

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/304

Land at Crown Lane, Ixworth IXW 069

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HER Information

Planning Application No: Pre-planning

Date of Fieldwork: 2nd to 3rd December 2009

Grid Reference: TL 937 704

Funding Body: Persimmon Homes

Curatorial Officer: Dr. Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Liz Muldowney

Oasis Reference: Suffolkc1-71563

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

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Contents

Summary

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeological and historical background	3
4. Methodology	5
4.1 Field-walking methodology	5
4.2 Metal-detecting survey methodology	6
4.3 Evaluation methodology	6
5. Results	7
5.1 Field-walking and metal-detecting surveys	7
5.2 The Evaluation	9
6. Evaluation finds evidence	10
6.1 Introduction	10
6.2 Roman Pottery	10
6.3 Small Finds	10
7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	11
8. Archive deposition	11
9. Contributors and acknowledgements	

Disclaimer

List of Figures

1. Location map	2
2. Trench location plan showing modern path and disturbance	3
3. Selected HER references	5

4. Field-walking transects (crosses represent start and end of each numbered transect)

6

5. Field-walking results by transects

8

6. Location of metal detected finds recorded by GPS

8

List of Tables

1. HER references

4

2. Artefacts recovered from field walking

7

3. Small finds recovered during metal detecting survey

9

4. Trench summary

9

5. Small finds

10

List of Appendices

1. Brief and specification

2. Field-walking Finds Catalogue

3. Metal detecting Survey and Evaluation Small Finds Catalogue

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Crown Lane, Ixworth between 2nd and 3rd December 2009 in advance of redevelopment for housing. Twenty-one linear trenches were excavated across the area. No archaeological features were encountered. A small number of metal objects were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil during metal detecting of the spoil, mostly dating to the medieval period. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was also recovered from the spoil.

This evaluation followed field-walking and metal detecting across the site between the 30th September and 1st October 2009. A small number of finds were recovered scattered over the whole development area with no obvious concentrations.

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1. Introduction

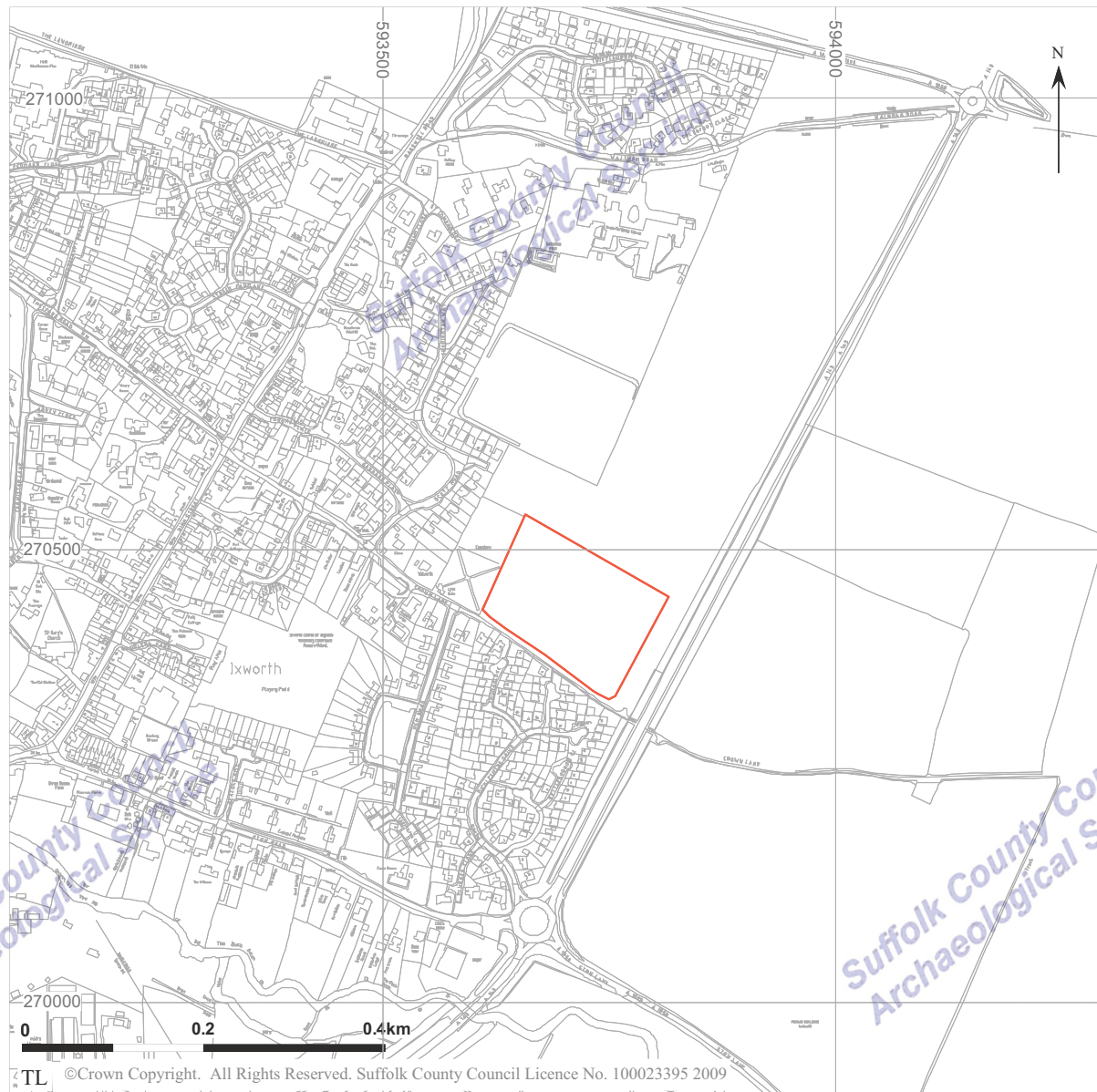
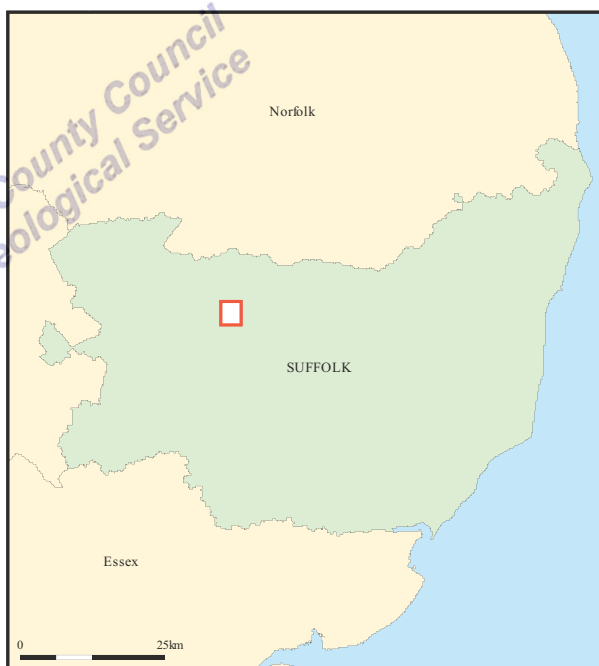
An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Crown Lane, Ixworth between the 2nd and 3rd December 2009. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This document is included as Appendix 1. The work was undertaken in advance of construction of a new housing development. Funding was provided by Persimmon Homes.

