

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Yellow Land, Red Lodge, Suffolk IP28 8WJ

HER Number & Site Code: RDL 005

OASIS ID: archaeol6-369529

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological evaluation comprising of 33 trenches totaling 1440m in length was undertaken at Yellow Land, Red Lodge, Suffolk, IP28 8WJ (NGR TL 70733 70715). A total of 15 trenches were not excavated for site specific reasons. The site will comprise part of the continued residential development within the area, providing a further land parcel for housing.

The archaeological evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains. A small unstratified collection of worked flints were found, including a possible unfinished leaf shaped arrowhead. These finds are consistent with the 'background noise' of the area and likely represent low level transient occupation of the site or local area.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by RPS Group to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at Yellow Land, Red Lodge, Suffolk, IP28 8WJ (NGR TL 70733 70715) (Figure 1). The fieldwork was carried out between the dates of 04/05/2021 and the 07/05/2021.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the ongoing development. This was due to high archaeological significance of the area, and in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2019, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE, 2021) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Gemma Stewart (Stewart 2019) of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A total of 33 evaluation trenches were opened, from the intended 48. The trenches were planned to be each 30m in length however a small number were shortened and where possible, moved to maintain as close to the full length (Figure 2).
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be deposited at Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The underlying geology of the site consists of chalk of the Holywell Nodular and New Pit Chalk Formations. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2021). Seams and hollows filled with sand and silts were observed within the trenches, interspersed between the chalk deposits.

2.2 Topography and Locale

- 2.2.1 The site is located on the western side of the Red Lodge settlement, Herringswell is located 1.25km to the southeast. The site forms an elongated narrow plot of land on a north south alignment. The site is bounded to the west and south by residential housing, the eastern side is bounded by a metalled track and woodland. A track and a school playing field enclose the northern end of the area. The course of the A11 is located 0.5km to the northwest, the road aligning northeast, southwest.
- 2.2.2 The area is generally flat with gentle undulations in the land, this ranges between 17m to 21m AOD. The ground rises to a slight ridge to the north, before falling again further to the north and entering the River Lark flood plains.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

3.1 The following information is drawn from the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the site (RPS 2019) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2021). The data derived from a search of all entries with a 1.5km radius of the site held on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)

3.2 No finds or features dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods have been recorded within the Study Area. Therefore, a low archaeological potential for finds or features dating to these periods has been identified.

Later Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)

3.3 Three Scheduled Monuments of Bronze Age date are situated within 2.5km of the site. 'Bowl barrow north west of Shootinglodge Plantation' is just over 1km to the south-east (SM 1017793, HGW 002, TL 71344 69557). Another unscheduled barrow is situated just to the north of this one (HGW 001, TL 7137 6984). 'Two bowl barrows 150m south east of Warrenhill Farm' are situated c.2km south-east of the site (SM 1018674, TL 71672 68599). 'Bowl barrow on Chalk Hill' is situated 1.15km north of the site (SM 1018097, TL 70877 72154).

3.4 This barrow is part of a series of five barrows situated to the west and east of the A11 road (BTM 004, TL 7087 7215; BTM 012, TL 7115 7166; BTM 013, TL 7121 7176; BTM 027, TL 70947211; BMT 028, TL 7079 7220). A microlith was found in association with one of the barrows (BTM004, TL 7087 7215).

3.5 Swale's Tumulus is situated 880m north-west of the site and has produced Neolithic and Bronze Age finds. Neolithic finds including pot sherds, lithics and a cremation have been recovered from below the Bronze Age mound. Within the Bronze Age stratigraphy, another cremation covered with thin planks was recorded (WGN 003, TL 6992 7145).

3.6 An Early Bronze Age arrowhead was found in a field in Herringswell, 1.2km south-east of the site (HGW 024, TL 7196 7017). A Bronze Age copper tanged

- dagger was found c.1.3kmsouth-east of the site in a field at Herringswell (HGW 010, TL 720 697).
- 3.7 In 2005, Phase III of the evaluation at Hundred Acre Farm, 415m south-west of the site revealed no features of archaeological interest, although sparse prehistoric flint was recovered from the topsoil in the southern part of the evaluation area (ESF19518, TL 7033 6994; FRK 078, TL 704 701). In 2006, a metal detecting survey 200m south-west of the site at Hundred Acre Farm uncovered about 100 pieces of worked flint (ESF19230, TL 70352 70363;FRK 078, TL 704 701).
- 3.8 In 2016, a two-phase archaeological investigation took place on land situated to the east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge. Phase A consisted of an evaluation and subsequent excavation and took place 690m south of the site. These investigations uncovered a Bronze Age barrow (ESF24059, TL 7063 6978; ESF24526, TL 7065 6977; FRK 008, TL 7065 6978; RDL 002, TL 7063 6978). Phase B of an evaluation of land to the east of Kings Warren revealed Early Neolithic and Early Iron Age pit clusters 400m south of the site (ESF24527, TL 7067 7007).
- 3.9 During a series of archaeological investigations at Worlington Quarry, between 750m and 1.5km north-west of the site, Prehistoric finds and features were recorded. They included a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint working hollow, Bronze Age flints, Late Prehistoric hearths, flint scatters and pits (ESF20600, TL 6955 7152; ESF21842, TL 6962 7126; ESF21902, TL 6967 7152; ESF21910, TL 6981 7098; ESF22161, TL 6966 7098; ESF24589, TL 6952 7103; WGN 038, TL 6964 7156; WGN 035, TL 6972 7095; WGN 047, TL 6966 7102).
- 3.10 One phase of evaluation undertaken at Turnpike Road, 1.25km south west of the site, revealed Prehistoric finds and features consisting of some Late Prehistoric struck flint recovered from pits and unstratified contexts and a pit containing an assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery (RDL 001, ESF20733, TL 6946 6985). Another phase of evaluation 840m west of the site identified a cluster of pits and ditches containing burnt flint (ESF21545, TL 6963 7064).

- 3.11 An evaluation and subsequent excavation at Chalk Hill, Barton Mill identified an Iron Age pit, an undated feature, and an assemblage of unstratified lithic implements (ESF 22503, ESF 23000, TL 710 719).
- 3.12 Evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been recorded across the Study Area suggesting occupation in this area during these periods. A moderate archaeological potential has been identified for finds or features dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.
- 3.13 Evidence dating to the Iron Age is comparatively sparse, therefore a low archaeological potential has been identified for finds or features dating to the Iron Age.

Romano-British

- 3.14 According to local tradition, a Roman villa was discovered at the Chalk Hill lime pit, approximately 1km north-east of the site, and was secretly destroyed. No evidence has been found to either support or disprove this claim (BTM 026, TL 711 721).
- 3.15 During an evaluation at Bay Farm, 900m north of the Study Site, two sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from a single trench (ESF22198, TL 704 716). A pottery scatter was also found at Herringswell, 1.25km south-east of the Study Site.
- 3.16 In 2006, a metal detecting survey 200m south-west of the Study Site at Hundred Acre Farm uncovered a few sherds of Roman pottery (ESF19230, TL 70352 70363; FRK 078, TL 704 701).
- 3.17 In 2016, a two-phase archaeological investigation took place on land situated to the east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge. Phase A consisted of an evaluation and subsequent excavation and took place 690m south of the Study Site. These investigations uncovered a possible Roman shrine (ESF24059, TL 7063 6978; ESF24526, TL 7065 6977; FRK 008, TL 7065 6978; RDL 002, TL7063 6978).
- 3.18 Despite extensive evaluations to the south, west and north of the Study Site, only a few sherds of Roman pottery have been identified close to the Study

Site.

Anglo-Saxon

- 3.19 No finds or features dating to the Anglo-Saxon period have been identified within the Study Area. A low archaeological potential for finds or features dating to this period has therefore been identified for the Study Site.

Medieval

- 3.20 Rabbit warrens were situated in the landscape surrounding Red Lodge throughout the Medieval and Post Medieval periods, but there is no evidence to suggest that any were present within the boundaries of the site. A geophysical survey of land at Bay Farm, 900m to the north, identified possible ridge and furrow (ESF23480, TL 7046 7197).

Post Medieval & Modern

- 3.21 No relevant finds or features dating to the Post Medieval period were recorded in the HER.
- 3.22 The 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk shows the site situated within agricultural land. No settlements are shown nearby. By 1835 a manor has been built to the east of the site, and a hedge or tree-lined boundary separates the associated grounds from the site, which is comprised of two fields.
- 3.23 By 1883 the site comprises of the eastern half of a single long field. A wooded area continues to run along the eastern boundary and encroaches into the north-eastern part of the site. By 1903, a wooded plantation situated to the north-west encroaches slightly into the north western corner of the site.
- 3.24 By 1969 the site has changed significantly. Most of the woodland which covered the eastern and north-western parts has been felled, although a small patch remains in the middle of the eastern boundary. A reservoir has also been constructed in this area. No changes are visible on the 1994 Ordnance Survey map. The reservoir appears to be disused by 2008. At this time, the Study Site seems to be divided between arable land in the south and unutilised land in the north. To the immediate west of the site, a sizeable housing development has

been constructed.

