Suffolk County Council

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/322

Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield Road, Dennington
DNN 047

D. Stirk

www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

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HER Information

Date of Fieldwork:	**30th November & 1st December 2009**
Grid Reference:	**TM 282 671**
Funding Body:	**SCC Children's & Young People's Services (Southern Area)**
Curatorial Officer:	**Jess Tipper**
Project Officer:	**Duncan Stirk**
Oasis Reference:	**c1-69314**
	Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Dennington School, Laxfield Road, Dennington. (TM 282 671); DNN 047.

A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the work. A single trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed building. This revealed a number of pits and a ditch of probable Early Iron Age date. These features were sealed by a subsoil deposit, that was in turn cut by a number of post-holes of possible medieval date. Finds from the prehistoric and medieval periods were collected during the evaluation.

Duncan Stirk, SCCAS for Suffolk CC (Report no: 2009/322)

1. Introduction

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) has been commissioned by SCC Children's & Young People's Services (Southern Area). to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation associated with the construction of a new school building on land at Dennington School, Laxfield Road, Dennington Suffolk. The site is centred on approximately NGR TM 282 671 and comprises approximately a total of 277 metres square.

The site has not been the subject of archaeological investigation in the past, but it is in an area of archaeological potential, as defined by the County's Historic Environment Record (HER), within the core of the historic settlement and to the north of the medieval church of St. Mary (HER No. DNN 022). It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the client, SCC Children's & Young People's Services (Southern Area).

