

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land adjacent to the Cock Inn
Bury Road, Kentford
Suffolk**

**Site Code: KTD 021
Event No: ESF25531**

ASE Project No: 170280

ASE Report No: 2017259



June 2017

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Planning Ref: DC/14/2203/OUT
ASE Project No: 170380

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Prepared by:	Samara King	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
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Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse>

Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Hopkins Homes, to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching within the back garden and a vacant field south of the Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford, Suffolk. This was in advance of the construction of residential dwellings and associated infrastructure. Thirteen trenches were excavated.

A single undated feature was uncovered within the evaluated areas, toward the south end of the site; this is considered to be a palaeochannel, not an archaeological feature. The natural geology is buried beneath 0.30-1.05m of disturbed topsoil and subsoil; both of which contained recent and 20th century finds.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Hopkins Homes, to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at the land adjacent to the Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford, Suffolk (Figure 1).

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The village of Kentford is located on the western border of Suffolk, c.16km (10 miles) west of Bury St Edmunds. The site is located to the south of Bury Road behind the Cock Inn public house and comprises a small part of the pub garden and an existing field to the south, which currently contains three single-storey dwellings and a small barn. The site has an area measuring c. 1.7ha; or 1.3ha excluding the existing tree belts, which are to be retained.

1.2.2 The site is bounded by the Cock Inn and Bury Road to the north, by Gazeley Road and a small residential development to the east, and fields to the south and west.

1.2.3 The site occupies generally flat, but uneven ground with levels ranging from 35.73 – 40.82 AOD. It overlooks the floodplain of the River Kennet, which lies c.400m to the west.

1.2.4 The overlying topsoil on the site consists of 0.12-0.60m dark grey silty sand. Subsoil is present across the entire site and is comprised of a dark brown-orange silty sand ranging in depth from 0.02-0.50m.

1.2.5 The solid geology in the area is categorised as Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk Formations by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017). This is overlain by superficial deposits of river terrace deposits of sand and gravel.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application was submitted to Forest Heath District Council for a residential development consisting of up to 34 dwellings with associated access roads, services, and landscaping (Planning Ref: DC/14/2203/OUT).

1.3.2 Following this and in keeping with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012), Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), stipulated a programme of archaeological works ahead of development comprising the evaluation discussed herein.

1.3.3 A Heritage and Archaeological Assessment (HAA; HPN 2014) was compiled by HPN Chartered Architects and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared (ASE 2017a).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.3 This report describes and assesses the results of the archaeological evaluation conducted between the 15th to the 18th May 2017.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is a summary of the most pertinent information presented in the HAA (HPN 2014) and in the WSI (ASE 2017a) and of the results of a Suffolk HER search obtained by CgMs on 17/04/2017.

2.1.2 No archaeological remains have been previously found within the site itself.

2.1.3 The sites recorded by the Suffolk Heritage and Environment Records (SHER) in the near vicinity of the site can be found on Figure 1.

2.2 Period Summaries

Prehistoric

2.2.1 A major Lower Palaeolithic site was found at the Kentford Railway Pit, c.1km to the north-east of the site (KTD 006). It comprised a significant number of Achulean hand-axes, flint working waste and associated animal remains. Palaeolithic material has been recorded at other pit workings in the area.

2.2.2 Mesolithic and Neolithic flints have been found in alluvial deposits on the floodplain of the River Kennet (KTD 008, KTD 020, Green 2013). The area close to the River Kennet is suggested to have been utilised in these periods by hunter gatherer groups and later to have been the focus of Neolithic settlement, although no further evidence has been found of this to date.

2.2.3 A recent trial-trench evaluation at Gazeley Road (KTD 018), approximately 200m east of the site, produced Neolithic and Bronze Age material from colluvial and alluvial deposits filling palaeochannels (Haskins 2013).

2.2.4 Four Bronze Age barrows, recognised as ring ditches in aerial photographs, are located to the east of Kentford village (KTD 001, KTD 002, KTD 003 and KTD 004). KTD 003 and KTD 004 were excavated in 1973; both were found to have associated graves although no inhumations survived.

Roman

2.2.5 Although Kentford village is located on a known Roman road (the Icknield Way, Margary's route 333), no Roman sites are recorded in the area.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.2.6 A nearby archaeological evaluation and following excavation at Kentford Lodge uncovered the remains of an Anglo-Saxon settlement containing twenty one sunken feature buildings, two posthole halls, a post in trench building, a number of flint filled pits and other associated pits, postholes and spreads as well as a significant number of small finds (KTD 019, NGR TL 706 669).

2.2.7 Kentford village developed in the medieval period along the line of the Icknield Way Roman road (modern B1506). The medieval parish church of St Mary (KTD 011), lies to the north-west and is of 14th-century date. Probable house

plots and gardens of the medieval village (KTD 007) are recorded to the west of the modern village. The remains of the former packhorse bridge over the River Kennett (KTD 012) are also located on the western edge of the village.

- 2.2.8 The Cock Inn is a Grade 2 listed building with origins in the late 15th century. It was substantially altered in the 19th century and again in the 1930s.

Post-medieval and Modern

- 2.2.9 A recent trial-trench evaluation (KTD 020) at the Meddler Stud (immediately west of the site and extending as far as the River Kennett) revealed two post-medieval ditches and investigated a series of parallel banks (known from a preceding geophysical survey) that were interpreted as probably post-medieval terracing (Green 2013).
- 2.2.10 Also at the Meddler Stud, an undated linear earthwork with a bank on either side (KTD 010), running parallel with the B1506, might have been a sunken road or a drainage feature of medieval or post-medieval date.
- 2.2.11 Map evidence shows that the general layout of the site has changed little since the late 19th century. The northern part of the site (fronting on Bury Road) formed part of the land attached to the Cock Inn. The southern part of the site was probably part of the grounds of Regal Lodge, a large house on Gazeley Road, built in the 1860s.
- 2.2.12 Of the three single-storey buildings inside the eastern boundary of the site, the northernmost (The Garden Bungalow) was probably built in the 1950s. The other two have been built since the 1970s. Another building (east of Trench 13) is of late 19th or early 20th century date.

2.3 Previous Work

- 2.3.1 A HAA reviewing the archaeological potential of the site and supporting the planning application was previously compiled by HPN (2014). It concluded that the potential for archaeological remains was generally low to medium and that the proposed development would be unlikely to have any significant impact on archaeological resources.