- 3.25 An aerial photograph taken in 2018 shows the current site layout. The reservoir is clearly gone by this time, and parts of the site have been stripped to provide access, revealing natural chalk. Although the site has previously been used for agriculture, no agricultural activity appears to be taking place at this time.
- 3.26 Previous Archaeological Work
- 3.27 In 2003, Phase I of an evaluation at Hundred Acre Farm, 290m west of the site found no finds or features of archaeological interest (ESF19519, TL 7030 7074). Phase II of the evaluation at Hundred Acre Farm, consisting of 79 trenches, found no finds or features of archaeological interest. Four of these trenches were in the northern part of the current site and are shown on Figure 2.
- 3.28 Excavations to the immediate south of the site uncovered significant archaeological remains. Initial evaluation of the south of the development area (Phase A), in 2016, identified a few tentative prehistoric features and recovered mostly-residual worked flint attesting to land use activity of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The presence of the ring-ditch was confirmed although, interestingly, no diagnostic dating evidence was recovered from its lower fills though later Roman pottery dated its upper fills. Roman pits, ditches and some possible postholes were also found across the evaluated area and particularly in the vicinity of the ring-ditch.
- 3.29 A further area of evaluation (Phase B) was undertaken across 6.93ha immediately to the north of Phase A. Archaeological remains were recorded predominately in its southern half. A small cluster of Early Neolithic pits in the south-east and another of Early Iron Age date towards the centre of Phase B were identified. The remaining features, the majority of which were pits or possible postholes, were undated. Some of these may have in fact been of natural origin.
- 3.30 Targeted upon the positive results of both the geophysical survey and the Phase A evaluation, a c.2ha excavation area was investigated within the south

of the site.

- 3.31 These investigations revealed a low incidence of isolated Early Neolithic pits and postholes, and residual artefacts in later features. The full extent of the 45m-diameter ring-ditch was exposed and OSL dating of its lower fills established an Early Bronze Age date for its original construction. Although no evidence for an earthwork mound or bank, or associated burials, was recorded, it is likely that this was the remains of a barrow. Other than a few outlying pits, this probable funerary monument stood in apparent isolation. A low density of Iron Age pits in the Phase B evaluation area attest to a continued low intensity land use, though the recovery of part of an Iron Age ceramic vessel from the ring-ditch attests to it surviving in the landscape as a remnant earthwork.
- 3.32 Most of the excavated remains were of Roman date. A rectilinear enclosure (previously detected by the geophysical survey) was imposed around the ring-ditch remains during the earlier Roman period. The prehistoric ring-ditch was recut and became infilled during the Late Roman period. A small rectangular structure, with painted plaster walls and tile roof, was built immediately to the east of the ring-ditch. Identified as a probable religious shrine, placed 'head and hoof' deposits of pig remains were found in association. Further structured animal bone deposits, pits containing probable votive deposition of artefacts, and layers containing shrine debris and votive material were present elsewhere within the enclosure. Less-obviously associated with the perceived religious function of this site were the further remains of a possible well, a tile-lined flue-like structure and an adult inhumation, the latter seemingly opportunistically interred in the rectangular enclosure, close to its entrance. However, no use of the recut ring-ditch interior was discerned.
- 3.33 This rural shrine site was abandoned by the end of the Roman period after which there was no evidence for land use prior to the modern period.
- 3.34 The Early Bronze Age ring-ditch and its subsequent appropriation and incorporation into a Roman rural shrine complex is of regional to national importance.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was originally meant to compromise 48 trial trenches, a total of 33 of the intended trenches were opened. These were distributed across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. The circumstances of the unopened trenches are discussed below.

4.1.2 Onsite conditions lead to 15 trenches not being excavated as part of this evaluation. The original trench design attempted to account for the soil storage heaps on the site, however Trenches 2, 3, and 5 could not be excavated due to the presence of a large soil heap. Trenches 17 and 30 were close to potential ground power cables and overhead power lines, respectively. The remaining unexcavated trenches (Trenches 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 42, 43, 45, 46 and 47) were in a part of the site which has previously been subject to archaeological mitigation and has been subsequently partially developed.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate, and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to

constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 No suitable deposits were identified for environmental sampling.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	1
Context sheets	3
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	3
Trench record sheets	33
Photo register sheets	2
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	0

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	174
GPS survey files	3
Digital plans	3
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	9
Burnt flint	7 (39.5g)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The trenches are tabulated below. No significant archaeological features or deposits were present in any of the trenches. Various visual silty patches and geological variations were tested by hand excavation, all of which proved to be compacted sterile natural deposits.

6.2 Trench List

Trench No.	South/West/SW	North/East/NE	Trench Excavated
Trench 1	0.55m / 0.19m	0.5m / 0.7m	Yes (Moved)
Trench 2	-	-	No
Trench 3	-	-	No
Trench 4	0.35m / 0.17m	0.4m / 0.1m	Yes (Moved)
Trench 5	-	-	No
Trench 6	0.3m / 0.13m	0.39m / 0.11m	Yes
Trench 7	0.38m / 0.09m	0.37m / 0.06m	Yes
Trench 8	0.28m / 0.1m	0.32m / 0.08m	Yes
Trench 9	0.3m / 0.12m	0.31m / 0.16m	Yes
Trench 10	0.39m / 0.11m	0.28m / 0.19m	Yes
Trench 11	0.34m / 0.15	0.35m / 0.16m	Yes
Trench 12	0.3m / 0.17m	0.36m / 0.1m	Yes
Trench 13	0.27m / 0.12m	0.31m / 0.18m	Yes
Trench 14	0.36m / 0.2m	0.31m / 0.11m	Yes
Trench 15	0.32m / 0.14m	0.28m / 0.1m	Yes
Trench 16	1.2m+	1.2m+	Yes (Shortened)
Trench 17	-	-	No
Trench 18	0.36m / 0.14m	0.24m / 0.24m	Yes
Trench 19	0.27m / 0.22m	0.27m / 0.23m	Yes
Trench 20	0.24m / 0.27m	0.3m / 0.22m	Yes
Trench 21	0.32m / 0.16m	0.39m / 0.1m	Yes
Trench 22	0.32m / 0.14m	0.43m / 0.15m	Yes
Trench 23	0.35m / 0.1m	0.33m / 0.13m	Yes
Trench 24	0.29m / 0.13m	0.37m / 0.05m	Yes
Trench 25	0.31m / 0.07m	0.35m / 0.8m	Yes
Trench 26	0.3m / 0.12m	0.34m / 0.09m	Yes
Trench 27	0.39m / 0.13m	0.32m / 0.04m	Yes
Trench 28	0.32m / 0.06m	0.34m 0.08m	Yes

Trench 29	0.28m / 0.1m	0.3m / 0.12m	Yes
Trench 30	-	-	No
Trench 31	-	-	No
Trench 32	-	-	No
Trench 33	0.27m / 0.18m	0.4m / 0.07m	Yes
Trench 34	0.29m / 0.13m	0.22m / 0.14m	Yes
Trench 35	-	-	No
Trench 36	-	-	No
Trench 37	0.3m / 0.1m	0.36m / 0.13m	Yes
Trench 38	-	-	No
Trench 39	0.38m / 0.13m	0.26m / 0.16m	Yes
Trench 40	0.6m / 0.13m	0.32m / 0.06m	Yes (Shortened)
Trench 41	0.38m / 0.08m	0.29m / 0.07m	Yes
Trench 42	-	-	No
Trench 43	-	-	No
Trench 44	0.39m / 0.08m	0.37m / 0.06m	Yes
Trench 45	-	-	No
Trench 46	-	-	No
Trench 47	-	-	No
Trench 48	0.26m / 0.16m	0.3m / 0.12m	Yes

Table 1. Values given are the of topsoil/subsoil, measured as thickness.

- 6.2.1 A total of three features were recorded in addition to an extensive variety of natural deposits and modern features which were tested by hand excavated slots. Trench 16 was excavated into a large quarry pit. The pit appeared to have been backfilled in recent years, possibly even as part of the overall development this project is associated with. The quarry pit was not bottomed within the trench at a depth of 1.2m (Plate 3).
- 6.2.2 The three features recorded either did not contain finds or contained not closely datable finds.
- 6.2.3 Pit [109] was located in Trench 18 and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.87m in width and 0.24m in depth, it contained a single fill (108). The fill was a greyish brown, sandy silt and contained no finds. The feature was considered to be either a treethrow or formed by another natural process (Plate 5).