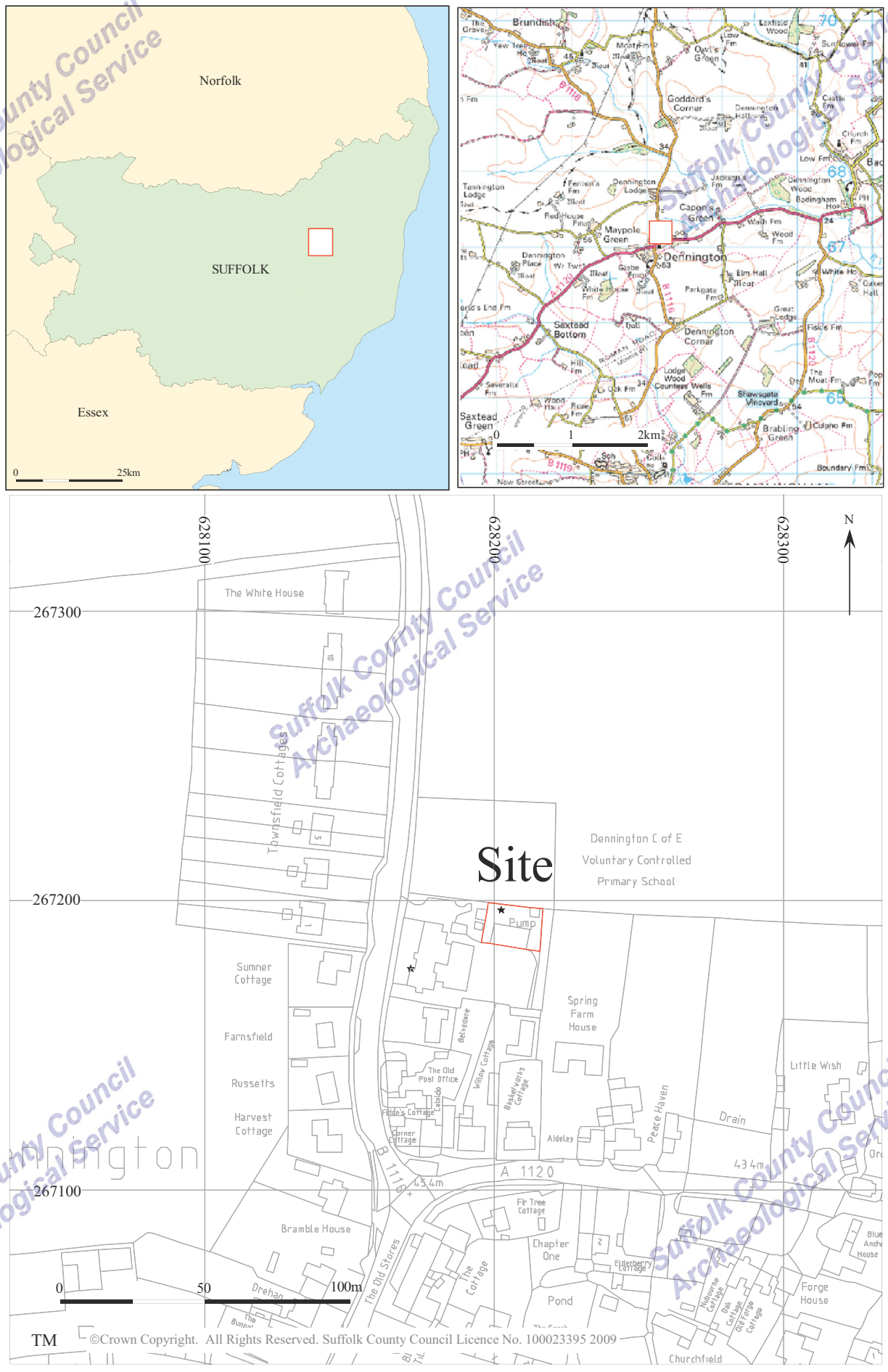

Figure 1. Site location

2. Geology and topography

The site of the proposed development is on the northern edge of Dennington on the playground attached to Dennington School. The site was bounded to the West by Laxfield Road, to the North by playing fields, and to the east and south by gardens and cottages. (Figure 1). At the time of the evaluation the site was a playground with an attached garden. The site was relatively level with the high point being at the western end of the trench at 45.77m AOD and the low point at the eastern end at 45.53m AOD.

The geology underlying the site is deep clay of the Hanslope series, derived from the underlying chalky till.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site is within the core of the historic settlement approximately 230m to the north of the medieval church of St. Mary (HER No. DNN 022). Also in the vicinity is a multi period site 280m NE of the school (HER No. DNN 033), and a moated site 250m to the north of the school (HER No. DNN 037). The proximity to these remains suggests that the development site has a good potential to reveal similar archaeological remains that will be affected by the development.

4. Methodology

Trial trenching was carried out on the 30th November and 1st December 2009. The positioning of the single trench was dictated by issues of machine access and the need to limit damage to the existing playground. It was placed within the footprint of the proposed building along a flowerbed. The site covered approximately 277 metres square, of which 12 metres square was trenched; a sample of 4.3%.

The trench was excavated using a 360˚ mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features.

The site was allocated the HER number DNN 047. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on pro forma recording sheets. All drawn recording was carried out in a series of 1:50 or 1:20 scale plans and 1:20 scale section drawings, as appropriate. A photographic record of all sections and trenches was made which, along with the written records, forms the archive, stored with SCCAS Ipswich. The illustrations were rendered using MapInfo software.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The trench was severely limited both in size and location as a result of the existing playground. It measured 10m by 1.2m and varied in depth between 0.72m and 0.84m.

5.2 Trench 1

The natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.72m below ground level (BGL) 44.97m AOD at the eastern end of the trench and 0.84m (BGL) or 44.93m AOD at the western end. The natural was a mixed deposit of mid orangy brown sandy clay and light grey clay with frequent flecks of chalk, 0129.

The natural was cut by a number of features, some of which are likely to have been natural features, and some which are clearly the result of human activity. A number of small and medium features towards the western extent of the trench were investigated and found to be shallow with no clear edges. They were therefore interpreted as natural features.