Field-walking and metal detecting over the site was carried out between the 30th September and the 1st October 2009.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at TL 937 704 on the east edge of the village of Ixworth (Fig. 1). The evaluated area was roughly rectangular measuring 2.22 hectares and was currently arable farm land. It was bounded to the north-west by the village cemetery, to the north-east there was no physical boundary to the adjacent field, to the south-east there was a belt of newly planted trees parallel to the A143 Bury to Diss road and to the south-west it was bounded by Crown Lane. The field and the housing estate on the other side of Crown Lane were both about 1 to 2m above the height of the road and track surface, suggesting that this may be the remnants of a hollow-way. The field sloped gently from the highest point at the south-east (46.6m OD) down to the north-west (40.7m OD). There was a footpath running across the field from Crown Lane towards the school to the north-east. This path was associated with an area of recent disturbance (Fig. 2). The geological horizon was degraded yellowish white chalk with some brownish orange sand and gravel lenses.

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Figure 1. Location map

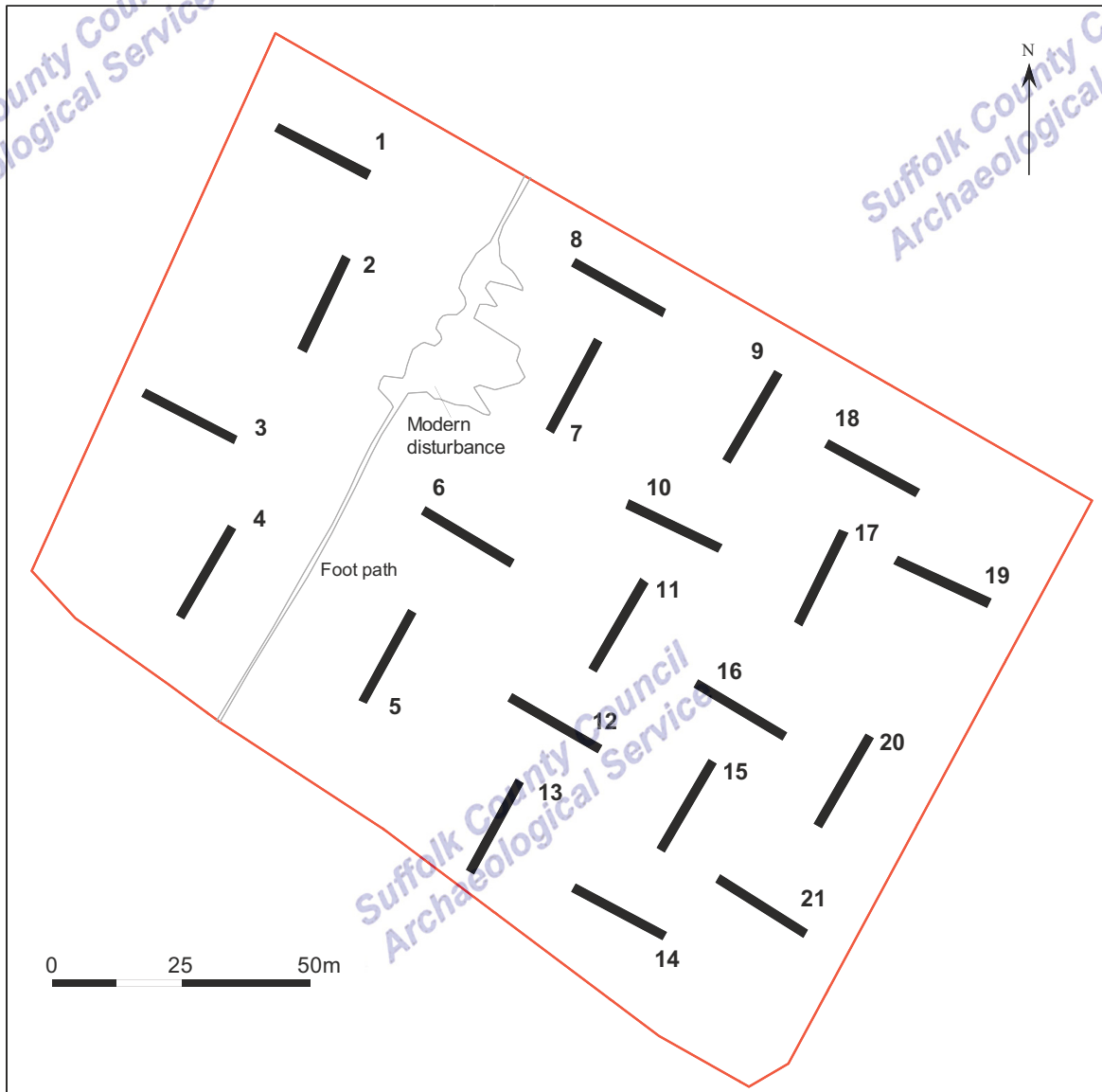


Figure 2. Trench location plan showing modern path and disturbance

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest on a gentle south facing slope above the Black Bourn river. Saxon and medieval artefacts have been recovered during metal detecting within the development area (IXW 028). Pottery, metalwork and features dating from the Iron Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods have been recorded within the village and the surrounding countryside. An early Anglo-Saxon inhumation and cremation cemetery of unknown extent has been recorded on land on the north side of the river bank (IXW 005) less than 500m from the current development area. A Romano-British villa with a bath suite was recorded in fields to the east of the Ixworth bypass (IXW 004, SAM 55). The Historic Environment Record (HER) contains

evidence for multi-period occupation within the vicinity of Ixworth with some evidence for high status settlement. A summary of the HER in the vicinity of the development area, identified in Figure 3 is included in Table 1 below.

Reference	Type	Form	Date	Description
IXW 004	Excavation	Buildings	Romano-British	Villa site located in 1834. Excavated (partial) 1849 and 1948. Revealed bathhouse and well. Some evidence for early Anglo-Saxon occupation. SAM 55
