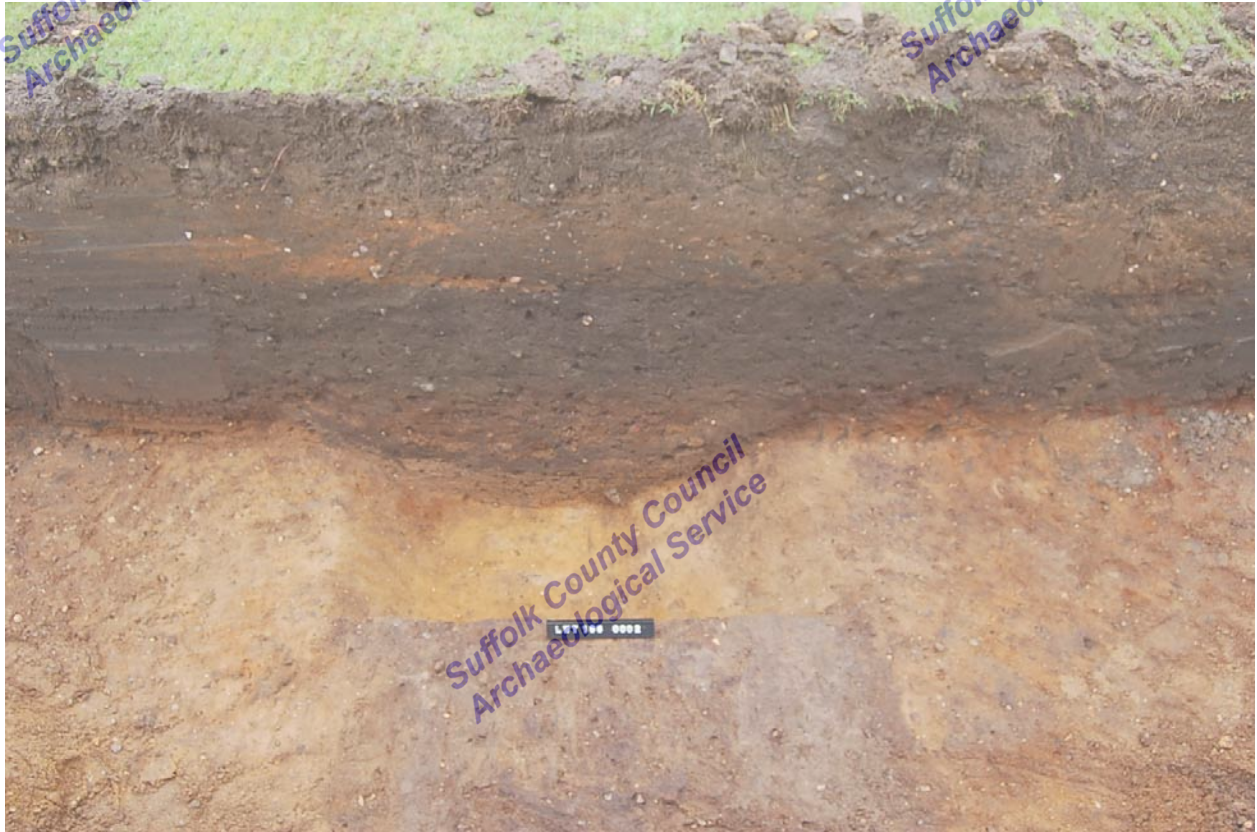


Plate 2. Ditch 0002, facing southeast and showing redeposited/levelling layer of natural sands

Ditches 0014, 0017 and 0019 were all orientated approximately north-south, with 0017 situated between the other two, and truncating both of them. Ditch 0017 was c. 1.8m wide and at least 0.5m deep, with medium to shallow sloping sides and a moderately sharp concave base, filled with a mid/dark brown silty sand with frequent stones/gravels (0018). As this deposit was very close in nature to the overlaying soils the precise extents of this feature are uncertain, and the given dimensions are of its maximum discernable extents. CBM recovered from this feature was found to be of post-medieval date.

Ditch 0014 was immediately to the west of 0017, surviving to a width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.55m, although much of its eastern side was truncated by 0017. The surviving edge consisted of a medium sloped side, with a small step, down to a moderately

concave base. The lower fill, 0015, consisted of a pale grey/brown coarse sand and gravel deposit c. 0.2m thick, and no dateable evidence was encountered. The upper fill, 0016, was a mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent rounded stones and contained pottery of late medieval/ early post-medieval date.

Undated

Ditch 0019 survived to a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.4m, on the eastern side of 0017. It had moderately sloped sides and a narrow concave base, and was filled with a mid/dark brown silty sand, 0020, with frequent small stones and gravels. Fragmentary pottery found in this deposit was found to be of a prehistoric nature, although its condition was such that no closer dating could be identified and this material is likely to be of a residual nature in a later feature.



Plate 3. Ditches 14, 17 and 19, facing southeast.

Postholes 0008, 0024 and 0026 were all found adjacent to ditch 0019. They were between 0.3-0.42m wide and from 0.3-0.35m deep, with steep/vertical sides and concave bases. Only posthole 0024 contained any dateable pottery, which consisted of a number of very small fragments of pottery possibly dating to the prehistoric period, but their condition makes them more likely to be residual in a later feature. Postholes 0008

and 0026 both contained yellow/grey clayey deposits, believed to be post packing. While the postholes could be in a linear arrangement, not enough have been uncovered to be certain.



Plate 4. Posthole 0008, facing southwest.

Linear feature 0005 was 0.15m deep and 0.4m wide, orientated approximately east-west, with medium/steep sides and a shallow concave base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones and gravels. Upon investigation, this feature was confirmed to be cut through the buried topsoil layer, and is likely to be of relatively modern character.

Feature 0007, parallel to 0005, was also 0.4m wide, and contained a similar grey brown silty sand deposit although appearing much more disturbed/mixed with natural sands and gravels. This feature was recorded in plan only.