- 6.2.4 Pit [105] was located in Trench 23 and was oval in plan, measuring 1.4m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.34m in depth. The pit contained a single fill (104), a mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Burnt materials were present within the deposit and seven fragments of burnt flint were recovered (39.5g). No closely datable finds were recovered from the pit, its function was unclear (Plate 6).
- 6.2.5 Pit [107] was located in Trench 26 and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.54m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a dark greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent charcoal inclusions were present, no finds were recovered from the deposit.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 No suitable deposits were identified for environmental sampling, a very small assemblage of flints was recovered from topsoil. The finds have been commented on below by the author and Barry Bishop pers. comm.
- 7.2 A total of nine struck flints (141g) were found during the works, all of the flints were from the topsoil (100).
- 7.3 Eight of the struck flints are poorly detached flakes and include at least three decortication flakes. Despite later scarring inhibiting identification the flints are very crudely and opportunistically produced and are most characteristic of later second or first millennia industries.
- 7.4 A single flake showed evidence for secondary working, and had been refined into a leaf arrowhead shape, however the ventral was composed entirely of an ancient thermal (frost fractured) scar. The presence of a small amount of rough cortex on the dorsal, and the lack of any working on the other side might suggest an unfinished item, or a discarded attempt at an arrowhead.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 Previous works in the area to the south showed evidence of an Early Bronze Age Ring Ditch Monument, later remains showed Roman Religious practices, suggesting an appropriation of the earlier monument (ASE, 2018). No evidence for Roman remains was seen in this evaluation, scant Prehistoric evidence can be seen through the worked flint. These flints can be considered no more than 'background noise' within the landscape and likely represent low level transient occupation characteristic of Breckland environments.
- 8.2 The presence of any potential archaeological features on the site is likely to be very sparse if present at all. The combined evidence suggests an area with little or no archaeological remains, albeit accepting the known archaeology identified in the previous phases of the development. It is therefore likely the site has existed at the periphery of these previously identified sites. In addition, when looking at the later historic settlements of Herringswell, Kennet and Freckenham, it can be viewed as hinterland or beyond to these settlements, thus explaining the paucity of later finds in the soils. In conclusion, it appears likely the study area has existed beyond the edges of the previous known archaeology and contributes little or nothing to the existing corpus.
- 8.3 Large scale earth movements have occurred on the site, ostensibly associated with the same wider development. It is not thought that these works removed or masked potential archaeological remains, although not all the intended trenches could be opened, it is believed sufficient coverage was achieved. The stockpiling of soils and the associated movements appeared to be largely superficial to the overall archaeological record, with limited evidence for disturbance impacting at the archaeological grade.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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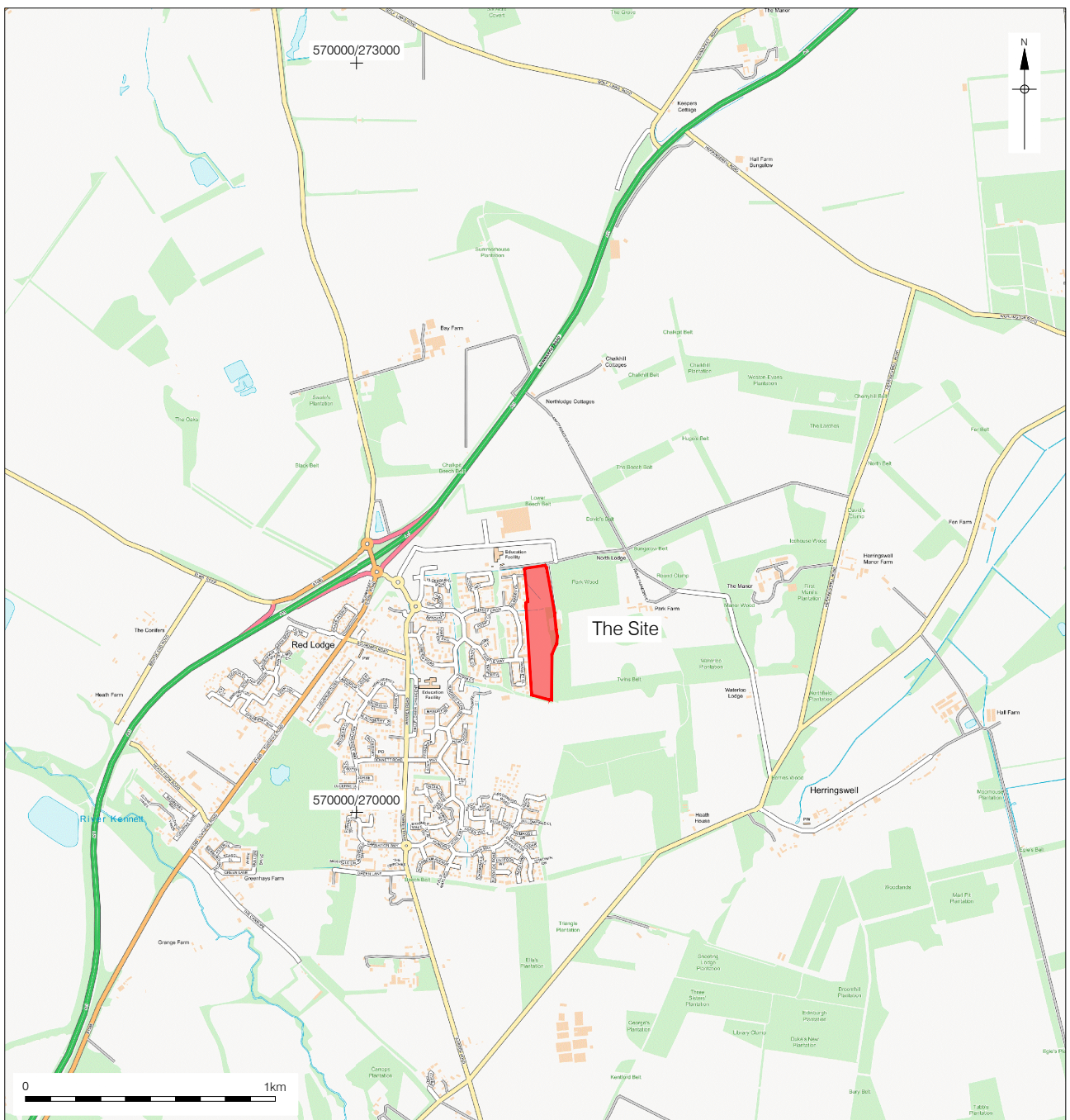
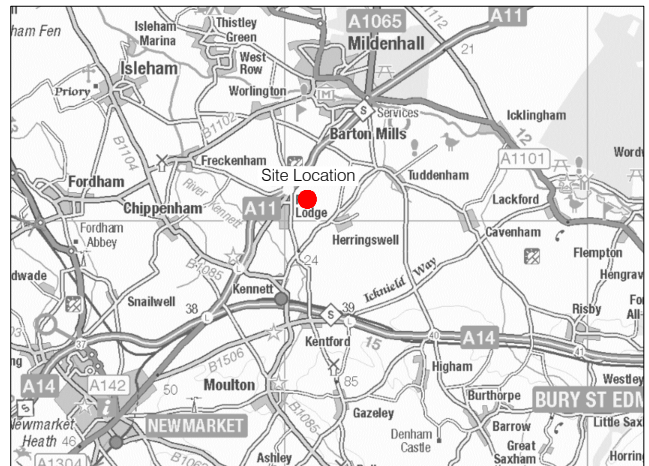
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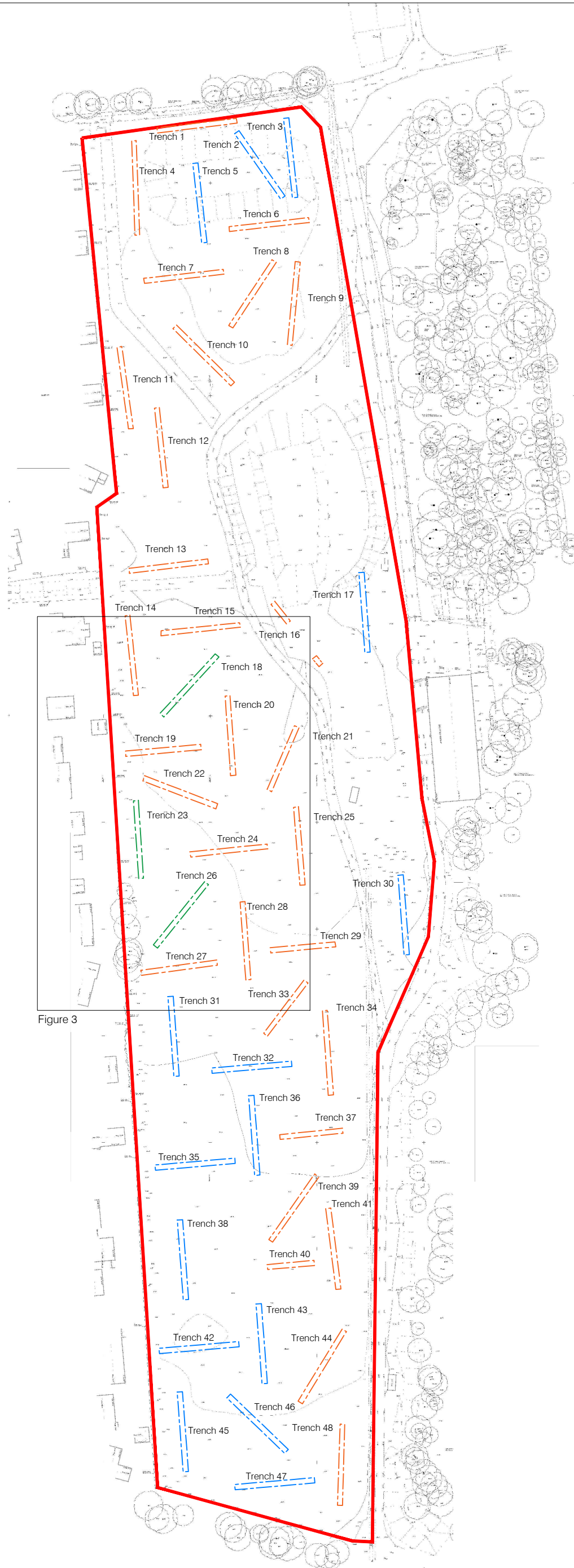


