

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/214

Clare Primary School, Clare CLA 059

S. Cass
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HER Information

Planning Application No: Pre-planning

Date of Fieldwork: 26th – 27th August 2009

Grid Reference: TL 7672 4556

Funding Body: Suffolk County Council Property Division

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Simon Cass

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Clare Primary School, Erbury Place, Clare (TL 7672 4556) in advance of a planning application determination concerning new extensions, a bus turning area and a new sports pitch. A single trench was opened in the area of the proposed new sports pitch in the southwest corner of the site and this revealed two features of Iron Age date, a small pit and an irregular linear feature. A linear earthwork visible on the surface of the playing field was found have been backfilled within the last 120 years, and no traces of earlier boundaries on this line were found. It is recommended that further work be undertaken, as specified by Suffolk County Council Conservation Team, before or during the proposed works. This may necessitate an archaeological excavation of the area likely to be affected by the new sports pitch.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Clare Primary School on the 26th and 27th August 2009. Planning permission is to be sought by Suffolk County Council for the erection of two new extensions, a bus turning area and a new sports pitch and an archaeological evaluation was requested to be undertaken prior to the application in order to better understand the archaeological resource in this area, and inform the appropriate mitigation strategy for the works.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of approximately 55m AOD on a slight slope up to the west from the town centre. The underlying geology of the site is listed as chalky tills, as was observed in the evaluation trench. To the east, the site is bounded by a residential area, with open fields to the west.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies just outside the western edge of the historic core of the medieval town and immediately south of the scheduled monument of Clare Camp (CLA 010). According to the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (HER) this earthwork is approximately 250m E-W by 210m N-S, with a double bank and ditch construction.

While it has been suggested that this is an Iron Age earthwork site, concrete evidence to prove this has yet to be found. Despite the lack of direct evidence, the balance of the more circumstantial evidence does seem to make this a more likely proposition than a Roman or later origin for the site. The earlier name for this monument (recorded in the fourteenth century as 'Erbury') is likely to have been derived from the Old English 'earth-burh' meaning earth-fortification. The shape of the earthwork compares favourably with other known Iron Age sites such as that at Burgh, while disassociating Clare from otherwise similar sites of medieval date (the Royal Hunting Lodge at Feckenham, Hereford and Worcester and King's Court Palace at Gillingham, Dorset) and appears too irregular to be a Roman fortification. Although the site of Clare Camp, overlooked by a number of nearby hills, is not generally considered a typical site for a more

'conventional hillfort', Suffolk appears to have developed within a different regional tradition of enclosure development, similar to most of the east of England where the classic hillforts seen in the west and south of the country are much rarer (Amstutz *et al*, 2007; Martin, 1991; Oswald, 1993; SCC HER 5964).

Evidence can be found, however, for the re-use of the Camp as the manorial compound of the de Clare family and it is believed that most of the internal hummocks and platforms relate to this Medieval re-use, or one of two pest houses constructed in the later post-medieval period (Oswald 1993).

It remains a possibility, however, that the original earthwork may have earlier, Bronze Age, origins as there are indications that there may have been multiple phases of construction prior to the Medieval and later modifications to the site.

Two findspots of Bronze Age artefacts are located a short distance to the west and southwest of the site (CLA 014 and 022 respectively), with an extensive archaeological complex including finds dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval periods in fields some 300m west and southwest of the school (CLA 018). The school falls within an area of landscape frequently utilised for occupation in all periods, lying as it does within the Stour valley, and possessing good views across the confluence of the River Stour and the Chilton Stream.

