

Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place Cockfield Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Orwell Housing Association

CA Project: SU0162
CA Report: SU0162_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-398822
HER Ref: COK152

October 2020





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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place
Location:	Cockfield, Suffolk
NGR:	590612 253737
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	15 September 2020
Planning reference:	DC/19/04576
OASIS ID:	Cotswold2-398822
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	COK152

In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place, Cockfield, Suffolk. One trench was excavated across the footprint of a proposed residential development, which uncovered no archaeological remains. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil over chalky boulder clay surface geology.





1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. On 15th September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place (referred to hereafter as 'the site'), at Cockfield, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 590612 253737; Figs. 1 & 2). This evaluation was undertaken for Orwell Housing Association.
- 1.2. Planning Application DC/19/04576 for a proposed residential housing development contained a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work, the scope of which is detailed in a Brief prepared by Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in a document dated 24th June 2020. This was to consist of an initial trenched evaluation, the results of which would inform whether further archaeological mitigation works were required.
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Stuart Boulter of CA (2020; included as Appendix A) and approved by Gemma Stewart, which outlined how CA would undertake the works required in the Brief. The evaluation was also conducted in line with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), the *SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3 (English Heritage 2008)*, the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006), cited in Appendix B of the WSI (CA 2020).

The site

- 1.4. The site is approximately 0.113ha in extent, situated to the south of the main settlement of Cockfield and just to the east of the A1141, on the north-east corner of a small housing estate formed on Mackenzie Place and Crowbrook Place (Fig. 2). It lies on fairly level ground, at approximately 74m above Ordnance Datum (m AOD), on the western edge of a low valley containing a stream, to the east. The site itself comprised a rectangular parcel of land, aligned north-west to south-east, which was overgrown with bushes and trees (see Fig. 4). It is bounded to the north-east by a wooded area, containing the remains of a 20th century quarry pit and water treatment plant, to the south-east and south-west by the back gardens of houses on Mackenzie Place and Crowbrook Place, from which it is separated by hedges and a post and rail

fence, and to the north-west by a field, part of which was being developed into a housing estate at the time the evaluation was undertaken.

- 1.5. The surface geology encountered during the evaluation consisted of a chalk-flecked, pale yellow clay, containing flint and chalk nodules, with veins of reddish-brown clay. The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies this as glacial diamicton belonging to the Lowestoft Formation, formed up to 2 million years ago in ice age conditions during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2020). This overlies a sedimentary bedrock of chalk, belonging to the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), formed beneath warm chalk seas approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (*ibid*).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. While a search of the Suffolk HER was requested in the SCCAS Brief, this was subsequently considered to be unnecessary due to the negative results of the trenching. However, the Brief provides an overview of the most significant HER records in the vicinity of the site, which is summarised in the WSI:

“... to the north and east of the development area are known partially surviving historic landscapes (HER; COK 071, 072, 073, 074), which includes cropmark evidence of a ring-ditch or small circular enclosure of unknown date (COK 009). In addition, to the north there is a medieval moated site (COK 005) and post-medieval brickworks (COK 023). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and ground works associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.” (CA 2020)

- 2.2. The Suffolk Heritage Explorer (SHE 2020) website indicates that an Arabic silver dirhem of Madinat al Salam, Bagdad (early to mid-770's AD) was found c.250m north-east of the site, on the opposite side of the stream. It also highlights Earls Hall Farm (COK 049), c.250m south-east of the site, located at the confluence of the aforementioned stream and a second brook, on which a medieval mill was located (COK 110), c.300m south of the site. To the north-west of the site, a disused 19th tower mill survives (COK 016), now converted to other purposes.