Figure 3

570600/270500

- Trench Containing Archaeology
- Blank Trench
- Unexcavated Trench

0 80m

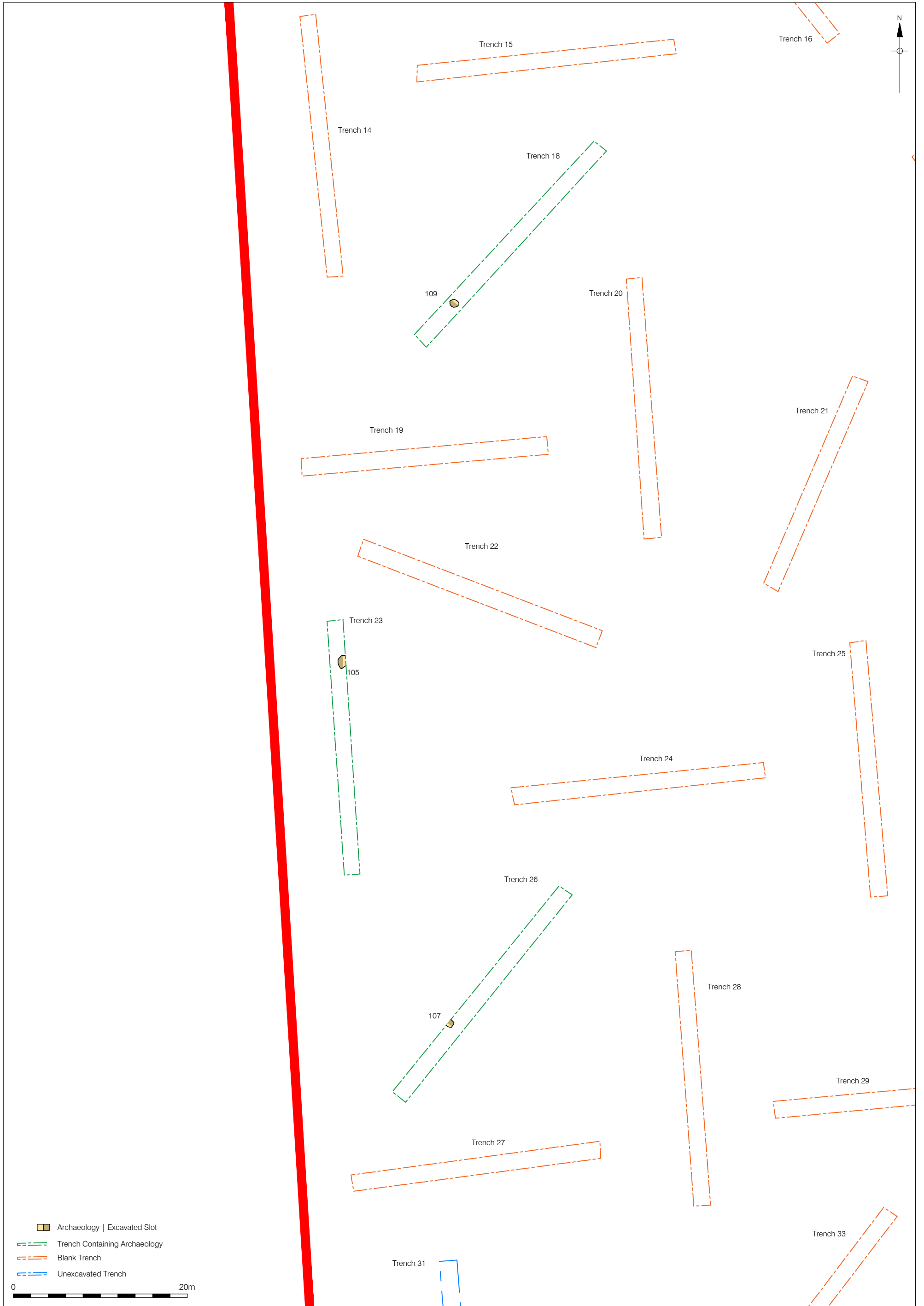


Figure 3
Detailed plan of Trenches 18, 23 and 26
1:400 at A3

12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, view to east.



Plate 2: Trench 4, view to north.



Plate 3: Trench 16, view to north-east.



Plate 4 Trench 34, view to south.



Plate 5: Pit [109] within Trench 18, view to northeast, scale 0.5m.



Plate 6: Pit [105] within Trench 23, view to north, scale 1m.

13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Section
100	-	All	Layer	Topsoil	-
101	-	All	Layer	Subsoil	-
103	-	All	Layer	Natural	-
104	105	23	Fill	Pit	1
105	105	23	Cut	Pit	1
106	107	26	Fill	Pit	2
107	107	26	Cut	Pit	2
108	109	18	Fill	Pit	3
109	109	18	Cut	Pit	3

14 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-421585

Project details

Project name Yellow Land, Red Lodge, Suffolk, IP28 8WJ: An Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project The archaeological evaluation revealed no significant archaeological remains. A small unstratified collection of worked flints were found, including a possible unfinished leaf shaped arrowhead. These finds are consistent with the 'background noise' of the area and likely represent low level transient occupation of the site or local area.

Project dates Start: 03-05-2021 End: 14-05-2021

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes RDL005 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds LITHICS Bronze Age

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Housing estate

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH RED LODGE Yellow Land, Red Lodge, Suffolk

Postcode IP28 8WJ
Study area 4.8 Hectares
Site coordinates TL 70733 70715 52.30752945578 0.504628489733 52 18 27 N 000
30 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 17m Max: 21m

Project creators

Name of RPS

Organisation

Project brief Gemma Stewart
originator

Project design Duncan Hawkins
originator

Project Mark Hinman
director/manager

Project supervisor Jonathan House

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Crest Homes
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
recipient

Physical Archive ID RDL005

Physical Contents "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
recipient

Digital Archive ID RDL005

Digital Contents "none"

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

Paper Archive Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
recipient

Paper Archive ID RDL005

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
available

Project bibliography

1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Yellow Land, Red Lodge, Suffolk, IP28 8WJ: An Archaeological
Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) House, J.

Other bibliographic R14511
details

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Issuer or publisher PCA Central

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Description Grey Lit Report

Entered by Jonathan House (jhouse@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 17 May 2021

15 APPENDIX 4: WSI

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Yellow Land, Red Lodge, Suffolk IP28 8WJ

HER Number & Site Code: RDL 005

OASIS ID: archaeol6-369529

February 2021

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of RPS for an archaeological evaluation at Yellow land, Red Lodge, Suffolk (Figure 1; TL70735 70728). This is in response to a brief produced by SCCAS (Stewart 2019).
- 1.2 This WSI relates to the mechanical excavation of forty-eight 30m x 1.8m trial trenches (representing a 4% sample of the site) with a contingency of 150m if needed.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description and Location

- 2.1.1 The site lies on the eastern edge of the Suffolk village of Red Lodge. There are recent developments to the north, west and west, and woodland to the east.
- 2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of chalk of the Holywell Nodular and New Pit Chalk Formations. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2019).
- 2.1.3 The site slopes gently from south to north, from a low point of c.17mAOD at the northern boundary to a high point of c.21mAOD at the southern end of the site.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 It is understood that the site is the subject of a recently submitted planning application for a residential development.
- 2.2.2 This document is the WSI for the archaeological evaluation of that site. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b; 2014c). 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 Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) in their role as advisors to West Suffolk Council
- 2.2.3 It should be noted that this WSI relates to archaeological evaluation works only. If further archaeological work is required it will need to be subject to a separate WSI.

3.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is drawn directly from a recently completed Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the site (RPS 2019), the data derived from a search of all entries with a 1.5km radius of the site (defined as 'The Study Area') held on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.2 Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)

3.2.1 No finds or features dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods have been recorded within the Study Area. Therefore, a low archaeological potential for finds or features dating to these period has been identified.

3.3 Late Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)

3.3.1 Three Scheduled Monuments of Bronze Age date are situated within 2.5km of the site. '*Bowl barrow north west of Shootinglodge Plantation*' is just over 1km to the south-east (SM 1017793, HGW 002, TL 71344 69557). Another unscheduled barrow is situated just to the north of this one (HGW 001, TL 7137 6984). '*Two bowl barrows 150m south east of Warrenhill Farm*' are situated c.2km south-east of the site (SM 1018674, TL 71672 68599). '*Bowl barrow on Chalk Hill*' is situated 1.15km north of the site (SM 1018097, TL 70877 72154).