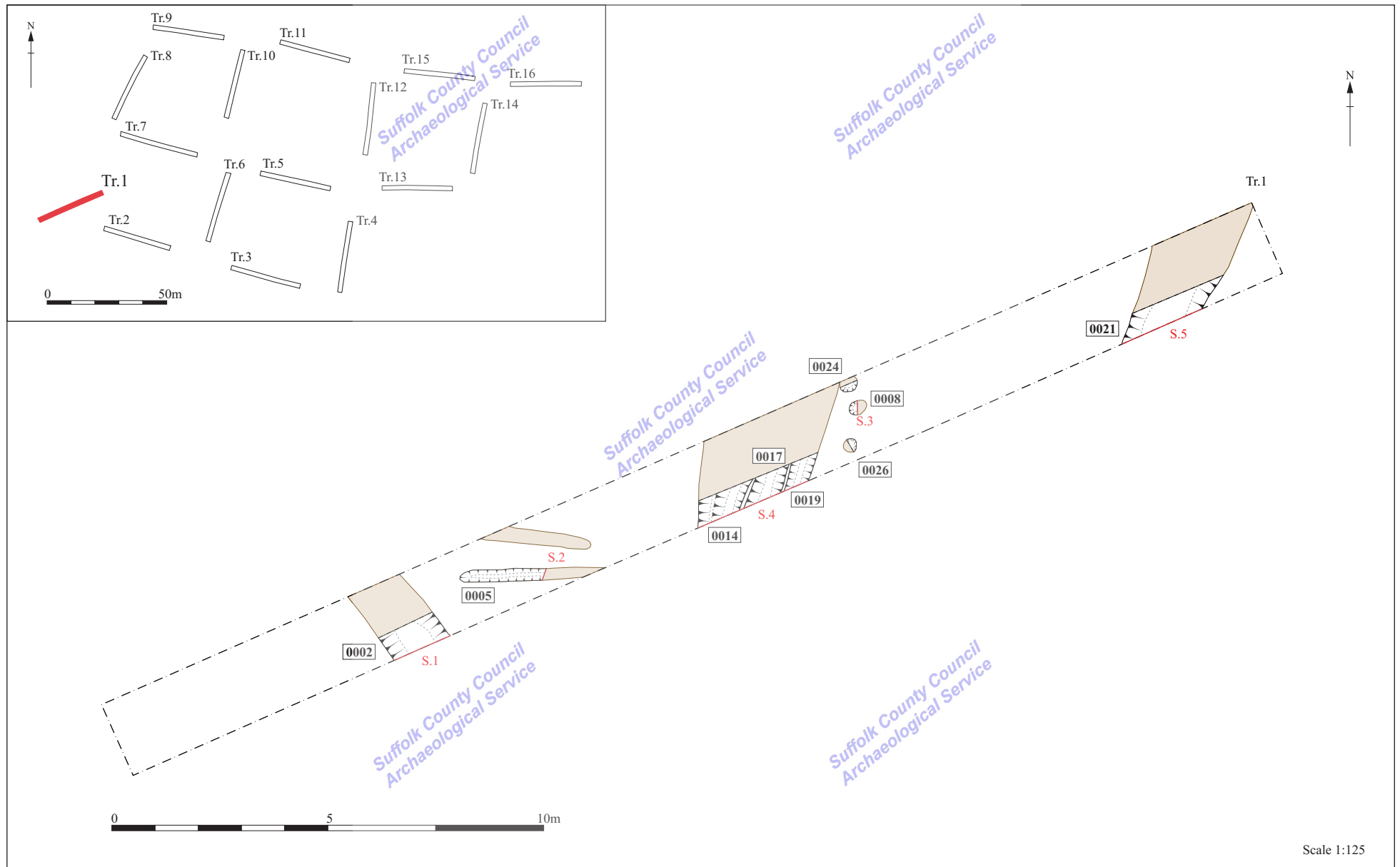


Figure 3. Trench 1 plan

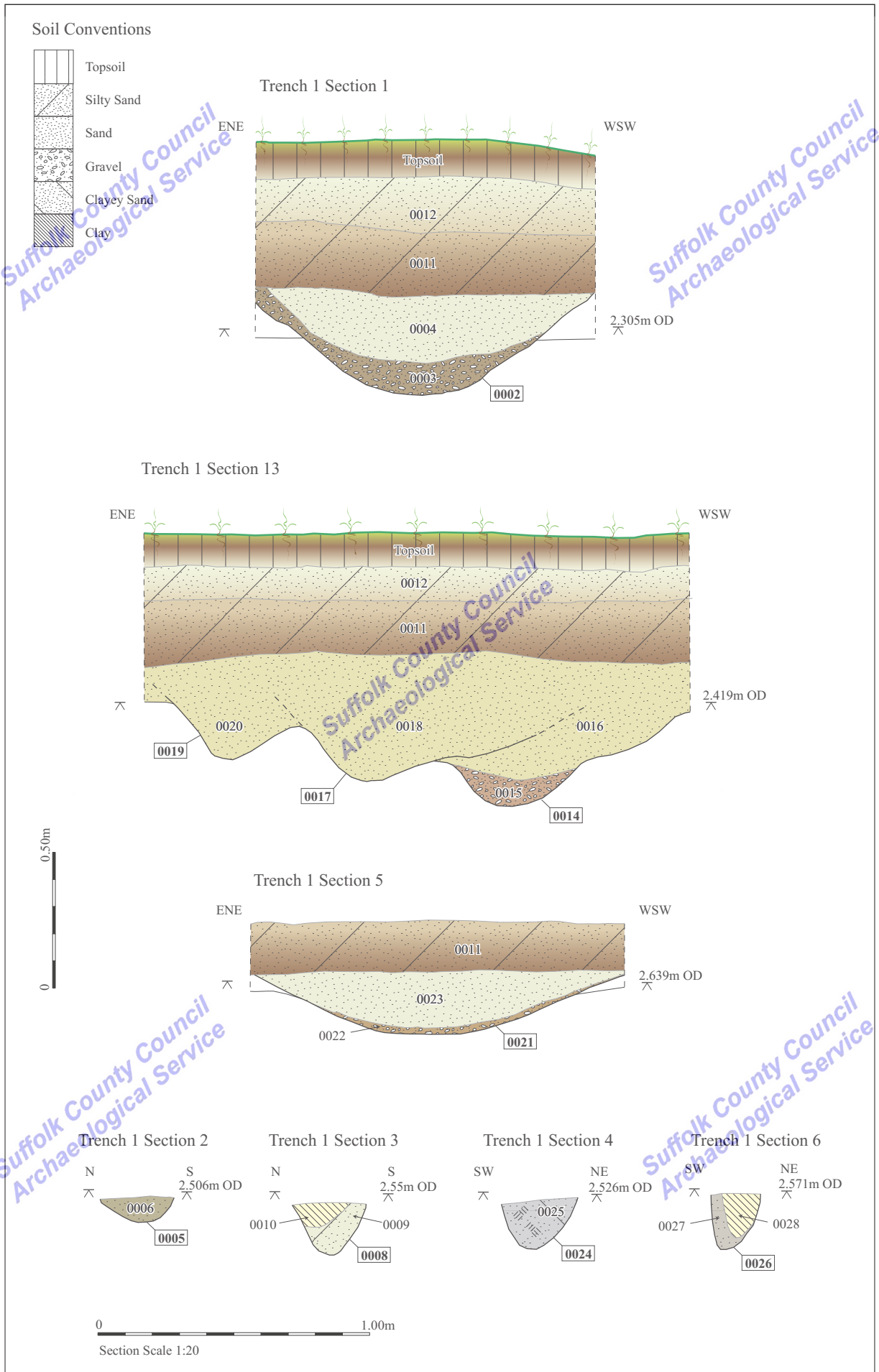


Figure 4. Trench 1 sections

5.3 Trench 2

This trench was 30m long, 1.1m deep and orientated approximately east-west along the southern boundary of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2-0.25m of dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions (topsoil) above a levelling layer 0.4m thick consisting of a mid grey/blackish brown silty sand with frequent stones and dark yellowish brown sandy lenses. This levelling layer was only present in the western third of the trench, which is consistent with the idea that this layer was a deliberate attempt to flatten the south-western corner of the site. The buried topsoil layer below this levelling layer was 0.3m thick, while further along the trench where there was no levelling layer it was 0.45m thick, with natural mid yellowish/orangey brown sands and gravels occurring at a depth of between 0.7 and 0.9m. No archaeologically relevant finds or deposits were identified within this trench. A large modern dumping feature was identified along the northern edge of the trench, corresponding with a visible hollow on the surface, containing assorted metal detritus (such as burnt paint tins, iron objects, modern pottery, CBM).

5.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 30m long, 0.8m deep and orientated approximately east-west, along the southern boundary of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravels (topsoil) above 0.45m of a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional CBM fragments, modern iron debris, pottery and small/medium stones. This overlay natural pale yellowish/orangey brown sands and gravels, occurring at a depth of 0.7m+. A test pit in the western end of the trench confirmed this natural deposit to a depth of 1.1m. A single ditch was identified in this trench.

Ditch 0029 was 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, orientated approximately north-south and filled with a loose dark brown silty sand, 0030, with frequent small/medium rounded stones. This feature appears to be the same as that found in Trench 5, and is visible on the 1880, 1890 and 1920 OS maps of this area.