- 2.3. On the 1885 Ordnance Survey (OS) map the site is depicted as within the southern part of a large, roughly rectangular field, aligned north-west to south-east, situated on the western edge of a valley, bounded by what is now the A1141 road to the south-west and by the stream at the bottom of the valley to the north-east. The 19th century tower mill (COK 016) was located at the north-west end of the field, with Crowbrook Cottages on the southern edge. The former Marks Tey, Sudbury, Bury St. Edmunds railway line followed this valley, running just to the east of the site. On the 1904 OS map, what appears to be a small quarry pit is depicted in the field, located to the north-east of the site near the base of the valley, with a track leading to it from Crowbrook Cottages. OS maps from the 1950's show the creation of the small housing estate, including Mackenzie Place, around Crowbrook Cottages in the southern part of the field, the back gardens of which now form the south-west and south-east boundaries to the site. The quarry on the 1904 OS map is no longer depicted on 1950's OS maps, but a much larger one is shown just north-east of the housing estate and the site. This exists today as a large, wooded hollow on the north-east edge of the site, which appears to still contain the water treatment filter beds first depicted on the 1976 OS map. The creation of the water treatment plant in the 1970's appears to have involved the formalisation of the boundaries around the old quarry pit which contained it, the result of which was that a small, enclosed, rectangular parcel of land was created between the housing estate, treatment works and the remaining part of the field. This parcel of land comprises the current site, and is shown as containing trees from the 1976 OS map onwards.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The objectives of the evaluation are stated in the WSI (CA 2020). These are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014, updated 2020), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG, revised 2019).

- 3.2. The SCCAS Brief, cited in the WSI, states that the trial-trenching is required to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 3.3. Any archaeological remains that were identified were to be put into their local and regional contexts with reference to the *East Anglian Regional Research Agenda* (Medleycott 2011, cited in CA 2020).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The Brief required that 5% of the 0.113ha site was to be covered by trenching, equating to a single c.30m long by 1.8m wide trench, to be positioned within the footprint of the proposed buildings, with a further 10m of trenching to be employed as a contingency if necessary.
- 4.2. The proposed location of the trench, as depicted in the WSI (Fig. 2 in Appendix A), was agreed to by SCCAS, although constraints required its final position to be adjusted on site. The site contained several trees and large bushes (see Fig. 4), so to avoid these the western end of the trench was moved c.2.5m further south and the eastern end c.2.5m further north, tilting the original alignment slightly, but keeping the trench within the footprint of the proposed building (Fig. 3 depicts the trench's final location). It was also necessary to thread the trench between the larger trees, hence its final shape. These changes were agreed to by Gemma Stewart of SCCAS prior to opening the trench, who also expressed concern that there could be widespread disturbance caused by tree roots. A c.6m perpendicular extension was added to the trench from near the centre of its southern side (Fig. 3), which passed through an area with less tree cover, in an attempt to ensure that enough undisturbed ground

was exposed by the evaluation. This extension, which made use of the contingency provided for in the WSI, was also agreed to by Gemma Stewart before it was opened.

- 4.3. The position of the trench was initially set out in the location specified in the WSI using a Leica GPS on OS National Grid co-ordinates, with the final adjustments made on site to avoid the trees, using measuring tapes to ensure that the changes did not lessen the metreage of the trench coverage. Prior to opening the trench, the ground was scanned for services by a trained member of CA, using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the *Cotswold Archaeology Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*, and a metal detecting survey was conducted by Preston Boyles of CA along the unexcavated route of the trench.
- 4.4. Machine excavation was then conducted by a mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, under direct, constant supervision from an experienced CA archaeologist, removing the topsoil and cleaning the exposed surface of the underlying drift geology. The surface of the trench was checked for archaeological remains, and a portion of the trench sides was cleaned to allow the recording of the overburden deposits. Context numbers were assigned to the overburden and surface geology.
- 4.5. High resolution digital photographs were taken of the trench and cleaned trench section, featuring 1m scale bars, a north arrow and a photo board, which referenced the site HER code. *CA pro forma* trench recording forms were used to provide a written record of the trench and its overburden deposit. All paperwork included the HER code as a reference.
- 4.6. Steve Hunt of CA undertook a metal detecting survey of the upcast spoil and cleaned surface of the trench and trench sides, following machining.
- 4.7. A Leica GPS was used to record the position of the trench on OS NGR co-ordinates, which also took levels referenced in metres Above Ordnance Datum (M AOD), in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*.
- 4.8. Given the negative results of the evaluation, once recording was completed Gemma Stewart agreed to allow the backfilling of the trench by contractors after viewing digital photographs of the trench and trench sides sent via email, in lieu of a site visit.