3.3.2 This barrow is part of a series of five barrows situated to the west and east of the A11 road (BTM 004, TL 7087 7215; BTM 012, TL 7115 7166; BTM 013, TL 7121 7176; BTM 027, TL 70947211; BMT 028, TL 7079 7220). A microlith was found in association with one of the barrows (BTM004, TL 7087 7215).

3.3.3 *Swale's Tumulus* is situated 880m north-west of the site and has produced Neolithic and Bronze Age finds. Neolithic finds including pot sherds, lithics and a cremation have been recovered from below the Bronze Age mound. Within the Bronze Age stratigraphy, another cremation covered with thin planks was recorded (WGN 003, TL 6992 7145).

3.3.4 An Early Bronze Age arrowhead was found in a field in Herringswell, 1.2km south-east of the site (HGW 024, TL 7196 7017). A Bronze Age copper tanged dagger was found c.1.3km south-east of the site in a field at Herringswell (HGW 010, TL 720 697).

3.3.5 In 2005, Phase III of the evaluation at Hundred Acre Farm, 415m south-west of the site revealed no features of archaeological interest, although sparse prehistoric flint was recovered from the topsoil in the southern part of the evaluation area (ESF19518, TL 7033 6994; FRK 078, TL 704 701). In 2006, a metal detecting survey 200m south-west of the site at Hundred Acre Farm uncovered about 100 pieces of worked flint (ESF19230, TL 70352 70363;FRK 078, TL 704 701).

3.3.6 In 2016, a two-phase archaeological investigation took place on land situated to the east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge. Phase A consisted of an evaluation and subsequent excavation and took place 690m south of the site. These

investigations uncovered a Bronze Age barrow (ESF24059, TL 7063 6978; ESF24526, TL 7065 6977; FRK 008, TL 7065 6978; RDL 002, TL 7063 6978). Phase B of an evaluation of land to the east of Kings Warren revealed Early Neolithic and Early Iron Age pit clusters 400m south of the site (ESF24527, TL 7067 7007).

- 3.3.7 During a series of archaeological investigations at Worlington Quarry, between 750m and 1.5km north-west of the site, Prehistoric finds and features were recorded. They included a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint working hollow, Bronze Age flints, Late Prehistoric hearths, flint scatters and pits (ESF20600, TL 6955 7152; ESF21842, TL 6962 7126; ESF21902, TL 6967 7152; ESF21910, TL 6981 7098; ESF22161, TL 6966 7098; ESF24589, TL 6952 7103; WGN 038, TL 6964 7156; WGN 035, TL 6972 7095; WGN 047, TL 6966 7102).
- 3.3.8 One phase of evaluation undertaken at Turnpike Road, 1.25km south west of the site, revealed Prehistoric finds and features consisting of some Late Prehistoric struck flint recovered from pits and unstratified contexts and a pit containing an assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery (RDL 001, ESF20733, TL 6946 6985). Another phase of evaluation 840m west of the site identified a cluster of pits and ditches containing burnt flint (ESF21545, TL 6963 7064).
- 3.3.9 An evaluation and subsequent excavation at Chalk Hill, Barton Mill identified an Iron Age pit, an undated feature, and an assemblage of unstratified lithic implements (ESF 22503, ESF 23000, TL 710 719).
- 3.3.10 Evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been recorded across the Study Area suggesting occupation in this area during these periods. A moderate archaeological potential has been identified for finds or features dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.
- 3.3.11 Evidence dating to the Iron Age is comparatively sparse, therefore a low archaeological potential has been identified for finds or features dating to the Iron Age.

3.4 Romano-British

- 3.4.1 According to local tradition, a Roman villa was discovered at the Chalk Hill lime pit, approximately 1km north-east of the site, and was secretly destroyed. No evidence has been found to either support or disprove this claim (BTM 026, TL 711 721).
- 3.4.2 During an evaluation at Bay Farm, 900m north of the Study Site, two sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from a single trench (ESF22198, TL 704 716). A pottery scatter was also found at Herringswell, 1.25km south-east of the Study Site.
- 3.4.3 In 2006, a metal detecting survey 200m south-west of the Study Site at Hundred Acre Farm uncovered a few sherds of Roman pottery (ESF19230, TL 70352 70363; FRK 078, TL 704 701).
- 3.4.4 In 2016, a two-phase archaeological investigation took place on land situated to the east of Kings Warren, Red Lodge. Phase A consisted of an evaluation

and subsequent excavation and took place 690m south of the Study Site. These investigations uncovered a possible Roman shrine (ESF24059, TL 7063 6978; ESF24526, TL 7065 6977; FRK 008, TL 7065 6978; RDL 002, TL7063 6978).

- 3.4.5 Despite extensive evaluations to the south, west and north of the Study Site, only a few sherds of Roman pottery have been identified close to the Study Site. A low archaeological potential is therefore identified for finds or features dating to this period.

3.5 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.5.1 No finds or features dating to the Anglo-Saxon period have been identified within the Study Area. A low archaeological potential for finds or features dating to this period has therefore been identified for the Study Site.

3.6 Medieval

- 3.6.1 Rabbit warrens were situated in the landscape surrounding Red Lodge throughout the Medieval and Post Medieval periods, but there is no evidence to suggest that any were present within the boundaries of the site. A geophysical survey of land at Bay Farm, 900m to the north, identified possible ridge and furrow (ESF23480, TL 7046 7197).

- 3.6.2 A low archaeological potential for finds or features dating to the Medieval period has been identified for the site

3.7 Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 3.7.1 No relevant finds or features dating to the Post Medieval period were recorded in the HER.

- 3.7.2 In the Post Medieval period, cartographic sources are useful in illustrating the development of the site

- 3.7.3 The 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk shows the site situated within agricultural land. No settlements are shown nearby. By 1835 a manor has been built to the east of the site, and a hedge or tree-lined boundary separates the associated grounds from the site, which is comprised of two fields. Herringswell village is visible to the south-east.

- 3.7.4 By 1883 the site comprises of the eastern half of a single long field. A wooded area continues to run along the eastern boundary, and encroaches into the north-eastern part of the site. By 1903, a wooded plantation situated to the north-west encroaches slightly into the north western corner of the site

- 3.7.5 By 1969 the site has changed significantly. Most of the woodland which covered the eastern and north-western parts has been felled, although a small patch remains in the middle of the eastern boundary. A reservoir has also been constructed in this area. No changes are visible on the 1994 Ordnance Survey map. The reservoir appears to be disused by 2008. At this time, the Study Site seems to be divided between arable land in the south and unutilised land in the

north. To the immediate west of the site, a sizeable housing development has been constructed.

- 3.7.6 An aerial photograph taken in 2018 shows the current site layout. The reservoir is clearly gone by this time, and parts of the site have been stripped to provide access, revealing natural chalk. Although the site has previously been used for agriculture, no agricultural activity appears to be taking place at this time.

3.8 Previous Archaeological Work

- 3.8.11 In 2003, Phase I of an evaluation at Hundred Acre Farm, 290m west of the site found no finds or features of archaeological interest (ESF19519, TL 7030 7074). Phase II of the evaluation at Hundred Acre Farm, consisting of 79 trenches, found no finds or features of archaeological interest. Four of these trenches were located in the northern part of the current site and are shown on Figure 2.

- 3.8.12 Excavations to the immediate south of the site uncovered significant archaeological remains. Initial evaluation of the south of the development area (Phase A), in 2016, identified a few tentative prehistoric features and recovered mostly-residual worked flint attesting to land use activity of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The presence of the ring-ditch was confirmed although, interestingly, no diagnostic dating evidence was recovered from its lower fills though later Roman pottery dated its upper fills. Roman pits, ditches and some possible postholes were also found across the evaluated area and particularly in the vicinity of the ring-ditch.

- 3.8.13 A further area of evaluation (Phase B) was undertaken across 6.93ha immediately to the north of Phase A. Archaeological remains were recorded predominately in its southern half. A small cluster of Early Neolithic pits in the south-east and another of Early Iron Age date towards the centre of Phase B were identified. The remaining features, the majority of which were pits or possible postholes, were undated. Some of these may have in fact been of natural origin.

- 3.8.14 Targeted upon the positive results of both the geophysical survey and the Phase A evaluation, a c.2ha excavation area was investigated within the south of the site.

- 3.8.15 These investigations revealed a low incidence of isolated Early Neolithic pits and postholes, and residual artefacts in later features. The full extent of the 45m-diameter ring-ditch was exposed and OSL dating of its lower fills established an Early Bronze Age date for its original construction. Although no evidence for an earthwork mound or bank, or associated burials, was recorded, it is likely that this was the remains of a barrow. Other than a few outlying pits, this probable funerary monument stood in apparent isolation. A low density of Iron Age pits in the Phase B evaluation area attest to a continued low intensity land use, though the recovery of part of an Iron Age ceramic vessel from the ring-ditch attests to it surviving in the landscape as a remnant earthwork.