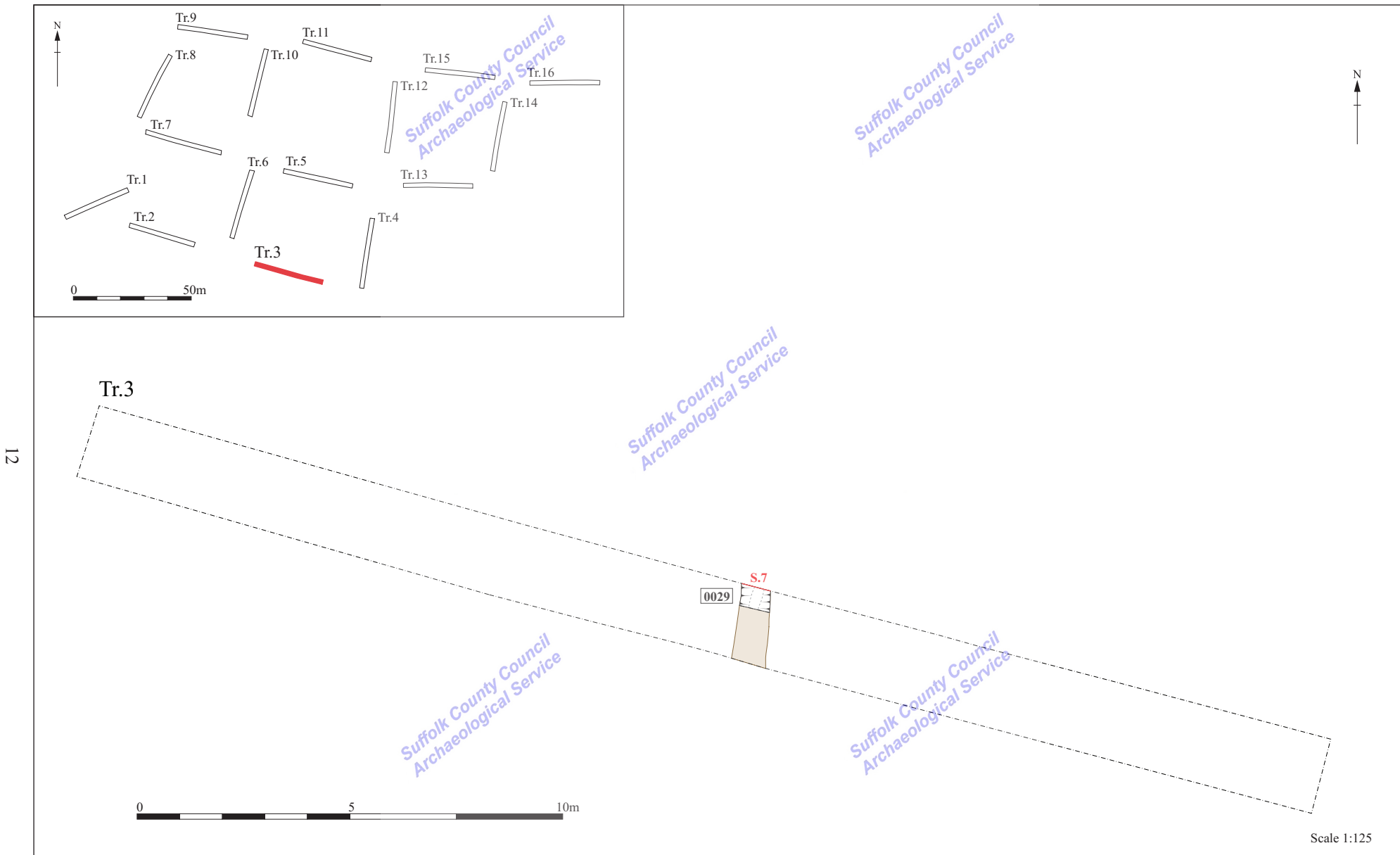


Figure 5. Trench 3 plan

5.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 was 30m long, 0.5m deep and orientated approximately north-south, in the south-eastern corner of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravels (topsoil) above 0.25m of dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional CBM fragments, modern iron debris, pottery and small/medium stones. This overlay natural mottled/mixed mid orangey brown silty sand and pale yellow sands and gravels occurring at a depth of 0.5m. A test pit in the southern end of the trench confirmed this natural deposit to a depth of 0.9m. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.6 Trench 5

Trench 5 was 30m long, 0.6m deep and orientated approximately east-west, towards the centre of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravels (topsoil) above 0.3m of dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional CBM fragments, modern iron debris, pottery and small/medium stones. This overlay natural mottled mid orangey brown and pale yellow sands and gravels occurring at a depth of 0.5m. A single ditch was located within this trench, believed to a continuation of that in Trench 3.

Ditch 0031 was situated c. 12m from the western end of the trench, orientated approximately north-south. It was 0.8m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderate/steep sloping sides and a concave base, filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stone inclusions.

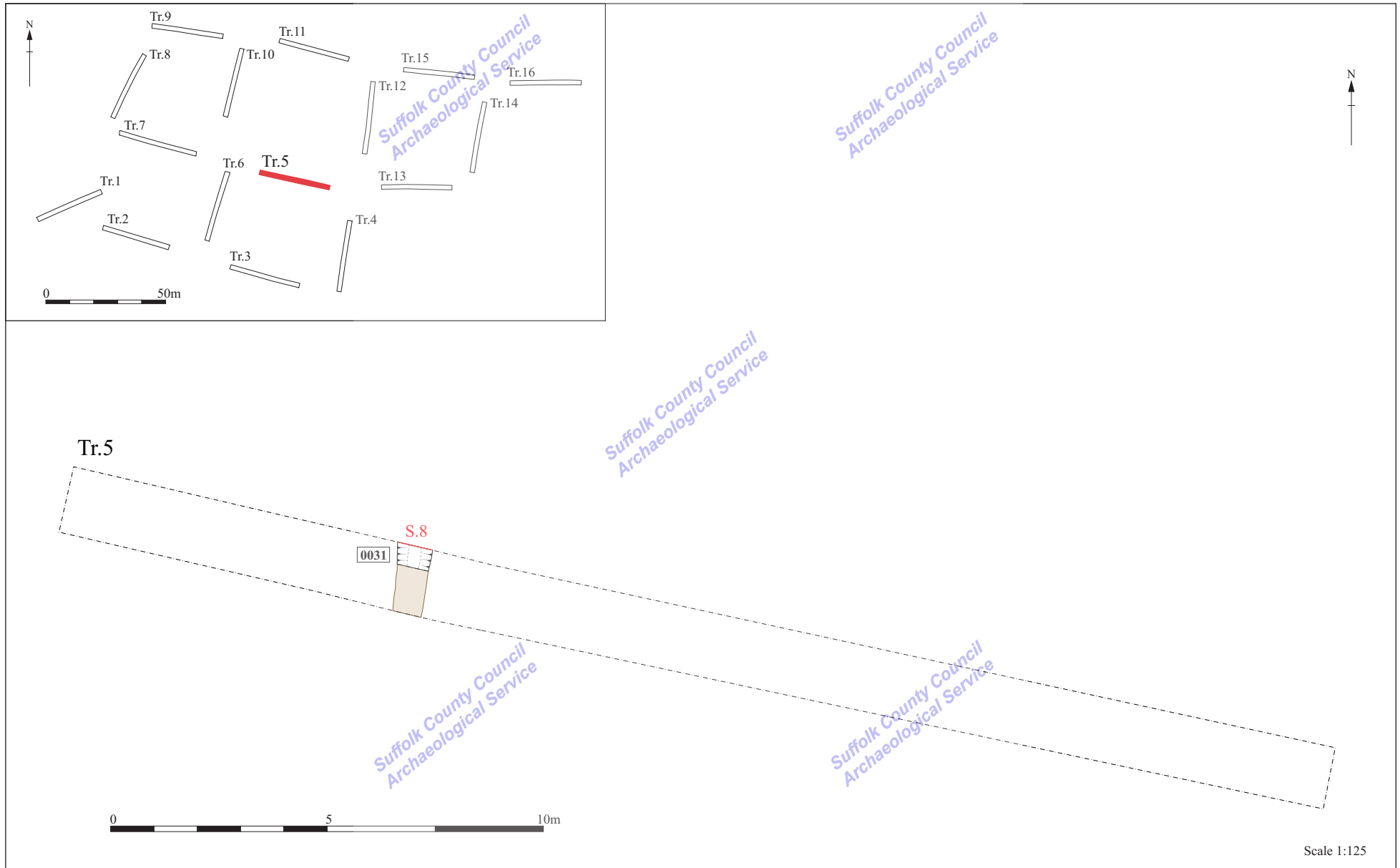


Figure 6. Trench 5 plan

5.7 Trench 6

Trench 6 was 30m long, 0.8m deep and orientated approximately north-south, towards the centre of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravels (topsoil) above 0.35m of mid yellowish/greyish brown sandy silt with moderate stones, occasional CBM fragments, charred material and modern iron debris. This overlay natural mid yellow/brown silty sands and gravels occurring at a depth of 0.6m. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.8 Trench 7

