

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Top Field, Barn Farm, Ipswich Road
Grundisburgh, Suffolk**

Evaluation report

**ASE Project No: 8307
Site Code: GRU 047
Event number: ESF22728
ASE Report No: 2015028**



January 2015

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Top Field, Barn Farm, Ipswich Road
Grundisburgh, Suffolk**

NGR: TM 22158 50485

**ASE Project No: 8307
Site Code: GRU 047
Event number: ESF22728**

**ASE Report No: 2015028
OASIS id: archaeol6-199871**

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January 2015

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Top Field, Barn Farm, Grundisburgh, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing development. Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 700m² and representing approximately 3.5% of the total area of the 2ha development site.

The site was on gently sloping ground at approximately 38–44m OD. The natural stratum was glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation. Recent land use was as pasture.

Although there had been no previous archaeological fieldwork on or in the vicinity of the site, it was located on the edge of the historic settlement core of Grundisburgh and scattered finds of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date have been made nearby. The site was the subject of a geophysical survey (magnetometer) in January 2015 that identified no anomalies of potential archaeological origin apart from a faint linear anomaly running SSE from the northwest corner of the site.

The evaluation revealed that glacial till was sealed by topsoil and turf with an average thickness of 0.25m. No archaeological deposits or features were found. Some modern artefacts were recovered from the topsoil by metal detecting.

The evaluation has shown that there is little or no potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site, accordingly advancement of the development is unlikely to have any impact upon the archaeological record.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on a development site at Top Field, Barn Farm, Grundisburgh, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out in relation to a planning application for a proposed housing development (DC/13/2619/OUT).
- 1.1.3 The development site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 22158 50485 and encompasses an area of approximately two hectares. It is on agricultural land on the south-western edge of Grundisburgh village.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Red Crag Formation sand, overlaid by Quaternary deposits of glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) (BGS, 2013).
- 1.2.2 Ground level falls from c. 44m OD at the south-western corner of the development site to c. 38m OD at its north-eastern corner.
- 1.2.3 The development site occupies the eastern part of a pasture field, which is bounded by Ipswich Road to the east, Wood Farm Lane and a property thereon to the south and west and Barn Farm to the north.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The evaluation was carried out in relation to a planning application for a housing-led development (DC/13/2619/OUT) and was requested by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), who provide archaeological advice to the local planning authority, Suffolk County Council. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by SCCAS/CT (Tipper, 2014) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE, 2015a; appended to this report) that had been approved by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT.

1.4 Scope of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Top Field, Barn Farm, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, carried out between 19th and 21st January 2015.
- 1.4.2 A geophysical survey carried out prior to the trial trenching as part of the site evaluation (as required by the SCCAS/CT Brief) is described in a separate report (Stratascan, forthcoming).
- 1.4.3 This report describes and interprets the results of the evaluation, and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site.

The likely impact of the proposed development of the site for housing is considered.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Although there has been no previous archaeological fieldwork on or in the vicinity of the site, it was located on the edge of the historic settlement core of Grundisburgh and scattered finds of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date have been made nearby, as recorded in the county Historic Environment Record (HER). These finds are summarised below and their locations are marked on Figure 1, with the exception of those labelled GRU Misc, for which the find spots are not accurately recorded.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Finds of prehistoric material from Grundisburgh village (as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record) include Neolithic stone axes and a Bronze Age perforated hammer (HER reference: GRU Misc). Surface finds of Iron Age pottery are recorded approximately 400m north-west of the site (GRU 028).

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Roman finds from the village include pottery and beads found in a pit and some terracotta lamps (GRU Misc) and a pottery scatter in association with Iron Age material approximately 400m north-east of the site (GRU 028).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.4.1 The development site was located about 500m south of the historic settlement core (GRU 042) centred on the parish church of St Mary, which dates to at least the early 14th century. Grundisburgh village was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

2.4.2 A scatter of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery is recorded approximately 200m north of the development site (GRU 029) and a medieval silver penny of Edward II has been found in the village (GRU Misc). Other surface finds of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery are recorded about 500m south of the development site (GRU 006).

2.5 Aims and objectives of the project

2.5.1 The aims of the project, as described in the WSI (ASE, 2015a), were as follows:

- To test the results of the earlier geophysical survey of the site and prospect for archaeological features of a nature or date that may not respond to magnetic survey.
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Establish the suitability of the area for development.

2.5.2 The WSI also established the objectives of the project, as follows:

The results of the fieldwork have the potential to contribute towards an improved understanding of settlement and land use in the Grundisburgh area from prehistory to the present day. In the event that significant discoveries are made the resulting report will seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott, 2011).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation took place between 19th and 21st January 2015 and was conducted broadly in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE, 2014a) and Method Statement (ASE, 2014b).

