

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/290

New Car Park, Suffolk Punch Trust Visitor Centre, Hollesley Bay Colony HLY 110

S. Cass
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HER Information

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Date of Fieldwork: 4th November 2009

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Funding Body: The Suffolk Punch Trust

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Simon Cass

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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 the Suffolk Punch Stud, Hollesley Bay Colony on the 4th November 2009. Two trenches were excavated to investigate the area of a proposed new tarmac car park to serve the recently built visitor centre on the site. An undated pit feature and a ditch of later Iron Age date were identified, demonstrating that the archaeological activity found under the visitor centre does extend through this new area. It is believed that further work may be appropriate prior to or during the construction of the new tarmac surface and the last length of the new access road to the site.

1. Introduction

This report documents the archaeological works carried out in advance of the construction of a tarmac car-parking area to serve the new visitor's centre at the Suffolk Punch Trust stud site at Hollesley Bay Colony (Fig. 1) on the 4th of November 2009. This is the second piece of work carried out in association with the visitor centre, necessitated by the discovery during monitoring of the footings of the visitor centre itself of significant quantities of Iron Age archaeological deposits and features. A separate brief was issued to cover this new phase of works.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on the edge of a shallow valley, on a south-east facing slope at a height of between 10m and 8m AOD, on glaciofluvial drift above Cretaceous sand or Crag (deep sand). The land slopes down further to the south and east. Prior to this development the land was grassed scrub/wasteland and may have had some light structures on it in the relatively recent past.

