

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/174**

# **Nayland Farm, Mill Road, Battisford Tye, Stowmarket (Ringshall parish) RGL 018**

**M. Muldowney**  
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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** 0850/10  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 14th September 2010  
**Grid Reference:** TM 023 537  
**Funding Body:** Mr Patrick Guyver  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper  
**Project Officer:** Mo Muldowney  
**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1\_82809



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## Summary

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An archaeological evaluation carried out at Nayland Farm, Battisford Tye exposed part of a large linear feature of presumed medieval origin. Excavation of the feature to its full depth identified post-medieval (18th to 20th century) backfills only, although a single considerably abraded sherd of medieval pottery was also recovered.





## **1. Introduction**

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An evaluation was carried out at Nayland Farm, Mill Road, Battisford Tye ahead of the proposed erection of a studio at the rear of the property (Planning application no: 0850/10). The work was carried out on 14th September 2010 and undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

Battisford Tye is located 6.5 km south-west of Stowmarket, and 8 km west of Needham Market. Nayland Farm lies at the south-west end of the village, down a rough track on the south side of Mill Road (Fig. 1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The development area bedrock is recorded as Red Crag Formation sand, overlain by Lowestoft Formation diamicton with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays (BGS). At this particular location, the natural was a clay outwash with the characteristic chalk and flint content. The land lies at a height of approximately 85m OD and the development area was situated on predominantly flat land at the top of a rise in the locally undulating landscape.

At the time of the evaluation, land at the rear of Nayland Farm was predominantly grassed and the area to be evaluated was immediately adjacent to a semi-mature chestnut tree. A small linear dip at the west end of the development area indicated the potential line and location of the possible medieval moat. The site boundaries were all hedgelines.

## **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The SHER suggests that the proposed development could affect important heritage assets as it is located close to, and within the curtilage of, Nayland Farmhouse (Grade II Listed Building 279937), dating to c.1600, which lies on the edge of a medieval green (BAT 006) and may be located over the presumed location of a medieval moat (Fig. 1).