Trench 7 was 34m long, 0.8m deep and orientated approximately east-west, towards the western boundary of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of between 0.2-0.3m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels sealing a large modern truncation extending most of the length of the trench. This truncation contained similar dumped artefacts to that seen in Trench 2, and continued past the base of the trench at its deepest point of 1.2m, filled with a variety of bands of dark brown/black silty sands and assorted modern detritus with bands of redeposited natural yellow sands and gravels. The most intact stratigraphic sequence outside this feature was at the eastern end, and consisted of 0.3m of topsoil above 0.2m of dark grey/blackish brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments, occasional burnt material, stones, chalky flecks and iron fragments. Below this was 0.2m, of mid/dull greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small/medium gravels and stones, sealing natural dull brownish yellow silty sands with occasional gravelly patches at a depth of 0.7m. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.9 Trench 8

Trench 8 was 30m long, 1.0 m deep and orientated approximately north-south, along the western boundary of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels above 0.3m of dark grey/blackish brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments, occasional burnt material, stones, chalky flecks and iron fragments. Below this was 0.4m, of mid/dull greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small/medium gravels and stones, sealing natural dull brownish yellow silty sands with occasional gravelly patches at a depth of 0.9m. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.10 Trench 9

Trench 9 was 30m long, 0.95 m deep and orientated approximately east-west, in the north western corner of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels above between 0.3-0.55m of dull yellowish brown sandy silt/silty sand with occasional CBM fragments, small/medium stones and lenses of blackened/burnt matter. Below this, at depths of between 0.6-0.85m were mid yellowish/orangey brown natural sands and gravels. A small number of pairs of postholes were identified within this trench, suspected to be for football or rugby goal posts, and two were found to have recent plastic sheeting pushed into them. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.11 Trench 10

Trench 10 was 30m long, up to 0.4m deep and orientated approximately north-south, towards the centre of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid/dark grey/blackish brown sandy silt topsoil with frequent small/medium stones and gravels above patchy orange/brown silty sand and pale yellow sands, with gravel outcroppings. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.12 Trench 11

Trench 11 was 30m long, up to 0.9m deep and orientated approximately east-west, towards the centre of the northern edge of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels above 0.5m of dull yellowish brown sandy silt/silty sand with occasional CBM fragments, small/medium stones and lenses of blackened/burnt matter. Below this, at a depth of 0.8m were mid yellowish/orangey brown natural sands and gravels. A large modern truncation was identified between 5 and 11m from the western end of the trench, similar to those encountered earlier, filled with a dark blackish brown sandy silt containing frequent modern CBM, iron artefacts, broken ceramics and glass. This truncation extended mainly to the south of the trench. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.13 Trench 12

Trench 12 was 30m long, 0.5m deep and orientated approximately north-south, towards the centre of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels above 0.2m of dull yellowish brown sandy silt/silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and small/medium stones. Below this, at a depth of 0.4m were mid yellowish/orangey brown natural silty sands and gravels. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.14 Trench 13

Trench 13 was 30m long, 0.6m deep and orientated approximately east-west, along the northern edge of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels above 0.25m of dull yellowish brown sandy silt/silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and small/medium stones. Below this, at a depth of 0.5m were mid yellowish/orangey brown natural silty sands and gravels. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.15 Trench 14

Trench 14 was 30m long, 0.6m deep and orientated approximately north-south, along the eastern edge of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels above 0.25m of mid brown sandy silt/silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and small/medium stones. Below this, at a depth of 0.55m were mid yellow/brown mottled natural sands and gravels. Two linear features were identified within this trench.

Ditch 0035 was 1.25m wide and 0.3m deep, orientated approximately east-west, with moderately sloped sides and a sharp concave base. The fill, 0036, was a loosely compacted mottled dark brown/mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small/medium stones and intermittent root disturbance.

Ditch 0039 was at least 2m wide and 0.75m deep, orientated approximately east-west with a moderately sloped northern edge down to a sharp concave base, with a shallow slope on the southern side and a sharp step after c. 1.2m down to the base. It was filled with a mid/pale brown sandy silt, 0040, with frequent medium stones and gravels, and

contained a single small fragment of CBM, likely to be of post-medieval date. This ditch is possibly one appearing first on the 1920 OS map, even though the alignment appears slightly off (which may be due to the location of the ditch at the very end of the trench and extending outside the bounds of the trench).