2.4 Research Aims and Objectives

2.4.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2017a), were to:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered
- To enable SCCAS/CT to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required across the rest of the development area
- To enable SCCAS/CT to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ

2.4.2 Specific research questions for the archaeological work were:

RO1: Is there any evidence for Neolithic or Bronze Age settlement, in particular with relation to the nearby Bronze Age funerary monuments?

RO2: Given the nearby presence of a large settlement, are there any Anglo-Saxon remains present on site?

2.4.3 The specific objectives of the project, with reference to *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), were:

Prehistoric

- Settlements. Relation to the wider picture of prehistoric settlement in the region; evidence for human impact on the natural landscape, including changing patterns of alluviation, woodland management and clearance; evidence for land use such as field systems and enclosures

Anglo-Saxon

- Understanding the landscape organisation, village nucleation, field systems, etc.

Medieval

- Rural settlements. Evidence for medieval cultivation or livestock management from land use patterns

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The trenches were positioned as far as possible in accordance to the WSI (ASE 2017a). Sixteen trenches were originally proposed; however, Trenches 9, 14, and 15 had to be dropped from the program due to the proximity of buildings, overhead tree cover, and an existing sewer main located along the access road to the standing bungalows. Position adjustments were made to several other trenches due to tree cover and other standing buildings. Trench 10 was angled NNE/SSW to avoid tree canopies, Trench 13 was moved c. 5m ENE away from thick vegetation on the west end, and Trench 16 was positioned ENE/WSW and further north due to an existing shed located at the east end. Trench 11 had to be shortened due to tree cover. The trenches were all 1.8m wide and varied in length from 10m to 32m and are shown on Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 All trenches were excavated using an 8-tonne tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil were stripped under archaeological supervision down to the top of geological deposits and cleaned using hand tools where appropriate.
- 3.1.3 Discrete features were half-sectioned and slots excavated across linears by hand. Features were recorded on ASE pro-forma context sheets and sections were recorded at 1:10 scale on A4 drawing film sheets.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were recorded using standard ASE trench sheets. All trenches and archaeological features were planned and levelled from the site survey using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.5 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All trenches and individual contexts were photographed (trench and context shots). In addition, a number of representative photographs of the general work on site were taken (working shots). The photographic register includes the shot number, location of shot, direction of shot, and a brief description of the subject photographed.
- 3.1.6 All trenches, including topsoil and subsoil spoil heaps, were scanned with a metal detector.
- 3.1.7 All finds were retrieved from all excavated deposits and retained for specialist identification and study.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014c) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2017) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 3.2.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the site record.
- 3.2.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, ASE will arrange with the Suffolk County Store for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the local museum.

Number of contexts	41
Trench records	13
Context sheets	2
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and section sheets	1
Bulk samples	0
Digital photographs	31
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	n/a
Environmental flots/residue	n/a

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of thirteen trenches were excavated, all 1.8m wide and varying in lengths. Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, and 16 measured 20m long, Trenches 5, 7, and 8 were all 30m, Trench 11 was 10m, and Trench 6 measured 32m (Figure 2). Only Trench 6 contained any features of potential interest.

4.1.2 Natural deposits, mainly consisting of orange sand with frequent gravel inclusions, were exposed in all trenches. Irregular patches of light orange yellow sand with occasional small flint nodules were noted in most trenches, possibly representing palaeochannels. Overlying the natural was a layer of dark brownish orange fine silty sand subsoil, varying in thickness between 0.01m (Trench 1) and 0.69m (Trench 5). Dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil covered the subsoil, averaging in thickness between 0.20m and 0.40m.

4.1.3 The single identified feature was located below the subsoil and cut into the top of the natural deposit.

4.1.4 Patches of compressed topsoil with modern debris were observed in several trenches, including evidence of tyre tracks in Trench 8. Several circular, posthole-like features were investigated in Trench 5, which cut subsoil and yielded topsoil fills and 20th century pottery. These were disregarded as modern intrusions and not further recorded.

4.1.5 Metal detecting and visual scanning of the topsoil and subsoil from all trenches yielded minimal results, recovering iron, pottery, CBM, glass, and clay tobacco pipe stems of post-medieval dates.

4.1.6 The trench containing the one recorded feature is given detailed description in section 4.2. Details of the recorded deposit sequences in the negative trenches is presented in Appendix 1. Photographic images of selected negative trenches are shown in Figure 4.

4.2 Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Depth/ Thickness m	Height m AOD
6/001	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silty sand	32.00	1.80	0.12-0.31	37.80-39.02
6/002	Subsoil	Dark brownish orange silty sand	32.00	1.80	0.23-0.44	37.49-38.90
6/003	Natural	Orange sand, frequent gravel	32.00	1.80	n/a	37.12-38.59
6/004	Fill	Soft light greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel/flint	1.0+	1.14	0.25	37.80
6/005	Cut	Linear feature	1.0+	1.14	0.25	37.55

Table 2: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 6 was located in the south-west corner of the site and was orientated northeast-southwest (Figure 2). It measured 32m long and 1.8m wide.

- 4.2.2 A northwest/southeast running linear feature [6/005] was located near to the centre of the trench, measuring 1.14m in width and 0.25m deep (Figure 3). It had moderately steep, straight sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [6/004], comprised of soft, light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravels and flint pieces; however, no finds were recovered. The feature extended beyond the edges of the trench in both directions, but was not located in Trench 4 to the north or Trench 8 to the south. It is probable that this feature represents a palaeochannel, rather than a field boundary or drainage ditch.
- 4.2.3 Twentieth-century iron fragments were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil through metal detecting.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on land adjacent to The Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 3). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014d).

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2/001					4	25				
2/002					3	33				
4/001	1	2	4	74						
4/002	1	5			1	7				
5/001	2	6	5	66	1	3	1	1		
5/002	1	28								
6/001					1	184				
6/002					1	8				
7/001	1	2	3	24			1	1		
7/002			1	44						
10/001	1	9								
12/001							1	1		
12/002					1	2				
13/001	2	46	4	104	3	25				
13/002					3	30				
16/001					3	25			2	351
Total	9	98	17	312	21	342	3	3	2	351

Table 3: Finds quantification

5.2 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprised nine sherds with a total weight of 98g. Apart from a single, possibly residual Romano-British sherd, it was all post-medieval, and mostly modern. The following fabric types were noted:

- EST: English Stoneware, 1680+ (Mountford 1971). 1 sherd, 45g
 GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th–19th century (Wade-Martins 1983). 2 sherds, 30g.
 MOD: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. 5 sherds, 18g.
 RB: Romano-British Greyware, 1st – 4th century. 1 sherd, 5g.

