

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No 2009/140

Kennett Park, Moulton MUN 036

E. Muldowney
© August 2009
www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

HER Information

Planning Application No: F/2007/0566/OUT

Date of Fieldwork: 30th July to 3rd August 2009

Grid Reference: TL 7006 6634

Funding Body: Leach Homes

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Liz Muldowney

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-62816

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

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

Contents

Summary

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeological and historical background	4
4. Evaluation methodology	7
5. Results	7
5.1 Area B Monitoring	7
5.2 Area A Evaluation	8
6. Finds and environmental evidence	12
6.1 Introduction	12
6.2 Pottery	12
6.3 Ceramic building material	13
6.4 Flint (identification and comment by Colin Pendleton)	13
6.5 Metalwork	13
6.6 Finds discussion	13
7. Discussion	14
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	15
9. Archive deposition	15
10. Contributors and acknowledgements	16
11. Bibliography	16
Disclaimer	

List of Figures

1. Kentford marked by red star 2
2. Location of development area outlined in red 3
3. Trench location plan 3
4. Selected HER references within the vicinity of the development area (outlined in red) 6
5. 1st Edition OS map (1880's), development area outlined in red 6
6. Plans and sections

List of Tables

1. Selected HER references
2. Trench summary
3. Finds quantities
4. Flint catalogue

List of Plates

1. Monitoring removal of the concrete slab foundations

List of Appendices

1. Brief and specification
2. Context Information

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Kennett Park, Moulton between 30th July and 3rd August 2009 in advance of redevelopment for housing. Twenty-two linear trenches were excavated across the area; a ditch and posthole were recorded, the ditch was either prehistoric or post-medieval in date, the posthole was undated, but might have been post-medieval. Modern construction debris was encountered in a number of trenches that probably related both to the construction of houses to the east of the development area and to development within the former Friskies Pet Care site with which the land had been associated. A small number of worked flints were recovered from the subsoil and topsoil that indicate a low level of background prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the development area.

An Archaeological monitoring was carried out on the removal of the slabs and foundations of some of the Friskies Pet Care buildings. Two visits were made to the site and a number of digital photographs were taken. The slab and footings were generally very shallow at less than 0.2m in depth. At this depth only topsoil and subsoil were observed. Some concrete pads measuring approximately 0.5m by 0.5m by 0.4m in depth were removed. No features were observed when these were removed.

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

1. Introduction

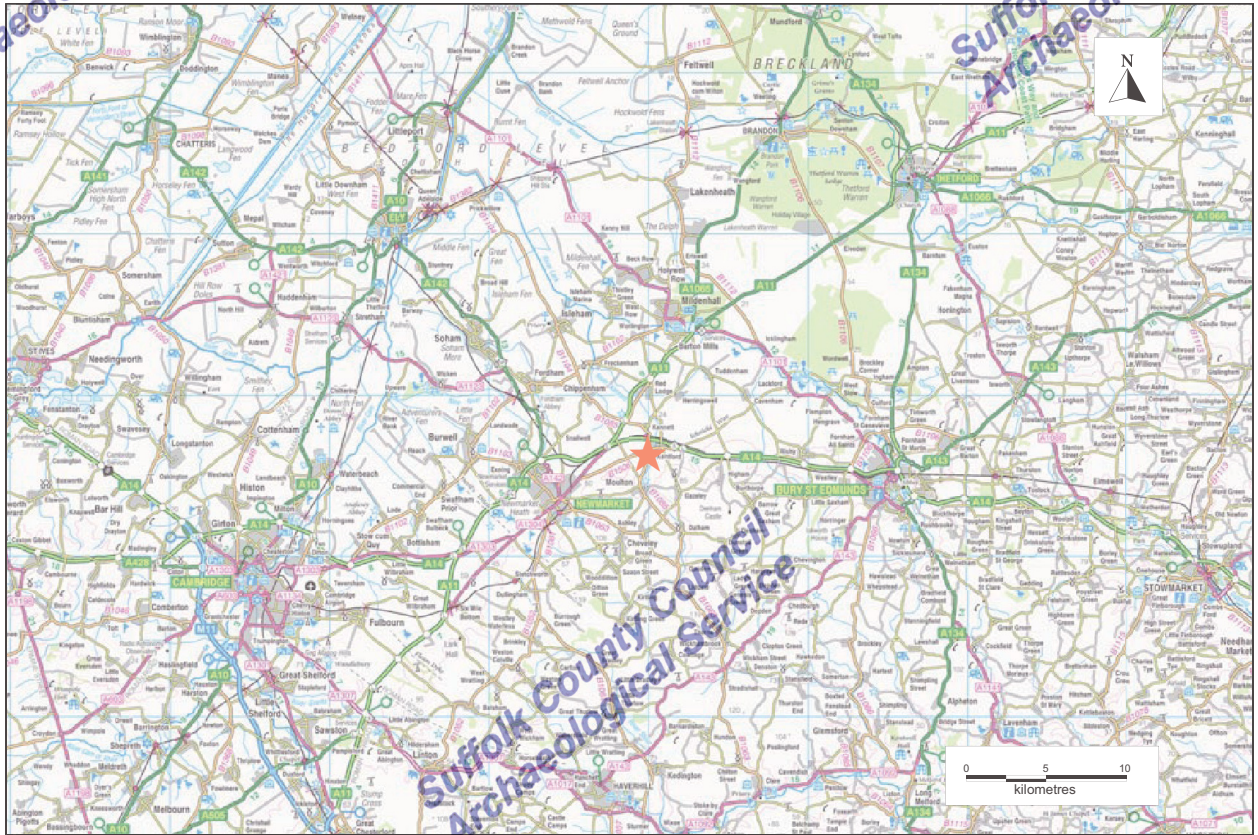
An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Kennett Park, Moulton on land associated with the former Friskies Pet Care Site between the 30th July and the 3rd August 2009. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This document is included as Appendix 1. The work was undertaken in advance of construction of a new housing development. Funding was provided by Leach Homes, the land owners.