- 4.9. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020).
- 4.10. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. The OASIS reference for the site is cotswold2-398822.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. The trench measured 30m long by 1.80m wide, and was aligned roughly north-west to south-east, with a c.6m long, 1.80m wide perpendicular extension from the centre of its southern side (Fig. 3). As explained above (4.2), the shape and route of the trench was partly dictated by the need to avoid trees. The north-west end of the trench sat at 74.04m AOD, the south-east end at 74.09m AOD, the south-west end of the extension at 74.29m AOD.
- 5.2. The overburden consisted of a 0.25m thick layer of dark greyish brown, humic clayey silt topsoil, 0100 (Fig. 4). Tree roots were present throughout 0100, but rarely intruded into the underlying surface geology, 0101, which sat directly below the topsoil (described above, 1.4). No archaeological remains were encountered in the trench, and no artefacts were discovered during the metal detecting surveys of the spoil or exposed trench base and sides.

6. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1. No archaeological remains were encountered during the archaeological evaluation. The overburden is likely the remains of ploughsoil, dating to when the site was part of a large field prior to the early/mid-20th century, after which it became a closed-off parcel of land with trees growing on it.
- 6.2. The trench provided good coverage of both the proposed building footprint and the development area as a whole. The lack of archaeological features encountered in the trench or finds recovered during the metal detecting survey likely suggest a low probability that archaeological remains survive within the site boundary. The trench

was excavated through what was essentially the only part of the site not covered by trees, and may represent the least disturbed area.

- 6.3. Any recommendations for further archaeological works based upon the results of this evaluation remain the preserve of SCCAS.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Preston Boyles. Metal detecting was conducted by Steve Hunt. This report was written by Preston Boyles. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter.

8. REFERENCES

BGS 2020, *British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer*

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

(Accessed 21/09/2020)

CA 2020, *Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place, Cockfield, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

SHE 2020, *Suffolk Heritage Explorer map*, <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/map>

(Accessed 21/09/2020)





Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place, Cockfield, Suffolk

*Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Evaluation*



For
Orwell Housing Association

OASIS ID: cotswold2-398822
HER Ref: COK 152

July 2020



Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place, Cockfield, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0162
OASIS ID: cotswold2-398822
HER reference: COK 152



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Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Location of proposed evaluation trench

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Land adj. Mackenzie Place	
	Parish/County	Cockfield/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	590612 253737	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	c.0.113 hectares	
	Access	From A1141	
	Planning proposal	Housing	
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as 1 x PO + 1 Project Assistant/surveyor and metal detectorist as required	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	Excavator driver	
Project dates	Start date	Summer 2020	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as 1 – day (with contingencies)	
Reference codes	Site Code	COK 152	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-398822	
	Planning Application No.	DC/18/04576	
	HER Search Invoice Number	TBA	
	CA Jobcode	SU0162	
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	Linzi Everett	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt, Mike Green or Matt Stevens	
Hire details	Plant	Holmes Plant Hire	01473 890766
	Welfare	Karzees	0800 432 0048
	Tool-hire	NA	

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Office Head	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	Project Managers	John Craven, Joanna Caruth	01449 900121
		Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
	Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Badger Building Ltd	-
	Client Contact	Rob Lockhart	01502 583026
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Gemma Stewart (SCCAS)	01284 741242
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) covering an archaeological trenched evaluation of the site of a proposed housing development on land adjacent to Mackenzie Place, Cockfield, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 590612 253737) (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning Application DC/19/04576 attracted a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work. The scope of the required archaeological works is detailed in a Brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), archaeologist Gemma Stewart in a document dated 24th June 2020. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the evaluation's results would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2019), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The c.0.113 hectare site lies at approximately 75m.00m AOD on a shallow south-east facing spur of land overlooking small streams to the north and south which then converge c.550m to the south-east. The site is bounded by open fields to the west, a wooded area to the north with cultivated gardens and their associated houses to the east and south.
- 1.5 Geologically, the site is likely to have superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater. They can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-