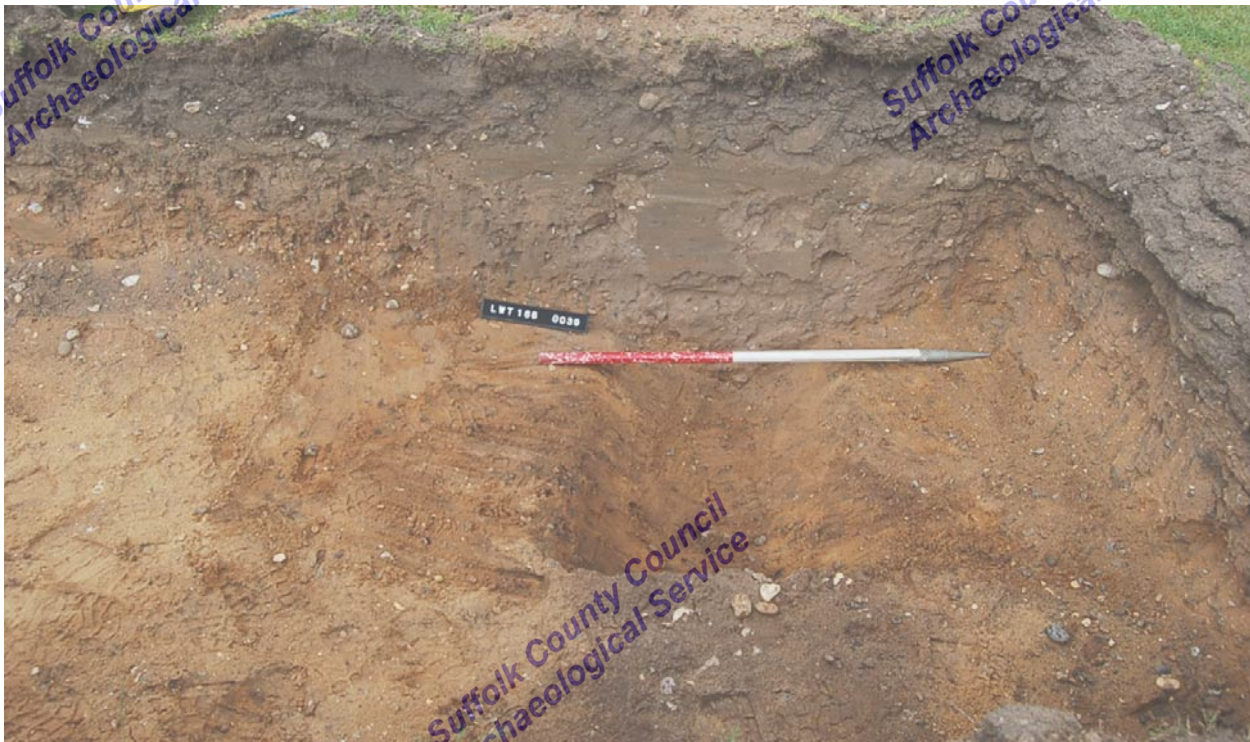


Plate 5. Ditch 0039, facing west

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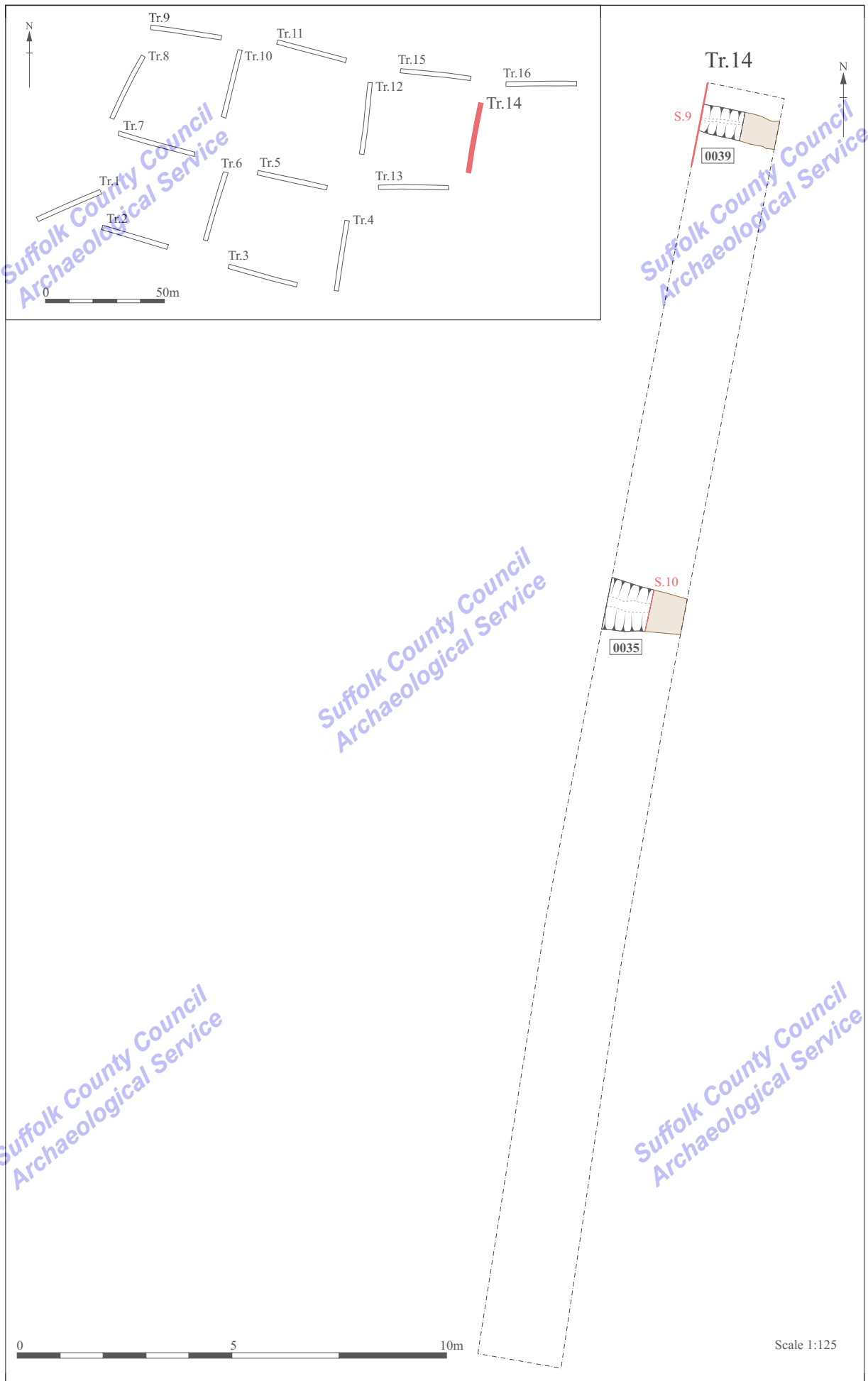


Figure 7. Trench 14 plan

5.16 Trench 15

Trench 15 was 30m long, up to 1.0m deep and orientated approximately east-west, towards the north eastern corner of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.2m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels above 0.1m of mid brown sandy silt. This overlay 0.2m of dark brown sandy silt disturbed/buried topsoil with frequent modern inclusions and small-medium gravels. Below this was a layer 0.4m thick of pale brown silty sand with frequent animal/vegetation disturbance and occasional gravelly patches which sealed mid yellow natural sands and gravels. At the western end of the trench the natural sands occurred at a depth of 0.6m. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were identified within this trench.

5.17 Trench 16

Trench 16 was 30m long, 0.7 m deep and orientated approximately east-west, in the north eastern corner of the site. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small gravels above 0.3m of pale/mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravels and very occasional CBM fragments. Below this, at a depth of 0.6m were mid orangey yellow natural sands and gravels. Two linear ditches were revealed in this trench.

Ditch 0033 was 1.4m wide by 0.35m deep, orientated approximately east-west with medium/shallow sloping sides and a flattish/ shallow concave base. It was filled with a loose pale greyish brown soft sand containing frequent small/medium rounded stones, but contained no dateable artefacts.

Ditch 0037 was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, orientated parallel with 0033 (approximately east-west) and had moderately sloping sides to a shallow concave base. It was filled with a loose mid/pale brown mottled silty sand with occasional small/medium stones.



Plate 6. Trench 16, facing east.

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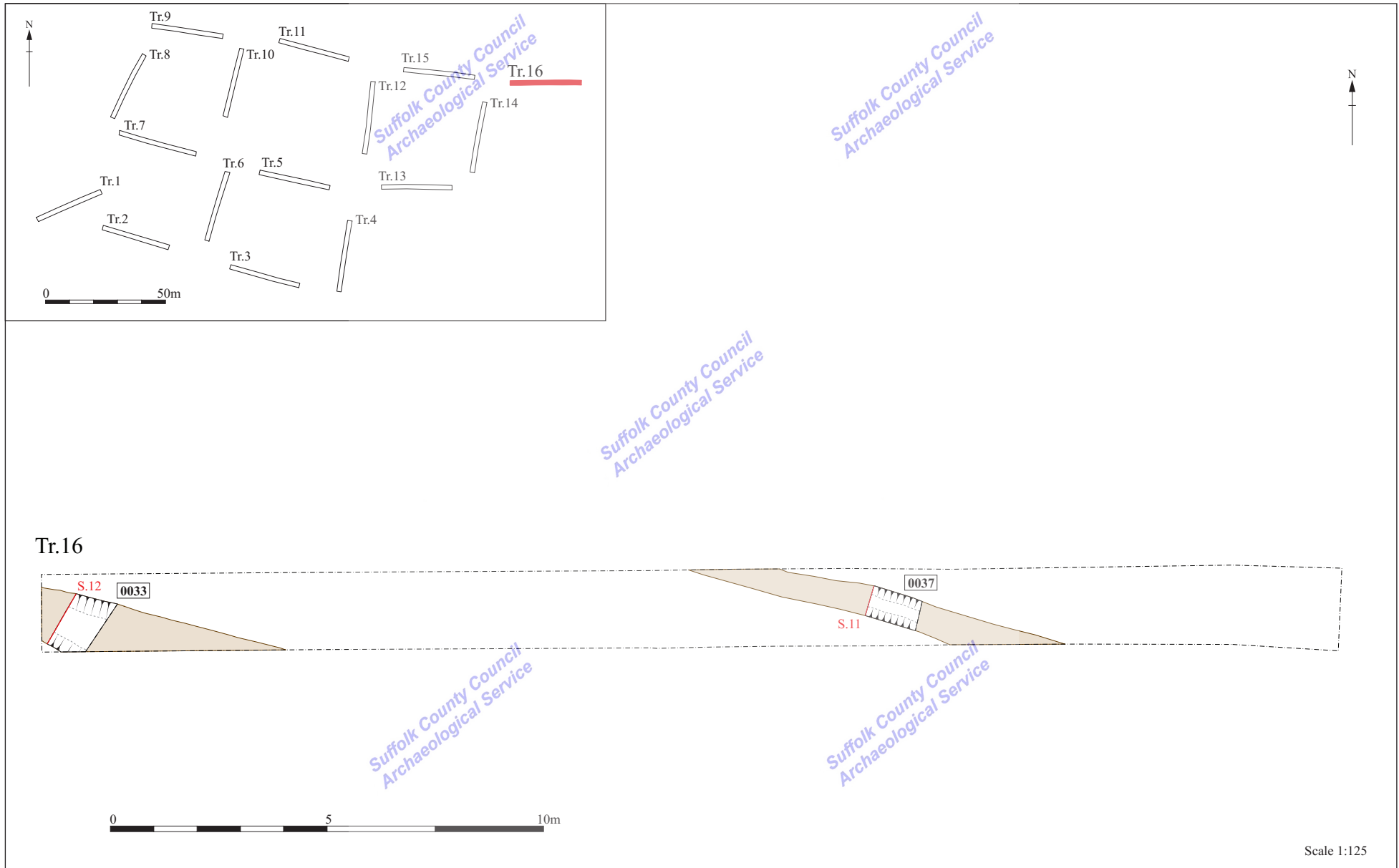