Two monitoring visits for the removal of the foundations of the Friskies buildings took place, on the 16th July 2009 and on the 29th July 2009. This work was carried out in accordance with a separate brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper (SCCAS, CT). This document is also included in Appendix 1.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at TL 7006 6634 on the outskirts of the village of Kentford (Fig. 1) on the west side of the Moulton Road on the Lanwades Business Park (Fig 2). The evaluated area was part of a larger development area divided into three (Areas A, B and C). Area C lay to the north of the access road and was subject to an evaluation in August 2008 carried out by Archaeological Solutions (HER site code MUN 034). Area B was south of the access road and encompassed the site of the Friskies Pet Care buildings, this area was monitored during removal of the building foundations. The evaluated area described here forms Area A, which was an L-shaped plot, measuring approximately 1.8 hectares, divided into two by a belt of trees (Fig. 3). The eastern area was pasture, and The National Union of Teachers Eastern Region office and car park was sited in its north-west corner. The field sloped very gently down from south to north and was at approximately 36m OD. The western area was between 38.4 and 40.6m OD, it comprised a gently sloping grassed area behind the partially demolished buildings of the Friskies Pet Care site, divided from a grassed paddock by a gated concrete and chain link fence. The paddock had a pronounced short slope upwards approximately 1m south of the fence (Fig 3). The raised plateau beyond this was covered in nettles indicating disturbed land.

The geological horizon across both areas was yellowish orange silty sand with gravel lenses, and patches of eroded chalk that became increasingly common towards the west



© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2009

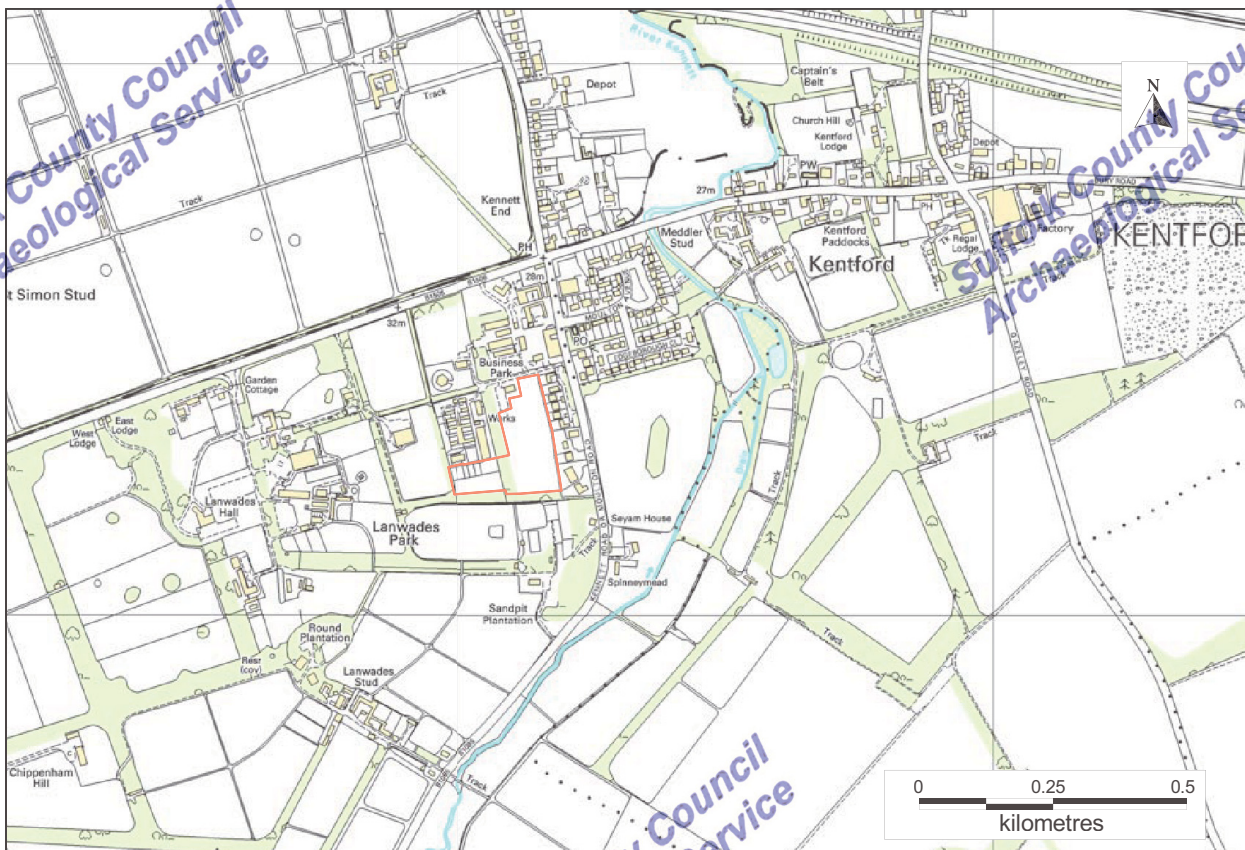
Figure 1. Kentford marked by red star

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

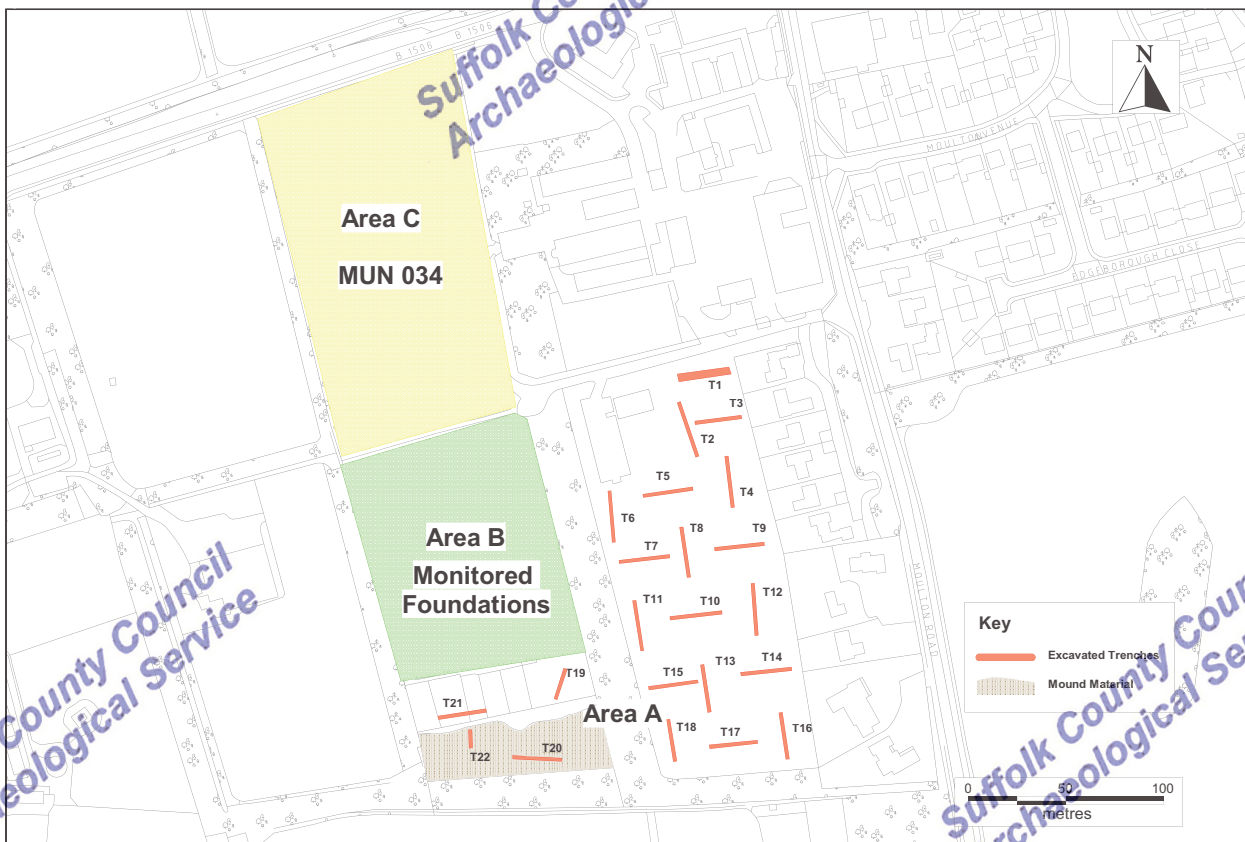


© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2009

Figure 2. Location of development area outlined in red

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service



© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2009

Figure 3. Trench location plan

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest because it is 400m to the west of the River Kennett and its position in the valley above the flood plain would be an ideal location for prehistoric activity. Clusters of probable Bronze Age ring ditches and barrow mounds have been recorded in the parishes of Gazeley (GAZ 002, GAZ 003, GAZ 008 and GAZ 010), Kentford (KTD 001, KTD 002, KTD 003 and KTD 004, KTD 005 and KTD 009) and Moulton (MUN 001, MUN 002 and MUN 009), between 900m and 2km from the evaluated area. The development area is outside the core of the medieval village and unlikely to contain remains of this date. A brief summary of the Historic Environment Records (HER) identified on Figure 4 is included in Table 1 below. The 1st edition OS map (1880's) shows the evaluated area as being part of paddocks associated with Landwade Stud (Fig. 5). The belts of trees on the southern boundary and running through Area A are shown as the boundaries to the 19th century paddocks. The stud was constructed sometime between 1841 and the early 1880's because the enclosure map of 1841 shows the area as arable fields (Rolfe, 2007). The evaluation of Area C (MUN 034) carried out in 2008 discovered no archaeological remains, and there have been few other archaeological interventions recorded within the vicinity.

Reference	Type	Form	Date	Description
GAZ 002	Earthwork	Round barrow	Undated	Round barrow with a diameter of approximately 35m. Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 31110).
GAZ 003	Earthwork	Round barrow	Undated	Round barrow with a diameter of approximately 30m. Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 31110)
GAZ 005	Cropmark	Ring ditch	Undated	Ring ditch with a diameter of c. 11m on edge of Mill Field, might be associated with a windmill
GAZ 008	Earthwork	Round barrow	Undated	Round barrow with a diameter of approximately 28m. Part of Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 31110)
GAZ 010	Earthwork	Round barrow	Undated	Round barrow with a diameter of c. 40m
GAZ 013	Findspot	Metalwork	Bronze Age	Bronze palstave
GAZ 016	Building	Mill	Post-medieval	19th century tower mill, recorded as being disused by 1920, converted into a house in 1947. Replacement for mill GAZ 020
GAZ 018	Findspot	Metalwork	Late Bronze Age	Socketed bronze axe – metal detected find
GAZ 019	Structure	Lime kiln	Post-medieval	Mid to late 19th century circular buried lime kiln in garden of Gazeley Mill
GAZ 020	Map ref.	Windmill	Post-medieval	Early 19th century mill recorded on map in 1824, blown down in 1844. Replaced by mill GAZ 016 in late 19th century
KTD 001	Crop mark	Ring ditch	Undated	Ring ditch with a diameter of c. 30m, recorded on the south side of the railway line
KTD 002	Crop mark	Ring ditch	Undated	Ring ditch with a diameter of c. 30m, recorded on north edge of B1506