3.1.2 Thirteen evaluation trenches (numbered 1–13; Figure 2) were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket. The trenches were approximately 30m long and were generally positioned according to a trench plan included in the WSI. Some minor alterations were made to the proposed trench plan, as follows:

- Trench 1 was moved 3.7m to the east, at the request of the farmer.
- Trench 2 was moved 2m to the south because of its proximity to a public footpath.
- Trench 10 was moved 3.2m to the north because of its proximity to a hedge.

3.1.3 The thirteen trenches covered an area of c. 700m², representing c. 3.5% of the total area of the 2ha development site.

3.1.4 The trenches were machine-excavated to c. 0.30m below ground level, which was at or just below the surface of the natural stratum.

3.1.5 Soil horizons and the natural stratum were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench. All recording was done on *pro forma* trench recording sheets.

3.1.6 A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images (numbered 8307_001 to 8307_013).

3.1.7 A metal-detecting survey was carried out on all mechanically excavated deposits, with limited results.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the Braintree offices of ASE and will be passed to Suffolk Council Council’s Historic Environment Record Officer in due course. The nature and contents of the archive are described below in Table 1.

Description	Number	Type
Trench recording sheets	13	A4 paper
Digital images	13	3200 x 1800 pixel .jpg

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were found and only modern artefacts were recovered by metal detecting. The evaluation revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil over natural stratum, as described below (4.2) and shown in Table 2. General views of representative trenches are shown in Figure 3.

4.2 General soil descriptions

4.2.1 The geological stratum was glacial till (boulder clay). Generally it was stiff, light to mid greyish or yellowish brown clay/silt containing varying amounts of crushed chalk and angular to rounded flints and other stones; inclusions were usually concentrated in discrete pockets or lenses. The boulder clay was seen at a maximum height of 43.3m OD in the south-western corner of the site, sloping gradually downwards to approximately 38.3m OD in the north-eastern corner of the site.

4.2.2 The topsoil was mid brownish grey clayey loam, approximately 0.25m thick and supporting a thin turf layer at the current ground surface. It had a clear interface with the underlying natural stratum, and plough marks in the surface of the glacial till indicated that previous agriculture had removed any evidence that might have existed for natural soil profiles or former land surfaces.

4.3 Trench summaries

Tr	Height above OD	Deposit	Thickness	Depth BGL	Photo
1	42.12m W; 41.45m E	Topsoil 1/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_001
1		Glacial till 1/002		0.25m	8307_001
2	41.43m S; 40.67m N	Topsoil 2/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_002
2		Glacial till 2/002		0.25m	8307_002
3	39.60m W; 38.53m E	Topsoil 3/001	0.25m–0.30m	0.00m	8307_005
3		Glacial till 3/002		0.25m–0.30m	8307_005
4	43.28m S; 42.54m N	Topsoil 4/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_011
4		Glacial till 4/002		0.25m	8307_011
5	42.49m W; 41.87m E	Topsoil 5/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_010
5		Glacial till 5/002		0.25m	8307_010
6	41.10m S; 40.13m N	Topsoil 6/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_003
6		Glacial till 6/002		0.25m	8307_003
7	43.84m W; 43.36m E	Topsoil 7/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_013
7		Glacial till 7/002		0.25m	8307_013
8	42.81m S; 42.73m N	Topsoil 8/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_012
8		Glacial till 8/002		0.25m	8307_012
9	41.97m W; 41.55m E	Topsoil 9/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_004
9		Glacial till 9/002		0.25m	8307_004
10	43.56m S; 43.47m N	Topsoil 10/001	0.25m	0.00m	n/a
10		Glacial till 10/002		0.25m	n/a
11	43.00m W; 42.51m E	Topsoil 11/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_009
11		Glacial till 11/002		0.25m	8307_009
12	42.16m S; 41.95m N	Topsoil 12/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_006
12		Glacial till 12/002		0.25m	8307_006
13	42.37m W; 41.99m E	Topsoil 13/001	0.25m	0.00m	8307_007
13		Glacial till 13/002		0.25m	8307_007

Table 2: Trench summaries

4.4 Other information

- 4.4.1 A modern field drain was noted but not recorded near the north end of Trench 2, running west–east.

- 4.4.2 A recent geotechnical test pit, one of several seen across the site, was noted but not recorded in Trench 4.

- 4.4.3 A probable spring line was encountered in Trench 10, where ground water came up through the natural stratum at several locations as soon as the topsoil was removed. There was similar water ingress at the west end of Trench 11.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Metal detected finds by Elissa Menzel

5.1.1 The only finds were those recovered during metal detecting of the topsoil, as follows:

3/001

Iron nail (length 53.20mm; head dia. 17.25mm; shaft dia. 7.08mm; 7.3g)

Period: Modern

6/001

Lead waste (30.04mm x 26.03mm x 22.46mm; 82.1g)

Period: Modern

Description: Sub-triangular piece of lead waste

12/001

Copper alloy button (16.62mm dia; 5.94mm thickness; 1.8g)

Period: Modern

Description: Cast composite uniform button; concavo-convex front, plano-convex back with holes for a wire loop through the back. Front bears a crest motif comprising a shield flanked by a lion and unicorn under a crown, likely the Royal Arms. Maker's legend on reverse illegible.