The eastern portion of the trench however, was cut by a number of clearly human derived features. The stratigraphically earliest of these were two pits at the eastern trench end. Pit 0109 had moderate to steep sides and an uneven base. It measured over 0.56m by over 0.4m, and was 0.12m deep. The pit held a mottled mid grey brown and light greyish brown clay silt fill 0108 containing chalk flints and charcoal inclusions. Beside pit 0109 was a similar pit 0119, that had mid to steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring over 0.5m by over 0.32m by 0.32m deep. Pit 0119 held a mottled dark grey and mid grey brown clay silt primary fill 0118, with frequent charcoal inclusions. Over this was a mid grey brown clay sand silt secondary fill 0117.

These pits were both cut by pit 0111, that had moderate concave sides and a concave base, measuring over 0.8m by over 0.72m by 0.17m deep. Pit 0111 held a mid grey brown clay silt fill 0110, with flint and chalk inclusions.

The middle of the trench was taken up by a meandering linear feature, that was roughly aligned E-W. This was excavated in three portions, the easternmost of which was 0116, and had shallow concave sides and a concave base, measuring over 0.1m by over 0.4m by 0.2m deep. This portion held a mottled very dark grey clay silt and mid grey brown clay silt fill 0115, with charcoal, chalk, flint and burnt sandstone inclusions.

The next portion of the linear feature to the west, 0107, had moderate straight sides and a concave base, measuring 0.45m wide by 0.15m deep. It held a mottled very dark grey clay silt fill 0105, with charcoal and flint inclusions.

The western most portion of the linear feature was 0104, which had a terminal western end that was located within the trench. It had moderate concave sides and a concave base that was 0.32m wide by 0.08m deep. This held a mottled dark organic grey and mid grey brown clay sand silt fill 0103, containing chalk, charcoal, and flint inclusions.

Along the northern edge of the trench was a possible post-hole 0127, that had steep to vertical straight sides and a concave base, measuring 0.26m by 0.35m by 0.2m deep. This feature held a mid grey brown sand clay silt fill 0126, with flint inclusions.

The features described so far were sealed by a widespread deposit of mixed light grey silty clay and mid grey brown clay silt with chalk inclusions 0102, that was 0.2m thick. This subsoil deposit was in turn cut by a number of features located along the southern edge of the trench. At the south-eastern corner of the trench the subsoil was cut by a sub-square feature 0114, that had steep to near vertical convex sides and a concave base, measuring 0.7m by over 0.35m by 0.42m deep. This held a mixed light grey brown sandy clay and mid grey brown clay silt packing fill 0113, with chalk and flint inclusions. Fill 0113 was packed around a mixed mid grey brown clay silt and light grey brown silt clay post-pipe fill 0112, with chalk and flint inclusions, that was 0.2m wide and 0.39m thick.

A similar feature to 0114 was located just to the west. Feature 0122 had steep straight sides and a flat base, measuring 0.39m by over 0.44m by 0.2m deep. This feature held a light grey brown silty clay packing fill 0121, with chalk and flint inclusions; and a mottled mid grey brown clay silt and light grey brown silty clay post-pipe fill 0120.

To the west of post-hole 0122 was a similar post-hole 0125. This had steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.25m by 0.2m deep. It held a light grey brown clay and chalk packing fill 0124, and a mid grey brown clay sand silt post-pipe fill 0123.

The trench was sealed by a 0.3m thick deposit of very dark grey clay loam topsoil, that was overlain by a similar 0.22m thick deposit 0128, of re-worked topsoil forming the flower bed.