IXW 005	Excavation/finds	Cemetery	Early Anglo-Saxon	19th century excavation located two burials. Cremation vessel fragments recovered in 1956. Evaluation in 2001 found 3 x inhumed skeletons.
IXW 006	Excavation	Ditch	Romano-British	Pottery recovered in 1938 construction of Parsonage; and during digging of service trench for Coop in 1952
IXW 007	Findspot	Metalwork	Iron Age	Silver coin recovered from field
IXW 008	Findspot	Metalwork	Romano-British	A brooch and two coins found in 1834
IXW 010	Findspot	Metalwork; pottery	Romano-British	Two brooches, a coin and pottery recovered from churchyard
IXW 016	Findspot	Metalwork	Romano-British	Pendant and chain found in 1950
IXW 018	Findspot	Metalwork	Iron Age	Bronze brooch and other metalwork found during metal detecting
IXW 020	Reference	Road	Romano-British	Possible Romano-British road on line of High Street. Margary 331.
IXW 022	Findspot	Metalwork	Anglo-Saxon	Iron sword, 9th century, possibly recovered from dredging the Black bourn river
IXW 023	Findspot	Metalwork	Iron Age	Coins
IXW 024	Findspot ; Features	Metalwork; Pits	Iron Age; Romano-British	Two pits found in 1936/7 in a service trench. Iron Age and Romano-British pottery recovered
IXW 025	Findspot	Pottery	Romano-British	Pottery recovered from field
IXW 026	Findspot	Metalwork	Romano-British	Possible Romano-British brooch
IXW 027	Findspot; excavation	Ditch	Romano-British	Romano-British ditch seen in pipeline, no further information listed
IXW 028	Findspot	Metalwork	Anglo-Saxon	Dress fitting and ring found during metal detecting
IXW 032	Excavation	Human remains	Undated	Skeleton recovered from service trench excavated by a school teacher and some children
IXW 033	Findspot	Coin	Anglo-Saxon	Found during metal detecting on a spoil heap during redevelopment
IXW 037	Excavation	Pit	Medieval	Pit seen during monitoring of footing trenches. Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery recovered from spoil heap
IXW 047	Findspot	Metalwork; pottery	Romano-British; medieval	Roman key and pottery recovered during field walking in 1995. Medieval pottery also recovered.
IXW 056	Excavation	Pits; wall	Post-medieval; Undated	Undated pits and a post-medieval wall found in 2003 excavation

Table 1. HER references

As finds were recovered from a transect, that transect would be assigned a number from a single continuous numbering system, starting from 2 as shown on Figure 4. Any finds recovered off-transect were collected under 0001 (unstratified finds).