glacial periods during the Quaternary. The underlying bedrock comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk, a sedimentary rock formed approximately seventy-two to ninety-four million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas; they are shallow-marine in origin, biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds (BGS 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The evaluation Brief states that the proposed housing development lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). **NB: A full HER search of an area encompassing a c.1km radius of the site will be undertaken as part of the evaluation works and included in the subsequent report.**
- 2.2 The Brief also summarises the most significant HER records noted in the vicinity of the proposed development site; specifically to the north and east of the development area are known partially surviving historic landscapes (HER; COK 071, 072, 073, 074), which includes cropmark evidence of a ring-ditch or small circular enclosure of unknown date (COK 009). In addition, to the north there is a medieval mosted site (COK 005) and post-medieval brickworks (COK 023). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and ground works associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014, updated 2020), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's

conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG, revised 2019).

3.2 The SCCAS Brief (4.2) states that the trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.3 Any archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

3.4 During the course of the project, any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Stuart Boulter) to the following specifications and methodologies will be communicated directly to SCCAS for their approval.

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

4.1 The Brief (4.3) requires that 5% by area of the 0.113 hectares site is covered by trenching which is 56.5m², equating to a c.30m length of 1.8m wide trenching which will be positioned within the footprint of the proposed buildings (Fig. 2). In addition, provision will be made for an additional 10m contingency that may be required on site should deposit testing be needed. The trench will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The locations of some trenches may need to be adjusted on site to account for currently unidentified services and other constraints, but only with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

- 4.2 The trench will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket with topsoil and subsoil stored separately adjacent to each trench. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first) or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. Should the depth of the archaeological deposits be such that unsupported excavation cannot continue, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary then, in the first instance, stepping/battering of the trench edges will be initiated. However, in extreme circumstances, other methods such as formal shoring may be employed and will represent an additional expense to the client. Where deep excavations need to be left open overnight, security fencing will be erected.
- 4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with a APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2019). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or deposits that are suitable for mechanical excavation, these will be discussed with SCCAS to agree an excavation strategy.
- 4.5 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above.

Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS that all features will be sampled.

- 4.6 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt, Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This will include prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS.
- 4.7 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.8 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).
- 4.9 Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

Human remains

- 4.10 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated to confirm the presence and condition of human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not be disturbed further and will instead be left *in situ* - unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *ClfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2004).

Environmental remains

- 4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), *Additional Requirements for Palaeoenvironmental Assessment* (SCCAS 2017) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately (100%) for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of

slag and hammer scale will be taken. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

- 4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit, as appropriate, to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.15 The processing of samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.16 Upon completion of the evaluation the backfilling will not be undertaken without the consent of SCCAS. Once this is acquired, trenches will be backfilled by mechanical excavator. Spoil will be pushed back into trenches in the correct sequence and tracked over by the attending machine in order to ensure the ground surfaces are flat safe and level. More formal reinstatement is not offered by CA.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 The project will be managed by CA Project Manager Stuart Boulter MCIfA.

- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the CA Project Leader (Linzi Everett) who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 It is projected that the CA team in the field will consist of a maximum of two staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and an Archaeologist (surveyor/metal-detectorist) as required.
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require one day of fieldwork although, depending on what is uncovered, a second day may be required to complete investigations and backfill the trench. In addition, SCCAS may require further deposit testing as a result of the site monitoring visit. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four- six weeks depending on the complexity of the results.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA)
Metalwork	Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA)
Animal Bone	Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA), Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough (CA)
Environmental Remains	Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA)
Conservation	Pieta Greeves (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
Building Recording	Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

- 5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy, in this case almost certainly the county store.

6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:

- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report;
- (ii) a summary of the project's background;
- (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
- (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
- (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- (vi) a description of the project's results;
- (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
- (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
- (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
- (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
- (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to

north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
- (xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;
- (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
- (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
- (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

- (i) specialist aims and objectives
- (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
- (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
- (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
- (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
- (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) thereafter for verification and approval. Subsequently, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS) and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) and a hard copy will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive (both physical and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the *Archaeological Archives*

in Suffolk guidelines (SCCAS 2019). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.

6.6 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

6.7 Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.