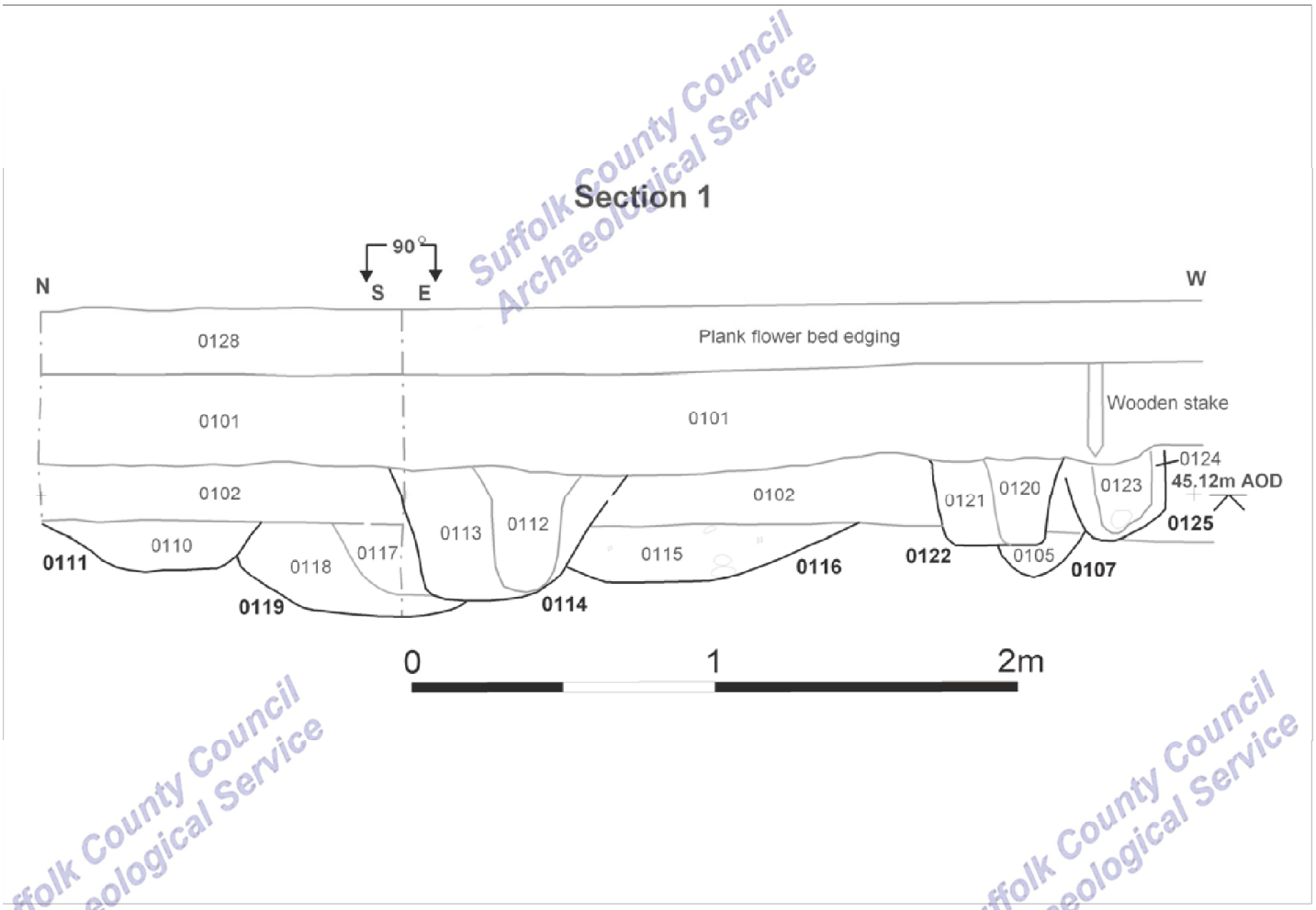

Figure 2. Section

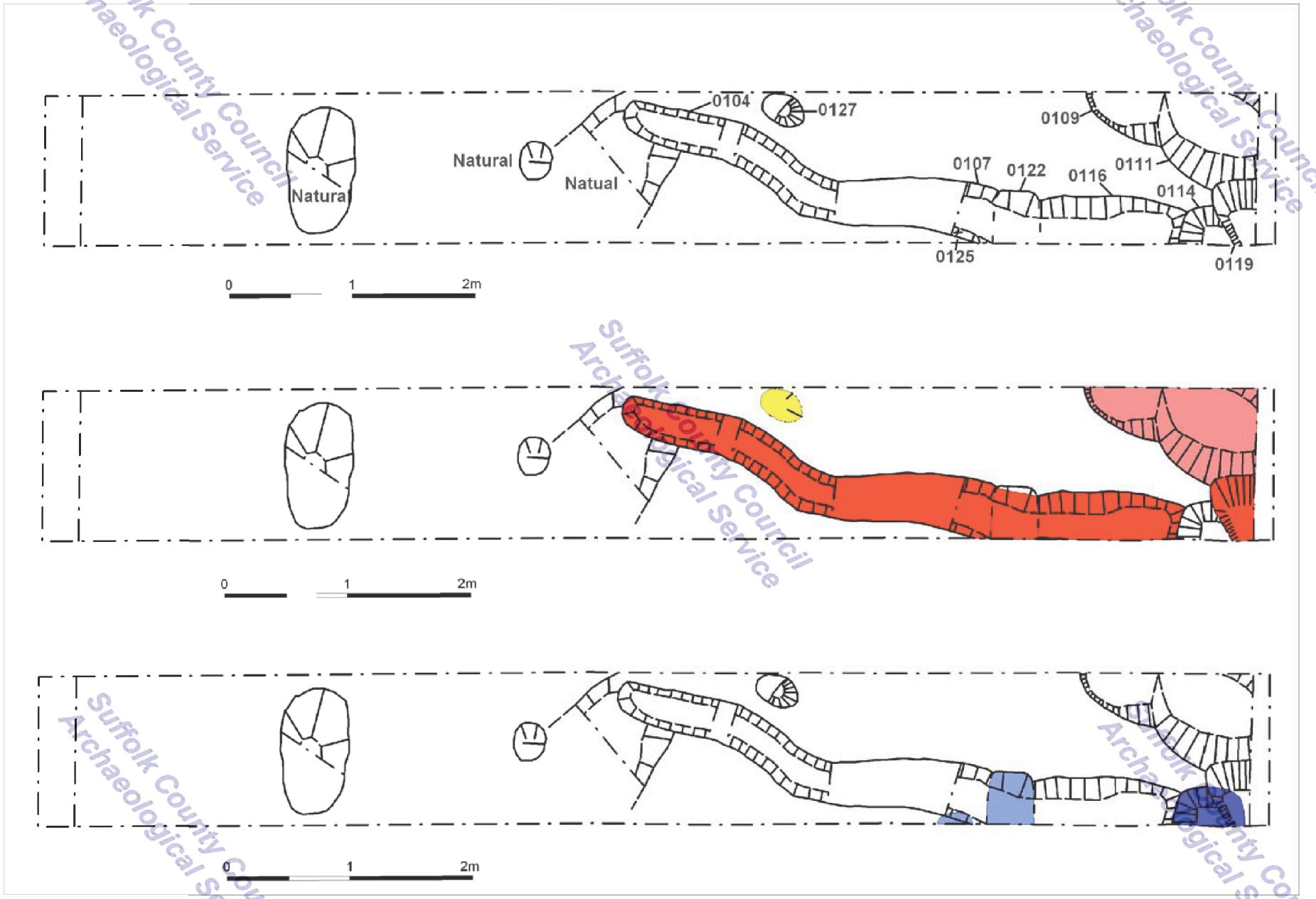

Figure 3. Plan & Phase Plans

Key: Red – Prehistoric. Pink – Probable Prehistoric. Blue – Medieval, Lt. Blue – Probable Medieval. Yellow – Undated.