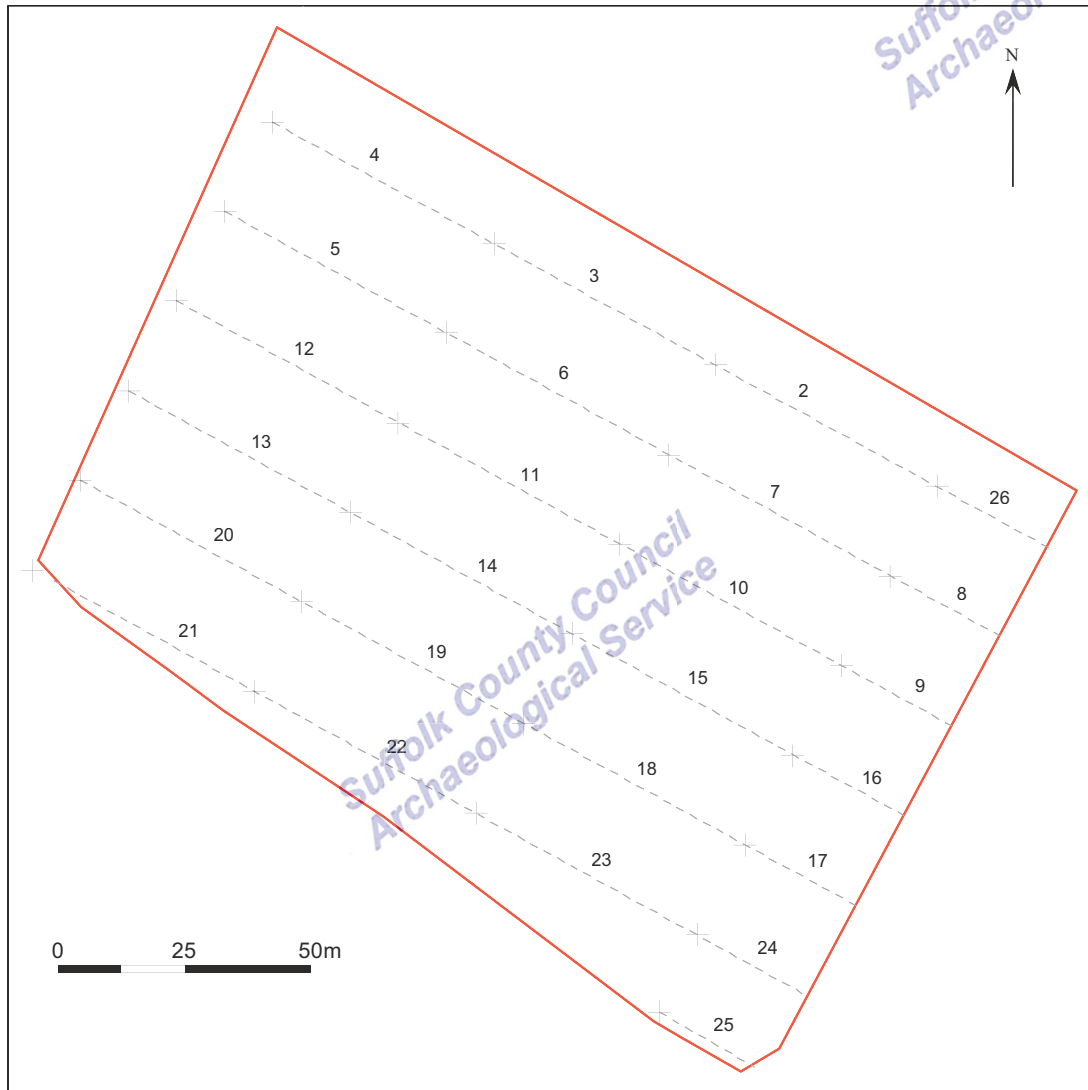


Figure 4. Field walking transects (crosses represent start and end of each numbered transect)

4.2 Metal-detecting survey methodology

The field was systematically metal-detected by three experienced detectorists over a period of two days. The location of the artefacts was plotted using an RTK GPS.

4.3 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 417m of evaluation trenches (750m²), forming 3% of the development area. The trenches were set out using differential GPS according to a plan created by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field

Team (SCCAS) which had been agreed by the Development Control Officer (Fig. 2). In total 756m² of trench were excavated covering 3.4% of the 2.22 hectare development area.