5.2.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 4. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The sherd of Romano-British pottery is somewhat abraded, and is certainly a product of secondary deposition, and quite possibly residual. The condition of the other sherds, which are mostly small and worn, reflects the fact that most of them are from topsoil contexts.

Trench	Context	RB		GRE		EST		MOD		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	4/001			1	2					16thC
4	4/002	1	5							RB
5	5/001							2	6	MOD
5	5/002			1	28					16thC
7	7/001							1	2	MOD
10	10/001							1	9	MOD
13	13/001					1	45	1	1	MOD
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>18</i>	

Table 4: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 Seventeen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing a total of 312g, were recovered from five evaluation contexts – [4/001], [5/001], [7/001], [7/002] and [13/001] - all of which were top or subsoil. All of the CBM was in very poor condition. Two brick fabrics were identified, and are described alongside the tile fabrics in Table 5, below, but the very fragmentary nature of the brick pieces made it difficult to date beyond being broadly post-medieval.

5.3.2 The tile was also found in one of two fabrics, T1 and T2, and as with the brick most of the tile was abraded and very fragmentary. This was especially true for the tile in T1, which was underfired and made from a very quartz rich fabric that made it more susceptible to disintegration. T2 appears to have been used for both flat peg tile and s-shaped pantiles. The pantile fragments, collected from [4/001], [7/001] and [7/002], were noticeably thicker and more smoothly made than the peg tile pieces in the same fabric; in some instances they looked machine made. Pantiles only started to be produced in Britain from the late 17th century and these examples looked even later, c. 19th century.

5.3.3 As a whole, the condition of this assemblage was too poor for it to be of much archaeological value, and only a vague post-medieval to early modern date can be suggested, as might be expected from top soil debris.

Fabric	Description
T1	Red/orange fabric with abundant very coarse, sugary quartz.
T2	Finely gritty medium orange fabric with sparse moderate quartz. Slightly micaceous.
B1	Brick equivalent of T2, with moderate coarse and very coarse quartz.
B2	Coarse orange fabric with common unsorted and mainly very coarse quartz; sparse pale silty patches and burnt ferrous inclusions.

Table 5: CBM fabric descriptions

5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 Three plain stem fragments (weight 3g) were recovered from the topsoil in three different trenches ([5/001], [7/001] and [12/001]). All three are broadly dateable to c. 1750-1910.

5.5 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising two complete bottles (weight 351g) was recovered from topsoil [16/001]. They are near identical green rectangular (base 48 by 48mm) bottles with external screw thread measuring 140mm high. They are of 20th-century date.

5.6 Ironwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage consisting of 21 fragments of ironwork weighing 342g was recovered from ten individually numbered contexts, all topsoil and subsoil deposits. Twelve of these comprise general purpose nails and nail fragments. None of these are inherently dateable. Other material includes an iron clip, a fragment of agricultural machinery, a sheet fragment, a screw, a jar lid and fragments from a beer can. All of the latter are of likely 20th-century date.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural superficial geology, comprised of orange sand with frequent gravels interspersed with patches of orange yellow silty sand with occasional small flints, was encountered in all trenches at between 35.72m AOD (Trench 11) and 38.60m AOD (Trench 16).
- 6.1.2 A dark brownish-orange silty sand subsoil was overlying this in all trenches and was covered by a dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil. Post-medieval finds including iron nail fragments, CBM, and pottery from both layers suggest a modern topsoil and a disturbed subsoil interface, likely through agricultural ploughing and later domestic activity associated with the existing bungalows and barn on site. These overburden deposits generally comprised 0.30-0.55m in thickness, but in places reached depths of 0.85-1.05m.
- 6.1.3 The only identified feature was in Trench 6. This linear feature occurred below the subsoil and its relatively pale-coloured fill contained no finds. It is probable that this is a natural feature.

6.2 Deposit survival and impacts

- 6.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that moderate impacts from post-medieval/modern landuse, mainly from ploughing and domestic activities such as landscaping and more recently, rubbish dumping and compression of the topsoil by vehicles, have resulted in a combination of 20th finds being distributed throughout topsoil and subsoil horizons.

6.3 Consideration of research aims

- 6.3.1 The evaluation was successful in determining that no features considered to be of archaeological origin exist in the evaluated areas. The natural geology is buried beneath 0.30-1.05m of topsoil and subsoil; both of which were disturbed and contained 20th century finds.
- 6.3.2 The site has no potential to address the stated objectives, referring to Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott (2011), as set out in 2.4.3 above.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 One undated feature was uncovered within the evaluated areas; this is considered to be a palaeochannel, not an archaeological feature. The natural geology is overlain by 0.30-1.05m of disturbed topsoil and subsoil; both of which contained recent and 20th century finds.
- 6.4.2 It is judged that this site has no potential for the presence of archaeological remains. As such, its residential development will have no impact upon the heritage resource of this vicinity of Kentford.

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Appendix 1: Context Register of Negative Trenches

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.39	37.22-37.38
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.01-0.29	36.90-37.37
1	1/003	Deposit	Natural		36.80-36.90
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.34	37.38-37.63
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.21	37.07-37.34
2	2/003	Deposit	Natural		36.89-37.29
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.33	36.95-37.28
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.23	36.72-37.04
3	3/003	Deposit	Natural		36.49-36.89
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	37.83-38.21
4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.53	37.63-37.96
4	4/003	Deposit	Natural		37.35-37.41
5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27-0.32	37.19-37.89
5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.69	36.92-37.55
5	5/003	Deposit	Natural		36.39-37.45
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.34	37.45-37.59
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19-0.38	37.16-37.27
7	7/003	Deposit	Natural		36.92-37.10
8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.29	38.44
8	8/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.12	38.35
8	8/003	Deposit	Natural		38.15
10	10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.35	36.94
10	10/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.31-0.48	36.59
10	10/003	Deposit	Natural		36.19
11	11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29-0.32	36.68-36.71
11	11/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.51-0.63	36.38-36.39
11	11/003	Deposit	Natural		35.73-35.83
12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.28	36.92-37.02
12	12/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.28	36.64-36.76
12	12/003	Deposit	Natural		36.29-36.48
13	13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.60	37.37-37.49
13	13/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.47-0.55	36.89-37.16
13	13/003	Deposit	Natural		36.58-36.78
16	16/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35-0.38	37.89-39.21
16	16/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28-0.49	37.51-38.83
16	16/003	Deposit	Natural		37.00-38.60