6. Finds and environmental evidence (Cathy Tester)

6.1 Introduction

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

Ctxt	Pottery		B Flint/stone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g		
0101					Slag 1-3g	
0102					Lead 1-33g	
0105	2	11			Flint 1-1g, Fired clay 1-1g	Preh
0113	1	8				Med
0115	8	85	4	121		Preh
0118	12	6				Preh
Total	23	110	4	121		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Twenty-three sherds of pottery weighing 110g were recovered from four contexts and all but one of the sherds is prehistoric. The full list by context is shown in the table below.

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
0105	HMF	b	2	11	Coarse burnt flint (up to 6mm)	IA
0113	MCW	b	1	8		12-14th c.
0115	HMF	b	1	49	Orange-brown surfs and core. c.14mm thick	IA
	HMF	b	7	36	SV orange-brown surf, black core & int surf. c 12mm thick	IA
0118	HMF	b	12	6	Orange-brown surfaces black core.	IA

Table 2. Pottery by context

6.2.1 Prehistoric pottery

Eleven sherds of hand-made flint-tempered (HMF) pottery weighing 102g were recovered from three contexts. All of the sherds contain abundant medium to coarse angular grey flint pieces up to 6mm in length. Vessel form is uncertain as all are bodysherds and none of them are decorated. The sherds probably belong to the earlier Iron Age (Edw. Martin, pers. comm.) but dating the assemblage is also uncertain as the sherds are undiagnostic and flint tempering was also common in the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

6.2.2 Medieval pottery

A single sherd of medieval coarseware (MCW) of 12th-14th century date was recovered from the packing fill (0013) of post pit 0114.

6.3 Fired clay

A small and abraded fragment of fired clay (1g) in a buff-orange fabric containing coarse rounded chalk was collected from ditch 0107 (0105).

6.4 Flint

A small snapped flake from ditch 0107 (0105) is probably natural (C. Pendleton, pers. comm.)

6.5 Burnt flint and stone

Three fragments of burnt flint (83g) pot boiler, blue-grey and fire-crackled and a fragment of fire-altered sandstone (38g) were recovered from ditch 0116 (0115).

6.6 Slag

A small fragment of non-metallurgical fuel ash slag (3g) was collected from the topsoil (0101).

6.7 Lead

An irregular flat fragment of lead waste *c.* 50mm wide *c.*2mm thick and of unknown date was recovered from layer 0102.

6.8 Discussion of the finds evidence

A very small assemblage of finds with a limited range of types was recovered from six evaluation contexts. Although sparse, they indicate activity on this site during the prehistoric period. The earliest datable material is prehistoric pottery which probably belongs to the earlier Iron Age although the possibility that it is earlier, Bronze Age or Neolithic, cannot be ruled out entirely. Later finds consist of a single sherd of medieval coarseware pottery as well as possible medieval lead from the subsoil.

7. Discussion

On balance, it appears that three of the earliest features 0116, 0107, and 0104 were all part of the same linear feature. This was not entirely straight, and had meandering edges especially at its western terminal end, but probably represents an enclosure boundary ditch. This feature can be confidently dated as prehistoric, probably Early Iron Age, although the finds were not diagnostic enough to rule out an earlier date. Probably of similar date was a cluster of three adjacent pits 0109, 0111, and 0119; one of which is datable by pottery that was similar to that recovered from the ditch.

The prehistoric features were sealed by a subsoil deposit 0102, that probably represents later ploughing activity. The scrap lead find recovered from this deposit does not date this activity, which could have been from the Roman to medieval period. The ploughsoil was then cut by three possibly four post-holes and post-pits, 0114, 0122, 0125, and 0127. A single sherd of medieval pottery from the packing fill of 0119 potentially dates these features, three of which can confidently be grouped together on the basis of their distinctive fills. These features 0125, 0122, and 0114 were in line, and may be part of a single medieval building. Not enough of this building was seen to be confident of its form or function. If we assume that the medieval street was in a similar position to the modern street to the west, we can possibly say that this building was positioned to the rear of the property strip. In this position it is more likely to have been a workshop than a dwelling.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The archaeological evaluation on land at Dennington School has produced some important information about an area where little was previously known. The possible medieval building indicates that the Medieval village extended out from the village centre at least as far as the development site. The prehistoric ditch and pits were unexpected finds, and therefore important evidence for a previously unknown site.