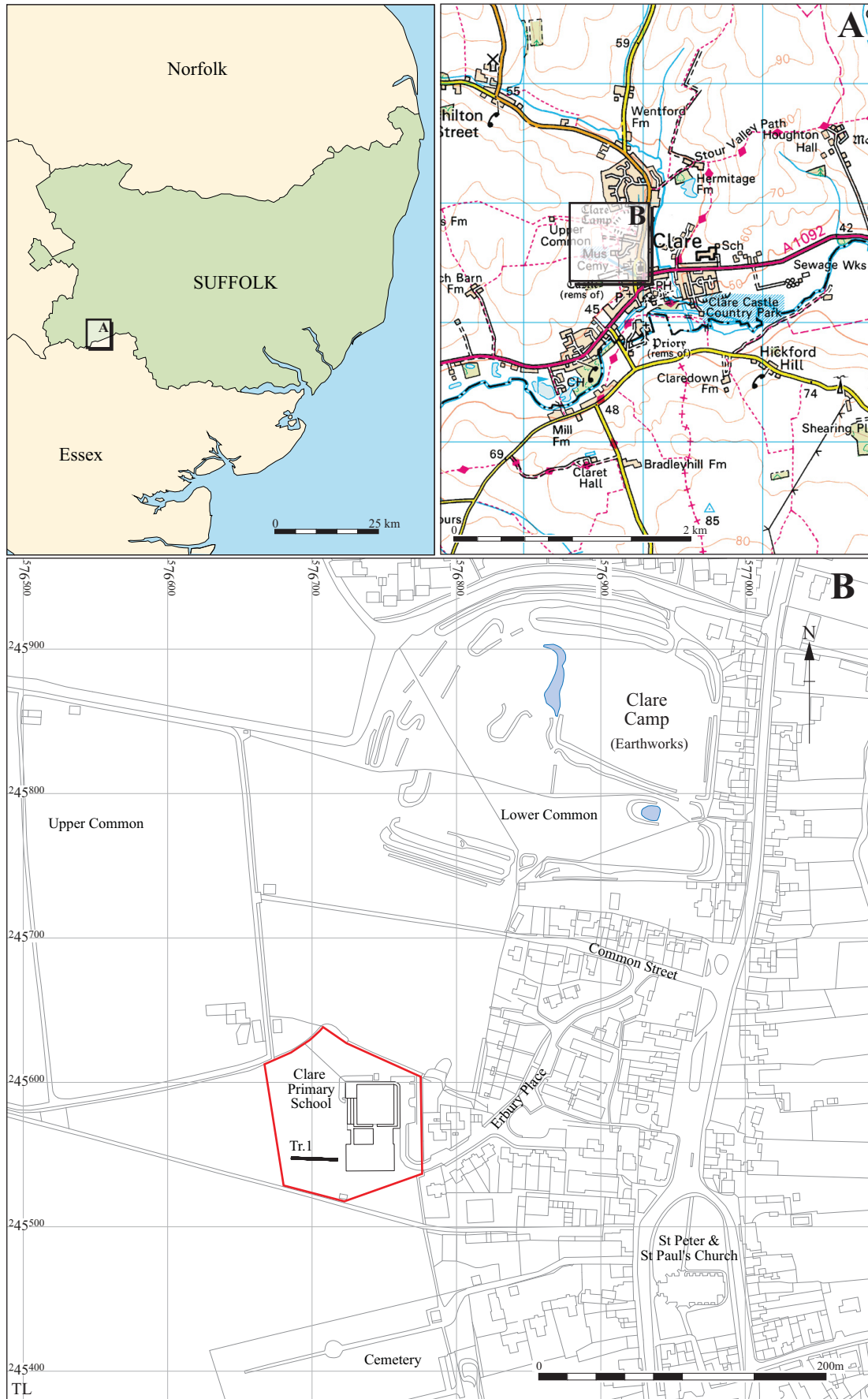


Figure 1. Site and trench location

4. Methodology

A single trench was excavated by a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket under constant archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological layer or the top of natural geology. The trench was 32m long and 1.6m wide, sited across the centre of the proposed new sports pitch towards the southwest corner of the current playing field.

The revealed archaeological features were hand-cleaned and excavated, as specified within the brief issued by SCCAS (CT), in order to clarify the nature of the archaeological resource. The trench was extended from its original planned length of 30m to account for the narrower width and to ensure that the linear earthwork visible on the surface was able to be investigated.

While both features contained some charcoal, the greater concentration in pit 0024 coupled with the full excavation of the feature meant it was judged as being necessary for this feature to be sampled at this stage as well as more likely to provide useful data. Feature 0028, with far less charcoal fragments present and not fully excavated, was left for sampling at a later date as dating evidence had already been identified from within it and it.

5. Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was 32m long, 1.6m wide and approximately 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.3m of moderately compacted mid brown silty, slightly clayey, sand topsoil with brick/CBM nodules throughout. This overlay 0.15m of hard mid orangey brown clayey silty sand subsoil with small chalk nodules throughout. The natural geology was hard light greyish brown clay with larger nodules of chalk throughout. A test pit was excavated at the western end of the trench down to a depth of 0.75m to confirm that this was not a redeposited layer.



Plate 1. Trench 1, facing east (1m and 2m scales)

Iron Age

Pit 0024 was a slightly ovoid feature of 0.62m diameter and 0.23m depth, with near-vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a moderately compacted black/dark brown charcoal-rich silty sand (0023) and finds recovered included pottery, bone fragments and burnt flints. It was half-sectioned and then the profile and section were recorded, prior to full excavation. A sample was retained for environmental analysis at a later date.



Plate 2. Pit 0024, facing south (0.2m scale)

Feature 0028 was a slightly irregularly-shaped linear, possibly slightly curvilinear, feature with one terminus within the trench and the other apparently just beyond the trench. It was up to 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep, with steep sides and a slightly irregular flat base. It was filled by a hard mid greyish brown slightly orangey silty sandy clay with occasional chalk nodules, mixed rounded to angular flints and stones and occasional flecks and lumps of charcoal.