13/001

Iron bolt fixture (46.03mm x 18.70mm x 77.22mm; 80.8g)

Period: Modern

Description: Iron bolt attached to flat, rectangular strip of iron. Bolt is 46.28mm long, head is globular in shape (23.20mm dia), shaft (11.03mm dia). Iron strip 20.67mm x 77.27mm x 7.96mm

5.1.2 All finds are modern and do not warrant further study. It is recommended that they do not need to be retained.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of results

- 6.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered. A faint linear anomaly mentioned in the WSI as a possible historic field boundary ditch (ASE, 2015a; 2.3) was not found. Historic mapping (from the late 19th century onwards) does not show a field boundary at this location.
- 6.1.2 Only modern finds of little or no significance were recovered by metal detecting.

6.2 Conclusions and recommendations

- 6.2.1 The evaluation has shown that there is little or no potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site, accordingly advancement of the development is unlikely to have any impact upon the archaeological record.

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Archaeology South-East, 2015a, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation: Development site at Top Field, Barn Farm, Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk*

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Myk Flitcroft of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the project on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, and for his assistance throughout the project. Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team provided advice and monitored the project.

Adrian Scruby managed the project. Kieron Heard directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Sam Riley and Adam Tuffey. Lukasz Miciak was responsible for the site survey and Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report.

HER Summary

Site Code	GRU 047 (event number: ESF 22728)					
Name and Address	Top Field, Barn Farm, Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk					
County, District &/or Borough	Suffolk					
OS Grid Refs.	TM 22158 50485					
Geology	Lowestoft Formation (glacial till)					
ASE Project Number	8307					
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	19/01/2015 - 21/01/2015					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby					
Project Supervisor	Kieron Heard					
Period Summary						
			PM	Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Top Field, Barn Farm, Grundisburgh, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed housing development. Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 700m² and representing approximately 3.5% of the total area of the 2ha development site.</i></p> <p><i>The site was on gently sloping ground at approximately 38–44m OD. The natural stratum was glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation. Recent land use was as pasture.</i></p> <p><i>Although there had been no previous archaeological fieldwork on or in the vicinity of the site, it was located on the edge of the historic settlement core of Grundisburgh and scattered finds of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date have been made nearby.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed that glacial till was sealed by topsoil and turf with an average thickness of 0.25m. No archaeological deposits or features were found. Some post-medieval and modern artefacts were recovered from the topsoil by metal detecting.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-199871

Project details

Project name	Top Field, Barn Farm, Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 700m ² and representing approximately 3.5% of the total area of the 2ha development site. The site was on gently sloping ground at approximately 38-44m OD. The natural stratum was glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation. Recent land use was as pasture. The evaluation revealed that the glacial till was sealed by topsoil and turf with an average thickness of 0.25m. No archaeological deposits or features were found. Some modern artefacts were recovered from the topsoil by metal detecting.
Project dates	Start: 19-01-2015 End: 23-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GRU 047 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/2619/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL GRUNDISBURGH Top Field, Barn Farm, Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk
Study area	2.40 Hectares

Site coordinates TM 22158 50485 52.1074499818 1.24459204517 52 06 26 N 001
14 40 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Adrian Scruby