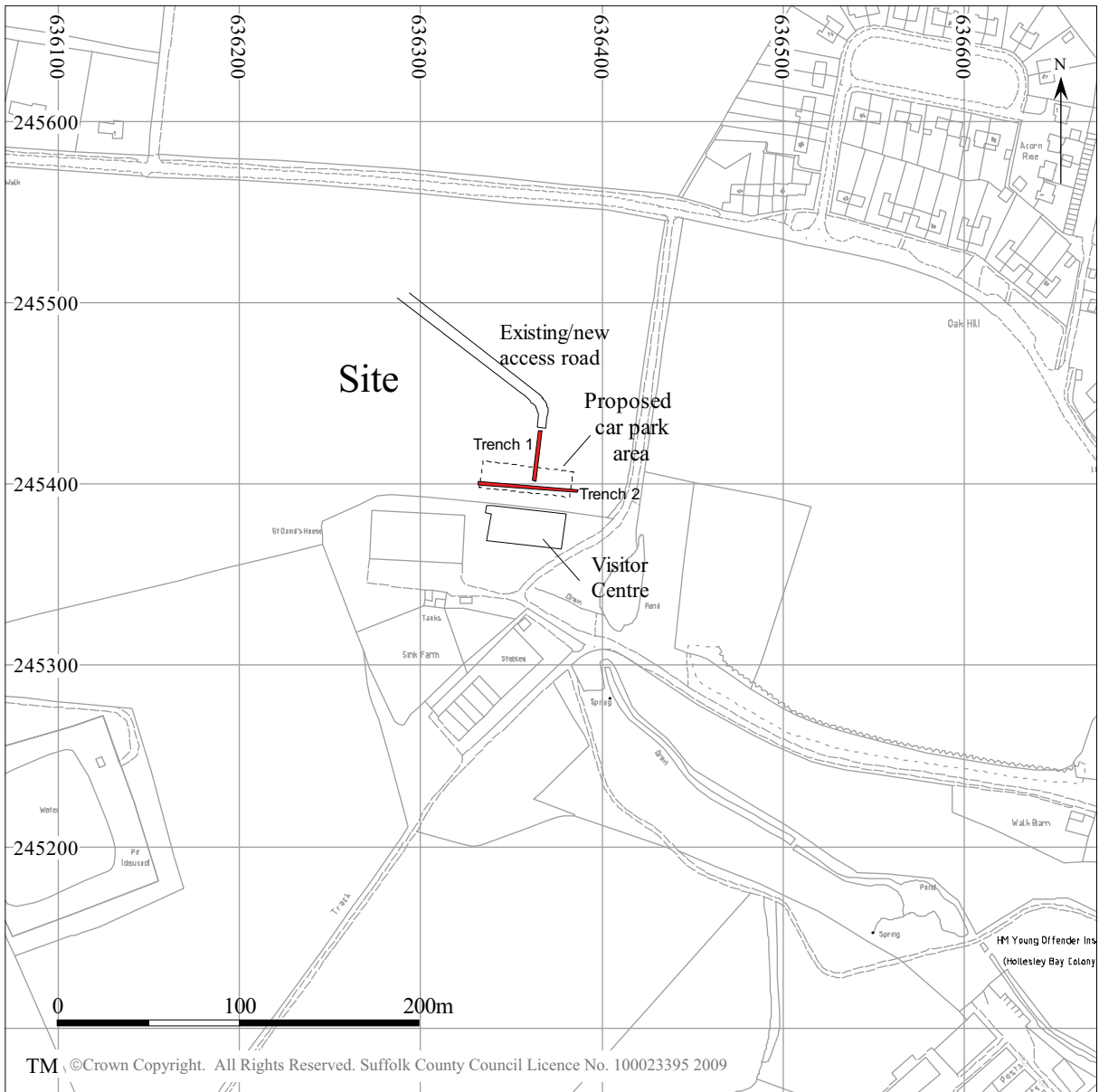
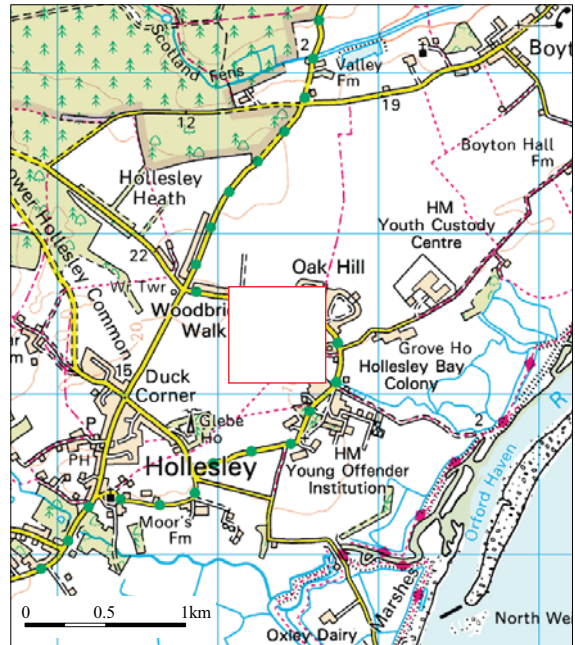
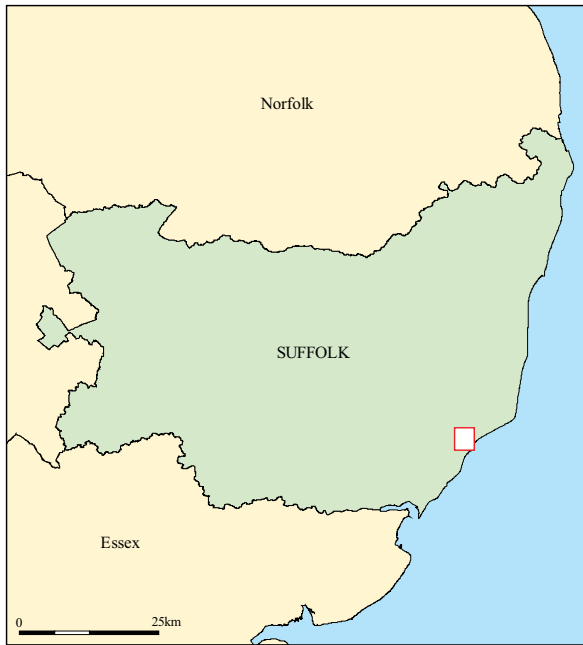


Figure 1. Site Location

3. Archaeological and historical background

A previous phase of archaeological monitoring/excavation carried out prior to the erection of the new visitor centre building (Cass 2009) identified several features of Iron Age date, including 2 pits and 3 to 4 ditches. These features appeared to indicate that some small-scale industrial activity had been carried out close by, judging by the quantity of burnt/charred material recovered, and that the ditches may have formed part of an enclosure system. Several of the features encountered were observed to continue outside the area affected by the footings, including towards the area of the proposed new car-park.