Reference	Type	Form	Date	Description
KTD 003	Excavation	Ring ditch	Bronze Age	Ring ditch with an internal diameter of 24m, two graves also recorded (no skeletal remains). Excavated in 1973 in advance of quarrying
KTD 004	Excavation	Ring ditch	Bronze Age	Ring ditch with an internal diameter of 29m, two graves also recorded (no skeletal remains, one containing a complete pottery vessel). Excavated in 1973 in advance of quarrying
KTD 005	Earthwork	Round barrow	Undated	Ploughed out round barrow destroyed by quarrying in 1976
KTD 006	Find spot	Artefact scatter	Paleolithic	Group of 13 hand axes associated with worked flints and animal bone
KTD 007	Crop mark	Settlement	Undated	House plots and boundaries at the west end of the current village of Kentford, probably medieval in date
KTD 009	Earthwork	Round barrow	Undated	Recorded on 1st edition OS map, now probably quarried out
KTD 010	Earthwork	?road, hollow way	Undated	Linear depression flanked by low banks to south of and parallel with B1506. Might be remains of a hollow way or a drainage feature
KTD 011	Building	St Mary's Church	Medieval	14th century church with later modifications and repairs. A Church is recorded here in Domesday book.
KTD 012	Structure	Bridge	Post-medieval	Described as 'Old Roman Bridge' when investigated this was identified as being a late medieval/post-medieval Packhorse bridge crossing the River Kennett on the Icknield way (B1506). Possibly originally 15th century in date with later additions, remains of bridge believed to have been lost during repairs to modern bridge
MUN 001	Crop mark	Ring ditch	Undated	Ring ditch with a diameter of c. 25m, associated with similar features MUN 002 and MUN 009
MUN 002	Crop mark	Ring ditch	Undated	Ring ditch with a diameter of c. 24m, associated with similar features MUN 001 and MUN 009
MUN 003	Find spot	Artefact scatter	Prehistoric	Flint implements found in 1923
MUN 005	Find spot	Pottery	Bronze Age	Sherds of beaker pottery vessels
MUN 006	Find spot	Stone tool	Neolithic	Flint axe
MUN 007	Find spot	Stone tool	Undated	Flint adze found on Folly Hill
MUN 008	Structure	Bridge	Medieval	15th century Packhorse bridge crossing River Kennett
MUN 009	Crop mark	Ring ditch	Undated	Ring ditch with a diameter of c. 34m, associated with similar features MUN 001 and MUN 002
MUN 010	Find spot	Stone tool	Neolithic	Stone axe found in plough soil
MUN 011	Find spot	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon	Cremation urn found in c. 1965
MUN 012	Find spot	Glass	Romano-British	Small glass Unguentarium dug up in a garden
MUN 014	Map ref.	Building	Post-medieval	Pyramidal folly described in 1844 and recorded on 1880's OS map, still in existence in 1958 gone by 1975
MUN 017	Structure	Bridge	Medieval	Priddy Bridge across River Kennett
MUN 018	Earthwork	Settlement	Undated	Banks, mounds, hollow ways and ditches between The Street and River Kennett, possibly remains of shrunken medieval village (SMV) part of Moulton

Table 1. Selected HER references

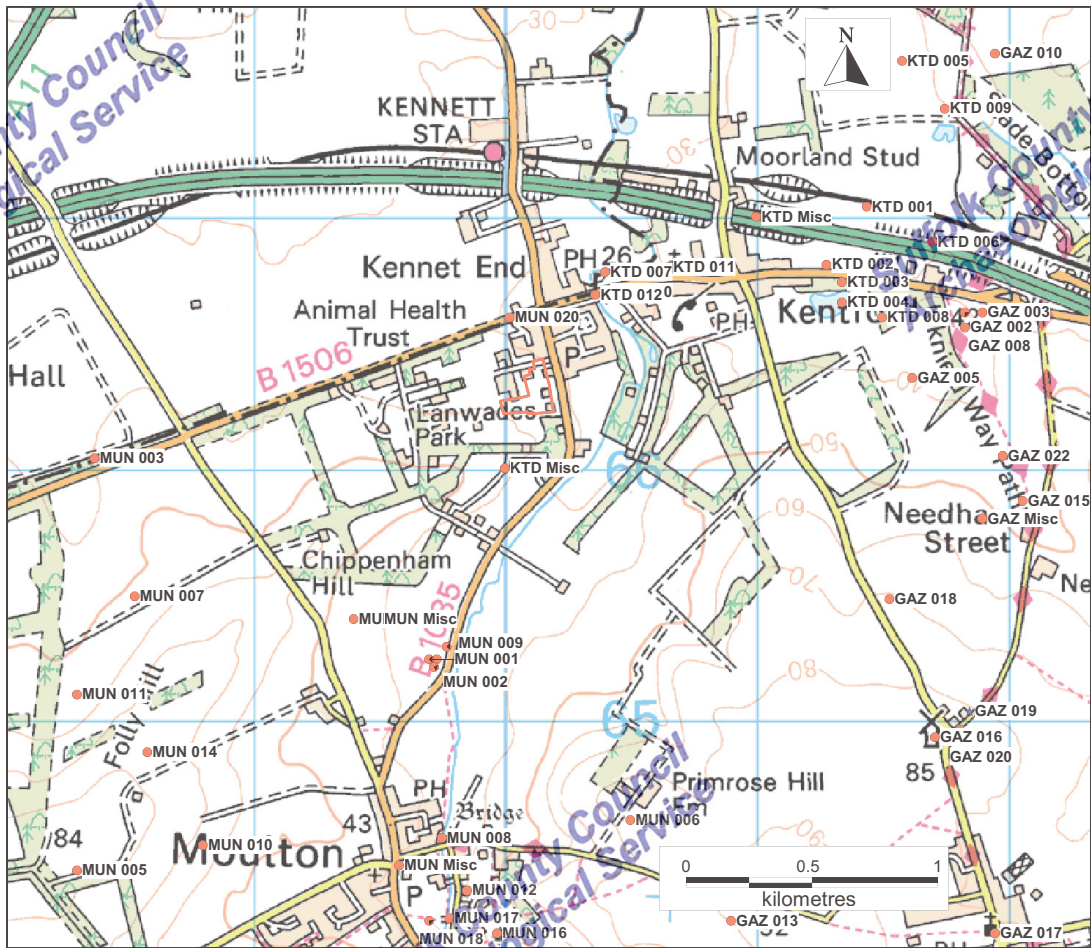


Figure 4. Selected HER references within the vicinity of the development area (outlined in red)



Figure 5. 1st Edition OS map (1880's), development area outlined in red

4. Evaluation methodology

A programme of evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification provided by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This required the excavation of 500m of evaluation trenches (900m²), forming 5% of the 1.8 hectare development area. A preliminary trench plan was provided by the client's consultant (CgMs); this plan was modified at the request of the development control officer (Jess Tipper) and was included in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Tester, 2009). The trenches were set out using differential GPS following this revised trench plan, however, Trenches 2, 15, 18, 19, 20 and 21 had to be moved from their original positions due to ground conditions. A further trench (Trench 22) was excavated because Trench 19 had to be foreshortened. In total 546.8m of trench (984.24m²) were excavated which represents 5.5% of the total evaluated area (Fig. 3).