Project supervisor Kieron Heard

Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant

Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store

Digital Archive ID GRU 047

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store

Paper Archive ID GRU 047

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Heard, K

Other bibliographic details Archaeology South-East report no. 2015028

Date 2015

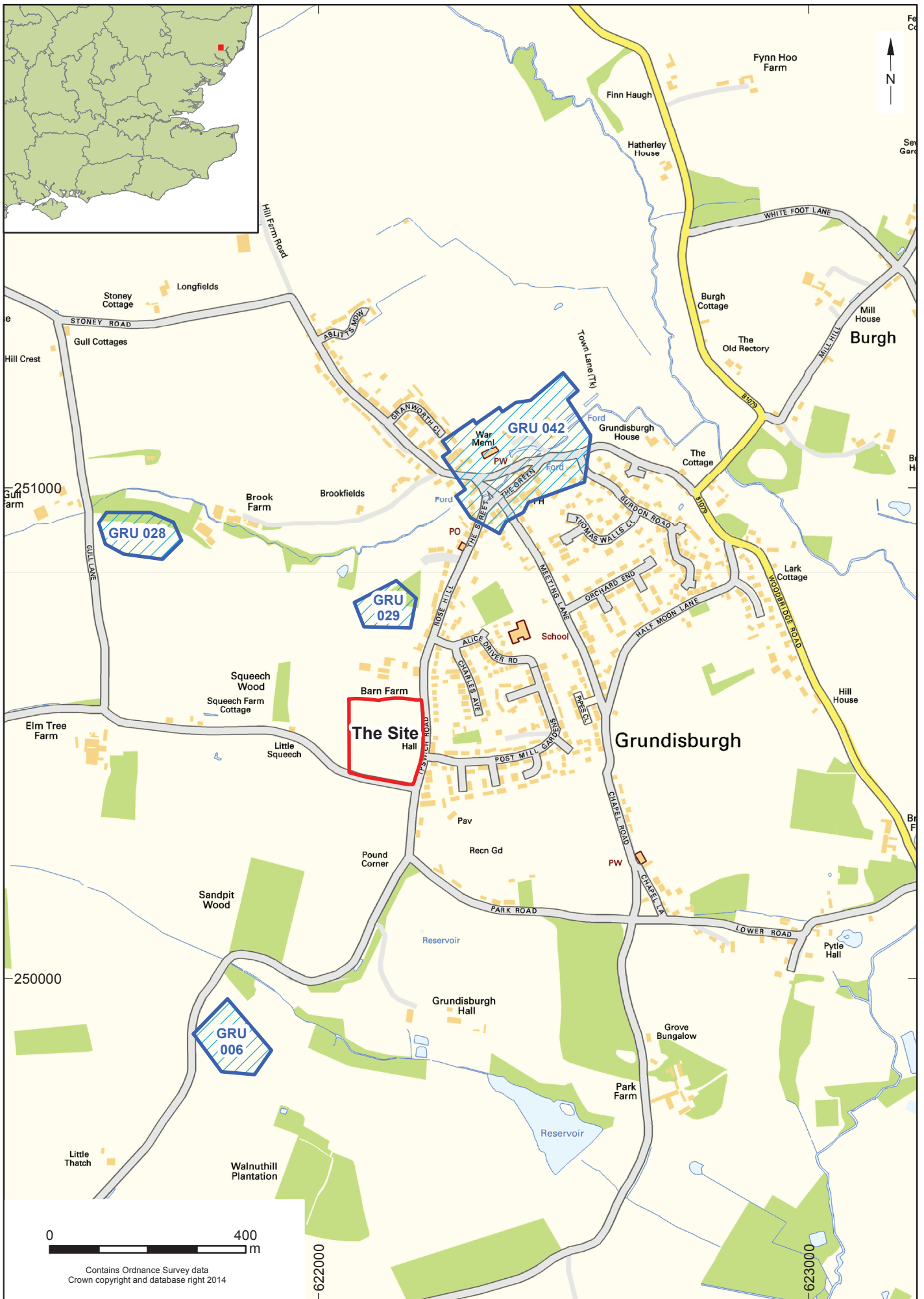
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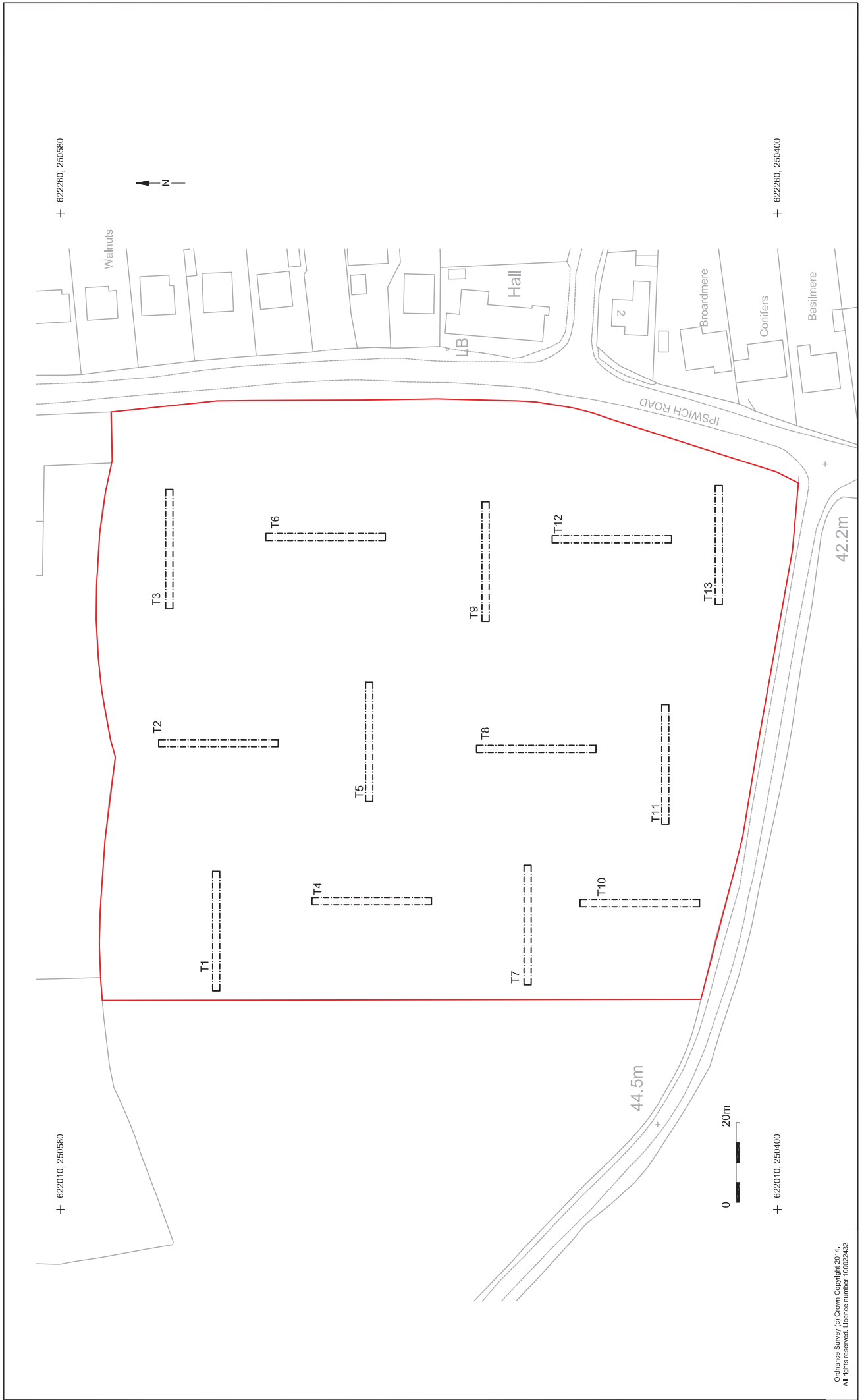
Description A4, 17 pages