- 3.8.16 The majority of excavated remains were of Roman date. A rectilinear enclosure (previously detected by the geophysical survey) was imposed around the ring-ditch remains during the earlier Roman period. The prehistoric ring-ditch was

recut and became infilled during the Late Roman period. A small rectangular structure, with painted plaster walls and tile roof, was built immediately to the east of the ring-ditch. Identified as a probable religious shrine, placed 'head and hoof' deposits of pig remains were found in association. Further structured animal bone deposits, pits containing probable votive deposition of artefacts, and layers containing shrine debris and votive material were present elsewhere within the enclosure. Less-obviously associated with the perceived religious function of this site were the further remains of a possible well, a tile-lined flue-like structure and an adult inhumation, the latter seemingly opportunistically interred in the rectangular enclosure, close to its entrance. However, no use of the recut ring-ditch interior was discerned.

3.8.17 This rural shrine site was abandoned by the end of the Roman period after which there was no evidence for land use prior to the modern period.

3.8.18 The Early Bronze Age ring-ditch and its subsequent appropriation and incorporation into a Roman rural shrine complex is of regional to national importance.

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 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 identified remains to be implemented before development takes place.

4.2 More specifically, the evaluation aims to establish the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of preservation of surviving archaeological remains within the development area.

4.3 This information is will enable the SCCAS County Archaeologist to make an informed decision regarding any requirement for further work.

Site Specific Research Aims

4.4 To further identify any potential Bronze Age activity, particularly that associated with the Barrow at Hundred Acres Hill and ring ditch found on the southern excavation at Red Lodge. Does this feature represent Bronze Age ritual or funerary practice? How does this relate to the surrounding landscape? Is this indeed an isolated feature?

4.5 To better understand the extent, form and function of the probable Roman ditch. Are there any re-cuts or associated features? Can this feature be understood as part of the wider landscape?

4.6 What role has the topography, geography and geology of the site played in its development during both the prehistoric and Roman periods?

4.7 Can the nature of the Earlier Iron Age landscape and environment be discerned?

Bronze Age

- 4.7 “Patterns of burial practice need further exploration. This should include the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape.” (Medleycott 2011, 20).
- 4.8 The reuse of Bronze Age barrow cemeteries (Medleycott 2011, 17, 43).

Roman

- 4.9 The collection of re-deposition of ‘ancient’ items, particularly Bronze Age metalwork within Roman burial monuments (Medleycott 2011, 42).
- 4.10 The reuse of earlier ritual monuments during the Roman period (Medleycott, 2011, 43).
- 4.11 “The evidence for change in ritual practices, including the introduction of Christianity, needs reassessing in the light of recent excavations. How many religious sites (temples/shrines/etc.) are known from the region? Synthesis of Roman cemeteries and burial practice is needed.” (Medleycott 2011 48).
- 4.12 Can either the finds assemblages or the cemeteries (if these can be located) provide information about Continental contacts? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 21).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation will consist of the mechanical excavation of forty-eight trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.8m at base. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2. Allowance has been made for a further 150m to be trenched if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy (Stewart 2019). Discussion with SCCAS and RPS will take place before this contingency is used.
- 5.1.2 An OASIS form will be initiated to be compiled on completion of the report and an HER number obtained from the Historic Environment Service. This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.
- 5.1.3 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.
- 5.1.4 At least two weeks written notice will be given to the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.
- 5.1.5 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.

-
- 5.1.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.1.7 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. Spoil heaps will be visibly scanned for artefacts such as struck flint which was identified on phase 1.
- 5.1.8 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.
- 5.1.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with RPS and the SCCAS to assess the results. This will be booked prior to commencement on site.
- 5.1.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.1.11 Before trenching commences metal detecting will take place over the surface of the ground and at intervals during the excavation. Spoil heaps and trench bases will also be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features. This survey will not exclude iron. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below. The metal detecting will be undertaken by an experienced metal detectorist, in this instance Graham Brandeys.

5.2 Standards

- 5.2.1 ASE will adhere to the SCCAS requirements for trenched evaluation (SCCAS 2019), 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. ASE is a Registered Organisation 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 SCCAS 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 with SCCAS and RPS 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. ON discovery of any remains SCCAS and RPS will immediately be informed. 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 SCCAS 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 (max resolution of 16M (4608x3556)), and black and white monochrome film 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* (ClfA 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. ASE's environmental consultant is Dr Lucy Allott 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, RPS and the SCCAS 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 six 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. The results will be tied into the wider context and previous evaluations and excavations which have occurred in the near vicinity.
 - **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*, Medlycott, 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 Two hard copies (including on clearly marked DRAFT) and a PDF copy on CD of the report will be supplied to SCCAS. Copies of the report will be supplied to RPS and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's 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/UTH> 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 six weeks of the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual PSIAH round-up in the event of positive results. 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 SCCAS 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 2019), 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 and

a transfer of title. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the recipient museum.

7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1. 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 will be kept on site at all times.

8.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from up to three Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take two working weeks.

8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with RPS and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Gemma Stevenson (Project Manager, Fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

8.1.3 The SCCAS 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. A monitoring visit will be booked in advance of works starting to enable discussion of identified features to take place once they have been excavated. 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)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Rae Regensberg (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)

Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun & Dr Paola Ponce (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (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	UCL (external)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

8.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office 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

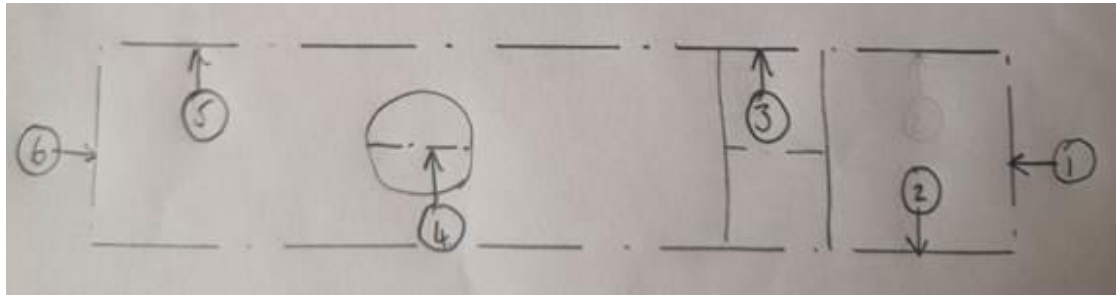
9.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.

9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to being carried out.

9.3 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress by the client 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.

9.4 In the event that Suffolk County Council cancel site visits due to COVID Lockdown, monitoring will be conducted remotely:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features will be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS trench plans will be provided showing what is present in each trench – with context numbers included
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date will be provided
- Text stating which features environmental samples have been taken from will be sent
- Photos of every trench from each end, trench sections (bulk) and features will be provided
- A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number will be sent. For example,



All photographs will be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned

- Provision will be made for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved

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.

References

ASE 2018 *Archaeological Investigations at Land East of Kings Warren, Red Lodge, Suffolk* ASE rep. no. 2017294

BGS, 2019. British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed 16.10.2019 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