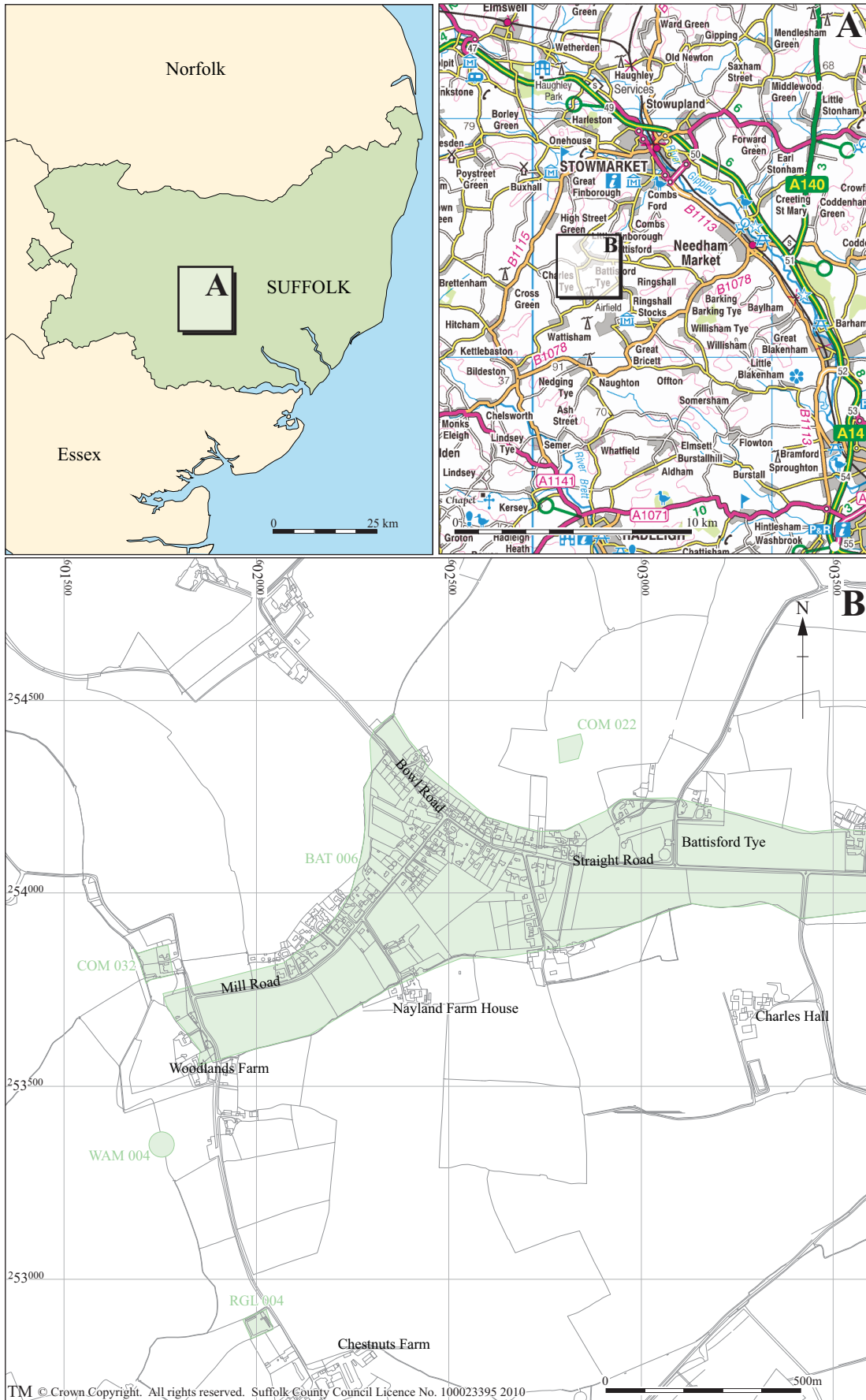


Figure 1. Site location with SHER references (green)

To the west and south-west there are other medieval moats (COM 032 and RGL 004) and there is a scatter of medieval metalwork (COM 022) to the north-west. As such, the SHER indicates that there is a high potential for the survival/presence of medieval remains.

Records also show that there are other finds and structures of various dates near to Nayland Farm (within 0.5km), but their sparseness suggests that remains of these dates are less likely to be identified at the subject site. Prehistoric finds include a Bronze Age bronze spearhead (WAM 004) to the south-west and the location of a post-medieval former mill (COM 008) is noted 350m to the west.

#### **4. Methodology**

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The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) required that a linear trenched evaluation was required of the proposed development area, which was initially located directly to the south of the existing farmhouse. This was later revised and the development area was moved to the east, placing it opposite the end of the driveway and to the south-east of the farmhouse. This meant that the trench would no longer be excavated within the area enclosed by the moat, but across the moat itself. Regardless of the location of the development, the trench was 1.6m wide and 9.5m long and situated lengthways within the limits of the development. The trench was foreshortened by 0.50m due to space limitations within the back garden.

The trench was excavated by a 3CX JCB mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. All machining was constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist.

All deposits were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20. A photographic record was kept of all features and deposits on both black and white film and a high resolution digital camera (314 dpi). Levels were established and the trench was located using a Leica GPS.

A digital copy of the report has been submitted to the Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

## 5. Results

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The evaluation identified a large ditch in the west half of the trench and a modern external surface at the east end of the trench, which was removed during machining. Full context descriptions are presented in Appendix 2.

The natural 0009 was mid yellow clay and was encountered at a height of 84.07m.

Subsoil 0006 survived only at the west end of the trench and was mid brownish yellow clay devoid of inclusions and finds. It was 0.28m thick and was truncated by moat 0007 and at the east end of the trench it had been removed and replaced by cobbled layer 0008 (see below).

Ditch 0007 (Fig. 2) was aligned north to south and was 5.20m wide by 1.55m deep. It had an asymmetrical u-shaped profile and contained four silty clay fills (0002, 0003, 0004 and 0005). Finds were recovered from all fills except 0003, and all have been dated to the post-medieval period.