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Entered on 26 January 2015



© Archaeology South-East		Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8307	Jan 2015	Site location and HER entries mentioned in the text	
Report No: 2015028	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk	
Project Ref: 8307	Jan 2015	Trench location plan	
Report No.: 2015028	Drawn by: APL		

Fig.2



Trench 1



Trench 3



Trench 5



Trench 13

© Archaeology South-East		Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk	
Project Ref: 8307	Jan 2015	General views of Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 13	
Report No: 2015028	Drawn by: APL		

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Evaluation:**

**Development site at
Top Field, Barn Farm
Ipswich Road
Grundisburgh
Suffolk**

NGR: TM 221580 504850

ASE Project no: 8307

Event number: ESF22728

January 2015

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) have been commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land west of Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The evaluation is being undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application (DC/13/2619/OUT) for the residential development of the site and the scope of work complies with requirements agreed during discussions between the client and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.
- 1.2 This document outlines the scope of the evaluation work to be undertaken. All work will be carried out in accordance with this document, the *IfA Code of Conduct* (2014), the *Standard and Guidance for field evaluation* (IfA 2013) and the *ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

1.3 Site background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development site is situated on the south-western edge of the village and comprises arable farmland bounded to the east by Ipswich Road and to the south by Wood Farm Road, with further farmland to the west and north (Figure 1).
- 1.3.2 The superficial geology of the site comprises glacial tills (Diamicton) of the Lowestoft Formation, overlying bedrock deposits of Crag Group sand (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer; Accessed 13/01/2015).

2.0 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The following archaeological background makes use of information regarding the site provided by CgMs Consulting and from a geophysical survey of the site undertaken in January 2015 (Stratascan 2015).
- 2.2 Although there are no known archaeological remains within the development area, the site is located on the edge of the medieval settlement core of Grundisburgh and scatters of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery have been recorded in the vicinity (GRU 029).
- 2.3 The site was the subject of a geophysical survey (magnetometer) in January 2015 that identified no anomalies of potential archaeological origin apart from a faint linear anomaly running SSE from the northwest corner of the site. This continues the line of an existing field boundary to the north of the site and is likely to be an infilled field boundary ditch.

3.0 Fieldwork Aims

- 3.1 The initial objective of the archaeological work is to determine the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains.
- 3.2 More specifically, the trial trenching will be required to:
 - Test the results of the earlier geophysical survey of the site and prospect for archaeological features of a nature or date that may not respond to magnetic survey;
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit,

- The likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Establish the suitability of the area for development.

3.3 In the event that archaeological remains are found the results of the evaluation will be used to help determine the need for and extent of any mitigation works that may be required, or to inform a design solution to facilitate the preservation in-situ of any threatened remains.