Appendix 2: HER Summary

Site name/Address: Land Adjacent to Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford, Suffolk	
Parish: Kentford	District: Forest Heath
NGR: TL 708 666	Site Code: KTD 021
Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation	Site Director/Group: Samara King, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 15/05/2017-18/05/2017	Size of Area Investigated: 1.7 ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archive Store	Funding source: Landowner/developer
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Not known	Related HER Nos:
Final Report: PSIAH roundup	OASIS No: 283663
Periods Represented: Undated feature, post-medieval finds	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>A trial-trenching evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East within a greenfield site and the back garden of the Cock Inn, south of Bury Road (B1506), Kentford, in advance of a residential development. Thirteen trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A single undated feature was uncovered within the evaluated areas; this is considered to be a palaeochannel, not an archaeological feature. The natural geology is buried beneath 0.30-1.05m of disturbed topsoil and subsoil; both of which contained recent and 20th century finds.</p>	
<p>Previous Summaries/Reports:</p> <p>HPN. 2014, <i>Proposed Residential Development, Land to the Rear of the Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford: Heritage and Archaeological Assessment</i>. Unpublished HPN report</p>	
Author of Summary: Samara King	Date of Summary: June 2017

Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-283663	
Project details	
Project name	Land adjacent Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford, Suffolk
Short description of the project	One undated feature was uncovered within the evaluated areas; this is considered to be a palaeochannel, not an archaeological feature. The natural geology is buried beneath 0.30-1.05m of disturbed topsoil and subsoil; both of which contained recent and 20th century finds.
Project dates	Start: 15-05-2017 End: 18-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	170380 - Contracting Unit No.; DC/14/2203/OUT - Planning Application No.; KTD 021 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 – Garden; Vacant Land 2 – Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman; POTTERY, CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH KENTFORD Land adjacent Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford, Suffolk
Postcode	CB8 8QS
Study area	1.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 708 666 52.270544918026 0.503524481729 52 16 13 N 000 30 12 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.72m Max: 38.6m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Sarah Ritchie
Project supervisor	Samara King
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical/Digital/Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey"

Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land Adjacent to the Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2017259
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham, Essex
Description	A4 paper report of approximately 25 pages including appendices and figures.
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at**

**Land adjacent Cock Inn
Bury Road,
Kentford
Suffolk**

NGR: TL 708 666

OASIS Number: archaeol6-283663

**ASE Project no: 170380
HER Number & Site Code: KTD 021
Event Number: ESF25531**

May 2017

**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
Web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation at**


**Land adjacent Cock Inn
Bury Road
Kentford
Suffolk**

NGR: TL 708 666

OASIS Number: archaeol6-283663

**ASE Project no: 170380
HER Number & Site Code: KTD 021
Event Number: ESF25531**

May 2017

Prepared by:	Kieron Heard	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Sarah Ritchie	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	May 2017		
Revision 1:	8 th May 2017		

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Land adjacent to Cock Inn, Bury Road, Kentford, Suffolk (Figure 1). It has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of CgMs Consulting.
- 1.2 The site is on the south side of Bury Road and has an area of approximately 1.7ha, or 1.3ha excluding tree belts that are to be retained. It comprises a small part of the garden/grassed area of land to the rear of the Cock Inn, an existing field (currently containing three single-storey dwellings and a small concrete framed barn) and part of the garden to the rear of South Lodge, Gazeley Road.
- 1.3 This WSI is for an archaeological trial trench evaluation comprising up to sixteen trenches measuring 20m or 30m in length and 1.8m in width, giving a combined area of 666m², or 5% of the total area of the site (pink and blue trenches, Figure 2).
- 1.4 At the time of writing it is understood that there are potential on-site constraints that might restrict the area available for evaluation. If so a reduced amount of trenching, consisting of eight trenches with a combined area of 360m², or 5% of the available area, will be carried out (the pink trenches, Figure 2). This represents the absolute minimum of trenching to be excavated, and every effort will be made to excavate as many of the trenches as possible. If, once on site, it is established that any of the proposed trenches cannot be excavated due to on-site constraints CgMs and SCCAS/CT will be notified immediately and photographs provided if necessary to illustrate the on-site constraints.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) indicates that the site is located on Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation. The solid geology is overlain by superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits – Sand and Gravel.
- 2.1.2 The site is located on relatively flat ground at approximately 35m OD, overlooking the floodplain of the River Kennett. The river flows from south to north about 400m west of the site.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 An Outline Planning Application (DC/14/2203/OUT) has been submitted to Forest Heath District Council for a residential development consisting of up to 34 dwellings with associated road, paths and access to the public highway (Bury Road, B1506).
- 2.2.2 Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, indicated that there were no grounds to consider refusal of

permission in order to achieve preservation *in situ* of any important heritage assets. However, it was determined that, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 141), any permission granted should be the subject of a planning condition to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.

2.2.3 Consequently, planning permission was granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

12. No works on site involving any ground disturbance shall commence until the developer has first carried out a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which first shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

13. No building shall be occupied or otherwise used until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 12 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

2.2.4 This document is a WSI for the archaeological evaluation of the site. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document and with the SCCAS/CT *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2017), as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney, 2003).