- The client (and landowner if different) and curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is normally 50% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive. Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Academic dissemination

6.8 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that only a short publication note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the

PSIAH. The archaeological advisory and planning role of the SCCAS Historic Environment Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive deposition

- 6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS) at least ten working days before commencement of the trenching in order that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and

progress of the work. Where a site visit is possible it will be booked with SCCAS prior to the works commencing on site.

9.2 However, while the present Covid-19 pandemic is in progress, SCCAS had ceased to undertake site visits and have issued guidelines regarding remote monitoring. While this is currently subject to revision, their remote monitoring requirements are as follows:

- All features present, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS plans showing what is present, with context numbers included and which features have had environmental samples taken
- Running phase plans
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Photographs of features (Please note all photographs should be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- Overall site shots from an elevated point or pole cam if possible
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

9.4 Post-excavation and archiving progress will also be subject to review by SCCAS. For their part, CA will keep SCCAS informed regarding the progress of the project through both the fieldwork and post-excavation phases.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 6 above.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition.*

APPENDIX A: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

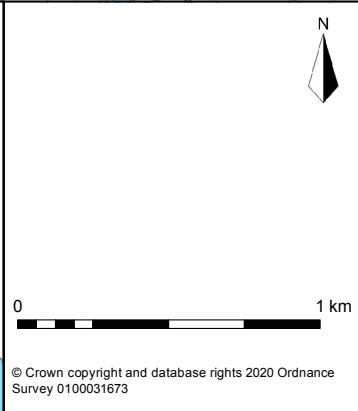
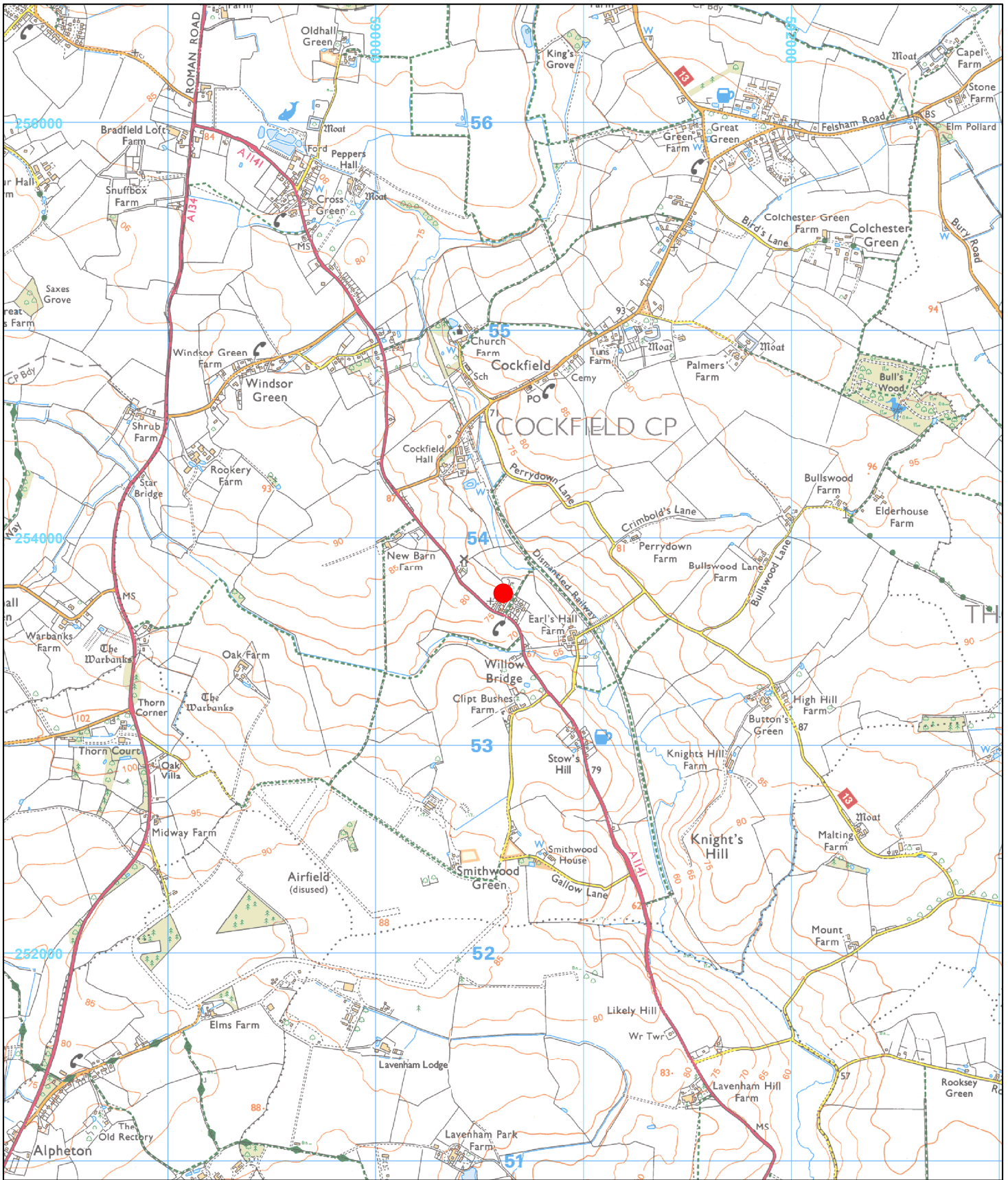
BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 13th July 2020)