Plate 3. Feature 0028, facing northeast (1m scale)

Post-medieval/modern

Ditch 0026 was the feature visible on the surface of the playing field. The trench was extended in order to ensure that this feature was accessible for investigation, although its total width was not exposed. The ditch was orientated approximately north-south, and upon excavation was found to have a steep side down to approximately 1.0m below surface level (0.6m below top of natural). It was filled with a mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional fragments of chalk and flints, with angular to sub-angular stone inclusions. Finds included brown bottle glass, numerous large metal (iron) fragments and a single piece of pottery. Examination of available historic maps show a ditch on this alignment on the 1880 and 1890 OS map of Clare (see Figure 3 for alignment and location of the ditch), although the 1920 map does not quite cover this area so the date of its backfilling cannot be ascertained more precisely.



Plate 4. Ditch 0026, facing south (1m scale)

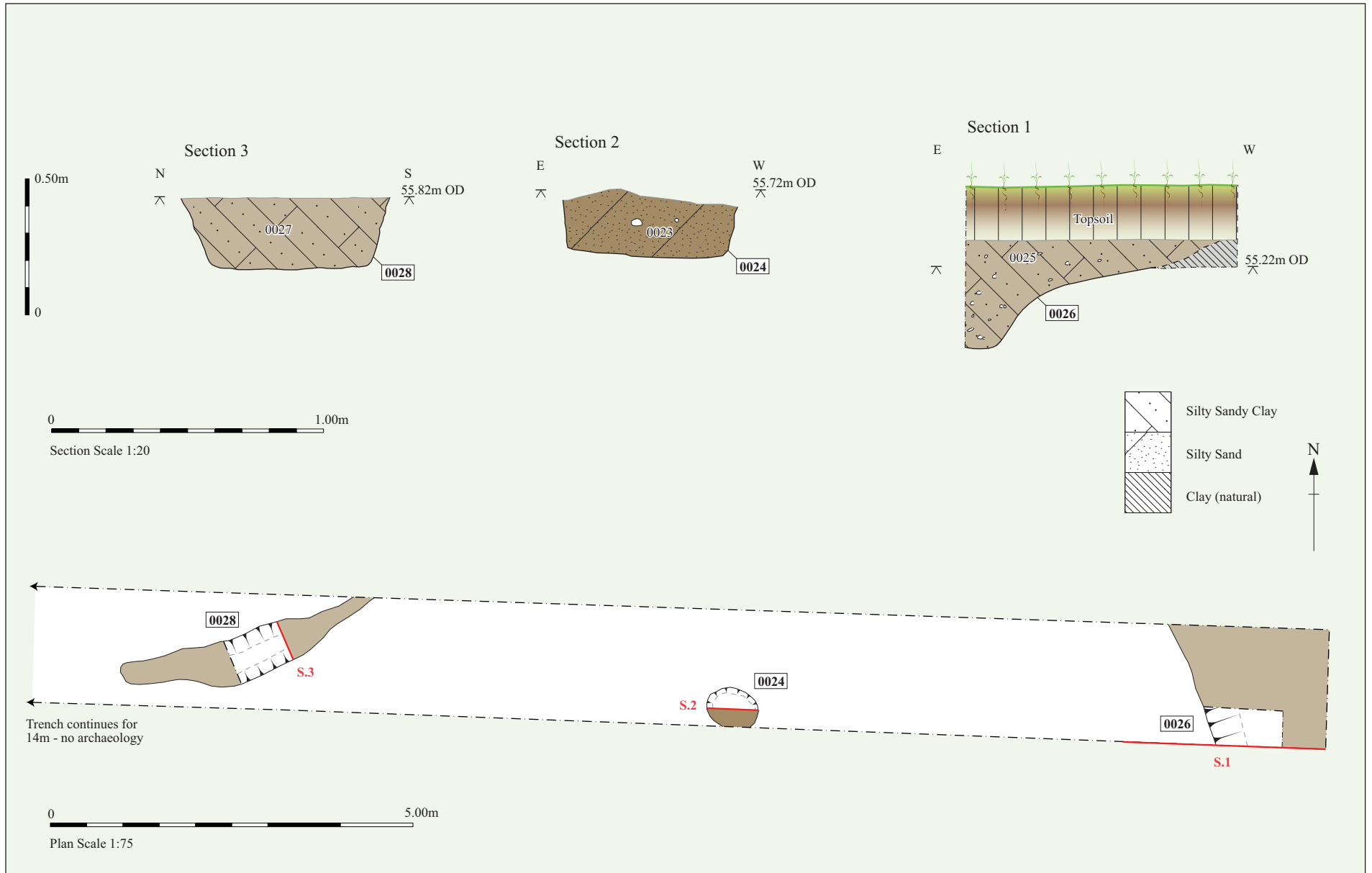


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections

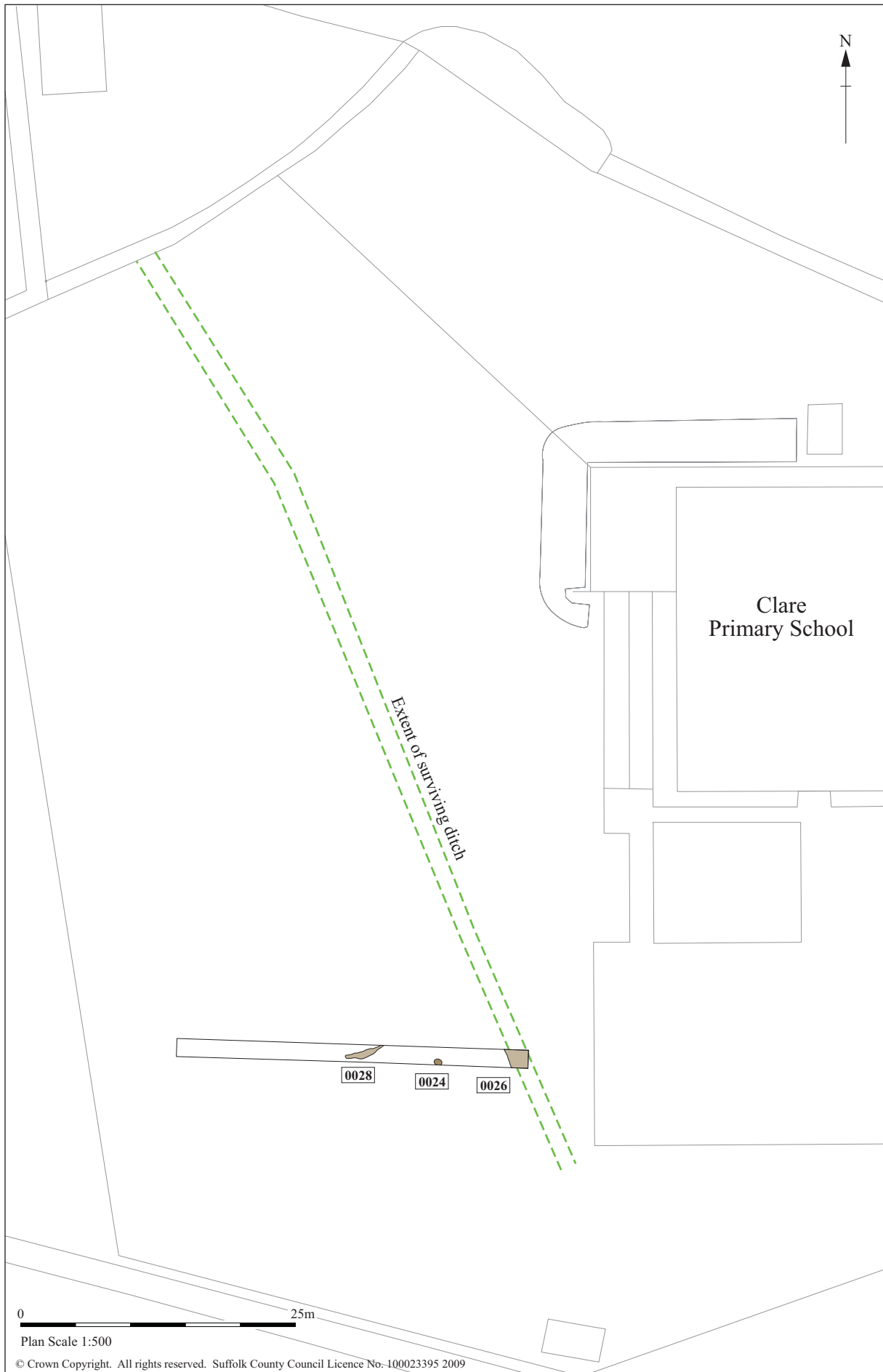


Fig 3: Trench plan with modern ditch

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield

6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds types collected from the evaluation. The significant archaeological finds can be dated to the later prehistoric period, but small quantities of Post-Roman date were also recovered.

Context	Pottery		Fired clay		W flint		Burnt flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003	1	3							1 iron object @ 13g, prob modern	Post-medieval
0023	11	36	2	4	14	143	1	11	9 frags an bone @ 11g, 5 burnt stone @ 205g, 1 iron nail @ 3g	Later prehistoric
0025	1	5							1 post-med bottle @22g, 5 iron @ 707g, prob modern	Modern
0027	9	36			9	71	2	82	3 an bone @5g, 2 burnt stone @ 353g	Later Prehistoric
Total	22	80	2	4	23	214	3	93		

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A total of 22 fragments of pottery were recovered from the evaluation, which is mostly prehistoric in date.

Prehistoric pottery

A small quantity of hand-made prehistoric pottery was recovered from the pit 0024 (0023) and the linear feature 0028 (0027). This is catalogued in Appendix 3.