Figure 8. Trench 16 plan

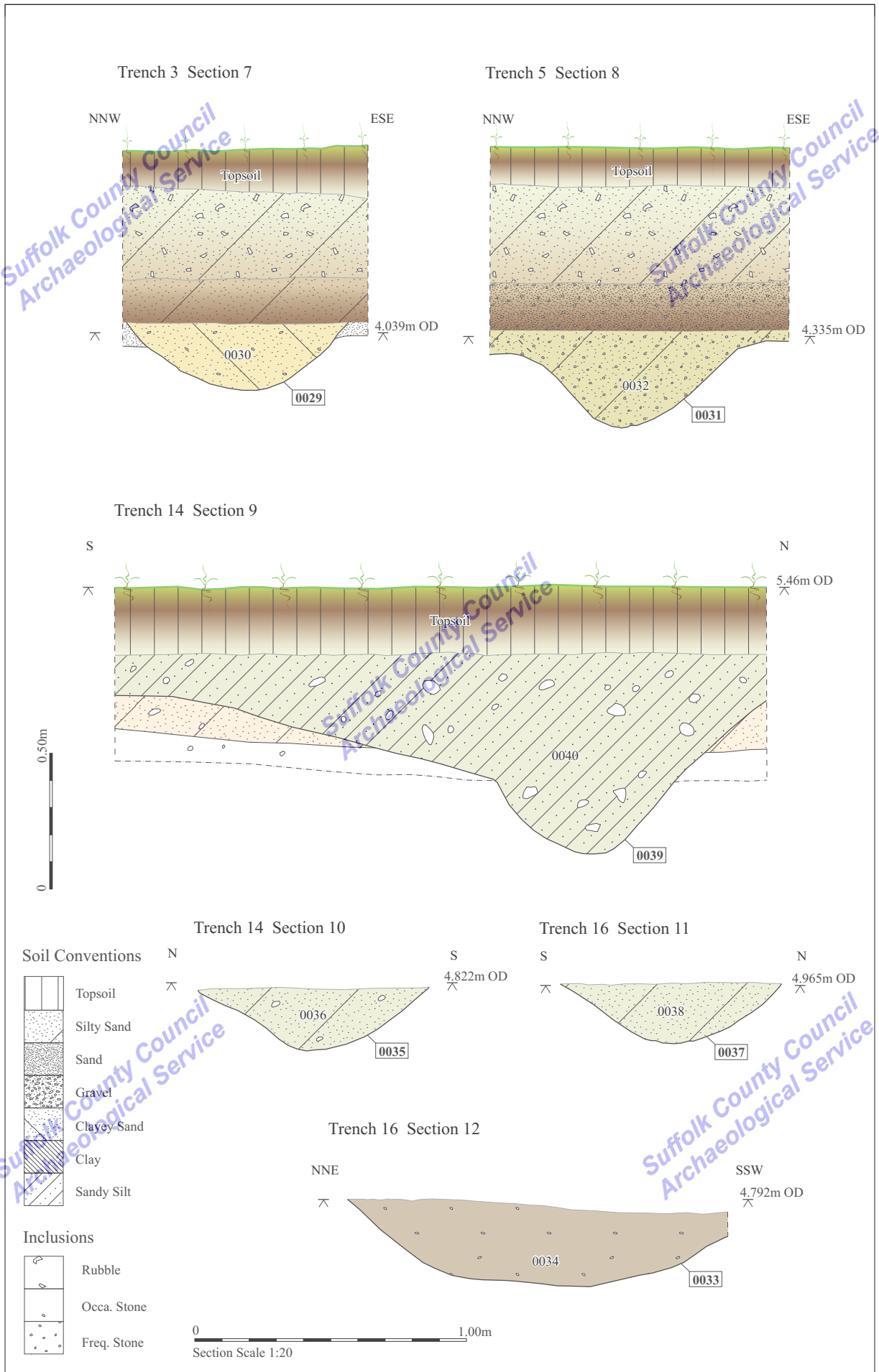


Figure 9. Trenches 3, 5, 14 and 16 sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

By Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 11 contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0004			3	293		P-med
0006					6 frags animal bone @ 8g, 9 frags clinker @ 21g	Undated
0009	1	12				L14th-15th C
0011					2 frags ?burnt cbm @ 9g	Undated
0016	2	6				15thC-16th C
0018			2	127		P-med
0020	7	25			6 Burnt Flint @ 18g from Samp. 1	Later Prehistoric
0023	3	15			1 stone @ 0.316kg	L12th-14th C
0025					11 tiny frags poss pre pottery from Samp. 4	L Pre?
0030	1	16				L18th-20th C
0040			1	1		P-med
Total	14	74	6	421		

Table 1. Bulk finds

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

A total of 14 fragments of pottery were recovered from the evaluation (0.074kg). The pottery is wide-ranging, from the later prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods. The pottery was fully quantified and catalogued (Appendix 3).

Prehistoric

Six fragments from a single vessel were found in ditchfill 0020 in Trench 1. The sherds are all abraded, with the largest piece representing part of the base. The pot is hand-made and thick-walled, and has grey brown margins with a darker grey core. The fabric contains frequent sub-rounded and angular flint up to 3mm in length, occasional rounded quartz and occasional red grog inclusions. A seventh fragment recovered from Sample 1 is fully oxidised, and is made in a sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions

and sparse circular voids. Overall the pottery cannot be assigned a closer dating beyond the later prehistoric period (Matt Brudenell, pers. comm.).

Some very tiny fragments of possible pottery were recovered from a sample collected from the fill 0025 of posthole 0024 (Trench 1). The best surviving fragment is reduced with no original surfaces and has a sandy fabric with some organic material. It is not possible to date this material with certainty but it could belong to the prehistoric period.

Medieval

Five fragments of medieval pottery were identified in Trench 1. Three heavily sooted sherds of medieval coarseware were present in ditchfill 0023 (L12th-14th C). A further small and abraded sherd of medieval coarseware was found in the upper fill 0016 of a ditch, accompanied by a small abraded sherd from the base of a glazed and possibly slipped vessel dating to the med/late medieval period. A large fragment of a Surrey whiteware jug found in the lower fill 0009 of posthole 0008 can be dated to c. M14th-15th C. No datable finds were recovered from the upper fill of this feature.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Six fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were collected (0.421kg). Pieces of red-firing rooftile, possibly part of a pantile, were present in the upper fill 0004 of the ditch in Trench 1, and also in ditchfill 0018. A fragment of red-fired rooftile made in a poorly mixed but sandy fabric also present in the ditchfill 0018 dates to the late medieval/early post-medieval period.

A tiny shapeless fragment of ceramic building material weighing 1g was found in ditchfill 0040 in Trench 14. It also dates to the late medieval/post-medieval period.

6.4 Burnt flint

A small quantity of fragments of burnt flint was present in ditchfill 0020 which were collected in Sample 1. Seven fragments of prehistoric pottery were also found in this feature.

6.5 Stone

A wedge-shaped fragment of stone from ditchfill 0023 has been badly burnt and is very degraded. It is made in a shelly limestone but is discoloured due to being affected by the heat. It has two flat surfaces and appears to have been deliberately dressed.

Two other fragments of ?burnt stone were present in 0011.

6.6 Miscellaneous

Three fragments of coal and six of clinkery material (possibly burnt stone) were found in gully fill 0006.

6.7 Animal bone

Six pieces of animal bone were recovered from the fill 0006 of a gully in Trench 1. Most of this is very fragmentary but an unfused metapodial bone of a mammal was identified.

6.8 Plant macrofossils and other remains By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

The evaluation recorded a small number of features of possible prehistoric or later (? medieval) date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch and post-hole fills and six were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of the mineral replaced root or stem fragments noted within Sample 2, all plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and fungal sclerotia were present throughout.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.	0020	0009	0010	0025	0027	0028
Feature No.	0019	0008	0008	0024	0026	0026
Feature type	Ditch	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph
Plant macrofossils						
Corylus avellana L.	x					
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x		x	x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x		x	
Mineral replaced root/stem		xx				
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x				x	
Black tarry material	x				x	
Bone	x					
Fish bone	x					
Mineralised soil concretions	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx
Small coal frags.	xx				xx	
Vitrified material	x					
Sample volume (litres)	20	10	4	20	8	5
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	0.7	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	50%	100%	25%	100%	100%

Table 2. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key to Table

x = 1- 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
ph = post hole

Results

It would appear that the soil into which the features were cut was particularly mineral rich, as mineralised soil concretions are predominant throughout, and the few plant macrofossils recorded are also coated with mineral deposits. Although charcoal/charred wood fragments and pieces of charred root or stem are present throughout, the only other identifiable plant macrofossil is a single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell noted within the assemblage from Sample 1. As all the recorded plant remains are heavily abraded, it would appear most likely that the material was either exposed for a considerable period prior to burial or subsequently disturbed.