2.2.5 The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the

archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS/CT in their role as advisors to the LPA. It should be noted that this WSI relates only to this archaeological evaluation. Any further work would be subject to a separate WSI once the scope of work has been defined.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following summary of the archaeological background to the site is drawn from the Suffolk Heritage Explorer – the web-based version of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, from ‘grey literature’ reports available on the Archaeology Data Service website and from a Heritage and Archaeological Assessment of the proposed development site (HPN, 2014). A full HER search has been ordered and will be incorporated into the evaluation report.
- 3.1.2 A site walkover as part of the Heritage and Archaeological Assessment (HPN, 2014) confirmed that there was no visual evidence of any past activity on the site. The same document states that no previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place on the site.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 A major Lower Palaeolithic site, represented by a significant number of Acheulean hand axes, flint-working waste and associated animal remains was found at the Kentford Railway Pit (KTD 006), approximately 1km north-east of the site. Palaeolithic material has been recorded at other pit workings in the area.
- 3.2.2 Mesolithic flints (together with Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery and flints) were found in alluvial deposits on the floodplain of the River Kennett (KTD 020; Green 2013).
- 3.2.3 A Neolithic polished stone axe (KTD 008) is recorded approximately 500m east of the site.
- 3.2.4 A recent trial-trench evaluation at Gazeley Road (KTD 018), approximately 200m east of the site, produced Neolithic and Bronze Age material from colluvial and alluvial deposits filling palaeochannels (Haskins 2013).
- 3.2.5 Four Bronze Age barrows (KTD 001, KTD 002, KTD 003 and KTD 004), recognised as ring ditches in aerial photographs, were located to the east of Kentford village. KTD 003 and KTD 004 were excavated in 1973, prior to being destroyed by quarrying. Each barrow had two associated graves, and although none of the inhumations had survived, one of the graves contained an Early Bronze Age food vessel (2350 BC to 1501 BC).

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 Although Kentford village is located on a known Roman road (the Icknield Way, Margary’s route 333), no Roman sites are recorded in this area in the SHER.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 3.4.1 No Anglo-Saxon sites are recorded in the vicinity of the site on the Suffolk Heritage Explorer, but there is a reference to an early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building having been found recently on an archaeological site on the

north side of the village (Green 2013, 8) and evidence of significant Anglo-Saxon settlement has been identified to the west and north of St Mary's Church, c.230m north-west of the site (Rachael Abraham, Pers. Comm., May 2017).

- 3.4.2 Kentford village developed in the medieval period along the line of the Icknield Way Roman road (modern B1506). The medieval parish church of St Mary (KTD 011), just north-west of the site, is of 14th-century date. Probable house plots and gardens of the medieval village (KTD 007) are recorded just to the west of the modern village. The remains of the former packhorse bridge over the River Kennett (KTD 012) are also located on the western edge of the village.
- 3.4.3 The Cock Inn is a Grade 2 listed building with origins in the late 15th century. It was substantially altered in the 19th century, and again in the 1930s.

3.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.5.1 A recent trial-trench evaluation (KTD 020) at the Meddler Stud (immediately west of this site and extending as far as the River Kennett) revealed two post-medieval ditches and investigated a series of parallel banks (known from a preceding geophysical survey) that were interpreted as probable post-medieval terracing (Green 2013).
- 3.5.2 Also at the Meddler Stud, an undated linear earthwork with a bank on either side (KTD 010), running parallel with the B1506, might have been a sunken road or a drainage feature of medieval or post-medieval date.
- 3.5.3 Map evidence shows that the general layout of the site has changed little since the late 19th century. The northern part of the site (fronting on Bury Road) formed part of the land attached to the Cock Inn. The southern part of the site was probably part of the grounds of Regal Lodge, a large house on Gazeley Road, built in the 1860s.
- 3.5.4 Of the three single-storey buildings inside the eastern boundary of the site, the northernmost (The Garden Bungalow) was probably built in the 1950s. The other two have been built since the 1970s. Another building (adjacent to Trench 10 on Figure 2) is of late 19th- or early 20th-century date.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

- 4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.
- 4.1.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the proposed development site.

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The general objectives of the project are:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To enable SCCAS/CT to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required across the rest of the development area.
- To enable SCCAS/CT to determine whether archaeological remains of national significance are present that may warrant preservation in situ.

4.2.2 The slightly elevated position of the site would have made it a favourable location for early occupation, overlooking the floodplain of the River Kennett. Furthermore, it is adjacent to the Icknield Way, a long-distance prehistoric route. Recent archaeological evaluations nearby at Meddler Stud (Green 2013) and Gazeley Road (Haskins 2013) have produced widespread artefactual evidence that the area was exploited during the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. This, together with the presence of Bronze Age funerary monuments a short distance to the east of the site, suggests that the site has moderate potential to provide evidence for prehistoric occupation.

4.2.3 With reference to the East Anglian Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011) the site might therefore contribute to research topics relating to prehistoric settlement forms and patterns, agriculture, funerary practices, finds and environmental studies. Site-specific research objectives might include:

- *Is there any evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement, or other evidence for land use such as field systems and enclosures?*
- *If settlement evidence is found, how does it relate to the wider picture of prehistoric settlement in the region, and in particular is there a potential relationship with the nearby Bronze Age funerary monuments?*
- *Is there any evidence for human impact on the natural landscape, including changing patterns of alluviation, woodland management and clearance?*
- *Are there any prehistoric funerary monuments on the site?*
- *If prehistoric artefacts are found, how can they contribute to regional finds studies?*

4.2.4 The presence of Anglo-Saxon settlement within the vicinity of the site suggests a potential for such archaeological remains within the site. With reference to the East Anglian Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook

2000; Medlycott 2011), site-specific research objectives for the Anglo-Saxon period might include:

- *Does evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement survive on the site?*
- *What forms do farms take, what range of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?*
- *Could any archaeological evidence on the site aid our understanding of the Anglo-Saxon landscape organisation, village nucleation, field systems etc?*

4.2.5 The site is located adjacent to Kentford's medieval core, but might have been in an area that was part of the open field system of the village (HPN 2014, 22). In addition medieval house plots and gardens have been identified in a field to the west of the modern village. Consequently, there is moderate potential for the site to produce evidence for medieval activity that might contribute towards research topics relating to rural settlement, as proposed in the East Anglian Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). Site-specific research objectives for the medieval period might include:

- *Do medieval buildings and structures exist on the site?*
- *Is there any evidence for medieval cultivation or livestock management?*
- *Can patterns of land use be defined? For example, is occupation confined to the north side of the site, adjacent to the road?*

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 General methodology

5.1.1 An OASIS form has been initiated and an SHER number has been obtained from SCCAS/CT (**KTD 021**). This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records. In addition, an Event Number has been obtained from SCCAS/CT (**ESF25531**) and this will be referenced on all reports.

5.1.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.

5.1.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

5.1.4 The evaluation will consist of up to sixteen trenches measuring 20m or 30m in length and 1.8m in width, giving a combined area of 666m², or 5% of the total area of the site (indicative blue and pink trenches, Figure 2). At the time of writing it is understood that there are potential on-site constraints that might restrict the area available for evaluation. If so, a reduced amount of trenching, consisting of at least eight trenches with a combined area of 360m², or 5% of the available area, will be carried out (indicative pink trenches, Figure 2). Eight trenches represents the absolute minimum that will be carried out, and

all efforts will be made to re-locate constrained trenches where necessary to provide a 5% coverage of as much of the site as possible.