The wider archaeological landscape includes several recorded sites and findspots, most significantly a large cropmark complex (including field systems, trackways, ring ditches and enclosures) approximately 800m north-east of the site. There is also an undated possible causeway c. 725m due east of the site. A Neolithic flint arrowhead has been recorded to the north (c. 580m) and a mid-late third century coin c. 530m to the southeast. Neolithic flintwork (including a part-polished axe) and late Iron Age pottery have been found c 1km to the south and south-west as well.

No evidence of development on the site is visible in the earliest OS maps for the area, and it is likely that the subsequent developments are entirely related to the use of the land as the prison stud, and thus quite modern. Prior to the prison, this land appears to have been part of a training college, originally for 'young gentlemen' who were to leave for the colonies, providing them with training in agricultural practices and the skills necessary for colonial life. Later, in the early 1900's, the site was acquired by the Central (unemployed) Body of London offering smallholdings and training to unemployed people from London.

4. Methodology

Two trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a JCB 3CX machine fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket 1.6m wide, positioned to investigate the area of the proposed new tarmac car-park and the final length of the new access road to the visitor centre. The trenches were excavated down until the first

archaeological layer was exposed or until natural geology was encountered, with further hand-cleaning where necessary to clarify potential features.

Full written and drawn records were made, using *pro forma* context sheets and hand-drawn measured sections and plans on permatrace in accordance with the brief and specification and SCCAS fieldwork general standards. A full photographic record was also made, with a 6.2 mega-pixel digital camera. The archaeology encountered was of low complexity and has been rendered here simply using digitising software and displayed with Mapinfo.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The two trenches were positioned to investigate both the remainder of the new access road yet to be built and the area underneath the proposed new car-park. The trenches were orientated perpendicular and parallel (respectively) to the newly constructed visitor centre building.

5.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 28m long, 1.6m wide and up to 0.6m deep, orientated approximately north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of mid/dark brown silty sand topsoil above 0.25m of light orangey brown silty sand subsoil. This sealed mid/pale orangey brown/pale yellow mottled sands, interpreted as naturally occurring geology.

A single pit, 0201, was identified within this trench, towards the southern end and on the eastern side of the trench. It measured 1m N-S, and extended in to the trench 0.5m, with a shallow dished profile. The fill was a mid/light orangey brown silty sand, with very frequent disturbance, possibly of animal origin and no finds or artefactual evidence were located within it. Although no finds have been located within the excavated portion of the feature, the intact subsoil layer suggests that it is not of modern origin.



Plate 1. Pit 0201, facing east (1m scale)

5.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 55m long, 1.6m wide and orientated approximately east-west across the front of the new visitor centre. The stratigraphy encountered was of a similar thickness to that in Trench 1, although the subsoil towards the eastern end of the trench was c. 0.35m thick (most probably an indication of natural colluviation rather than as a result of human activity causing soil transport).

A single ditch, 0203, was encountered, orientated WNW-ESE and passing through the trench between 9 and 25.5m. A single 1m slot was excavated through this feature in order to obtain dating evidence and provide a profile for comparison with the features found in the earlier phase of work. It was 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep, with moderately steep stepped sides to a concave base and filled with a light brown/grey silty sand with very occasional small stone inclusions and was of soft compaction. Bioturbation was noted in the deposit, with natural sands being pulled up into the feature.



Plate 2. Ditch 0203, facing south-east (1m scale)