The trenches were excavated using a 14 tonne 360 degree Daewoo excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. The recording was carried out in accordance with SCCAS guidelines. All records were created using SCCAS proformas and high resolution (7 megapixel) digital images were taken of all trenches.

All finds were retained for inspection, and no environmental samples were taken. All spoil heaps were metal detected.

5. Results

5.1 Field-walking and metal-detecting surveys

A low density of artefacts was recovered from the field walking survey. 387 artefacts were identified in total of which 208 were ceramic building material fragments, predominantly post-medieval tile. The quantities by category are shown in Table 2 below. The distribution of these artefacts is shown in Figure 5. There was no particular pattern to their distribution, nor were any concentrations identified. The full catalogue is included in Appendix 2.

Artefact Category	Total number recovered
Pottery	14
Ceramic building material	208
Iron	2
Worked flint	51
Burnt flint	62

Table 2. Artefacts recovered from field-walking

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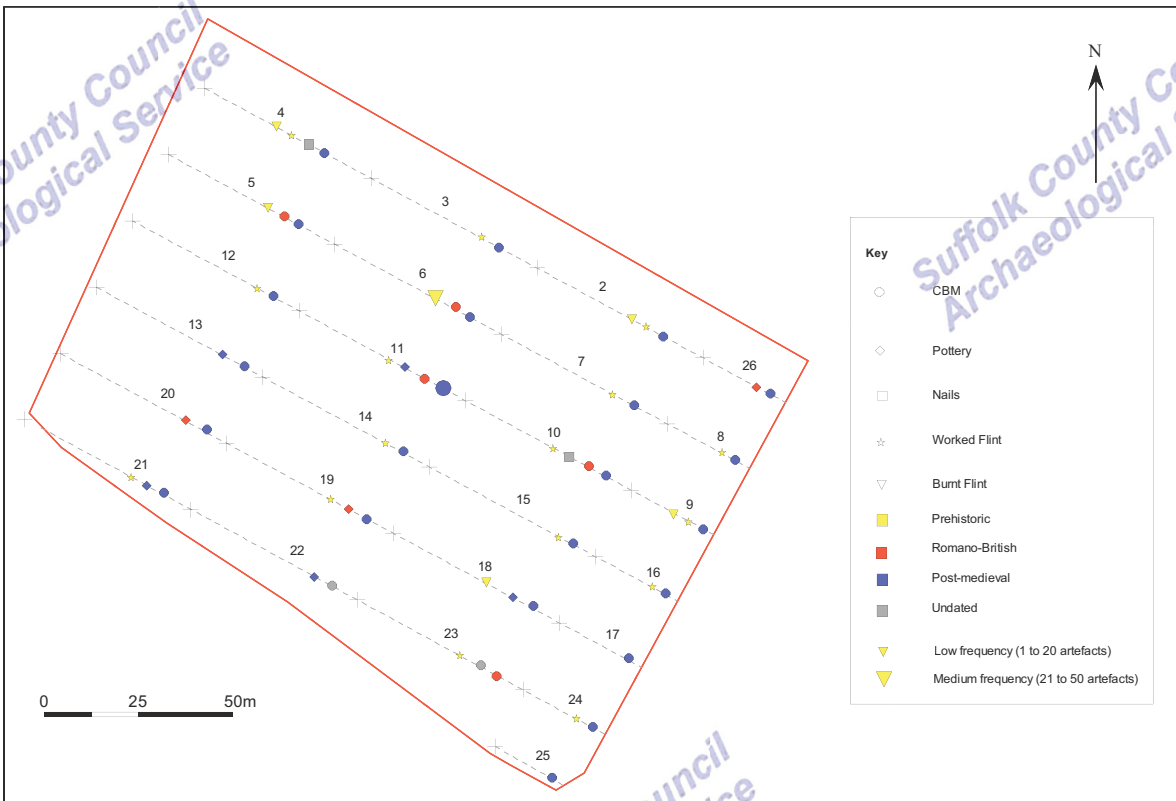