Eleven sherds weighing 36g were recovered from 0023 in total and 9 sherds (together with 8 or so small fragments) weighing 36g were recovered from 0027. All of the pottery appears to be hand-made. None of the sherds have any clear decoration, although an indentation on 1 sherd from 0027 might possibly be such. The pottery from both contexts is very broken-up, consisting of small sherds and sherd fragments, with an overall sherd weight of just 3.6g. This may suggest that the sherds were old when they were deposited into these contexts. However, 7 sherds from 0023 are probably all part of the rim and shoulder of one pot – a bowl or jar – with 2 of the sherds joining together. Also, 5 sherds from 0027 are probably all part of the rim of one bowl or jar. These then represent larger pieces of two vessels which had more recently broken in relation to the

context, or groups of sherds which had not had time to be completely dispersed after breakage.

Overall, although the sherds recovered are small, the two rims (one from each context) together with the types of temper used in the fabrics (Table 2) can be used to date the pottery. Although there are differences in the proportion of sand to flint-temper between the two groups, which could reflect different dates, the quantity from each context is small so that differences between them may simply be a product of the sample size. Also, while flint-tempered sherds are predominant in 0023 and sand-temper in 0027, most of these probably represent single pots. Given the overall similarities between them i.e. sherd size, condition, range of fabrics and probable vessel types, the two groups can therefore be treated as part of one assemblage for purposes of dating.

Context	Flint-tempered sherds		Sand-tempered sherds		Organic and sand-tempered sherds	
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g
0023	9	23	1	1	1	12
0027	2	9	7	24		
Total	11	32	8	25	1	12

Table 2. Pottery grouped by fabric-temper types showing sherd numbers and weight for contexts 0023 & 0027

There is one sherd from 0027 which is from a thick-walled pot with coarse flint-tempering and which may date to the period of the Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age. Otherwise, the combination of flint-tempered and sand-tempered fabrics suggests a general Late Bronze Age- Iron Age date. There is an increasing use of sand with flint-temper and sand-temper in pottery in the eastern region from the Late Bronze Age into the Early and Middle Iron Age (Sealey 1999, 50). It can be noted that pottery tempered with sand and vegetable material – as with one sherd from 0023 - also occurs in assemblages of this general period (Sealey 1999, 48-9; West 1989, 60). The two rim sherds recovered are from bowls/jars. The rim from 0023 suggests a vessel with a lazy S-shaped profile with a simple rounded rim top, whilst that from 0027 has a rolled-over, pointed rim, which is slightly internally thickened and with the body expanding below the rim. The exclusively sand-tempered sherds and the sand-tempered sherd with some organic-temper, present in both contexts, can be dated to the Iron Age.

It should be noted that an iron nail fragment was recovered from the pit 0024 (0023) which otherwise only contained finds dated to the later prehistoric period, so that it is possible that this fragment may be intrusive.

Post-Roman pottery

There are two sherds of post-Roman pottery. One, a sherd of oxidised Late Colchester-type ware dating to the 15th-earlier 16th century, came from the ditch 0026 (0025). The other is a small sherd (3g) of post-medieval pottery which was recovered from disturbed subsoil in Test-pit 1 (0003). This is a base sherd with part of a small footring, probably from a tea-bowl, in a Staffordshire refined buff/white earthenware of mid-late 18th century date (identification by Rebekah Pressler).

6.3 Fired clay

There are 2 small irregular fragments (4g) of probable fired clay from the pit 0024 (0023). Other finds from this context (pottery, worked flint) indicate that it is of later prehistoric date. The larger of the 2 pieces has a small half-round linear groove, about 6 mm across, on one side. This might just possibly be an impression from a small wattle or similar – but this is not clear.

6.4 Worked flint

Colin Pendleton

There are two small groups of worked flints, from the pit 0024 (0023) and the linear feature 0028 (0027), which are discussed below. All of the worked flints are listed by context in Appendix 2. The near absence of retouch on any of the pieces, which is slightly unusual, was noted for both groups of flints.

There are 14 fragments of worked flint from 0023. These consist of 13 flakes and 1 core. Two of the flakes are parts of flake cores. Almost all of the pieces of the group are patinated, but with 1 piece having two flakes removed, the scars from which remain unpatinated. The unpatinated flake scars suggest two phases of working. Most of the flints represented by the patinated pieces, date from the early phase, and would therefore be residual. The unpatinated scars on the reworked piece would date to a later phase of working. Overall the working is of relatively poor quality and irregular, suggesting the early phase dates from the Middle Bronze Age or later.

The group of flints associated with 0027 is slightly smaller in number, totalling 9 pieces. There are 6 flakes, 1 flake core, a spall and a crushed fragment. Again, most all of the pieces (6) are patinated. However, 1 flake has a small retouched notch which is unpatinated and 1 of the flakes and the spall are also unpatinated. The unpatinated

worked area, as for 0023 (above) again suggests two phases of working. The flakes from the early phase of working, represented by the patinated flints, are of good quality and possibly are of Early Bronze Age date. The 2 unpatinated pieces and the unpatinated retouch would therefore date later than this, possibly to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

6.5 Heated stone

There is a small quantity of heated stone, both flint and sandstone/quartzite, from the pit 0024 (0023) and the linear feature 0028 (0027). 1 piece of burnt flint (11g) and 5 pieces of heated sandstone/quartzite (205g) were recovered from 0023 and 2 pieces of burnt flint (82g) and 2 pieces of heated sandstone/quartzite (353g) were recovered from 0027. This material, based on the date of other finds from these contexts (flint, pottery) can be dated to the prehistoric period.