Cobbled surface 0008 consisted of a 0.30m thick layer of rounded flint cobbles. It had no soil matrix and was the remnant of a recent farm surface. No finds were recovered.

Topsoil 0001 was 0.14m thick dark greyish brown silty clay.

## 6. The Finds evidence

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### 6.1 Introduction

A total of seventeen finds with a weight of 751g was recovered from three fills of the moat. A summary of these can be seen in Table 1 below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Glass		Shell		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002	6	558	1	6	1	33			1 @ 85g mortar	18th to 20th C
0004	2	5	1	1			1	7	2 @ 24g iron nails	Late 12th to 20th C
0005			1	22	1	10				Post-medieval
Total	8	563	3	29	2	43	1	7		

Table 1. Finds quantities

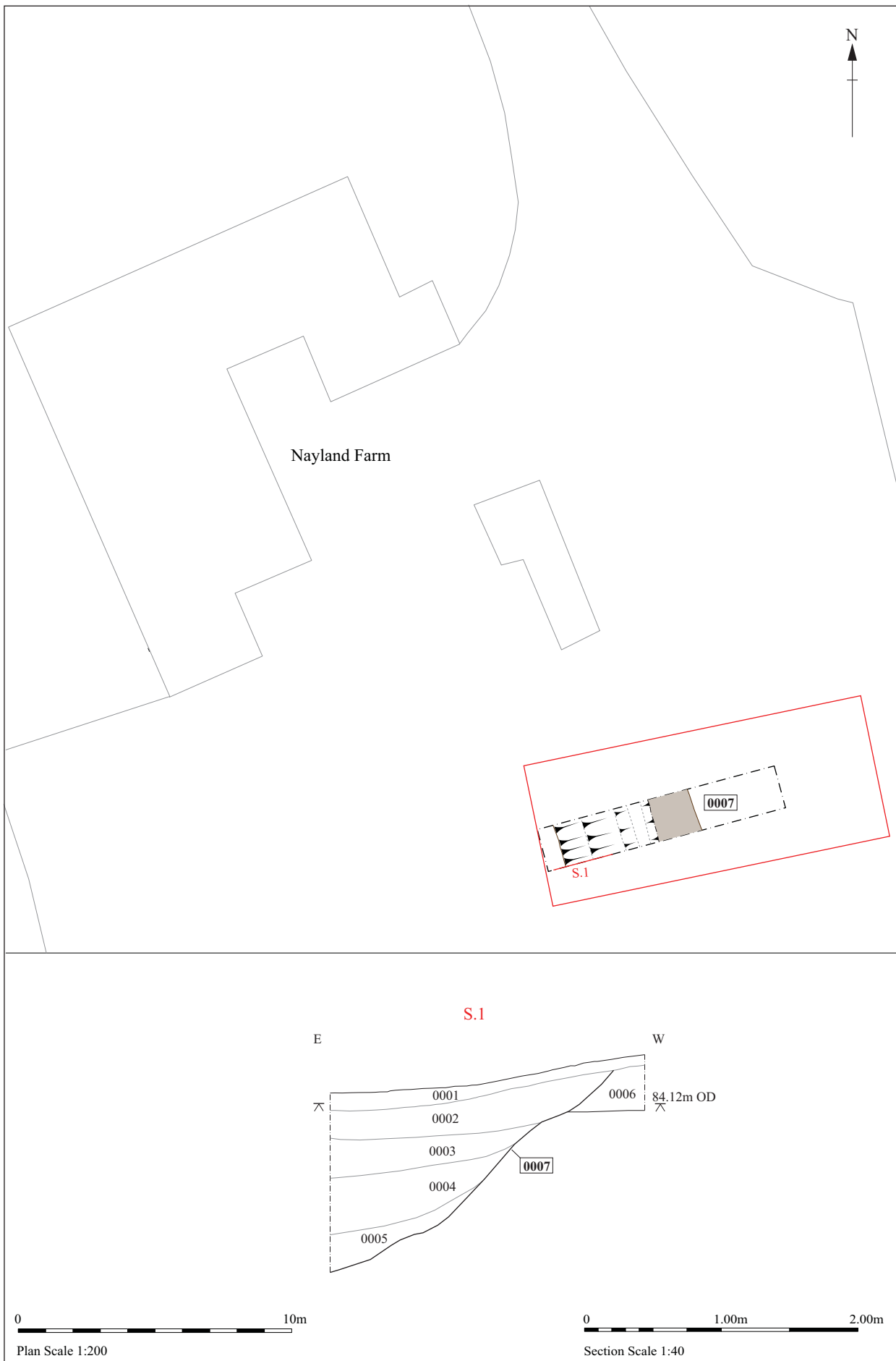


Figure 2. Development area and trench, plan and section

## **6.2 Pottery**

A small and abraded pottery assemblage (8 fragments @ 563g) was noted in contexts 0002 and 0004. A full breakdown of fabric types forms part of the site archive. The upper fill contained six sherds (558g) all of which are dated to the post-medieval period. These include Ironstone ware (IRST), Glazed red earthenware (GRE) and Late slipped redware (LSRW). Of note is a complete English stoneware jar (ESW) made by George Skey & Co Ltd from Wilnecote, Tamworth in Staffordshire. The middle fill had just two sherds (5g). The first is a considerably abraded medieval glazed ware (UPG) body sherd (3g). This occurs alongside a Late post-medieval earthenware (LPME) weighing 2g.

## **6.3 Ceramic building material**

A total of three pieces of CBM with weight of 29g was recorded. All of the fragments are very small and abraded and are dated to the post-medieval period. The fabrics are oxidised and occur in a medium sanded fabric (ms).

## **6.4 Glass**

Two examples of post-medieval bottle glass (43g) were noted in fills 0002 and 0005.

## **6.5 Shell**

A single worn example of oyster shell is present in context 0004.

## **6.6 Mortar**

A coarse piece of mortar (85g) has been recorded in fill 0002.