ClfA 2014a, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

ClfA 2014b. *Code of Conduct*

ClfA, 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

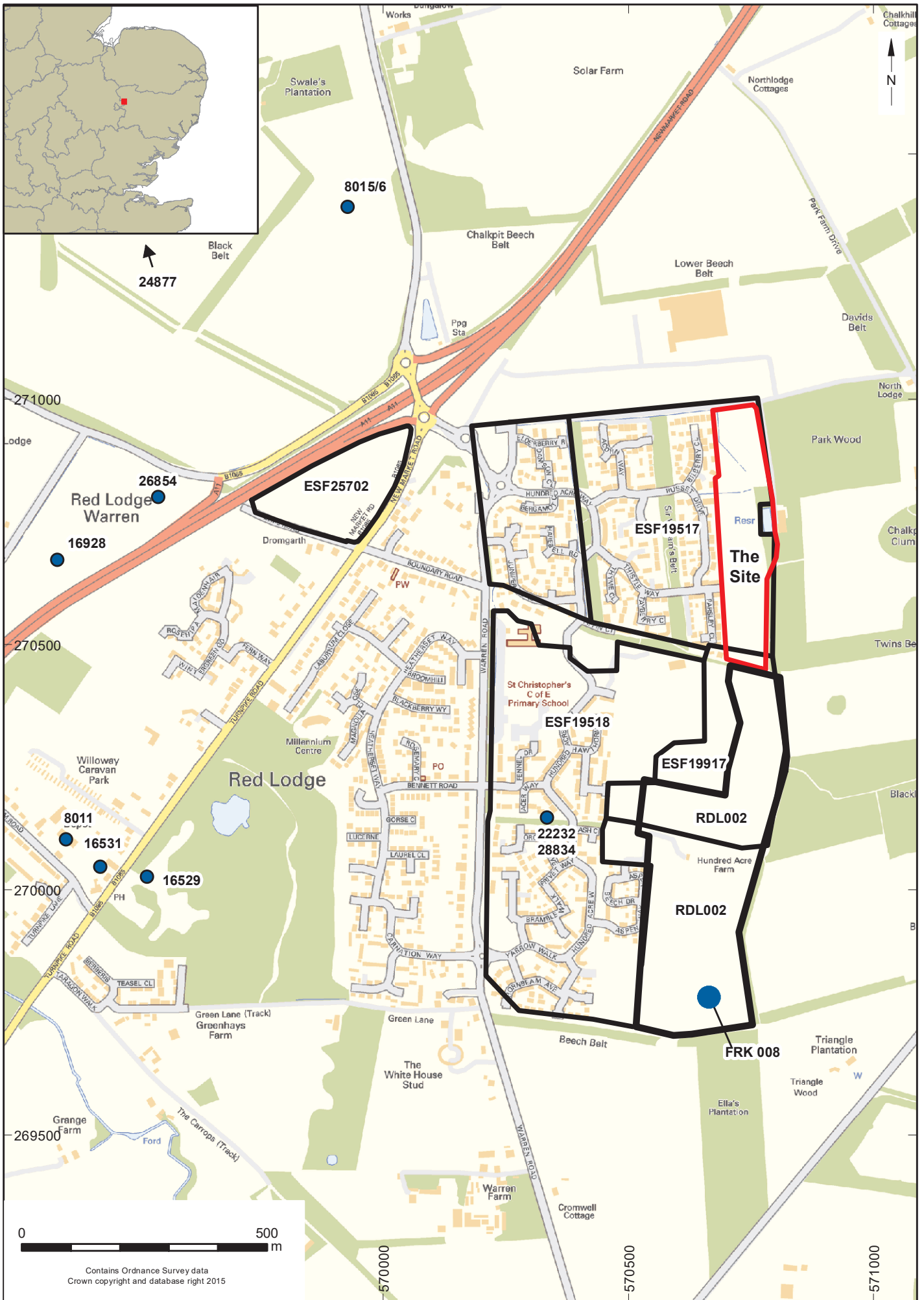
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RPS 2019. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Yellow Land, Red Lodge, Suffolk*. Unpub. RPS document ref. JAC25979

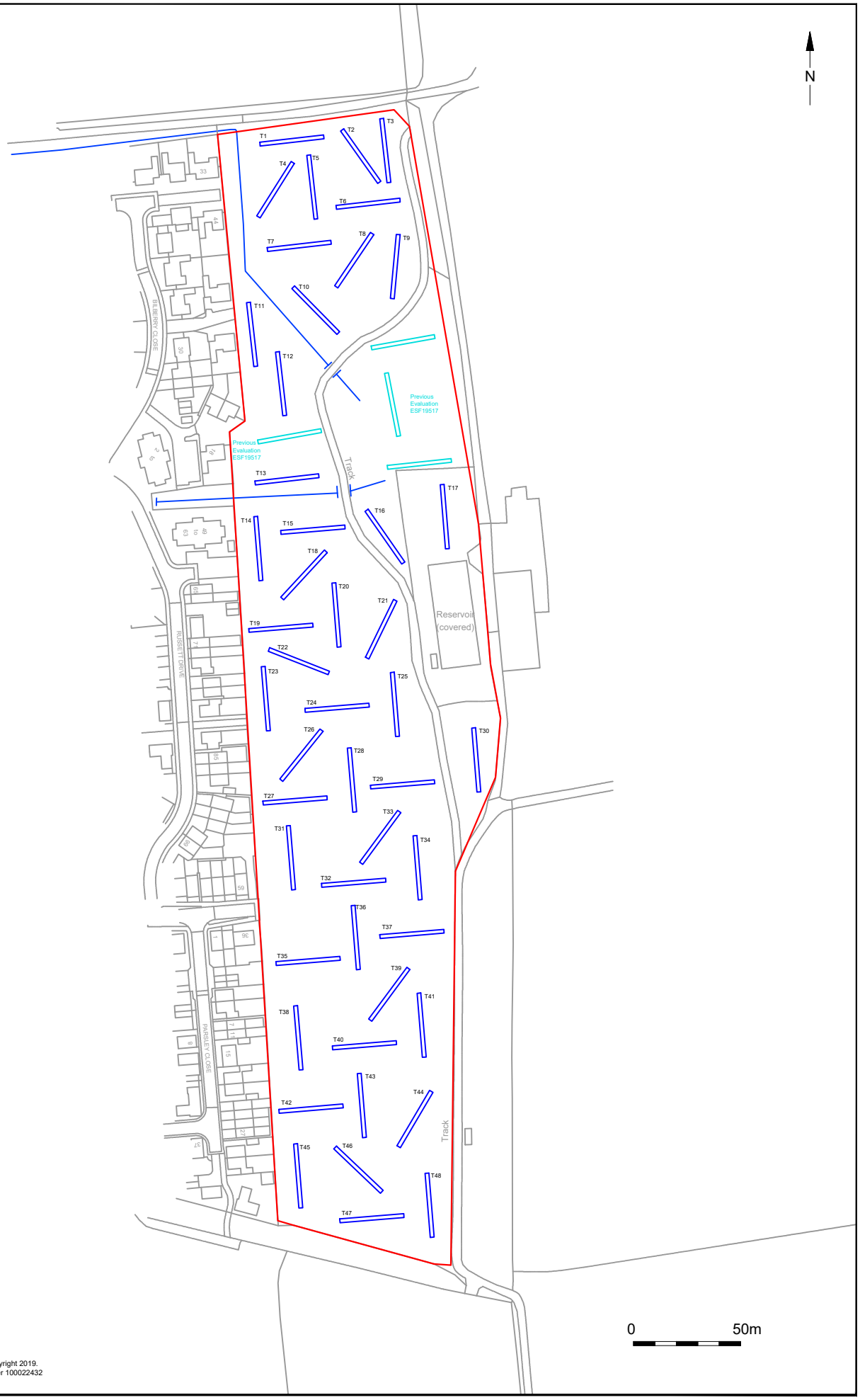
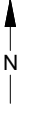
SCCAS 2019, *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

SCCAS 2019 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

SCCAS 2019, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Yellow Land North, Red Lodge*



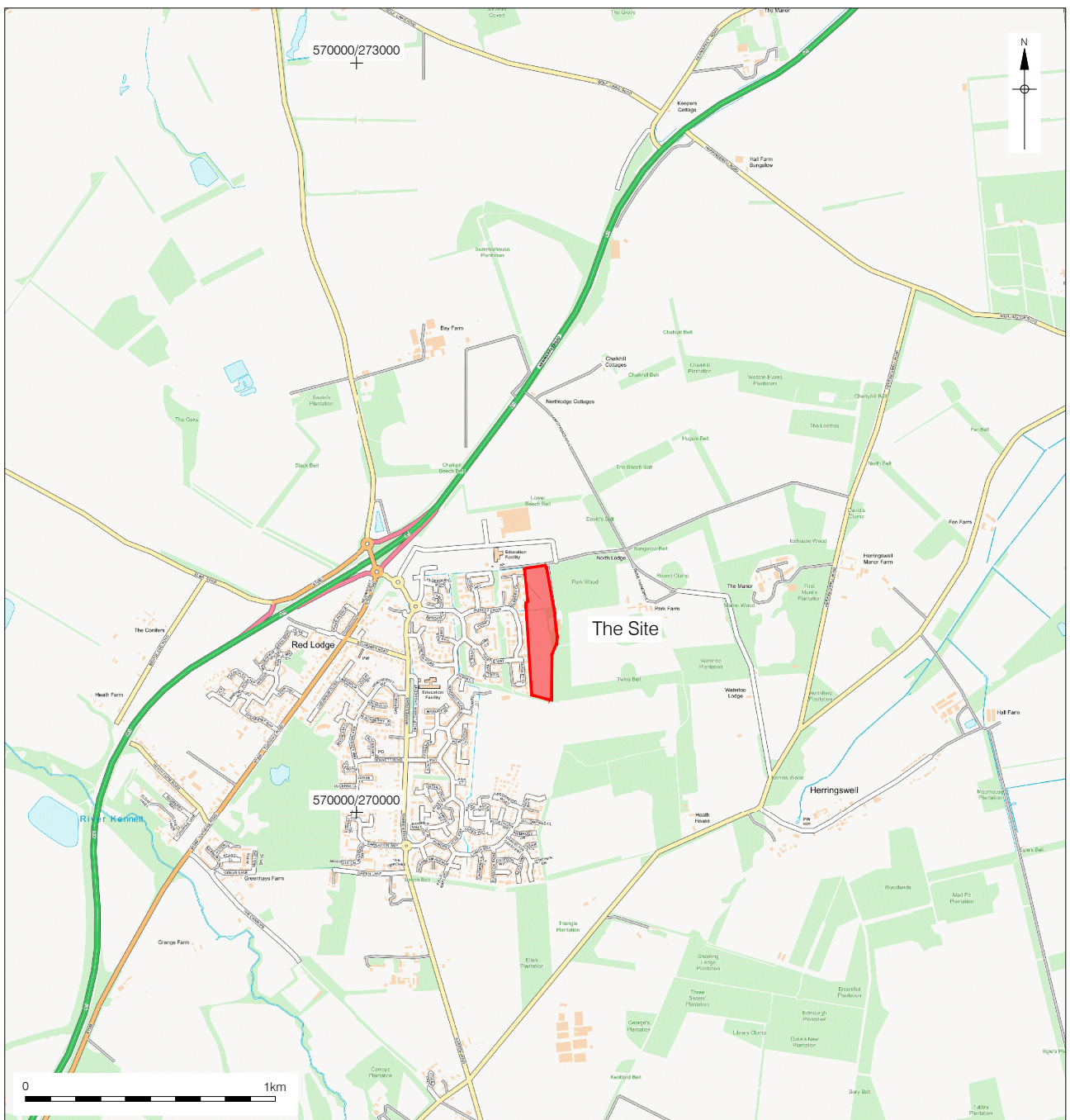
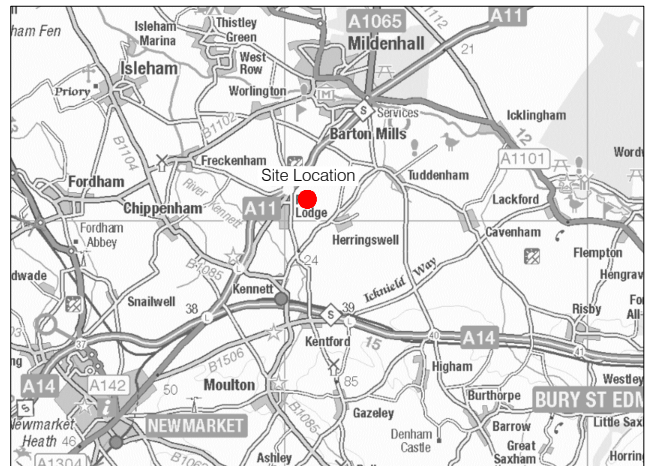
Yellow Land North, Red Lodge, Suffolk		Fig. 1
The site location with nearby areas of previous archaeological work		