The trenches were excavated by a 14 tonne tracked 360 degree Hitachi ZX130 excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The final positions of the trenches were located after excavation using differential GPS. The excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with SCCAS guidelines, all records were created using SCCAS proformas and photographs were taken of all relevant features on 35mm monochrome print film and using high resolution digital photographs.

All finds were retained for inspection, no environmental samples were taken.

5. Results

5.1 Area B Monitoring

The concrete slab foundations were generally shallow at less than 0.2m in depth and were set into the topsoil and subsoil overburden (Plate 1). The removal of a small number of c. 0.4m deep, c. 0.5m by 0.5m square concrete foundation pads was also observed, no archaeological features were observed where the geological horizon was encountered.



Plate 1. Monitoring removal of concrete slab foundations

5.2 Area A Evaluation

Introduction

Two archaeological features were encountered on the site; a ditch in Trench 9 and a posthole in Trench 14. Modern service trenches and features were encountered in six trenches (Trench 1, 6, 7, 9, 18 and 21), modern demolition layers were encountered in four trenches (Trench 1, 9, 20 and 22). The results of the trenches will be summarized in Table 2 below; the features will then be described in more detail.

Topsoil 0002 was uniform across the site and was described as being mid grey silty sand. Subsoil 0003, where present, was described as being mid brown silty sand.

Trench No.	Size	Orientation	Topsoil depth	Subsoil depth	Overall depth	Archaeology	Notes
01	26.00m x 1.80m	ENE-WSW	0.10m	None	0.93m	Modern features	Service trench and demolition layer
02	29.90m x 1.80m	NW-SE	0.25m	0.20m	0.45m	None	
03	25.00m x 1.80m	ENE-WSW	0.20m	0.20m	0.40m	None	
04	27.00m x 1.80m	NNW-SSE	0.17m	0.15m	0.32m	None	

Trench No.	Size	Orientation	Topsoil depth	Subsoil depth	Overall depth	Archaeology	Notes
05	25.70m x 1.80m	ENE–WSW	0.25m	0.07m	0.32m	None	
06	26.60m x 1.80m	NNW–SSE	0.38m	None	0.38m	Modern feature	Service trench
07	26.50m x 1.80m	ENE–WSW	0.25m	0.10m	0.35m	Modern feature	Square pit
08	26.30m x 1.80m	NNW–SSE	0.20m	0.15m	0.35m	None	
09	26.00m x 1.80m	ENE–WSW	0.18m	0.24m	0.53m	Ditch 0009, modern features	Service trench, postholes, demolition layer
10	26.90m x 1.80m	ENE–WSW	0.25m	0.15m	0.40m	None	
11	26.20m x 1.80m	NNW–SSE	0.20m	0.10m	0.30m	None	
12	27.10m x 1.80m	NNW–SSE	0.25m	0.20m	0.45m	None	
13	25.10m x 1.80m	NNW–SSE	0.30m	0.07m	0.37m	None	
14	26.30m x 1.80m	ENE–WSW	0.25m	0.13m	0.38m	Posthole 0007	
15	25.80m x 1.80m	ENE–WSW	0.20m	0.10m	0.30m	None	
16	24.70m x 1.80m	NNW–SSE	0.30m	0.10m	0.40m	None	
17	25.00m x 1.80m	ENE–WSW	0.30m	0.10m	0.40m	None	
18	22.20m x 1.80m	NNW–SSE	0.30m	0.07m	0.37m	Modern features	Tyre tracks
19	16.60m x 1.80m	NE–SW	0.18m	0.10m	0.28m	None	
20	26.40m x 1.80m	WNW–ESE	0.10m	None	0.90m	Modern features	Demolition layers
21	25.40m x 1.80m	ENE–WSW	0.15m	0.13m	0.28m	Modern	Service trench
22	10.10m x 1.80m	N–S	0.10m	None	0.92m	Modern	Demolition layers

Table 2. Trench summary

Archaeological features (Fig. 6)

Two archaeological features were recorded on the site in Trenches 9 and 14 close to the eastern boundary of the development area.

Trench 9 contained north-east to south-west oriented linear ditch 0009 (Fig. 6, Section 1). It had a wide u-shaped profile with gradual sides and a concave base, and measured 1.75m in width and 0.40m in depth. The single fill 0010 contained eight flint fragments and three ceramic building material fragments believed to be of post-medieval date. It had been extensively disturbed by rabbit burrowing.

Trench 14 contained circular posthole 0007 (Fig. 6, Section 2) that measured 0.33m in diameter and 0.40m in depth. It was u-shaped in profile with near vertical sides and a