Figure 5. Field-walking results by transect

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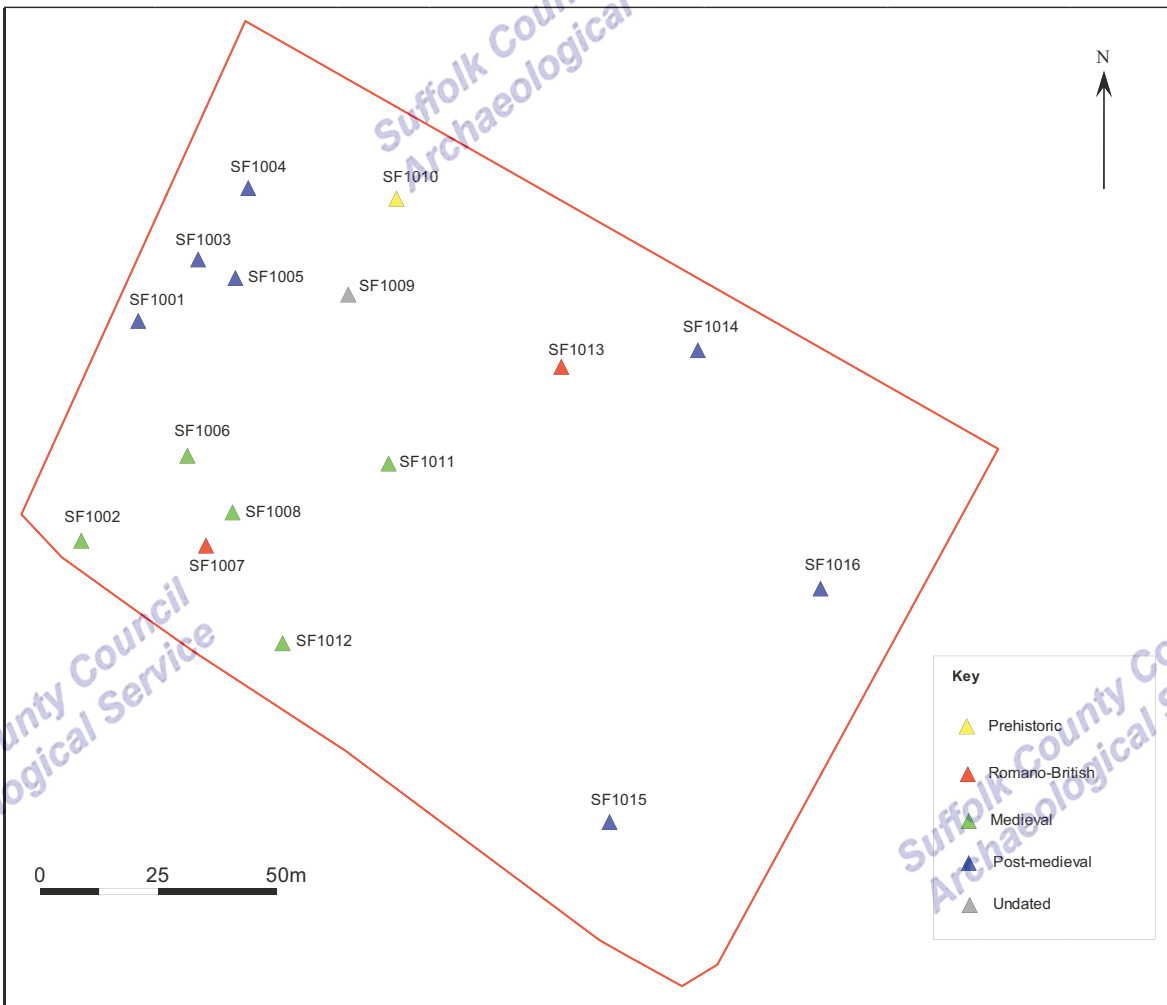


Figure 6. Location of metal detected finds recorded by GPS

16 artefacts were recovered during the metal-detecting survey, including a single piece of worked flint. The distribution of these artefacts is shown in Figure 6. The quantities recovered were low and no patterns were discerned. Of the 16 artefacts, there were 8 fixtures and fittings, 4 coins, 1 token, a flint scraper and a piece of copper alloy waste. The full catalogue is included in Appendix 3.

SF number	Period	Material	Object Name	Comments
1001	Post-medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Token	Nuremburg token
1002	Medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Mount	Rosette stud, shaft missing
1003	Post-medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Mount	Decorative mount for belt
1004	Late medieval / post-medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Strap end	Decorated, Two strips, riveted together
1005	Late medieval / post-medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Chape	Dagger chape with solder on fold
1006	Medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Mount	Sexfoil, domed, lobes have dot in middle
1007	Romano-British	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	Radiate, AD 260-296
1008	Medieval	SILVER	Coin	Sterling silver penny, Edward IV, H IV-VI, 14th-15th C
1009	Unknown	COPPER ALLOY	Waste?	
1010	Prehistoric	FLINT	Scraper?	
1011	Medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Hooked tag	Incised dec on reverse, 9th-E12th C
1012	Medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Hooked tag	Heart shaped complete tag w two holes for attachment, Early med
1013	Romano-British	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	Nummus AD330-340. House of Constantine, 2 soldiers with 1 standard
1014	Post-medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Mount?	Decorative strip, poss mount
1015	Post-medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	Rose farthing 1625-49, Charles 1 1625-49
1016	Post-medieval	COPPER ALLOY	Hooked tag	Openwork tag, 16th-17th C

Table 3. Small finds recovered during metal detecting survey

5.2 The Evaluation

No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The trenches are summarized in Table 4 below. The topsoil 0002 was uniform across the development area and was dark brown loose silty sand. Subsoil 0003 was light to mid brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions.