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS***Ceramics***

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield (CA)
(Samian) (Amphorae stamps)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Sue Anderson (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
East of England	Steve Benfield (CA) Richenda Goffin (CA)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)
<i>Other Finds</i>	
Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Ruth Beveredge (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Mike Green (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)

Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Anna West (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	
Soil micromorphology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	
	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)



Cotswold Archaeology

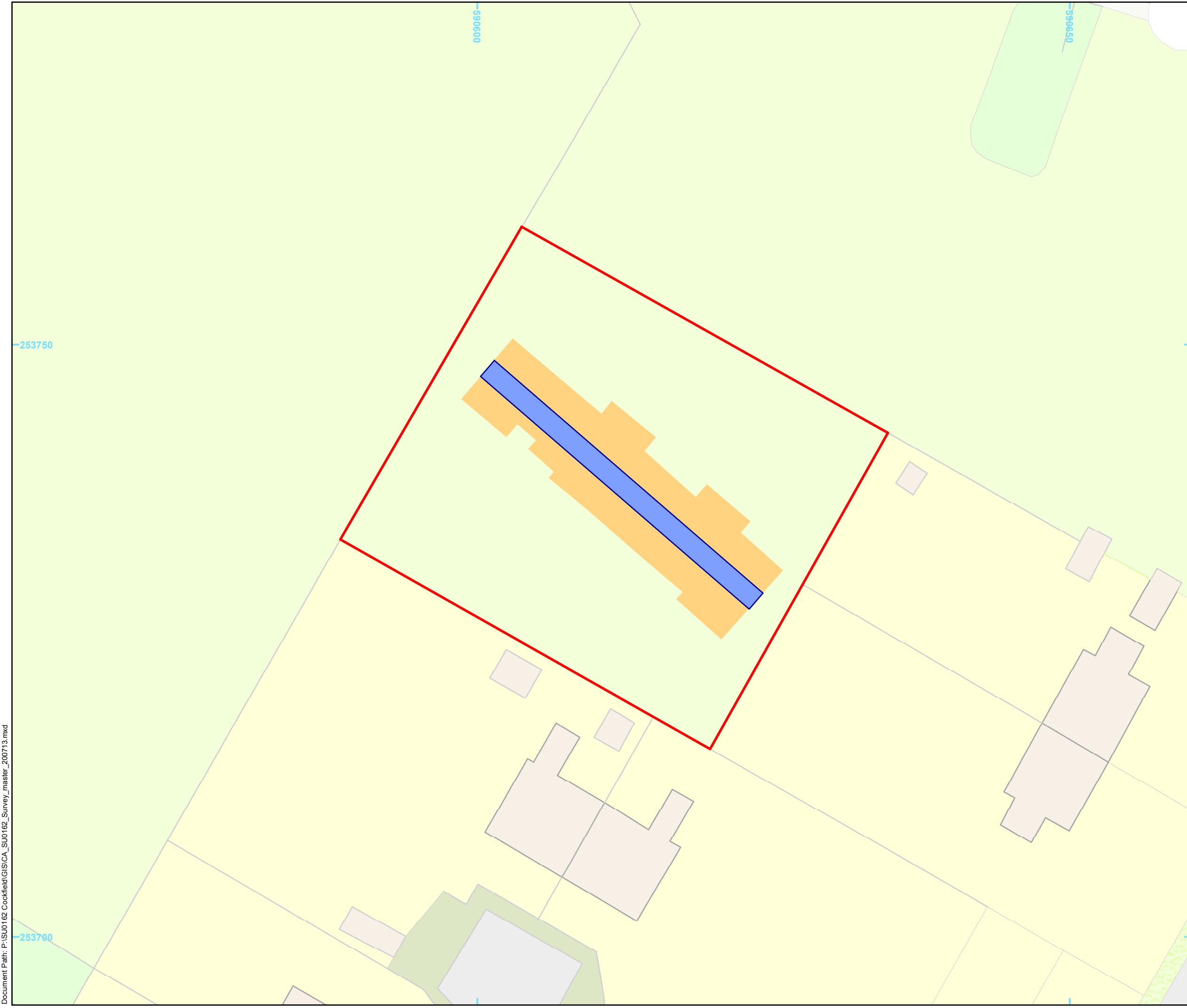
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120