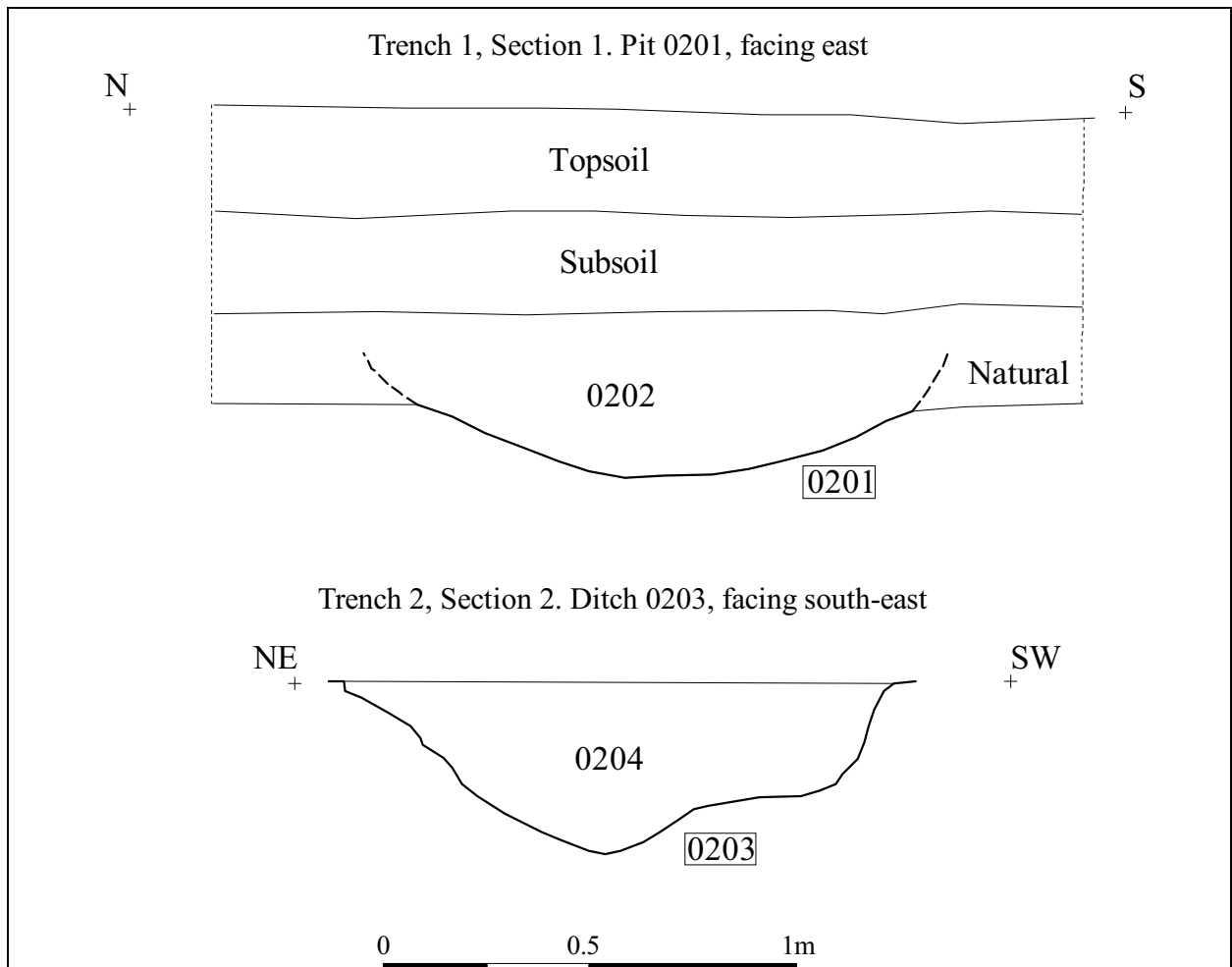


Fig 2. Sections

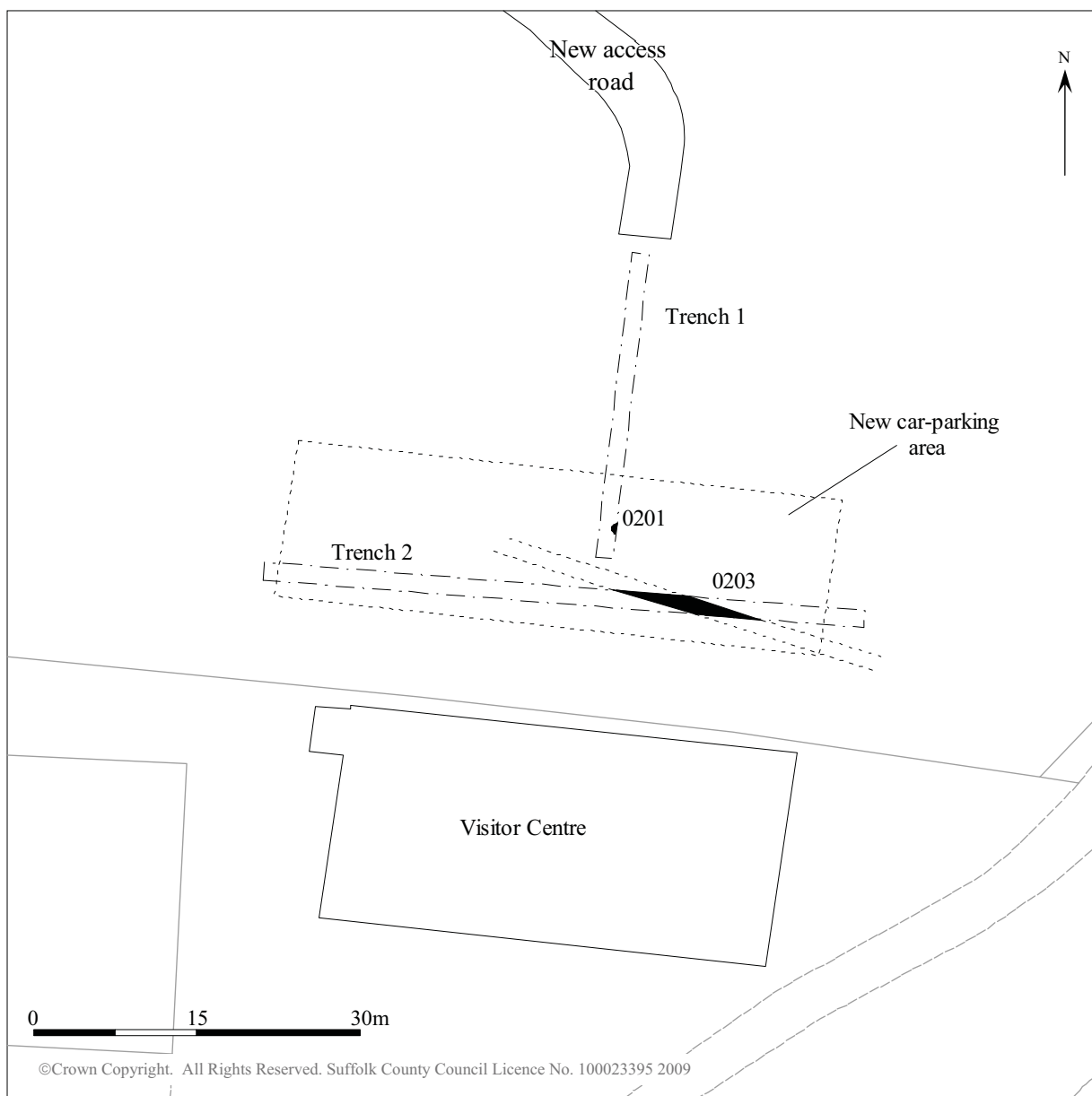


Figure 3. Location of features

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

6.1 Pottery

Two small and undiagnostic sherds (15g) of hand-made pottery were recovered from ditch 0203 (0204) in Trench 2. Both pieces are undecorated sand-tempered bodysherds and the fabrics are comparable to those from the assemblage from the visitor centre immediately to the south of this site. The visitor centre assemblage consisted almost entirely of sand-tempered fabrics of later Iron Age date, 3rd to 1st century BC (Percival 2009, in Cass 2009). Both sherds have common quartz sand fabrics and both have elongated voids and impressions of organic material such chaff or grass. The first sherd

is soft and abraded with orange-brown surfaces and a dark grey/black core and the second is dark grey brown with a smoothed or burnished surface and contains fine silver mica.

6.2 Discussion of the material evidence

Organic-tempered vessels are found within later Iron Age assemblages from Suffolk but are also very common during the Early Saxon period. Although these sherds are more likely to be later Iron Age, the possibility that they are early Saxon cannot be ruled out entirely.

7. Discussion

Although the archaeology located in this evaluation is not rich in artefactual evidence, nor of particular interest when viewed in isolation, when added to the features already encountered in the previous phase of works on the footprint of the visitor centre further conclusions can be made, with greater clarity.