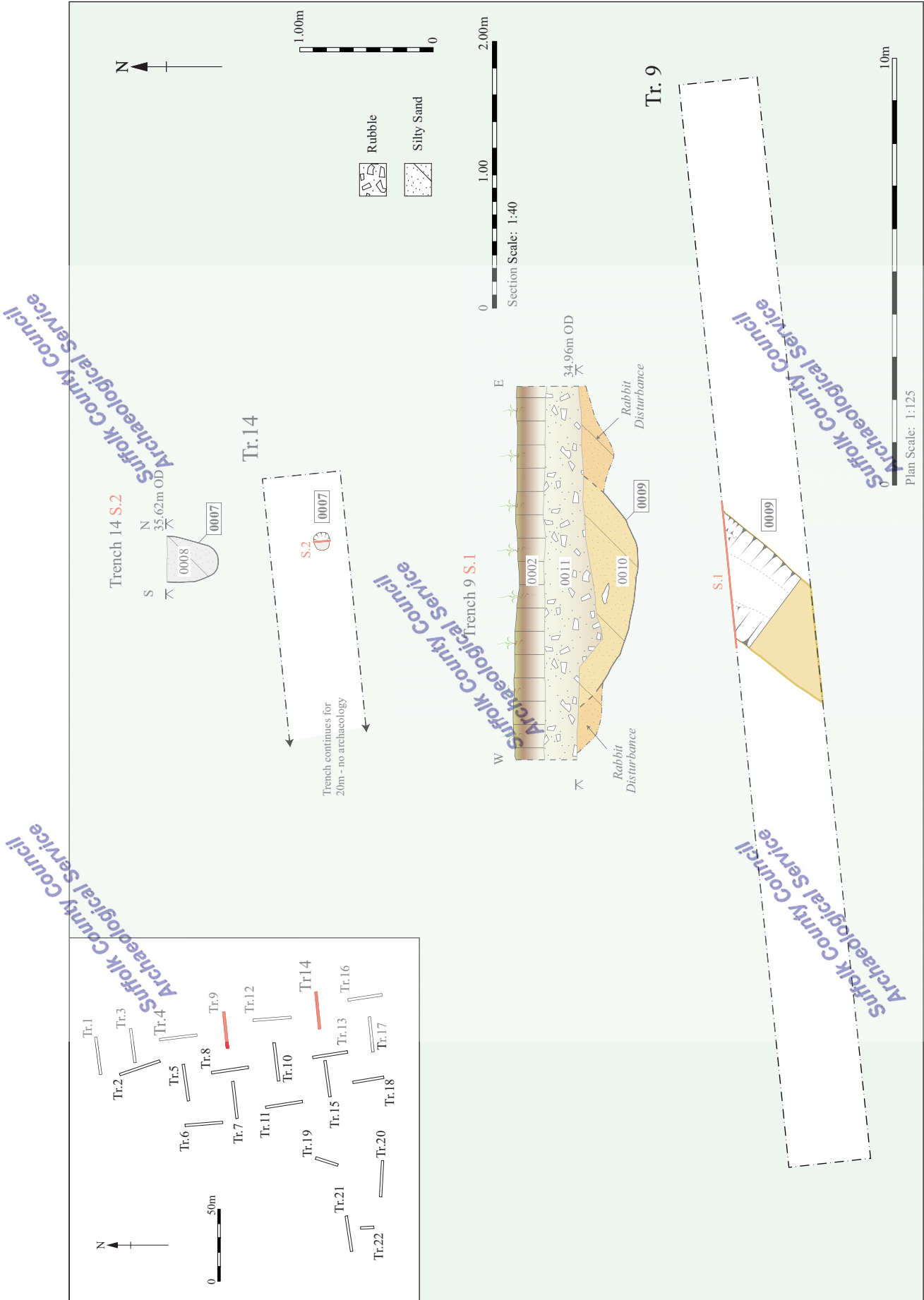


Figure 6. Plans and sections

gradual break of slope to a concave base. The single undated fill 0008 was relatively loosely compacted.

Modern features and layers

Modern features were encountered in seven of the twenty-two trenches. These comprised service trenches, tyre tracks, a modern pit and layers or demolition/building material. They are described below by trench.

Trench 1 contained a layer of compacted building material mixed with disturbed topsoil 0004 measuring 0.25m in depth that extended over the full length of the trench. It appeared to be debris from construction compressed by machine. This deposit was below topsoil 0001 and sealed the previous buried topsoil and subsoil (unnumbered) layers that were 0.58m deep. A linear backfilled service trench oriented north-east to south-west cut this layer at the west-south-west end of the trench.

Trench 6 contained a single north-east to south-west oriented service trench 2.2m from its northern end.

Trench 7 contained a small square-ended pit, partly obscured by the southern baulk, 10m from its west end. The unexcavated feature had a mixed backfill indicative of recent deposition.

Trench 9 contained a layer of demolition material 0011 similar in appearance to deposit 0004 in Trench 1. It extended for 16.2m from the east end of the trench and sealed ditch 0009 (Fig. 7, Section 1). Subsoil layer 0003 was not present at this end of the trench and had presumably been removed by the activity associated with the deposition of the demolition material. An east to west alignment of driven wooden posts was recorded in western half of the trench, one cutting into the fill of ditch 0009. The rotten bases of the posts remained *in situ*, but the relationship between the posts and the layer 0011 could not be determined. A circular posthole and a linear north-east to south-west oriented service trench were recorded at the west end of the trench cutting through the subsoil 0003. Both had similar mixed topsoil and chalky sand fills indicative of recent deposition.

Trench 18 contained two parallel narrow linear features at the southern end of the trench. Both were approximately 0.25m in width and were spaced 2.8m apart. Fragments of coal were observed in the unexcavated mixed topsoil and yellow silty sand fills. Their appearance suggested that they were tyre impressions made by a vehicle heading towards the south-west corner of the field.

Trench 20 contained a sequence of modern layers below the thin topsoil. The upper layer (uncontexted) was 0.20m deep and comprised compacted brick, concrete and silt. This deposit overlay terram sheeting and a thin (uncontexted) soil horizon 0.06m deep, which covered a 0.14m deep compacted layer (uncontexted) of brick, concrete and crushed chalk with fragments of steel bar, iron sheeting and small plastic fragments throughout. This layer had been deposited on a buried soil horizon 0.40m in depth.

Trench 22 contained a similar sequence of deposits to Trench 20, thin topsoil 0002 above compacted hardcore (0.20m deep), above terram sheeting, above rubble and chalk (0.32m deep) above a buried soil horizon 0.30m deep.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 4 contexts, as shown in Table 3 below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002					1	9		Topsoil, prehistoric
0003	1	3			1	58	1 iron frag @ 28g	Post-med
0010			3	12	8	84		Post-med?
0011			1	26	3	81		Post-med
Total	1	3	4	38	13	232		

Table 3. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A single body sherd of a wheelthrown greyware was recovered from the subsoil 0003 in Trench 3. It has a fine grey fabric with moderate white and translucent quartz grains up to 1mm. It is probably medieval (L12th-14th C), but as it has few diagnostic features it is hard to date with certainty as it also resembles a Roman greyware.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Three joining fragments of ceramic building material were collected from ditch fill 0010. They are made in a hard red-firing fabric, which is medium sandy with sparse iron oxide and moderate calcareous inclusions up to 0.5mm in length. The small fragments have a flat surface on one side but are laminated (thickness c. 0.5mm or less). As so little of these fragments survive it is not possible to identify or date them with any certainty, but a post-medieval date is quite likely.