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 E enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	SU0162	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	13/07/2020	
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	1




Legend

- Site boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench
- Proposed building outline



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Cotswold Archaeology

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Suffolk	01449 900120
w	www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e	enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed trench location

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO	SU0162	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	13/07/2020		2
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:300		

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artefacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
- AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artefacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 11
- AAI&S 1997. *Aspects of Illustration: Prehistoric pottery.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 13
- AAI&S nd *Introduction to Drawing Archaeological Pottery.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Graphic Archaeology Occasional Papers 1
- ACBMG 2004 *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material. (third edition)* Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
- AEA 1995 *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England.* Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No. 2
- BABAO and IFA, 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.* British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology and Institute of Field Archaeologists. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7 (Reading)
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- Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* IFA Archaeological Archives Forum (Reading)
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- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2017), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2019), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- CIfA, 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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- EH 1999 *Guidelines for the Conservation of Textiles*. English Heritage (London)
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- EH 2002 *With Alidade and Tape: graphical and plane table survey of archaeological earthworks*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2003a *Where on Earth Are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey*. English Heritage (London)
- EH 2003b *Twentieth-Century Military Sites. Current approaches to their recording and conservation* English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2004a *Dendrochronology. Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2004b *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical report*. English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- EH 2006a *Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2006b *Archaeomagnetic Dating*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2006c *Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the investigation of 17th- to 19th-century industries*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2007a *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes. A guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2007b *Geoarchaeology. Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*. (London)
- EH 2008a *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology*. English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2008b *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1* (second edition). English Heritage (Swindon)
- EH 2008c *Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic*. English Heritage/Prehistoric Society (Swindon)
- EH 2008d *Investigative Conservation. Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*. English Heritage (Swindon)
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APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: cotswold2-398822

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place, Cockfield, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place, Cockfield, Suffolk. One trench was excavated across the footprint of a proposed residential development, which uncovered no archaeological remains. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.30m of topsoil over chalky boulder clay surface geology.
Project dates	Start: 15-09-2020 End: 15-09-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	COK152 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COK152 – Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	Cotswold2-398822 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/04576 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Methods & techniques	"Metal Detectors", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH COCKFIELD Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place
Study area	0.11 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9061 5373 52.148427801743 0.786293067524 52 08 54 N 000 47 10 E Point



APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Gemma Stewart
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Preston Boyles
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Orwell Housing Association

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to Mackenzie Place, Cockfield, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyles, P.
Other bibliographic details	Cotswold report number SU0162_1
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 report