The large ditch, 0203, observed in Trench 2 appears to be aligned similarly to at least one of the similarly dated ditches in the earlier phase – perhaps forming a stock driveway or similar feature while pit 0201 is potentially indicative that the pits and small ditches found on the south side of this driveway continue further to the north. It should be noted that 0201 could equally be of more modern origin, as no finds or environmental evidence were recovered to determine its age.

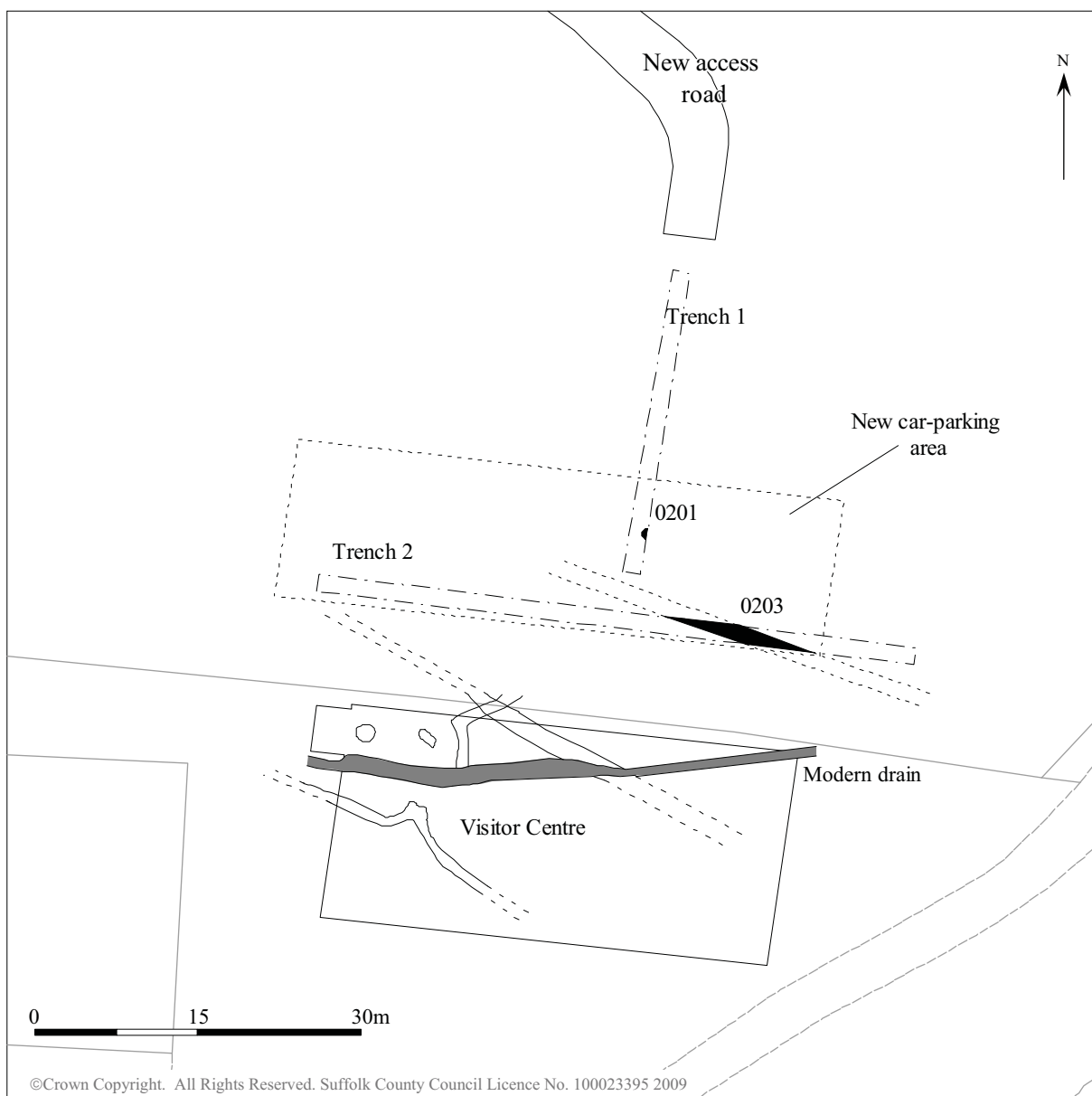


Figure 4. Combined archaeological plan

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The works carried out here at the Suffolk Punch Trust have contributed to the local archaeological resource, and confirmed that occupation and movement within the landscape did encompass this valley. The orientation of the possible driveway may suggest a link to the undated cropmark complex to the northeast, although this cannot be confirmed at this time. Future work between the two areas may be able to prove or disprove this idea.