Heated stones, commonly burnt flints, are often associated with later prehistoric sites. It can be noted that at Stanway, Colchester, in the later prehistoric period, sandstone/quartzite cobbles were being sought-out and selected for heating in preference to flint; presumably because of their better thermal properties in absorbing heat shock (Crummy et al 1999, 18-21).

6.6 Animal bone

There are small quantities of fragmented pieces of animal bones from the pit 0024 (0023) (9 pieces weighing 11g) and the linear feature 0028 (0027) (3 pieces weighing 5g). These are mostly fragments from long-bones. The surfaces of the pieces from 0027 are noticeably degraded. While the animal bone is not intrinsically datable, the pottery from both of these contexts can be dated to the later prehistoric period and by association the bone is likely to be contemporary with these other finds.

There is one other piece of animal bone, part of a scapula from a large mammal, recovered from 0025. As this context also contained finds which are, or can be dated as modern it is assumed that this bone is probably of similar, modern, date.

6.7 Post-medieval bottle glass

There is one fragment of amber coloured modern glass from the ditch 0026 (0025). This appears to be from the base of a bottle or jar. There is raised lettering on the underside

of the base: **E B & C (o Lo)** of which the last three letters, shown here in brackets, are damaged, or are partly missing and cannot be certainly restored.

6.8 Post-medieval iron

Iron objects, or fragments of iron objects, were recovered from two contexts: disturbed subsoil in Test-pit 1 (0003) and the ditch 0026 (0025). There was one fragment of an iron nail from the pit 0024 (0023). All the iron is corroded.

There is 1 small rectangular, or bar-like, half-round piece iron from 0003, weighing 13g. A single piece of pottery recovered from this same context is dated as mid-late 18th century (above).

The iron from 0025 (5 pieces weighing 707g) consists of what appears to be part of a broad, chain link mechanism from a large piece of machinery; 3 pieces of plate, all similar to each other and which may represent parts of plates from a lock; also a heavier rectangular plate with a square hole on the mid line toward one end. A fragment of modern glass was also recovered from this context (above) and these pieces are assumed to be of a general modern date.

6.9 Discussion of the material evidence

The pottery and flint recovered from two features in the southwest corner of the site span a date range of the Bronze Age and Iron Age. As the site lies to the south of Clare Camp, the finds from these features provide valuable evidence which may contribute to an understanding of the origins and history of this monument and the surrounding area.

7. Discussion

The features encountered during this evaluation, though small, are potentially very interesting from an archaeological perspective. The potential age of the site spans what is likely to be a significant period relative to the construction of Clare Camp, an as yet undated hill fort type monument. The small pit 0024 is believed to contain redeposited hearth debris as there was no evidence of in situ burning, and could be indicative of further domestic deposits on the site dating to the Iron Age. The irregular linear feature could be part of a larger segmented ditch feature, although it is hard to categorise with

no view of the wider archaeological resource. Though the worked flints appear to be residual in Iron Age features, they do appear to show reuse/curation of artefacts and potentially extend the time span of the site into the early Bronze Age.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The deposits and artefacts located during this evaluation are indicative of activity within the site of the present school between the Bronze and Iron Ages, potentially relating to the development of the - as yet undated - Clare Camp just to the north of the school. It is likely that further archaeological remains lie within the area affected by the proposed development and it is suggested that a small archaeological excavation, covering the area of the new sports pitch, would likely be an appropriate mitigation strategy due to the shallow nature of the overburden on the site and its proximity to the scheduled monument of Clare Camp.

While the development of the new extensions to the school cover a significant area, it is likely that much of it has already been disturbed during the construction of the present school building and play areas/footpaths. Due to this, it is suggested that this area may be adequately recorded via monitoring during the initial groundworks and/or excavation of new footings. There is the potential for this to be combined with the works for the area of the new sports pitch, though this would depend on the contractor's timetable being suitable for this approach.

9. Archive deposition

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

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: **L/142/3**

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Simon Cass, Phil Camps and Steve Manthorpe) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Rebekah Pressler and Crane Begg, and the specialist finds report by Stephen Benfield. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

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Disclaimer

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

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

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

CLARE PRIMARY SCHOOL, CLARE, 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 by Suffolk County Council for the erection of two new extensions, bus turning area and new sports pitch at Clare Primary School, Erbury Place, Clare (TL 7672 4556). Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the site.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 The area of the proposed development is located principally on the south and west side of Clare Primary School. The soils are deep clay of the Hanslope series, derived from the underlying chalky till at c. 55.00m AOD.
- 1.4 This school lies in an area of national archaeological importance, adjacent to the earthwork enclosure Clare Camp (HER no. CLA 010) that is statutorily protected (Scheduled Monument 5963). Aerial photographs show that these archaeological remains continue across the site of the primary school. In addition, there is an extensive archaeological complex to the south-west, with finds dating to the Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods (CLA 018), and several Bronze Age find spots are also recorded to the west (CLA 014) and south-west (CLA 022). The landscape setting of this school, within the valley of the River Stour, is a typical location for early occupation of all periods. There is high potential for archaeological 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.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area (the area of the proposed MUGA pitch).
- 1.6 **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.
- 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. 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 A single linear trial trench 30.00m in length, aligned E to W, is to be excavated to cover the area of the new MUGA pitch. The trench is to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m 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.
- 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 fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.17 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).