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Yellow Land North, Red Lodge
Proposed trench locations

Fig. 2



570600/271000

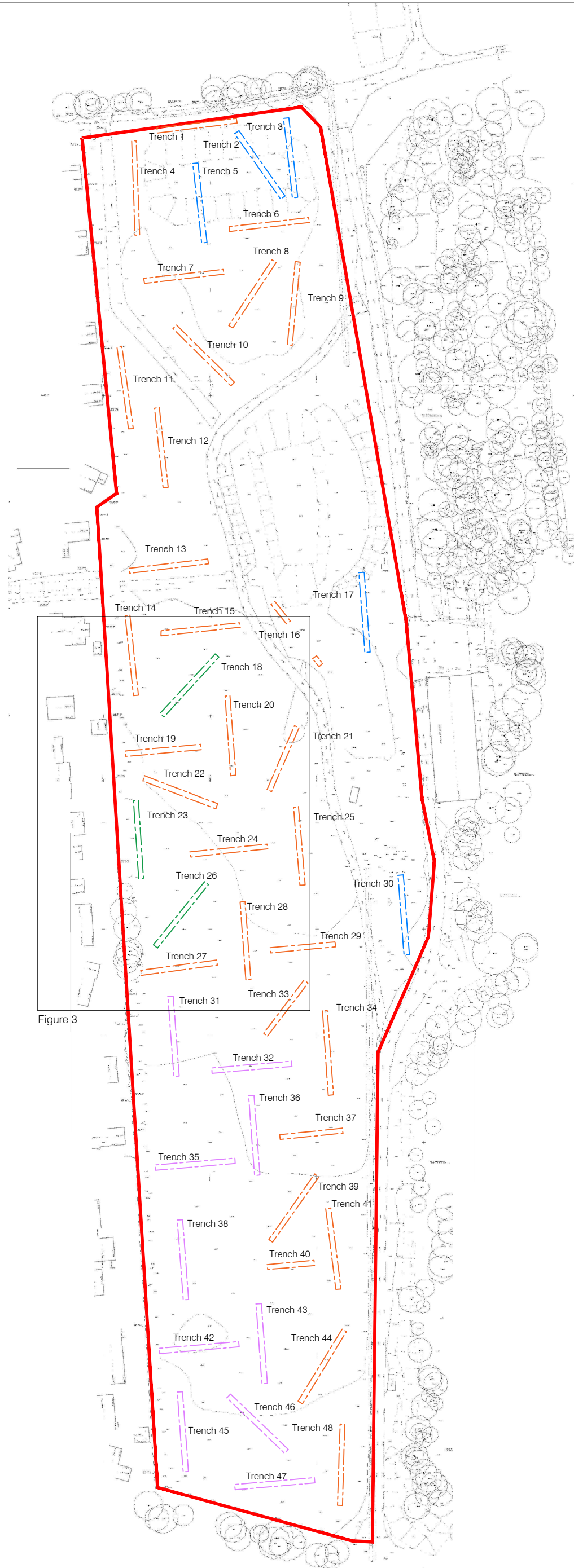


Figure 3

570600/270500

- Trench Containing Archaeology
- Blank Trench
- Trench Unexcavated due to Emergency Access Track
- Unexcavated Trench

0 80m

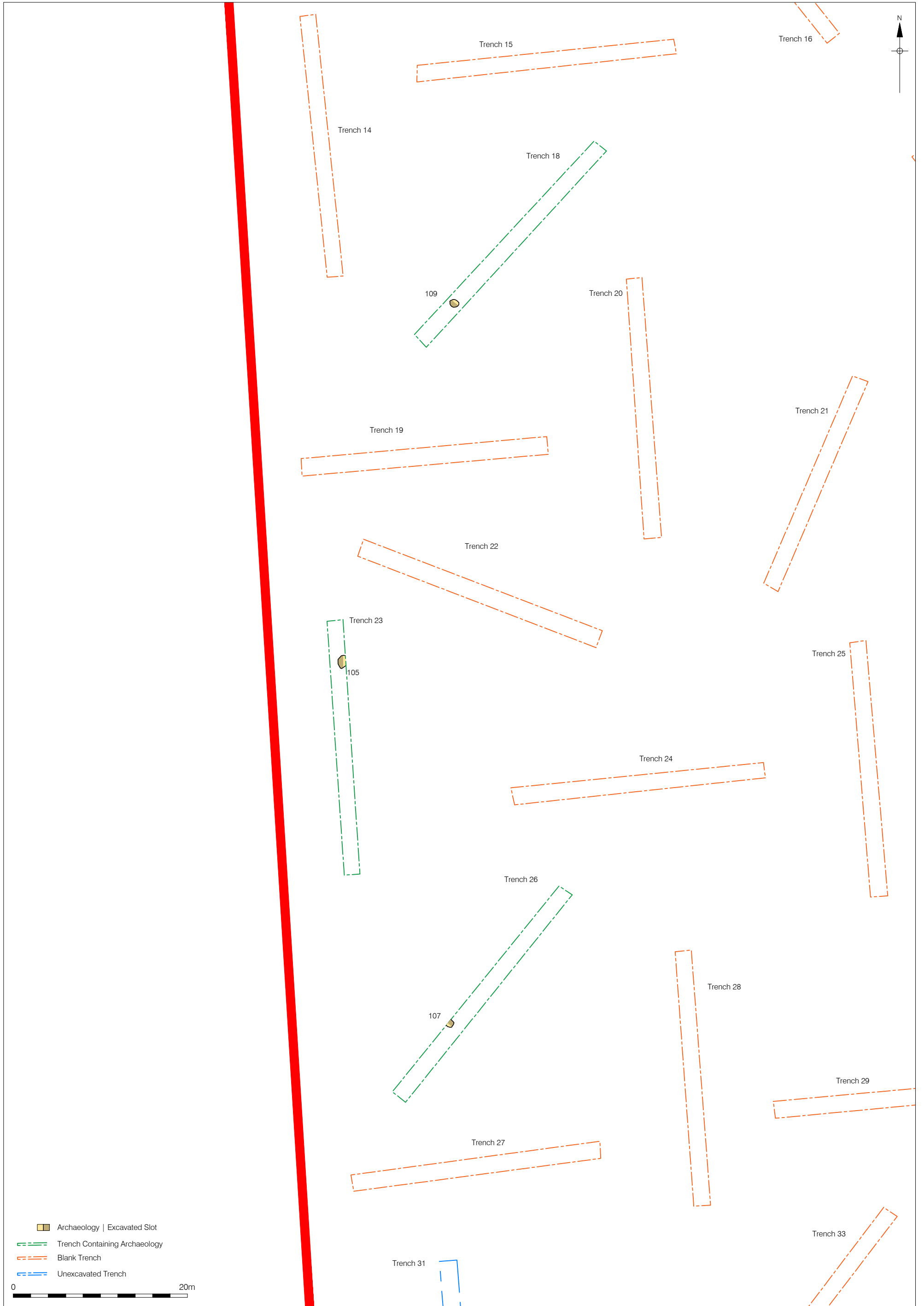


Figure 3
 Detailed plan of Trenches 18, 23 and 26
 1:400 at A3



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