A small fragment of ceramic building material, probably part of a brick from 0011 is made in a hard orange brown fabric (fabric type msf). It is late medieval/post-medieval in date.

6.4 Flint (identifications and comment by Colin Pendleton)

A total of 13 worked flints was recovered from the evaluation (0.232kg). These have been fully catalogued and are listed in Table 4 below. Overall the assemblage shows evidence of poor quality flint workmanship which is a characteristic of the Later Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.

Flint No	Context	Description
1	0002	Unpatinated irregular flake with notched retouch on 1 edge. Mainly cortical on dorsal face.
2	0003	Unpatinated flake core with single striking platform, c15% cortex.
3	0010	Unpatinated thick flake with limited crude edge retouch, hinge fractured, several incipient cones of percussion on one face.
4	0010	Unpatinated irregular flake with hinge fracture, parallel flake scars on dorsal face.
5	0010	Unpatinated squat flake with hinge fracture, obtuse striking angle, cortical dorsal face.
6	0010	Unpatinated squat flake with obtuse striking platform.
7	0010	Unpatinated squat flake with limited possible use-wear.
8	0010	Small irregular quartered flint with hinge fracture. Possibly snapped larger irregular flake.
9	0010	Unpatinated flake with hinge fracture, limited crude edge retouch/use-wear.
10	0010	Small snapped flake, irregular with considerable battering.
11	0011	Unpatinated flake core, irregular, 40% cortical. Relatively poor workmanship.
12	0011	Unpatinated thick flake, from heavily abraded pebble, possibly part of a hammerstone.
13	0011	Unpatinated squat flake with hinge fracture, cortical dorsal face.

Table 4. Flint catalogue

6.5 Metalwork

An irregular, curved fragment of sheet iron was found in the subsoil deposit 0003 in Trench 1. It has an approximate diameter of 10 cm and has a modern appearance.

6.6 Finds discussion

Only small quantities of artefacts were recovered from the evaluation. A single fragment of a greyware body sherd from the subsoil is likely to be medieval rather than Roman, although it cannot be dated with certainty. The few slivers of ceramic building material in

the ditch fill 0010 in Trench 9 are probably post-medieval, but again similar fabrics are also known in the Roman period.

Small quantities of worked flint dating to the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age were identified in the topsoil and subsoil as well as in Trench 9 on the eastern side of the evaluation. Here eight flints were recovered from ditch fill 0010 which was sealed by a layer of building debris 0011, containing more flint and the remains of ceramic building material of a later date. The flints reflect the proximity of the site to likely prehistoric activity in the area, some of which has been recorded on the HER (Table 1).

7. Discussion

Two archaeological features were encountered on the site during the evaluation; a wide truncated ditch and a small posthole. Ditch 0009 appeared only in Trench 9, its line was not noted in Trench 10 to the south-west, and as such its full form and significance is uncertain. The finds assemblage recovered from its fill 0010 indicates either a post-medieval date with residual flint artefacts, or a prehistoric date with intrusive ceramic building material (cbm) fragments. Burrowing within the feature was extensive and therefore it is not possible to determine its date of origin. It was not present on the late 19th century 1st Edition OS map (Fig. 5) and if it were of post-medieval origin is therefore likely to predate this. The small posthole 0007 was undated, it did not have a distinctively modern fill, but its loose compaction and dark grey soily appearance suggested that it was of no great antiquity.

A small number of struck flint fragments were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil from across the site. These might indicate a low level of later Bronze Age to Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the development area but no prehistoric features were encountered in the trenches. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

Four modern service trenches were recorded across the site that related to the use of the former Friskies Pet Care site and probably also to the NUT office. The modern pit in Trench 7 and the posthole in Trench 9 are of uncertain function.

The disturbed soil/rubble layers encountered in Trenches 1 and 9 were similar in composition and depth. It is possible that both these layers related to the construction of the houses on the land to the east of the development area and represent crushed building debris from storage of materials or the construction of a works compound. The surface of the field close to this eastern boundary was quite uneven and areas of nettle growth indicated disturbed ground.

Trenches 20 and 22 were excavated through a raised mound in the paddock behind the kennels buildings (Fig. 3). The mound ran across the area and extended north for 25m from the southern limit of the development area, it then sloped sharply down before levelling out close to the fenced boundary of the paddock. The mound appears to have been created by dumping construction/demolition debris on the old topsoil/subsoil horizon, compacting and shaping it by machine before a layer of terram was used to cover it and a concreted layer was put down to stabilize it. This is likely to have been derived from the construction of part of the Spillers Friskies Pet Care site.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Despite the high potential for encountering prehistoric archaeology in this part of the Kennett River valley only two features were recorded within the development area, both likely to be of post-medieval date. The flints recovered from the topsoil, subsoil and ditch 0009 would suggest occasional or limited use of the area in the prehistoric period. The single sherd of medieval pottery recovered from the subsoil would suggest that medieval occupation of the site was unlikely as pottery is ubiquitous in this period and is generally found in significant quantities on occupied sites. The low density and late date of the features encountered suggest that further mitigation is likely to be unproductive.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

T:\Arc\ALL_site\Kentford\Kennett Park\Evaluation

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

H/81/1

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Tony Fisher, John Simms and Simon Picard) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathon van Jennians, illustrations were produced by Crane Begg, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Rolfe, J., 2007 | Land at Kennett Park, Moulton Road, Kentford, MUN 034, SCCAS Report number 2007/022 |
| Tester, A., 2009 | Land at Kennett Park, Moulton Road, Moulton, Suffolk, Project Design, Method Statement and Risk Assessment, SCCAS |

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.

Appendix 1 Briefs and specifications

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation **LAND AT KENNETT PARK, MOULTON ROAD, KENTFORD, SUFFOLK** **(F/2007/0566/OUT)**

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning consent has been granted by Forest Heath District Council for development at Kennett Park (Former Friskies Pet Care site), Moulton Road, Kentford (Moulton parish), Suffolk (TL 7006 6634) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application F/2007/0566/OUT).

1.2 The application area is located on the western side, and above the floodplain, of the River Kennett at c. 30 - 40.00m AOD. The underlying geology of the site comprises drift over chalk (loam over chalk).