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: 12 August 2009

Reference: / ClarePrimarySchool-Clare2009

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Context List

OPNO	FEATURE	GRID SQ	IDENTIFIE	DESCRIPTION	FINDS Y/N	SAMPLES
20		TR1	Topsoil	Mid brown silty, slightly clayey, sand, moderately compacted and with modern CBM frag inclusions. 0.3m thick.		
21		TR1	Subsoil	Mid brown/ orangey Tan clayey silty sand with small chalk nodules. Hard compaction. 0.15m thick.	Y	
22		TR1	Natural	Light grey Tan clay with larger nodules of chalk, hard compaction. Natural deposit, at least 0.6m+ thick.		
23	24	TR1	Pit Fill	Black/dark brown charcoally silty clayey sand, moderately compact. Finds incl pottery, bone, burnt flint/flint. 100% excavated, sampled.	Y	Y
24	24	TR1	Pit	Slightly ovoid, almost verticle sided pit, slightly concave base. 0.62m diameter, 0.23m deep.	Y	Y
25	26	TR1	Ditch Fill	mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional fragments of chalk and flint. Hard compaction, angular to sub-angular stones, iron and glass in fill.	Y	
26	26	TR1	Ditch	Ditch running approx N-S, steep sides and shallow concave base(?), at least 0.6m deep below natural. Cut through subsoil.	Y	
27	28	TR1	Linear Feature Fi	Mid greyish brown/slightly orangey, silty (slightly sandy) clay with occasional chalk nodules, mixed rounded/angular flints and stones, occasional flecks and lumps of charcoal, firm/hard compaction	Y	
28	28	TR1	Linear Feature	Irregular shaped (curvi-)linear feature, steep sided, flat baseed. 0.75m wide at section, 0.28m deep. Appears to end just beyond northern side of trench. Finds include pottery, bone and flints.	Y	

Appendix 3: Bulk finds

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Ceramic Period	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	P-med bottle No	P-med bottle Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Miscellaneous
0003	1	3	Modern											Fe piece/object -corroded - probably modern (1, 13g)
0023	11	37	PRE	2	4			15	143	1	11	9	11	pot flint/sand temp; burnt stone (5, 205), Fe nail fragment (1, 3g)
0025	1	5	P-med			1	22					1	168	glass (EB & Co Lo); Fe objs/pieces (5, 707g) probably all modern
0027	9	36	PRE					9	71	2	82	3	5	pot flint/sand temp, burnt stone (2, 353g), Bone poor condition