The findings of this evaluation are that deposits of archaeological importance do survive on the development site; which are likely to be disturbed by the development. These remains are present at a depth of about 0.5m at a relatively high density in such a small evaluation trench.. It is therefore recommended that a suitable programme of archaeological mitigation be developed (the level of which to be determined by the SCCAS Conservation Officer), to ensure the preservation *In-Situ* or preservation by record of these archaeological deposits.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. **Parish box at H / 80 / 2**

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Simon Pickard and Duncan Stirk from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Rhodri Gardner. Finds processing was done by Jonathan Van Jennians, with the specialist finds report produced by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton and Edward Martin. The production of site plans and sections was carried out by Duncan Stirk.

11. Bibliography

Brown, D., 2007 Archaeological archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, IFA

Gardner, R., 2009 Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield Road, Dennington, Suffolk. Archaeological Evaluation. Combined Method Statement and Risk Assessment. SCCAS

Tipper, J., 2009 Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield Road, Dennington, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation. SCCAS Conservation Team

Suffolk County Council

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Appendix 1: Brief & Specification

Brief and Specification for Excavation

DENNINGTON CEVCP SCHOOL, LAXFIELD ROAD, DENNINGTON, WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK

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. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been sought by Suffolk County Council for the erection of a new building (new hall and kitchen) at Dennington CEVCP School, Laxfield road, Dennington (TM 282 671). Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the proposed works.

1.2 The Planning Authority will be 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 new building measures c. 15.00 x 12.00m in area, located principally on the north-east side of Dennington Primary School. The soils are deep clay of the Hanslope series, derived from the underlying chalky till at *c*. 46.00m AOD.

1.4 The school lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the north of the medieval church (HER no. DNN 022) and within the historic settlement core. There is high potential for encountering medieval occupation deposits at this location. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team in December 2009 (report forthcoming). The evaluation revealed important archaeological features and finds dating to the late Prehistoric period.

1.6 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development. The area for archaeological excavation measures 15.00 x 12.00m – the area of the new building.

In addition, all other works associated with the proposed development/remodelling of the School will need to be recorded during all groundworks, for example, the demolition of the existing kitchen (removal of any footings) and excavation of services trenches

linking to the new building (and outside the area of the archaeological excavation). These can be adequately undertaken by continuous archaeological recording.

2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.

2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP*2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

2.4 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 SCCAS/CT (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.

2.5 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; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

2.7 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 SCCAS/CT before execution.

2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2.9 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 with the commissioning body.

2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten 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. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.

3.3 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 further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.4 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.5 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).

b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.).

The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.

3.6 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.7 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Rachel Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser in 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 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.9 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. 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. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.11 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

3.12 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.

3.13 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

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

3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.

3.16 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with 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.

4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.

4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). 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.

4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for public engagement with the investigative works, in the form of outreach activities for the School, and also for local residents by making the excavation open and interpreted to the public. Coverage of the works should be sought in the local media.

4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Specification.

4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.

4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

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

4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record or museum.

5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

5.6 The project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

5.7 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).

5.8 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

5.9 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

5.10 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication,* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

5.11 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record 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.

5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, 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 journal, must be prepared and 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.

5.14 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 can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.15 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.

5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the 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).

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

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

6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

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

6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.

6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.