## **6.7 Iron objects**

The two pieces of iron (24g) are both located in fill 0004. The first is a nail and the second is piece of wire. The corrosion products on both of these fragments are not extensive, indicating a fairly modern date.

## **6.8 Conclusion**

This is a small and abraded collection of finds that, with the exception of one medieval pottery sherd, is all dated to the post-medieval period.

## **7. Discussion and conclusion**

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One archaeological feature was found at Nayland Farm, Battisford, which was a ditch of probable, but not definitively medieval origin containing a series of four post-medieval backfills only. That the ditch did not contain any medieval deposits is somewhat surprising given that it lies within the curtilage of a 16th century farmhouse and on the edge of a medieval green (BAT 006), but this can be accounted for by episodes of cleaning out, which may have been carried out (particularly in the modern period) by machine. The single sherd of abraded medieval pottery recovered is residual, but does hint that there may be medieval deposits nearby.

The evaluation has shown that the development area contains archaeological remains (a ditch) of probable medieval date, which may correspond with a north to south aligned boundary line shown on the 1880's historic map extract (Fig. 3). Unfortunately only post-medieval backfills survived in this location, but in other areas along the ditch-line medieval deposits may remain *in situ*. Thus it would be advisable, should any further development threaten this heritage asset, to carry out further work in order to ascertain the date of the ditch and subsequently, its relationship to the farmhouse and medieval green (BAT 006) edge.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

T:\Arc\ALL\_site\Ringshall\RGL 018 Nayland Farm

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H / 79 / 1.

## **9. List of contributors and acknowledgements**

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The project was managed by Andrew Tester and the evaluation was carried out by Mo Muldowney and Rob Brooks from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