Other remains are also scarce within the assemblages, although fragments of black porous and tarry material are present within Samples 1 and 5, along with pieces of coal, a fragment of bone and a single fish bone. It would appear most likely that some or all of these materials are intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are very limited in composition and it would appear most likely that the few remains recorded are derived from scattered refuse or midden waste. Some modern intrusive materials may also be present.

Although plant macrofossils are preserved within the archaeological horizon at Barnard's Meadow, the density of material is currently insufficient for accurate interpretation. However, if further interventions are planned within the immediate area, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximate 20 – 40 litres are taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

6.9 Discussion of the material evidence

The earliest finds from the evaluation are the fragments of later prehistoric pottery recovered from the fill of the ditch 0019 in Trench 1. The pottery is moderately abraded and may be residual, but 6 fragments of burnt flint were also recovered from a sample taken from the fill. Further tiny scraps of possible prehistoric pottery were collected from one of the postholes near ditch 0019, which is potentially one of the earliest features.

Only small numbers of finds were collected overall, with the majority recovered from Trench 1 at the south-western corner of the site. Little archaeological work has taken place in this part of the western side of Lowestoft, but the finds assemblage is still a useful contribution, as it indicates later prehistoric activity may have occurred in the vicinity.

7. Discussion

The finds and deposits identified within this evaluation appear to be related in the main with the post-medieval field systems surrounding Lowestoft and extending along the shore of Lake Lothing. Towards the south-western corner of the site, an area of previously low-lying land has been raised up with redeposited topsoil and natural sands, presumably derived from the numerous modern rubbish dumping pits around the site, and this area contains the only archaeology that is likely to be of particular interest.

The features in this corner seem to have a significantly different orientation to any extant landscape features, and do not appear to correspond to any boundaries visible on the early OS maps. It is possible that some share a similar orientation with strip-fields a short distance to the southeast, but as these seem to relate to a road that does not extend further westwards, this is less likely.

A single feature in Trench 1 (0019) appears to be of prehistoric date, although two further ditches with the appearance of recuts/redefinition (0017 and 0014) are of late medieval/post medieval date which suggest that the finds in the earlier ditch are residual in nature. The presence of prehistoric pottery in this area of the site does however suggest that there may be prehistoric activity in this vicinity, close by the edge of the lake.

The features encountered in Trenches 3 and 5 appear to relate to a ditch visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, although it was not possible to consult with the tithe map, it is believed likely that this ditch was present before then. It is believed that the ditch was not visible in the western end of Trench 11 due to the significant modern disturbance in this area.

The features present in Trenches 14 and 16 may, in part, relate to a boundary that appears between 1880 and 1890 (see Figure 10), although as their alignments appear to be markedly different it is also possible that they are completely unrelated. The general lack of finds from these features prevents more accurate assessment, however.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In conclusion, the majority of the site appears to be devoid of deposits of archaeologically relevant nature. The area in the southwest corner is under a significant depth of overburden and it may that disturbance in this area can be minimised or designed to avoid disturbance of any archaeological deposits, but if this is impractical, a small area excavation may be justified in order to adequately record the features encountered. It is believed that the ditches in the northeastern corner of the site may be suitably investigated by either monitoring during groundworks, or a strip and record style approach immediately preceding groundworks in this area.

The presence of prehistoric pottery on the site has more relevance for the wider area, however, and future development along the northern shore area of Lake Lothing may well encounter undeniably *in situ* prehistoric finds or deposits.

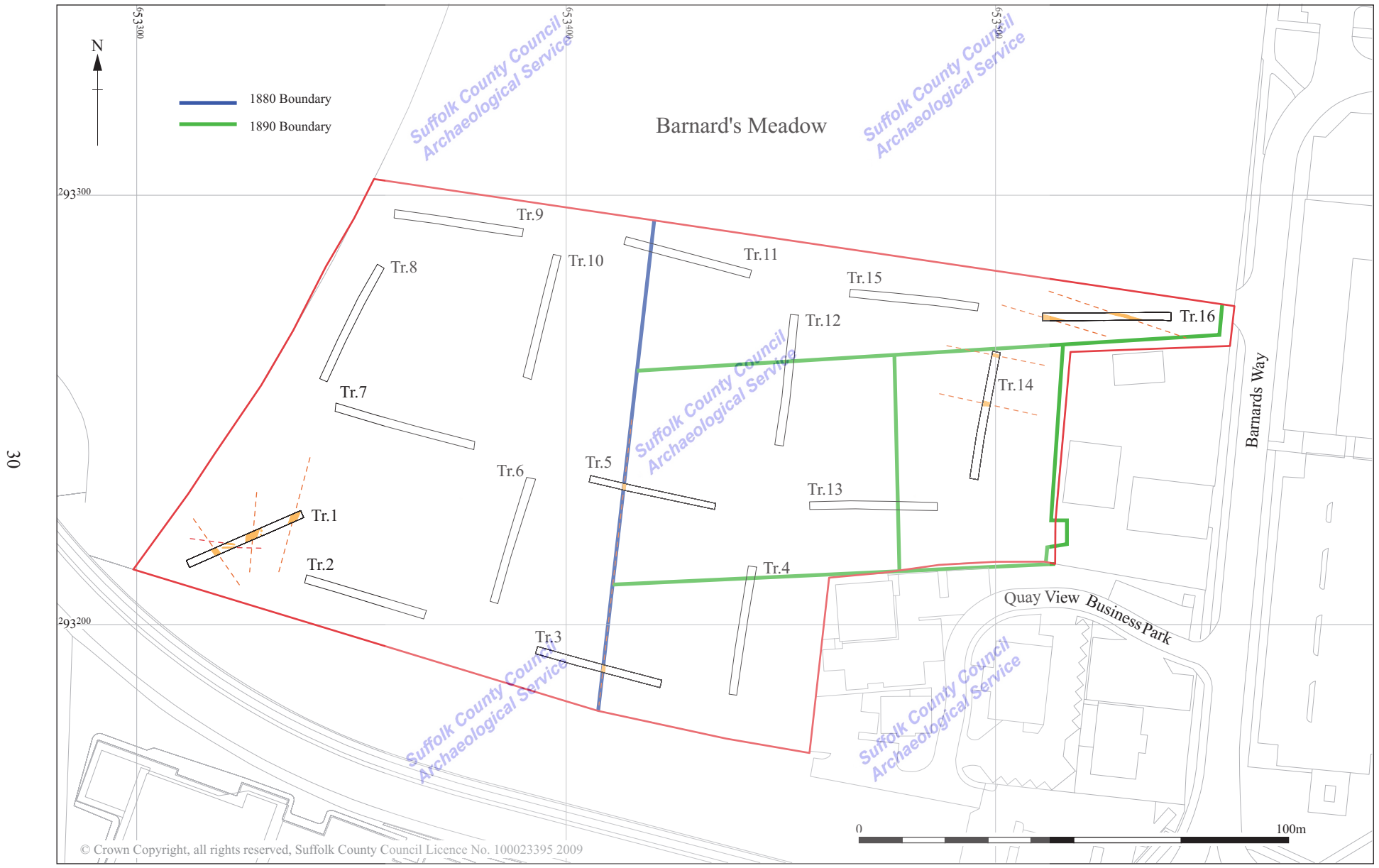


Figure 10. Site plan with overlain features from early Ordnance Survey maps

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich T:\ENV\ARC\PARISH\Lowestoft

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: 1/91/2.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a Simon Cass and Anna West from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds and environmental sample processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Crane Begg, Simon Cass, Jonathan Van Jennians and Anna West, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin, with other specialist identification and advice provided by Val Fryer. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

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

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND AT BARNARD'S MEADOW, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought for the construction of a new sports pitch, pavilion and parking on Land at Barnard's Meadow, Barnard's Way, Lowestoft, Suffolk (TM 534 933) (see accompanying plan).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority (Suffolk County Council) will be advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance. In order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required, prior to consideration of the application, to provide an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed site as suggested in DoE Planning Policy Guidance 16 (November 1990), para 21.
- 1.3 The area of the proposed development measures c. 1.75 ha. in size, on the north side of Lake Lothing (see accompanying plan). It is situated on Glaciofluvial and Aeolian drift (deep loam) at c. 3 - 10.00m AOD, sloping downwards north to south.
- 1.4 This proposed development will affect a large area, which has not been the subject of previous archaeological investigation. The site is located on the northern side of Lake Lothing, recorded in the Historic Environment Record as the remnants of a possible Medieval turbarry (HER no: LWT 154). The site has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its topographic location overlooking Lake Lothing. There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development.
- 1.5 Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.6 In order to assess the archaeological potential of this site, the following evaluation is required:
 - Collation and assessment of historic documentation, including all cartographic sources, relevant to the site to identify historic landuse and the siting of old boundaries and which would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the entire development area, informed by the results of the documentary survey.
- 1.7 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 suitability of the area for development, and also 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 specification.