6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 3 December 2009 Reference: / DenningtonPrimarySchool_2009

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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

Context	Type	Description
0100	Finds	U/S finds
0101	Deposit	Very dark grey clay loam. Topsoil. 0.3m thick.
0102	Deposit	Mixed light grey silty clay and mid grey brown clay silt w. freq. chalk. Subsoil 0.2m thick.
0103	Fill	Mottled dark organic grey & mid grey brown clay sand silt. Mod fl chalk freq fl charcoal occ sm flint. 0.32m wide x 0.08m thick. Fill of linear 0104.
0104	Cut	NW-SE aligned, moderate concave sides &concave base. 0.32m wide x 0.08m deep. Linear feature.
0105	Fill	Mottled very dark grey clay silt. Mod fl charcoal occ sm flint. Fill of linear 0107. 0.45m wide 0.15m thick.
0106		Void context
0107	Cut	NW-SE aligned, moderate straight sides & concave base. 0.45m wide X 0.15m deep. Llinear feature.
0108	Fill	Mottled mid grey brown & light greyish brown mod fl chalk occ sm flints occ fl charcoal. >0.56m x >0.4m x 0.12m thick. Fill of pit 0109.
0109	Cut	Moderate to steep sides & uneven base. >0.56m x >0.4m x 0.12m deep. Cut of pit.
0110	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt. Mod sm flint occ fl chalk. > 0.8m x >0.72m x 0.17m thick. Fill of pit 0111.
0111	Cut	Moderate concave sides & concave base. 0.8m x >0.72m x 0.17m. Cut of pit.
0112	Fill	Mixed mid grey brown clay silt & light grey brown silt clay. Freq fl chalk occ sm flint. 0.2m wide x 0.39m thick. Fill of post-pipe in post-pit 0114.
0113	Fill	Mixed light grey brown sandy clay & mid grey brown clay silt. Freq fl chalk Freq sm flint. 0.7m x >0.35m x 0.42m deep. Packing fill in post-pit 0114.
0114	Cut	Steep to near vertical convex sides & concave base. 0.7m x >0.35m x 0.42m deep. Cut of post-pit.
0115	Fill	Mottled very dark grey clay silt & mid grey brown clay silt. Freq fl & sm charc occ sm & med flint & burnt sandstone occ fl chalk. >0.1m x >0.4m x 0.2m deep. Fill of ditch 0116.
0116	Cut	Shallow concave sides & concave base. >0.1m x >0.4m x 0.2m. Cut of ditch.
0117	Fill	Mid grey brown clay sand silt. >0.21m x >0.07m x 0.27m thick. Secondary fill of pit 0119.
0118	Fill	Mottled dark grey & mid grey brown clay silt. Freq charc. >0.5m x > 0.32m x 0.32m thick. Primary fill of pit 0119.
0119	Cut	Mid to steep concave sides & concave base. >0.5m x >0.32m x 0.32m deep. Cut of pit.
0120	Fill	Mottled mid grey brown clay silt & light grey brown silty clay. Freq fl chalk. 0.25m wide x 0.19m thick. Fill of post-pipe in post-hole 0122.
0121	Fill	Light grey brown silty clay. Freq chalk occ sm flints. Packing fill in post-hole0122. 0.2m x
0122	Cut	Steep straight sides & flat base. 0.39m x >0.44m x 0.2m. Cut of post-hole.
0123	Fill	Mid grey brown clay sand silt. 0.19m x 0.2m thick. Fill of post-pipe in post-hole 0125.
0124	Fill	Light grey brown clay. Freq fl chalk. 0.25m x 0.2m thick. Packing fill in post-hole 0125.
0125	Cut	Steep concave sides & concave base. 0.25m x 0.2m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0126	Fill	Mid grey brown sand clay silt. Occ flint. Fill of post-hole 0127. 0.26m x 0.35m x 0.2m thick.
0127	Cut	Steep to vertical straight sides & concave base. 0.26m x 0.35m x 0.2m deep.
0128	Deposit	Very dark grey clay loam. 0.22m thick. Flower bed soil.
0129	Deposit	Mid orangy brown sandy clay & light grey clay with freq fl & sm chalk. Geological natural.