Trench	Size	Orientation	Topsoil depth	Subsoil depth	Overall depth
1	19.0m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.30m	0.14m	0.44m
2	20.0m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.35m	0.15m	0.50m
3	19.5m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.35m	0.15m	0.50m
4	19.3m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.35m	0.08m	0.43m
5	19.7m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.35m	0.10m	0.45m
6	19.7m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.35m	0.10m	0.45m
7	19.5m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.35m	0.10m	0.45m
8	20.0m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.40m	0.10m	0.50m
9	20.4m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.35m	0.10	0.45m

10	19.4m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.30m	0.07m	0.37m
11	19.4m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.35m	0.08m	0.43m
12	20.1m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.30m	0.08m	0.38m
13	19.6m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.35m	0.08m	0.43m
14	20.0m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.32m	0.10m	0.42m
15	19.5m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.25m	0.05m	0.30m
16	19.5m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.28m	0.10m	0.38m
17	19.0m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.30m	0.07m	0.37m
18	20.2m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.35m	0.12m	0.47m
19	20.2m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.30m	0.10m	0.40m
20	20.0m x 1.8m	NNE-SSW	0.30m	0.12m	0.42m
21	20.5m x 1.8m	WNW-ESE	0.30m	0.07m	0.37m

Table 4. Trench summary

6. Evaluation finds evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

With the exception of one sherd of Roman pottery, all of the artefacts from the evaluation are metal and are listed as small finds (Table 5).

SF No	Trench No	Period	Material	Object Name	Comments
1017	11	Roman	Copper Alloy	Coin	Clipped sestertius half, AD100-250
1018	12	Medieval	Copper Alloy	Mount	Line decorated with two rivets, possibly late medieval
1019	6	Post-medieval	Copper Alloy	Coin	Farthing, James I or Charles I, AD1613-36
1020	8	Medieval	Lead	Seal matrix	Decorated, possibly oval
1021	17	Medieval	Silver	Coin	Richard II AD1377-99, halfpenny
1022		Medieval	Copper Alloy	Mount	Plain with one rivet

Table 5. Small finds

6.2 Roman Pottery

A single unstratified abraded micaceous greyware (GMG) was recovered from Trench 13 weighing 9g. It represents a small section of beaded rim, which belongs to a long-lived jar form.

6.3 Small Finds

The collection of unstratified small finds have all been recovered from individual trenches. Apart from the clipped Roman coin (SF1017) and the post-medieval coin (SF1019), all of the remaining finds are dated to the medieval period. Of note is a Richard II silver halfpenny (SF1021), which is in a good state of preservation. Only 21 one of these coins have so far been recorded in the county (A. Brown pers.comm).

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Despite the proximity of the development area to a number of known archaeological sites (Fig. 3, Table 1) no archaeological features were encountered. The relatively small number of artefacts recovered from the topsoil and subsoil are likely to derive from casual loss or manuring. Post-medieval tile fragments occurred in a higher frequency than all other artefacts and might indicate that a building was demolished in the vicinity and its roofing material scattered during ploughing. On the basis of this evaluation no further work is considered necessary.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

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Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Row 1, Bay 92, Shelf 3

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The field-walking and metal-detecting was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Phil Camps, Steve Moore, Simon Pickard, Roy Damant, Alan Smith and Rob Brooks) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed by Rob Brooks, and managed by Andrew Tester. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and Rebekah Pressler.

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andy Beverton, Tony Fisher, Simon Picard and John Simms) 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, and the specialist finds report by Andy Fawcett. The finds recovered during field walking were identified by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Andrew Brown. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

Disclaimer

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

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND OFF CROWN LANE, IXWORTH, SUFFOLK

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 A planning enquiry has been made for residential development at Land to the North of Crown Lane, Ixworth, Suffolk (TL 937 704). Please contact the developer for an accurate location plan.

1.2 The Planning Authority (St Edmundsbury Borough Council) will be advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance. In order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required, prior to consideration of the application, to provide an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed site as suggested in DoE Planning Policy Guidance 16 (November 1990), para 21.

1.3 The proposed development area measures c. 2.50 ha., on the north side of, and overlooking, The Black Bourne River. The underlying geology comprises calcareous coarse loam and sandy soil over chalk rubble, sloping down north to south towards the river at approximately 40.00 – 50.00m AOD.

1.4 The proposed development area lies within an area of high archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval metalwork (HER: IXW 028), indicative of further occupation deposits, are recorded within the area of this site. The site is located immediately to the west of Bronze Age, Roman and Medieval finds scatters (IXW 047) and north of Iron Age remains (IXW 023). It is also to the north-west of a Roman villa site (IXW 004), that is statutorily protected as a Scheduled Monument (SF 55). There is high potential for important archaeological remains to be defined at this location, given the large size of the area, proximity to known remains and also the landscape setting (valley-side location), which is a favourable topographic situation for early occupation.

1.5 The following archaeological evaluation work is required:

Systematic non-intrusive field-walking and metal-detecting survey.

A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.

1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the suitability of the area for development, and also the need for, and scope of, any further work (geophysical survey and full excavation) 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 (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: Non-destructive Field Survey

3.1 A systematic field-walking and non-ferrous metal-detecting survey is to be undertaken across the entire area marked on the accompanying plan (2.50ha. in extent). The strategy for assessing the artefact content of the topsoil must be presented in the WSI.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 750.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 417.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.

4.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible

archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

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

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

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

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

4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. General Management

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

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

5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

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

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

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

6. Report Requirements

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

6.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

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

6.17 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.