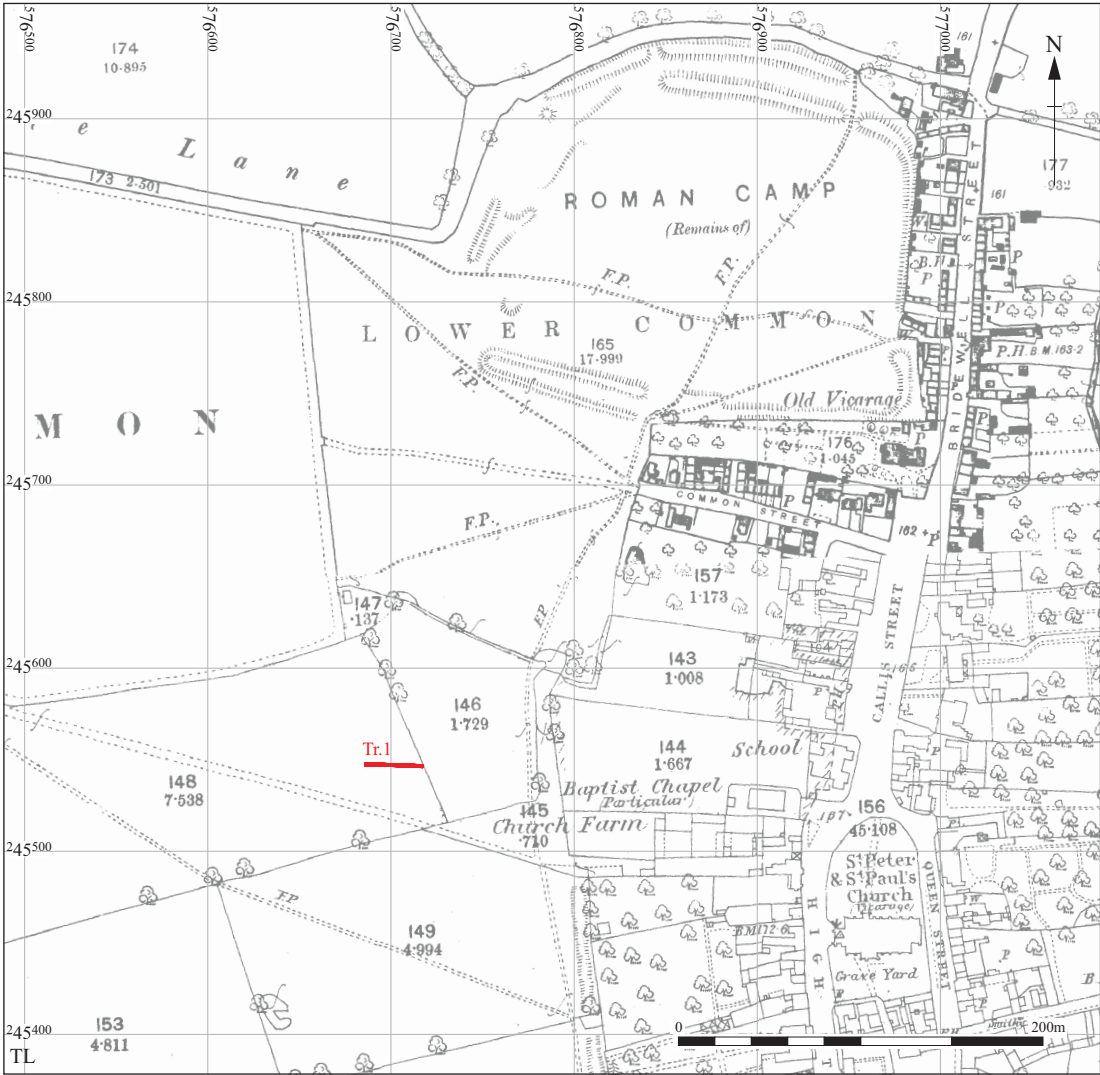
Appendix 4. Worked flint

Context no.	Type	No	Patination (p)	Description and notes
0023	flake	1	P	?snapped flake, heavily patinated
0023	flake	1	p	thick irregular flake, part of a flake-core, 5% cortex
0023	flake	1	p	thick irregular flake-core, 15% cortex
0023	core	1	p	fragment of a core, 5% cortex
0023	flake	1	p	several incipient cones of percussion
0023	flake	1	p	possibly snapped
0023	flake	1	p	squat flake with obtuse striking platform
0023	flake	1	p	natural striking platform, sub-triangular in cross-section
0023	flake	1	(p)	squat flake with natural striking platform, patinated apart from two unpatinated flake scars, possibly later working
0023	flake	1	p	small flake
0023	flake	1	p	light patination, snapped flake, possibly slightly burnt
0023	flake	1	p	light patination, sub-triangular in cross section
0023	flake	1	p	sub-triangular in cross section
0023	flake	1	p	possibly slightly burnt
0027	core	1	p	flake core, irregular, mainly squat flakes removed, 5% cortex
0027	flake	1	p	irregular squat flake with natural striking platform
0027	flake	1	(p)	flake with small retouched notch which is unpatinated
0027	flake	1	p	irregular flake
0027	flake	1	p	long flake
0027	flake	1	p	long flake
0027	flake	1		long flake
0027	spall	1		spall
0027		1		crushed large fragment

Appendix 5. Prehistoric pottery

Context	Fabric temper	Sherd form	Sherd No.	Weight (g)	Comments
0023	sand & organic		1	12	sherd 8 mm thick, oxidised surface, fabric: sand and burnt-out organic-temper fragments
0023	flint	Rim	7	14	7 sherds all probably part of one pot, jar or bowl, 2 join - rim & neck, simple everted rounded rim, dark-brown surfaces, fabric: fine-medium flint
0023	flint		1	5	oxidised surface, fabric: fine flint
0023	flint		1	4	cloudy oxidised & grey surface, fabric: fine-medium flint
0023	sand		1	1	thin oxidised sherd, fabric: heavily sand-tempered
0027	sand	Rim	5	19	5 sherds all probably from one pot, jar or bowl, rolled-over pointed rim, thickened internally, dark-brown surfaces, fabric: fine sand (eve ?0.07)
0027	flint		1	7	oxidised surface, slightly abraded, fabric: coarse flint temper
0027	sand	Base	1	3	sherd flake from corner of base, flat base, oxidised surface, fabric: sand-temper
0027	sand		1	2	thin sherd (2-4 mm), fabric: sand-tempered
0027	flint		1	2	thin sherd, indentation/slash mark on surface - possible decoration but not clear, fabric: small flint-temper
0027	sand		(8)	3	very small fragments/crumbs, all in sand-tempered fabric

Appendix 6. First Edition Ordnance Survey map of Clare



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