3.4 Research Objectives

3.4.1 The results of the fieldwork have the potential to contribute towards an improved understanding of settlement and landuse in the Grundisburgh area from prehistory to the present day. In the event that significant discoveries are made the report will seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

4.0 Evaluation Trenching Methodology

4.1 The methodology will comprise the machine excavation under archaeological supervision of thirteen 30m long by 1.8 m wide trenches. The trenches have been targeted to investigate anomalies detected by the geophysical survey and randomly positioned to both test the accuracy of the survey results and as a means of prospection for archaeological remains of types or periods that may not be detected by magnetometer survey. Undertaken as a predetermination exercise, this will equate to a 3.5% sample of the development area and the indicative location of the trenches is shown in Figure 2 (courtesy of CgMs Consulting).

4.2 Any significant changes to the approved trench layout due to on-site constraints will be agreed in advance with the client and the SCCAS/ CT monitoring officer. Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.

4.3 The trenches will be accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) or DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).

4.4 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.

4.5 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. If required, the exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

4.6 A meeting will be held on site with the client and the SCCAS/ CT monitoring officer to assess the results once the trenches are open.

4.7 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work,

but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.

- 4.8 Spoil heaps and trench bases will be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with sections 5 and 6 below.
- 4.9 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project. A unique HER Number (GRU 047) and Event Number (ESF22728) for the project has been obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and these will be clearly marked on the report, any subsequent project documentation and for the preparation of the project archive.

5.0 Excavation and Recording Techniques

- 5.1 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally up to 50% of all discrete features will be hand excavated. Modern disturbances will be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate earlier features. Normally a proportion of up to 50% of structural linear features (e.g., beam slots) will be excavated - 20% of non-structural linear features will be excavated. Due regard will be paid to the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits during excavation and recording
- 5.2 All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. A metal detector will be used to scan all excavated material and features prior to and during their excavation.
- 5.3 The SCCAS/ CT monitoring officer will be informed immediately of any archaeological features or deposits worthy of preservation in situ, and generally of any high quality archaeological remains in order that this written scheme of investigation can be reviewed if necessary.
- 5.4 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed with reference to English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2011) and waterlogged wood (English Heritage 2010) and in consultation with the English Heritage regional advisor or relevant specialists. Samples will be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, and water-logged or cess deposits.
- 5.5 Bulk soil samples (of 40 litres where possible or 50% of the context if smaller) will be taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Specialist samples may also be taken to target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects (in small <20 litre samples) or large mammal bones and marine molluscs (in large samples of ~80-100 litres). When taken, large samples will be extracted wholesale from deposits to maximise the range of bone recovered. As a general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be photographed and recorded in detail in their original location prior to being lifted or sampled for more detailed assessment. Other scientific dating and geoarchaeological techniques will be considered and employed where appropriate. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.
- 5.6 In the event that human remains are discovered the client and the SCCAS/ CT monitoring

officer will be informed. No human remains will be lifted at the evaluation stage unless it is unavoidable and only with the appropriate licence from the Ministry of Justice.

- 5.7 Any finds believed to potentially fall within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 (amended 2003), shall be reported to the client (who will be responsible for informing the landowner), the SCCAS/ CT monitoring officer and the local Finds Liaison Officer. Should the status as treasure be confirmed all relevant stakeholders will be informed. A record shall be provided to the client, the Coroner and to the SCCAS/ CT monitoring officer of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

6.0 Processing and identification of recovered material

- 6.1 All pottery, bone and worked flint recovered from the excavation will be washed and marked with an appropriate code to identify the site and context. Most ceramic and other building material (not including significant diagnostic material) and burnt flint will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be retained as appropriate. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 6.2 The lithic and ceramic finds will be identified by specialists within Archaeology South-East or a suitable external specialist, and preliminary identification of faunal remains may be undertaken if the nature of the deposits justifies such study. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilized using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the receiving museum.
- 6.3 Environmental samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Bulk samples will target recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains. Specialist samples may also be taken from dry or waterlogged contexts. Such samples will target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects. Larger samples (80100 litres) will be extracted wholesale from deposits rich in marine molluscs and large mammal bones. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

7.0 Reporting

- 7.1 Within 4 weeks of the completion of fieldwork an unbound hardcopy or PDF of the report clearly marked DRAFT will be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment and approval. It will include a description of any archaeological features and tabulated details of finds from each context. A list of environmental samples and any samples taken for dating will also be included. The report will include a plan showing the trench locations. Further plans, sections and photographs of features located and excavated will be included as necessary. The report will also include a timetable of works carried out and a consideration of the project strategy with a confidence rating. Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT a single hard copy of the report and a digital .pdf version will be sent to the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer, who will deposit both with the HER.
- 7.2 Publication of the results, at least to summary level, will take place in the year following the

fieldwork. The summary will be published in the round-up of archaeological work in the 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. The involvement of the client and the SCCAS team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

8.0 Preparation and deposition of the finds and archive

- 8.1 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken according to the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006) and the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service' Store.
- 8.2 Finds from the archaeological recording work will be kept with the archival material. Permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit finds and paper archive at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Store.