- 5.1.5 If site conditions dictate that the trenching has to be reduced (5.1.4), this will be discussed and agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer.
- 5.1.6 Spoil will be banded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.
- 5.1.7 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or by means of a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.1.8 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.1.9 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required, and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.1.10 Once the trenches have been opened, CgMs and the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer will be given the opportunity to attend a site meeting to assess the results.
- 5.1.11 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with CgMs and SCCAS/CT, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.1.12 Prior to excavation, all trenches will be scanned with a metal detector. Subsequently spoil heaps and trench bases will also 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 the standards set out below. Metal detectors will be set to not discriminate against Iron and small finds will have their location recorded via GPS. The named metal detectorist for this project will be Samara King, who has run and metal detected on sites in Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire.
- 5.1.13 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

5.2 Standards

- 5.2.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS/CT requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2011), the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, and Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a & 2014b), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project.
- 5.2.2 ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the ClfA.

5.3 Excavation and Recording

- 5.3.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.3.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 5.3.3 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.3.4 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 5.3.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.3.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer in advance.
- 5.3.7 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.
- 5.3.8 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally, all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.

5.3.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, supplemented by black and white photographs of significant features and finds, will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

5.4 Finds/Environmental Remains

5.4.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.

5.4.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.

5.4.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.

5.4.4 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery (Historic England, 2011, 8-14). ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

5.4.5 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer and the LPA's's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. A record shall be provided to all parties 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 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE

6.1 Report

6.1.1 Within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:

- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary

- **INTRODUCTION:** General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
 - **BACKGROUND:** to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
 - **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:** Summary of aims and objectives of the project
 - **METHOD:** Methodology used to carry out the work.
 - **FIELDWORK RESULTS:** Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
 - **SPECIALIST REPORTS:** Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
 - **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:** Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Specifically the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medleycott, 2011).
 - **APPENDICES:** Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record sheet
 - **FIGURES:** to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- 6.1.2 A draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT in digital format for review and comment. Once approved, a single hard copy and a digital copy of the report will be supplied to SCCAS/CT for the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Officer (Planning). Copies of the report will be supplied to the client and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England offices.
- 6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.
- 6.2 Publication**
- 6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four weeks of the completion of fieldwork. If positive results are encountered, a summary will be

required for the annual Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (PSIAH) round up. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with the client and the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer.

6.3 Archive

- 6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014), as well as those contained in the *ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures

- 7.1.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1 Staffing and Equipment

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to two Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take one working week.
- 8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Sarah Ritchie (Acting Project Manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (Project Manager, post-excavation).
- 8.1.3 The SCCAS/CT monitoring officer will be notified of the Senior Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external)
Post-Roman pottery	Helen Walker (external: Essex region)
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	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone (skeletal)	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Human bone (cremated)	Elissa Menzel (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
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland)	Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony (ASE)

8.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

9 MONITORING

9.1 The SCCAS/CT monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.

- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with CgMs and the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCCAS/CT monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by CgMs throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

10 Insurance

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

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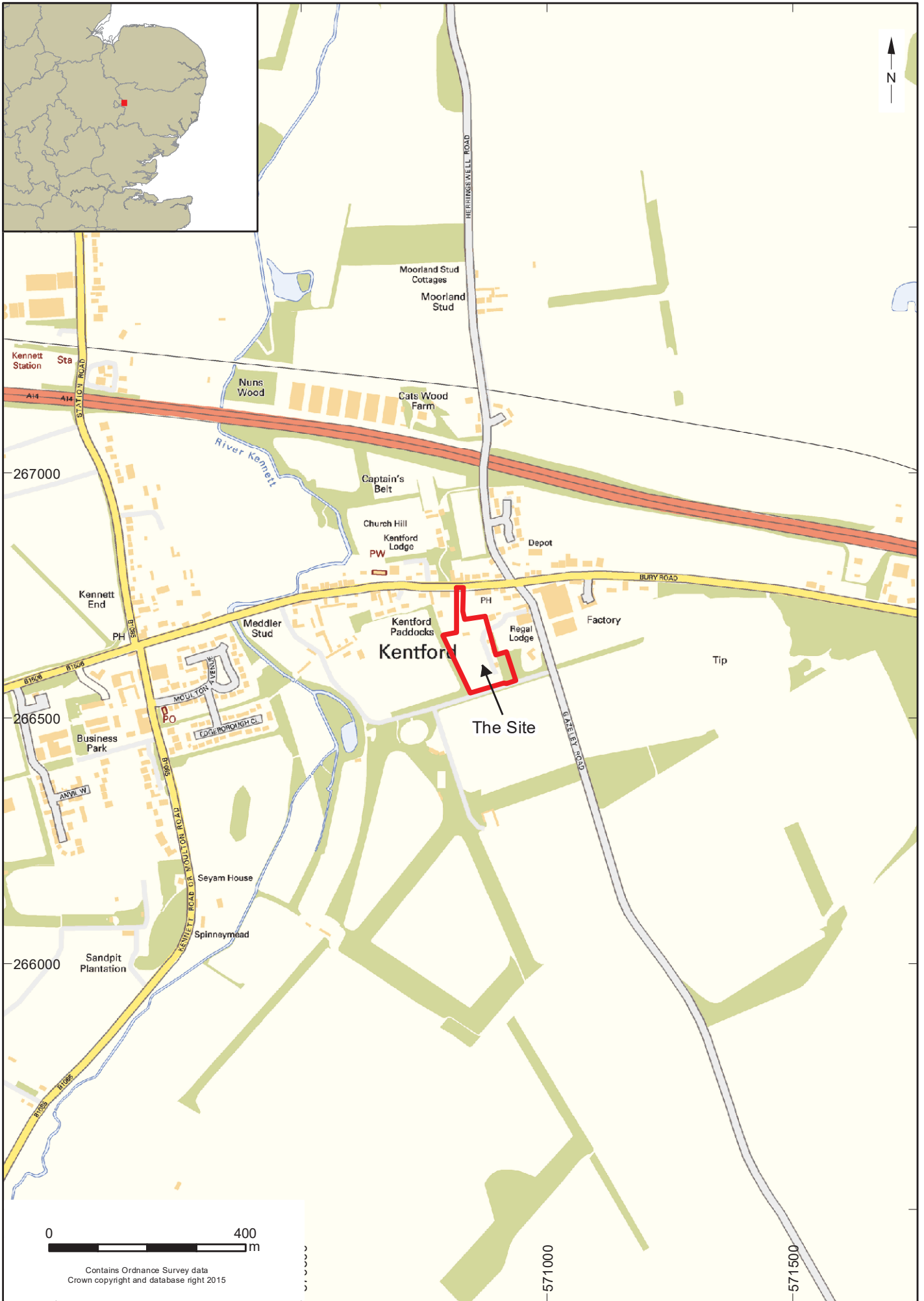
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Project Ref: 170380	Apr 2017	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 170380	May 2017	Proposed trench locations	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