1.3 A desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the development site (SCCAS Report 2007/022). The proposal affects a large area which has not been the subject of previous investigation. There is high potential for archaeological sites and, in particular, prehistoric and medieval occupation deposits, to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.4 A trenched archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Solutions for the northern part of the site (Area C, previously referred to as Phases 1, 2 & 4) in August 2008 (HER no. MUN 034; Archaeological Solutions Report 3145). This evaluation proved to be negative, and no further work was required in this part of the development site.

1.5 The remaining parts of the site (Areas A and B), amounting to c. 5.00 ha. in area still requires a trenched archaeological evaluation prior to any development commencing, to establish the full archaeological implications of these areas. However, it has been agreed that the existing buildings within Area B (c. 1.10 ha. in total; see attached plan) can be demolished prior to archaeological evaluation down to ground level, and any slabs removed. A watching brief will be undertaken during the demolition of the existing buildings within this area.

1.6 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required: A linear trenched evaluation is required of the remaining development area.

1.7 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, 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.

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. 2

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 (9-10 The Churchyard, 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*.

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. 3

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: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Linear trial trenches are to be excavated to cover the remaining parts of the development (5% by area):

Area A: 900m², resulting in a minimum of 500.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

Area B: southern area of Area B (south of the existing buildings), measuring 250m² in size, resulting in a minimum of 140.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width. The remaining part of Area B will be assessed following the demolition stage of work and also following the initial trenching to the east and south.

These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.6 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

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental 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 palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic 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 Rachel Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

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

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

3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

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

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

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief. 5

4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

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

5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk'

section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

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

5.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT. Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.20 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). 7

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper
Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352197
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 16 July 2009 Reference: / KennettPark-Moulton2009 **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.**

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Recording LAND AT KENNETT PARK, MOULTON ROAD, KENTFORD, SUFFOLK

(F/2007/0566/OUT)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. Background

1.1 Planning consent has been granted by Forest Heath District Council for development at Kennett Park (Former Friskies Pet Care site), Moulton Road, Kentford (Moulton parish), Suffolk (TL 7006 6634) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application F/2007/0566/OUT).

1.2 A desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the development site (SCCAS Report 2007/022). The proposal affects a large area which has not been the subject of previous investigation. There is high potential for archaeological sites and, in particular, prehistoric and medieval occupation deposits, to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.3 A trenched archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Solutions for the northern part of the site (Area C, previously referred to as Phases 1, 2 & 4) in August 2008 (HER no. MUN 034; Archaeological Solutions Report 3145). This evaluation proved to be negative, and no further work was required in this part of the development site.

1.4 The remaining parts of the site (Areas A and B), amounting to c. 5.00 ha. in area still require a trenched archaeological evaluation prior to any development commencing, to establish the full archaeological implications of these areas. However, it has been agreed that the existing buildings within Area B (c. 1.10 ha. in total; see attached plan) can be demolished prior to archaeological evaluation down to ground level, and any slabs removed.

No foundations/hard core below slabs should be removed until the trenched evaluation has been undertaken.

1.5 This specification relates only to the archaeological monitoring requirement during all works associated with the removal of the existing buildings. A further specification will be issued for the subsequent trenched evaluation.

1.6 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 (9-10 The Churchyard, 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, and until confirmation has been sought by the applicant from the Local Planning Authority. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.7 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

1.8 All arrangements for the excavation 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 by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

1.9 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The

existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.10 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, 2008.

1.11 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

2.1 All works associated with the removal of the existing buildings are to be monitored, and where necessary recorded, during and after they are demolished and removed by the demolition contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.

3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT 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. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground, associated with the demolition of the existing buildings.

4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, 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.

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

4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.6 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. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachael Ballantyne, 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.

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

4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5 Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

5.5 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 proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

5.6 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

5.7 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.8 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to both SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

5.9 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.10 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.

5.11 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 Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.12 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.13 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council

Archaeological Service Conservation Team

Environment and Transport Service Delivery

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall

Bury St Edmunds

Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel. : 01284 352197

E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 26 June 2009 Reference: / KennettPark-Kentford2009

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.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 2 Context Information

Context of Fill	Fill of	Filled by	Trench	Category	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0002				Layer	Topsoil	Mid grey				Topsoil across the whole site
0003				Layer	Subsoil	Mid brown				Subsoil across the whole site
0004			1	Layer	Debris	Dark grey/ish brown			0.25	Layer of compacted building material mixed with disturbed topsoil, looks like debris from construction compressed by machine. This deposit was below topsoil 0001 and sealed the previous buried topsoil (unnumbered). Unexcavated service trench observed cutting through modern debris layer 0004. Filled with redeposited crushed chalk mixed with yellowish brown silty sand (unnumbered). Natural geological horizon, generally silty sand with gravels, becoming increasingly chalky to the west.
0005			1	Cut	Service trench	Linear				Unexcavated service trench observed cutting through modern debris layer 0004. Filled with redeposited crushed chalk mixed with yellowish brown silty sand (unnumbered). Natural geological horizon, generally silty sand with gravels, becoming increasingly chalky to the west.
0006				Layer	Natural	Yellowy orange				Frequent gravel lenses; frequent eroded chalk patches
0007		0008	14	Cut	Posthole	Circular			0.33	Small posthole at the east side of the development area. Undated but the soily appearance of fill 0008 suggests it might be post-medieval or modern
0008		0007	14	Fill	Posthole	Light grey			0.40	Single undated fill of posthole 0007. Soily appearance suggests might not be of great antiquity
0009		0010	9	Cut	Ditch	Linear			2.50	Relatively shallow ditch, heavily disturbed by rabbits. Does not appear in other trenches. Probably post-medieval in date.
0010		0009	9	Fill	Ditch	Mid orange/brown			0.40	Single fill of shallow ditch 0009. Fragments of hard fired brick/tile were recovered as well as a number of struck flint flakes. Probably post-medieval in date. Sealed below a layer of building debris 0011.
0011			9	Layer	Debris	Dark grey brown			0.34	Layer of building debris at the east end of the trench, very similar in comparison to the deposit 0004 in trench 1 to the north.

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**