9.0 Health and Safety

- 9.1 A risk assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work. All relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

10.0 Insurance

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss, any one occurrence; primary public/products liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability, with an extension for no-fault compensation up to £10,000,000 in the aggregate; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000, any one occurrence and in the aggregate.

11.0 Specialists to be used as necessary:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)

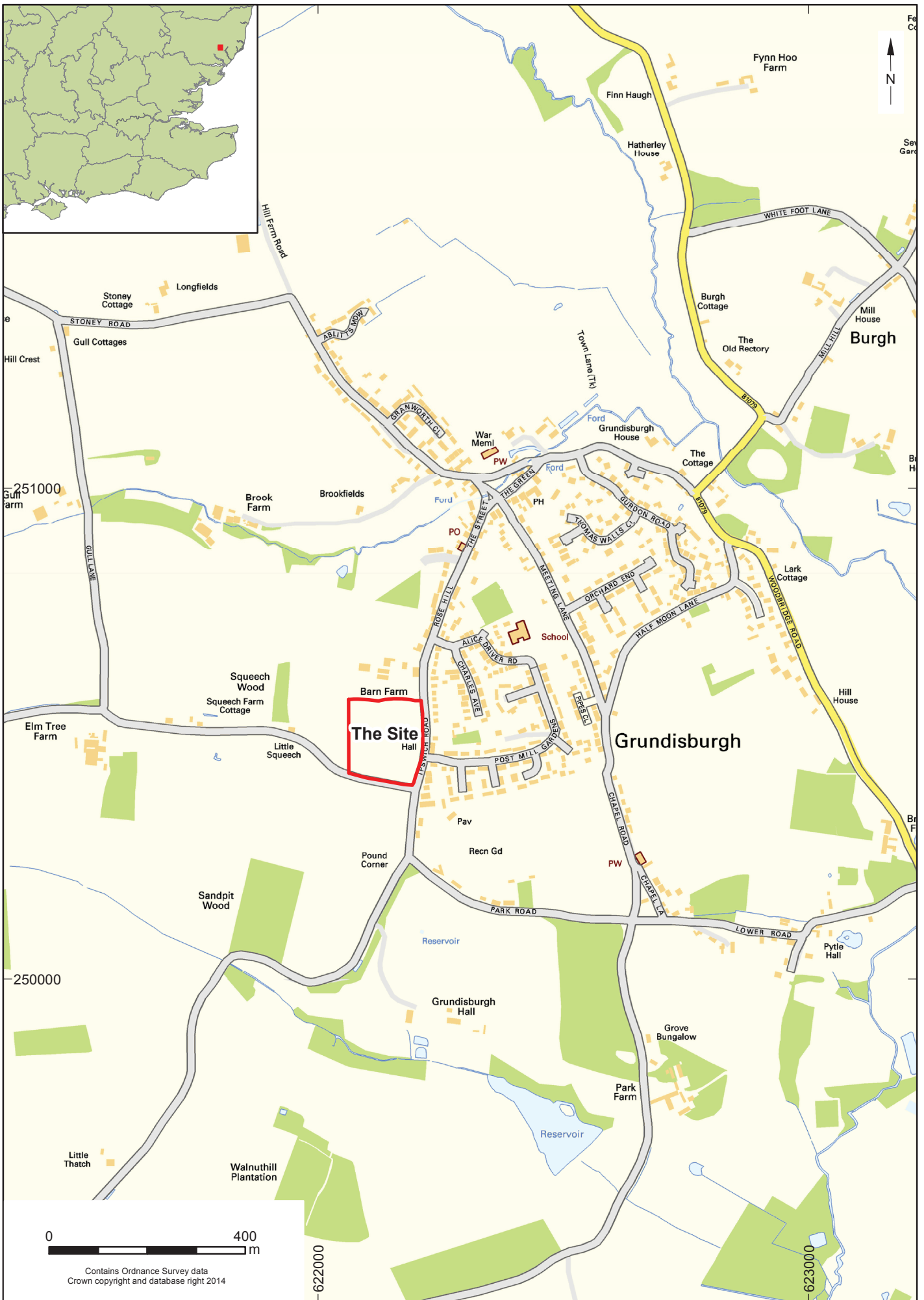
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony (ASE)