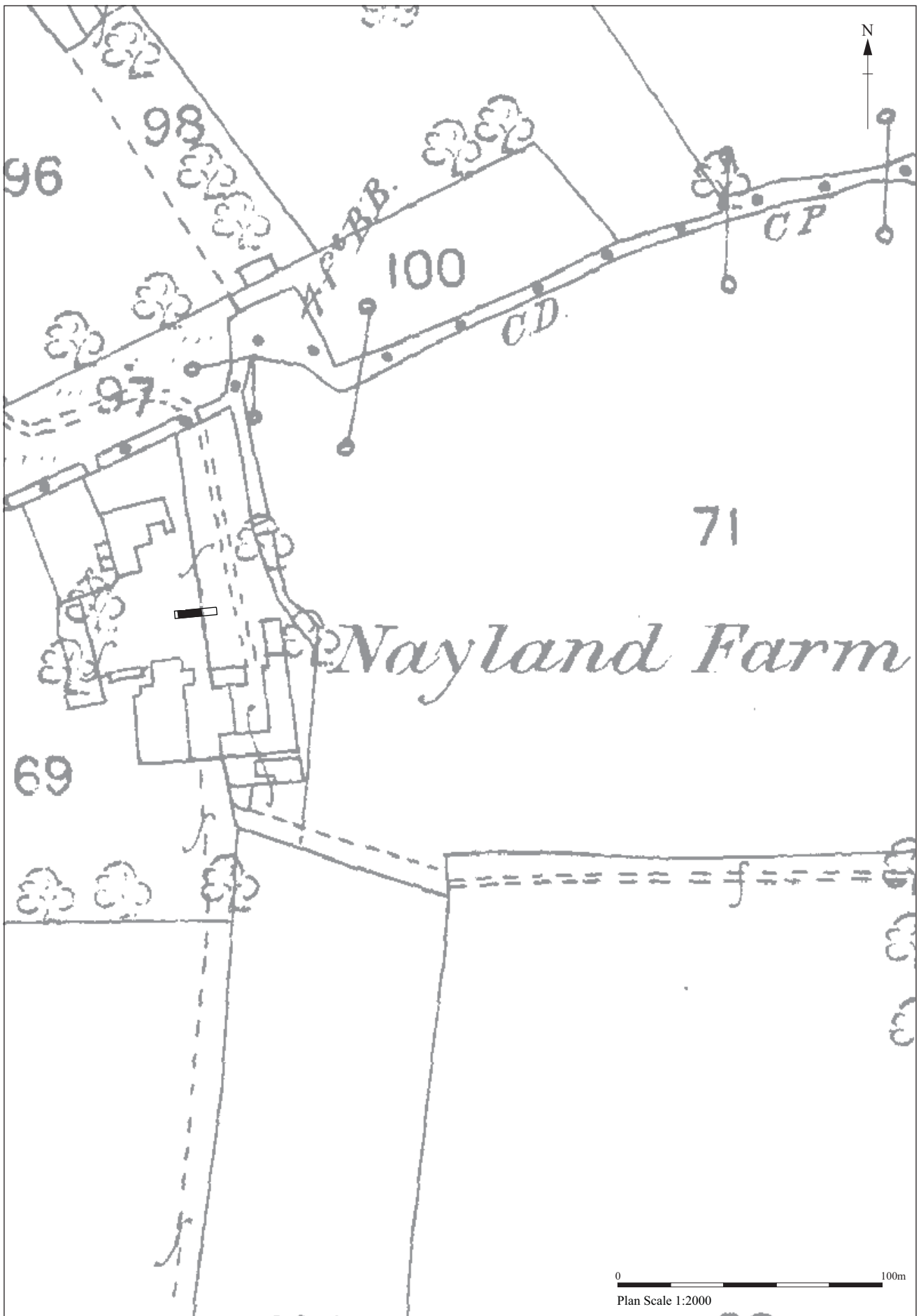


Figure 3. 1885 Ordnance Survey historic map extract, showing ditch 0007



Illustrations and graphics were produced by Ellie Hillen. The specialist finds report was written by Andy Fawcett and Richenda Goffin edited the report.

## 10. Bibliography

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British Geological Society 2010 [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed: 14th September 2010

### **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.

**Plates.**



Plate 1. Ditch 0007, facing south

# Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

## *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation*

### **NAYLAND FARM, NAYLAND DRIVE, BATTISFORD (RINGSHALL PARISH), SUFFOLK (0850/10)**

*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 has been sought from Mid Suffolk District Council (application 0850/10) for the erection of a new studio at Nayland Farm, Nayland Drive, Battisford (TM 023 537). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that the location of the proposed studio could affect important heritage assets with archaeological interest. The applicant should be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment (Policy HE6).