In relation to the proposed car-parking area adjacent to the new visitor centre, and the construction of the final length of the new access road, it is believed that monitoring, possibly involving a 'strip and record' methodology, may be an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation. This would allow for the excavation of any new features that would be destroyed by the construction of the new tarmac surface, while simply mapping the extent of any features already encountered which are of known date.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich T:\ENV\ARC\PARISH\Hollesey
Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: **L/144/3**.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Cathy Tester and Simon Cass respectively. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| Cass, S., 2009 | New Visitor Centre, Suffolk Punch Trust, Hollesley Bay HLY 110, SCCAS Report No. 2009/098. |
| Percival, S., 2009 | Prehistoric pottery from Suffolk Punch Trust Visitors Centre, in SCCAS Report No. 2009/098. |

Disclaimer

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

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

Brief and Specification for Trenched Evaluation

SUFFOLK PUNCH CENTRE, HOLLESLEY BAY COLONY, RECTORY ROAD, HOLLESLEY, SUFFOLK (C/04/1552)

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 for the erection of a new visitor centre, access and parking, together with the conversion of existing buildings at Hollesley Bay Colony, Rectory Road, Hollesley, Suffolk (TM 363 453) has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).
 - 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
 - 1.3 The proposed development area is located on the west side, and immediately above the flood plain, of the River Ore (coastal floodplain), on glaciofluvial drift over Cretaceous sand or Crag (deep sand) at c. 8 - 10.00m AOD and sloping downwards west to east. The revised area of the new car park measures c. 55.00 x 15.00m and new access road measures c. 28.00 x 5.00m.
 - 1.4 This site lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Archaeological monitoring during groundworks for the new visitor centre defined important late prehistoric settlement remains (fieldwork undertaken by SCCAS Field Team in March 2009: SCCAS report forthcoming). As a result of this work, there is high potential for early archaeological features to be defined in the area of the new car park, immediately to the west of the visitor centre. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
 - 1.5 In view of the important archaeological remains encountered during monitoring for the new visitor centre, a linear trenched evaluation is required of the car park area, before any groundworks take place (this Specification replaces the previous monitoring specification dated 9 August 2006). The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work 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 brief.
 - 1.6 In addition, further archaeological evaluation is likely to be also required in the future, for all further groundworks relating to the current planning permission, prior to development commencing.
 - 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* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 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: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Two linear trenches are to be excavated to cover the area of the new car park:
- A single linear trench aligned N to S across the length of the car park, measuring 55.00m in length.
 - A single linear trench aligned E to W along the length of the new access, measuring 35.00m in length.

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. The exact area and extent of the access road is undefined and this area will also need to be evaluated.

- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.20m 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).

- 3.8 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.

- 3.9 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 J. Heathcote, 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.
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.12 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.13 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.
- 3.14 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.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.16 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.17 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and

Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

- 5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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

Date: 21 September 2009

Reference: / SuffolkPunchCentre-Hollesley_revised2009

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

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

Appendix 2. Context Database

SITE	OPNO	FEATURE	GRID SQ	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	POT DATE
HLY 110	200		All		Unstrat finds	
HLY 110	201	0201	TR1	Cut	Pit. c. 1.4m diameter, 0.3m deep with moderate/steep curving sides to a shallow concave base.	
HLY 110	202	0201	TR1	Fill	Mid/light brown mottled silty sand. Occasional rounded stones from 5-15mm diam. Loosely compacted.	
HLY 110	203	0203	TR2	Cut	Ditch, 1.3m wide (NE-SW), 0.4m deep and visible within trench for 11.5m long. 1m long slot excavated through ditch. Moderately steep NE side down to concave base. SW side very steep, with a flat step before reaching base.	Iron Age
HLY 110	204	0203	TR2	Fill	Light brown/grey silty sand with very infrequent small stones, moderate biological disturbance present. Moderately compacted.	Iron Age