6.18 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.

6.19 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.

6.20 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).

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Date: 16 September 2009 Reference: / CrownLane_ixworth2009rev **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.**

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Appendix 2. Field-walking Finds Catalogue

Transect	Pot No	Pot wt.	Ceramic period	CBM No	CBM wt	Nails No	Nails wt	Worked flint No	Worked flint wt.	Burnt flint No	Burnt flint wt.	Miscellaneous
1	1	11	MED					1	10			1 abraded sherd of MCW L12th-14th C
2				8	50			6	74	1	22	Mainly PM CBM, 1 sl reduced core ?Lmed
3				5	29			4	140			Post-med CBM
4				16	139	1	7	4	115	1	69	Post-med CBM
5				14	98				1	12		CBM - 11 Pmed, Lmed, 2 ?roman
6				10	151				2	40		CBM- 1 Roman, 7 L/PM, 1 glazed pantile, 1 undatable
7				10	60			4	65			CBM - 9 L/PM, 1 ?date, reduced core
8				3	19			2	25			CBM - 2 calc ?LM, 1 L/PM
9				4	17			1	14	5		CBM - L/PM. 1 snail
10				10	60	1	20	6	100			CBM - 1 ?Roman, 9 L/PM
11	3	10	PMED	29	344			7	130			Pot 2 x GRE, 1 x IGBW 16th-18th C, CBM- 3 roman, 2 ?Roman, 24 L/PM
12				20	181			1	7			1 frag clay tobacco pipe stem @ 6g
13	1	8	PMED	18	215							Pot 1 x GRE 16th-18th C, 1 reused Roman CBM, 15 L/PM, 2 undated
14				18	210			2	24			2 pegtile,, 1 ?pantile, 2 ?date, 13 L/PM
15				6	51			1	10			3 LM/PM rooftile, 3 undatable, 1 slate @ 5g
16				2	35			1	2			CBM - post-med
17				2	9							CBM - Post-med
18	1	1	PMED	6	48					3	25	Pot- 1 Pearl transfer printed, 19th C, CBM L/Pmed, 1 frag brick
19	2	13	ROM	7	66			1	33			Pot- 1 roman greyware, 1 Late Glazed Red earthenware 19th C, CBM 4 PM, 3 undated
20	2	8	ROM	8	82							Pot - 1 x PKC Pakenham colour coat, 2nd-4th C, 1 PEARL, 18th-19th C, CBM P-med
21	2	13	PMED	3	38			1	4			Pot- 2 x LPME 19th-20th C, CBM P-med
22	1	2	PMED	1	10							Pot 1 x abraded GRE 16th-18th C, CBM undated
23				3	40			1	6			CBM 1 ?Roman, 2 undated
24				2	29		1	8				CBM - L/PM L?PM
25				2	15							CBM - PM
26	1	7	ROM	1	4							Pot - ?Roman, v micaceous, CBM Pm

All weights in grammes

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Appendix 3. Metal-detecting Survey and Evaluation Small Finds Catalogue

Small find No	Period	Material	Object name	No of frags.	Weight (g)	Comments
1001	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Token	1	1.18	Nuremburg token
1002	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Mount	1	0.64	Rosette stud, shaft missing
1003	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Mount	1	1.73	Decorative mount for belt
1004	LMED/EPMED	COPPER ALLOY	Strap end	1	1.62	Decorated, Two strips, riveted together
1005	LMED/PM	COPPER ALLOY	Chape	1	6.5	Dagger chape with solder on fold
1006	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Mount	1	1.37	Sexfoil, domed, lobes have dot in middle
1007	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	0.71	Radiate, AD 260-296
1008	MED	SILVER	Coin	1	0.68	Sterling silver penny, Edward IV, H IV-VI, 14th-15th C
1009	UNK	COPPER ALLOY	Waste?	1	3.16	
1010	PRE	FLINT	Scraper?	1	25	
1011	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Hooked tag	1	0.39	Incised dec on reverse, 9th-E12th C
1012	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Hooked tag	1	0.79	Heart shaped complete tag w two holes for attachment, Early med
1013	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	1.29	Nummus AD330-340. House of Constantine, 2 soldiers with 1 standard
1014	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Mount?	1	2.4	Decorative strip, poss mount
1015	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	0.98	Rose farthing 1625-49, Charles 1 1625-49
1016	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Hooked tag	1	1.28	Openwork tag, 16th-17th C
1017	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	0.06	Clipped Roman sectorces AD100 to 260
1018	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Mount/strengthener	1	0.01	Line decorated with two domed headed rivets, possibly later medieval in date
1019	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	0.01	Farthing dated 1613-36 James I or Charles I
1020	MED	LEAD	Seal matrix	1	0.03	Dated c 13th C, possibly oval and a female item, decorated
1021	MED	SILVER	Coin	1	0.01	Dated 1377-99, good condition, London mint
1022	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Belt fitting	1	0.01	1066-1500, broken plain belt fitting
Unnumbered	PMED	IRON	Escutcheon?	1	31.86	Perforated iron plate