1.3 The proposed development area is located on the south side of Mill Road, on clay soil (of the Beccles Series) derived from the underlying chalky till at c.85.00m AOD.

1.4 This proposal concerns the construction of a studio on land to the rear (SE) of Nayland Farmhouse, Battisford. The proposed development is situated close to, and within the curtilage of, a designated heritage asset (Nayland Farmhouse) that dates from c.1600 (Grade II Listed Building 279937). It is situated on the edge of a medieval green, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER no. BAT 006) and the site is probably within the internal area of a medieval moated enclosure.

1.5 There is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be defined at this location. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.6 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:

A linear trenched evaluation is required of the proposed development area.

1.7 This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5, in order for the Local Planning Authority to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of the heritage assets at this location.

1.8 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 will be based on the results of this work. The evaluation will also provide information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.10 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. 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. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>).

1.11 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the fieldwork and reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the scheme has been adequately fulfilled.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

1.14 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 The following trenched evaluation is required:

A single linear trial trench is to be excavated, 10.00m long x 1.80m wide to cover the area of the proposed studio extension.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 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 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 Dr Helen Chappell, 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 work 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 The report should include an impact assessment that establishes the impact of the proposed development on any underlying heritage assets of archaeological interest.

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

5.10 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.

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

5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. 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, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

5.13 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

5.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 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.

5.15 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>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.

5.16 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.

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

5.18 An unbound hardcopy 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.

5.19 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.

5.20 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.

5.21 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  
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352197  
Email: [jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk)

Date: 19 July 2010 Reference: / NaylandFarm-Battisford2010

**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.**



## Appendix 2. Context summary

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description			Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation	
0001	-	-	Deposit	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Friable	Flint: occasional, small to medium, sub-angular	-	-	0.14	Topsoil
0002	0007	-	Fill	Moat	Dark brownish grey	Silty clay	Friable	CBM: occasional, medium to large fragments; Fe: rare, nails and unidentifiable objects of all sizes; Coal/coke/charcoal: common, small angular chunks; Chalk: common, small to large, rounded; Slate: occasional medium to large fragments; Glass: common, medium to large sherds; Pottery: occasional post-medieval wares	-	-	0.26	Uppermost backfill with highest concentration of finds and waste material
0003	0007	-	Fill	Moat	Mid yellowish grey	Silty clay	Friable	Chalk: occasional, medium rounded; CBM: occasional, small to medium sub-rounded; Flint: occasional, small angular	-	-	0.30	Quite mixed fill of clay and silty clay patches.
0004	0007	-	Fill	Moat	Mid yellowish grey	Silty clay	Friable	Degraded and ?oxidised chalk: occasional, small rounded patches; redeposited clay, increasing in density to base of fill; CBM: rare, very small fragments; Glass: rare, small sherd	-	-	0.44	Mid fill of moat, post-medieval
0005	0007	-	Fill	Moat	Very dark grey	Silty clay	Friable	Flint: occasional, small to medium sub-rounded; Leather/matting, preserved wood, metal fork/spade	-	-	0.28	Lowest fill of moat with many wood pieces and iron objects including barbed wire and a fork. Concentrated over deepest point of cut
0006	0007	-	Deposit	Layer	Mid brownish yellow	Silty clay	Friable	-	-	-	0.28	Subsoil. Only present at west end of trench
0007	-	0002, 0003, 0004, 0005	Cut	Moat	Linear	N-S	Sharp break from surface, fairly steep sides breaking imperceptibly to	Slightly concave	-	5.20	1.55	Presumed cut of moat feature. No pre post-medieval deposits identified

Context	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description			Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation	
0008	-	-	Deposit	Surface	-	Flint cobbles	base Loose, but compacted into the clay (0009)	Medium rounded flints	-	-	0.30	Modern cobble layer, probable relict farm yard surface. Effectively replaces subsoil here
0009	-	-	Deposit	Layer	Mid yellow	Clay	Firm	Occasional rounded flint and chalk, medium	-	-	-	Natural clay