12.0 Monitoring

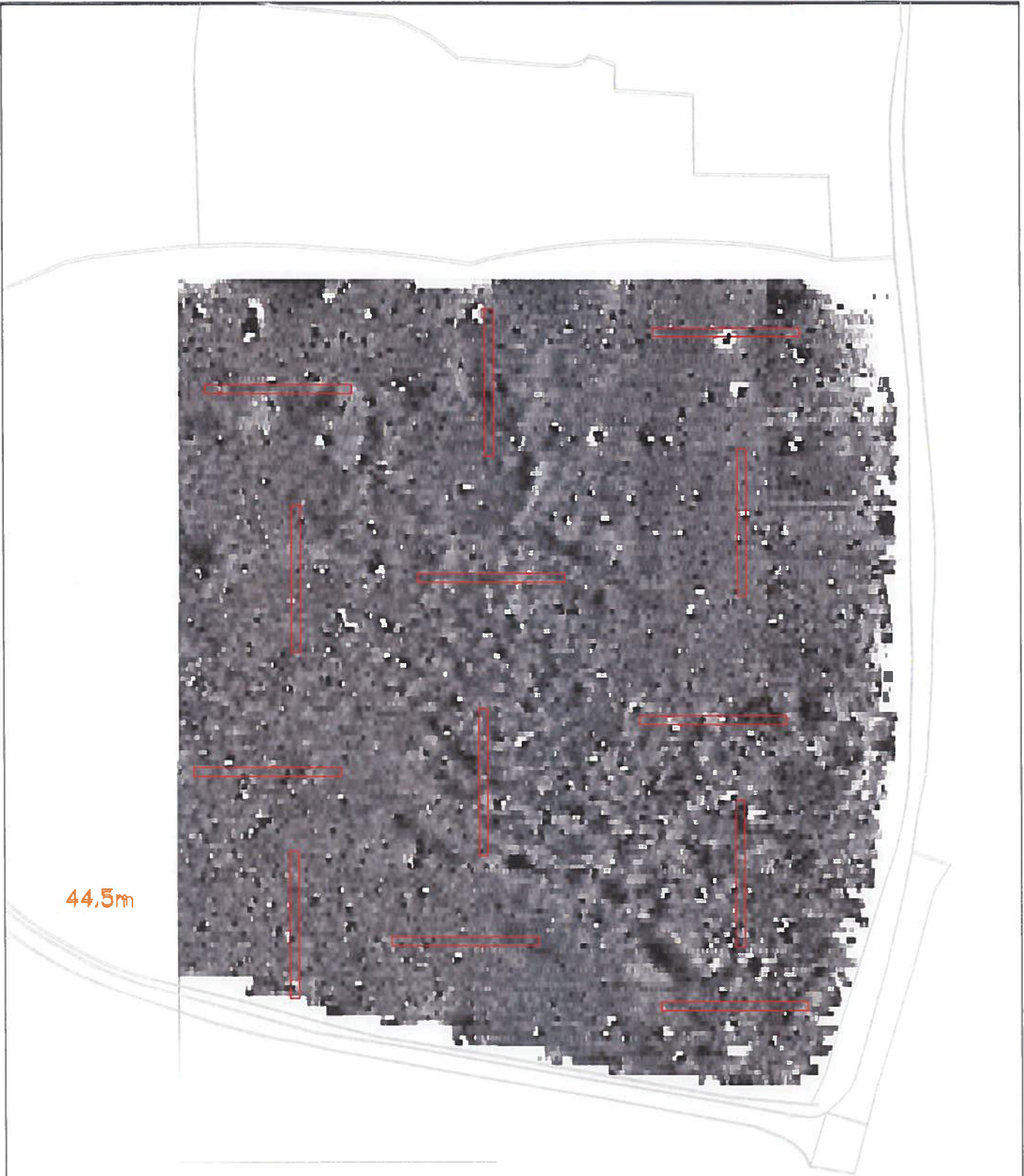
- 12.1 Provision will be made at all stages of the project for SCCAS/ CT to monitor progress and standards. Adequate provision will be made available by ASE for the SCCAS/ CT monitoring officer to make site monitoring visits at agreed times.
- 12.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and SCCAS/ CT prior to being carried out.
- 12.3 The trenches will not be backfilled without the consent of the SCCAS/ CT monitoring officer.
- 12.4 Subject to confirmation, the archaeological works are currently proposed to commence on Monday 19th January 2015 and will take four to five days to complete including backfilling.

References

DCLG	2012	National Planning Policy Framework
English Heritage	2006	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. HMSO
English Heritage	2010	Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood. HMSO
English Heritage	2011	Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second edition). HMSO
Gurney, D.	2003	Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 14
IFA	2013	Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised). Institute of Field Archaeologists
IfA	2014	Code of Conduct
Medlycott, M	2011	Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24
Stratascan	2015	Geophysical Survey – Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh



© Archaeology South-East		Ipswich Road, Grundisburgh, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8307	Jan 2015	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



44.5m

 30m trench (indicative)



Not to Scale:
Illustrative Only

Trial Trenching
Layout

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

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London Office

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