Sussex Office

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

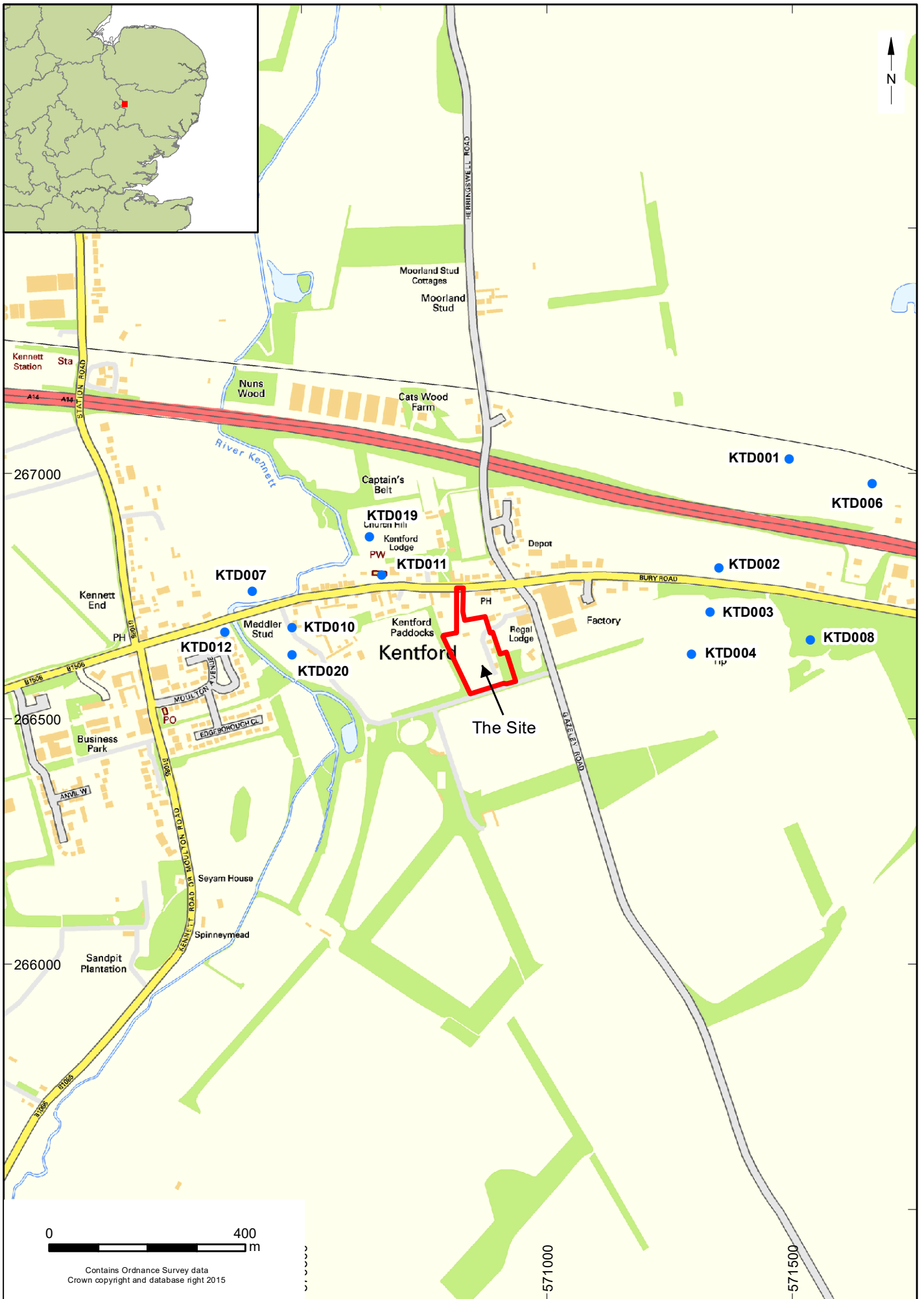
Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa



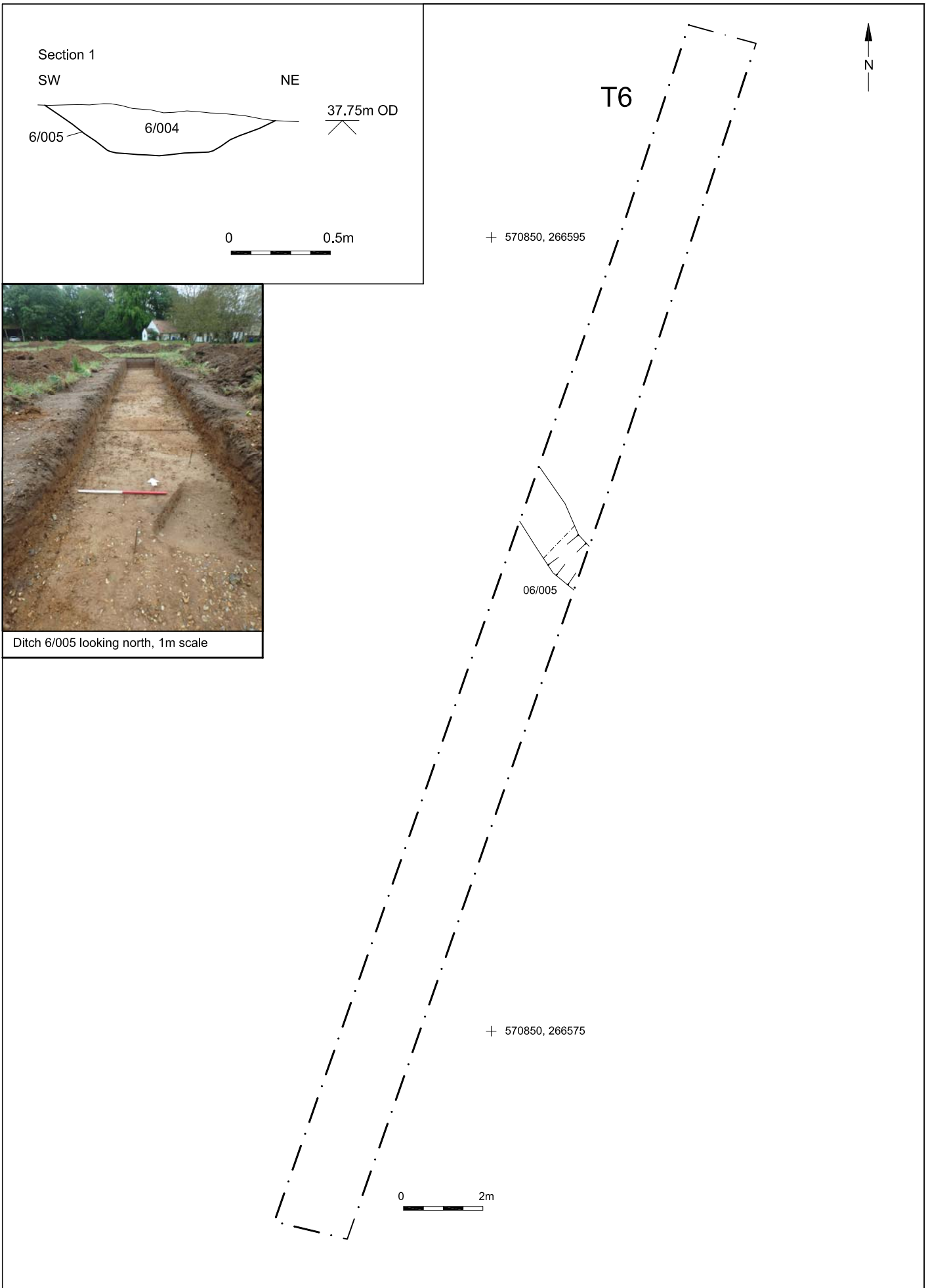


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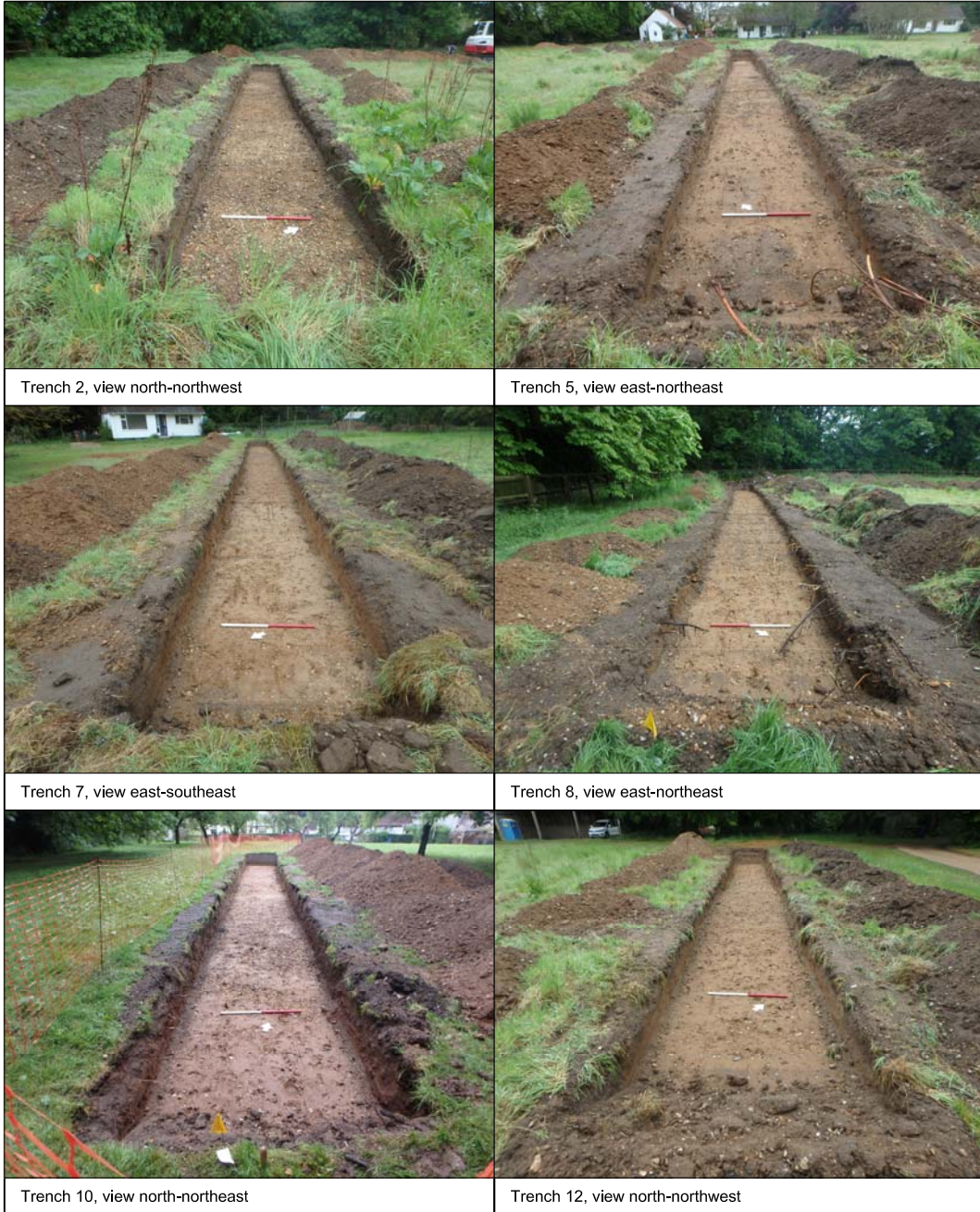
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Report No: 2017259	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 170380	May 2017	Trench locations and constraints	
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Project Ref: 170380	May 2017	Trench 6 plan, section and photograph	
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Project Ref: 170380	May 2017	Select Photographs of Negative Trenches	
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Sussex Office

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

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