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 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.
- 1.12 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.
- 1.13 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

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

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: Assessment of Historic Documentation

- 3.1 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 875.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site, prior to demolition of existing buildings. 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 486.00m 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;

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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

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

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.

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- 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).

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
Shire Hall
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Email: jess.tipper@suffolkcc.gov.uk

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 8 June 2009

Reference: / BarnardsMeadow-Lowestoft2009

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.

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Appendix 2. Context index

OPNO	FEATURE	GRID	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
<hr/>					
1	Entire site		Unstrat finds	Unstratified finds.	
2	2	TR1	Cut	Cut of Ditch in Tr 1. 2m wide, 0.65m deep, orientated approx. Medium sloping sides to shallow concave base. NW-SE.	
3	2	TR1	Lower fill	Pale brown gravelly coarse sand.	
4	2	TR1	Upper fill	Patchy dark brown/black and orangey brown sand with frequent small stones.	Post-medieval
5	5	TR1	Cut	Linear feature, possible gully? 0.4m wide, 0.15m deep, with medium/steep sloping sides to shallow concave base, orientated approx. E-W. Feature cut from buried topsoil layer.	
6	5	TR1	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones/gravels.	
7	7	TR1	Cut	Unexcavated feature running parallel with linear feature [0005]. 0.4m wide, similar fill though appears more disturbed/mixed with natural sands and gravels.	
8	8	TR1	Cut	Posthole. 0.42m diameter, 0.35m deep, with steep sloped sides and a medium concave base.	
9	8	TR1	Lower Fill	Dark grey/black loose silty sand. 0.35m deep and c. 0.35m diameter, lower fill of posthole [0008]. 100% excavated.	L14th-15th C
10	8	TR1	Upper Fill	Yellowy grey mottled clay. 0.14m deep by 0.3m diameter, upper fill of posthole [0008].	
11		TR1	Layer	Buried soil deposit in TR 1. Dark black/brown loose silty sand deposit with occasional small stones, 0.35-0.4m thick. Sealed by redeposited natural layer [0012]	
12		TR1	Layer	Redeposited natural layer in TR 1. Mixed mid/pale yellowish/orangey brown sand and gravels with dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil.	
13		TR1	Section	Section through ditches [0014], [0017] and [0019], facing northwest.	

OPNO	FEATURE	GRID	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
SQ					

14	14	TR1	Cut	Linear ditch feature in trench 1, orientated N-S. Medium sloping side to concave base, 1.4m wide and 0.55m deep. Truncated by [0017] on the eastern side.	
15	14	TR1	Lower fill	Loose pale grey/brown coarse sand and gravel.	
16	14	TR1	Upper fill	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent rounded small-medium rounded stones.	15th C - 16th C
17	17	TR1	Cut	Linear ditch feature between ditches [0014] and [0019]. Truncates both other features. Medium sloping sides with concave base. Visible to 1.8m wide, and 0.5m deep, orientated N-S.	
18	17	TR1	Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent stones/gravels. Upper extent of fill hard to discern from adjacent features/buried topsoil layer.	Post-medieval
19	19	TR1	Cut	Linear ditch feature to the east of [0017]. C. 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, orientated N-S.	
20	19	TR1	Fill	Loose mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small stones.	Later Prehistoric
21	21	TR1	Cut	Linear ditch feature in NE end of TR 1. C. 1.75m wide and 0.39m deep, orientated NNE-SSW (approx). Shallow/medium sloping sides and shallow concave base.	
22	21	TR1	Lower Fill	Mid grey coarse clayey sand with patches of iron staining.	
23	21	TR1	Upper Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent rounded stones.	L12th - 14th C
24	24	TR1	Cut	Posthole adjacent to ditch [0019], 0.4m diameter and 0.3m deep, steep sloping sides to a sharp concave base.	
25	24	TR1	Fill	Fill of Posthole [0024]. Mixed pale brown and black loose soft sand with patches of yellow/grey clay.	L Prehistoric?
26	26	TR1	Cut	Posthole adjacent to ditch [0019]. 0.3m diameter and 0.34m deep, steep/vertical sides and sharp concave base.	
27	26	TR1	Lower Fill	Loose dark brown and pale brown patchy soft sand, 0.34m deep and 0.2m wide.	

OPNO	FEATURE	GRID	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
SQ					

28	26	TR1	Upper Fill	Yellowish grey clay - post packing? 0.3m deep and 0.2m wide	
29	29	TR3	Cut	Linear ditch feature. 0.8m wide by 0.22m deep. Moderate sloping sides to concave base. Likely to be same feature as [0031] in TR 5. Orientated approx. N-S.	
30	29	TR3	Fill	Loose dark brown silty sand with frequent small/medium rounded stones.	L18th - 20th C
31	31	TR5	Cut	Linear ditch feature. 0.8m wide by 0.34m deep. Moderate/steep sloping sides to concave base. Likely to be same feature as [0029] in TR 3. Orientated approx. N-S.	
32	31	TR5	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stones.	
33	33	TR16	Cut	Linear ditch feature, 1.4m wide by 0.35m deep with medium/shallow sloping sides and a flattish/shallow concave base, orientated approx. E-W.	
34	33	TR16	Fill	Loose pale greyish brown soft sand containing frequent rounded stones.	
35	35	TR14	Cut	Linear ditch feature, orientated approx E-W. Medium sloping sides to shallow concave base. 0.3m deep by 1.25m wide.	
36	35	TR14	Fill	Loosely compacted mottled dark brown/mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small/medium stones and intermittent small root disturbance.	
37	37	TR16	Cut	Linear ditch feature, 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep, orientated approx. E-W. Medium sloping sides to a shallow concave base.	
38	37	TR16	Fill	Loose mid/pale brown mottled silty sand with occasional small/medium stones.	
39	39	TR14	Cut	Linear ditch feature, c. 2m wide by 0.75m deep, orientated approx. E-W. Medium sloping northern side to concave base, with shallow slope on southern side, becoming steep after c. 1.2m down to concave base.	
40	39	TR14	Fill	Mid/pale creamy brown sandy silt with frequent medium stones and gravels.	Post-medieval

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Appendix 3. Finds quantities

Context	Pot No	Pot Wt	C Period	CBM No	CBM Wt	Stone No	Stone Wt	Bt flint No	Bt flint Wt	A bone No	A bone Wt	Misc	Overall date range
0004	0	0		3	293	0	0	0	0	0	0		P-med
0006	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	9 frags clinker/coal @ 2	Undated
0009	1	12	MED/P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Lmed
0011	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 frags ?burnt stone @	Undated
0016	2	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Lmed/EPM
0017	0	0		1	27	0	0	0	0	0	0		P-med
0018	0	0		1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0		P-med
0020	7	25	PRE	0	0	0	0	6	18	0	0	BF from Sample 1	Later prehistoric
0023	3	15	MED	0	0	1	316	0	0	0	0	Shelly limestone	Medieval
0025	11	2	PRE?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 tiny frags poss pre p	Prehistoric?
0030	1	16	PMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		L18th C - 19th C+
0040	0	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		P-med?