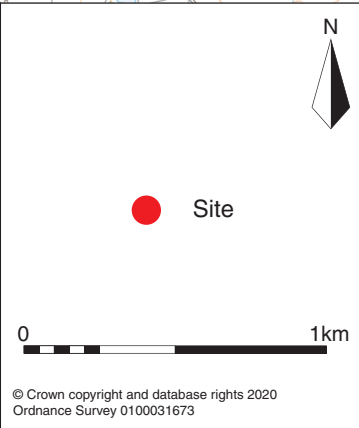
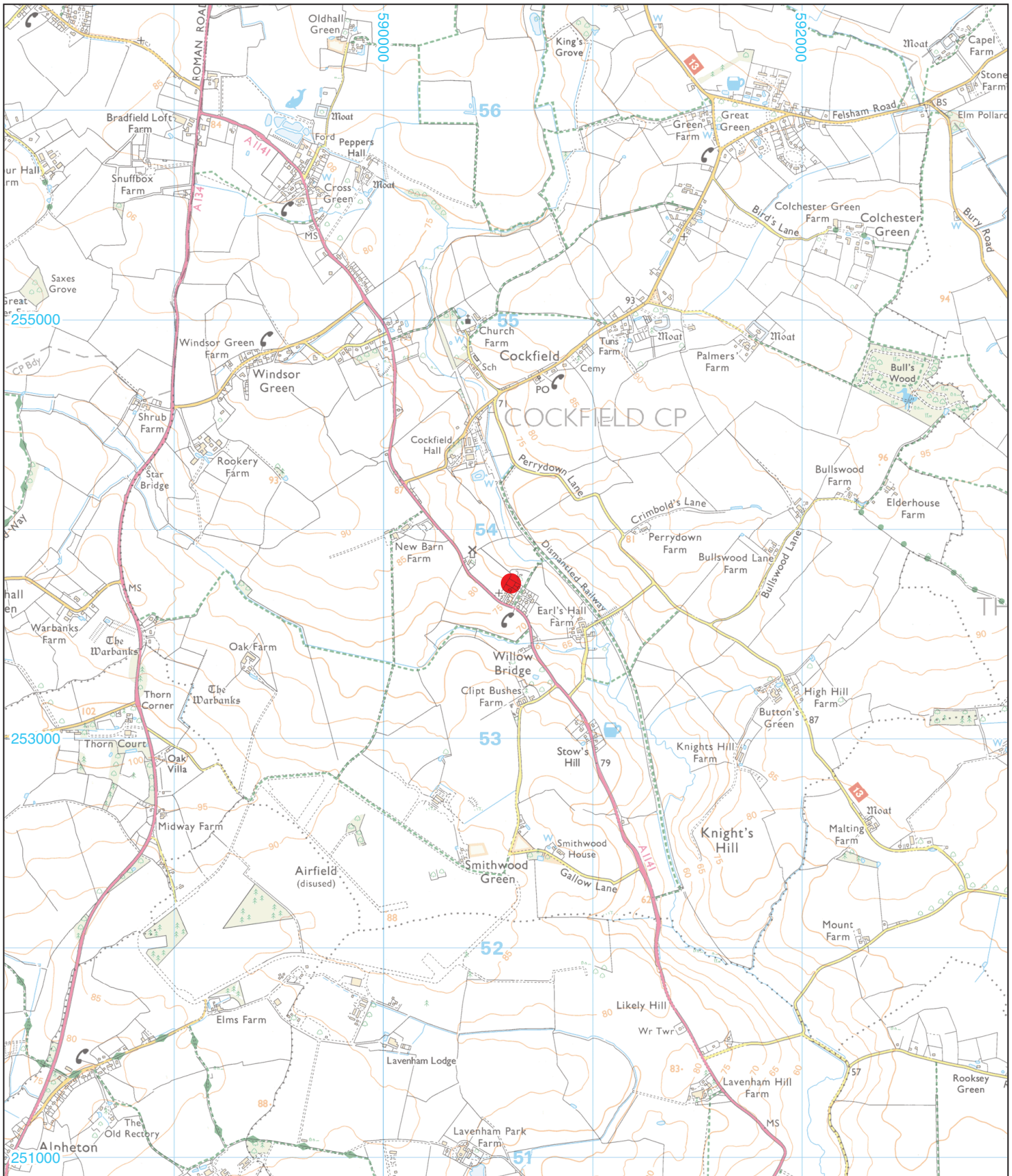


APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

Entered by Preston Boyles (preston.boyles@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 22 September 2020







Cotswold Archaeology

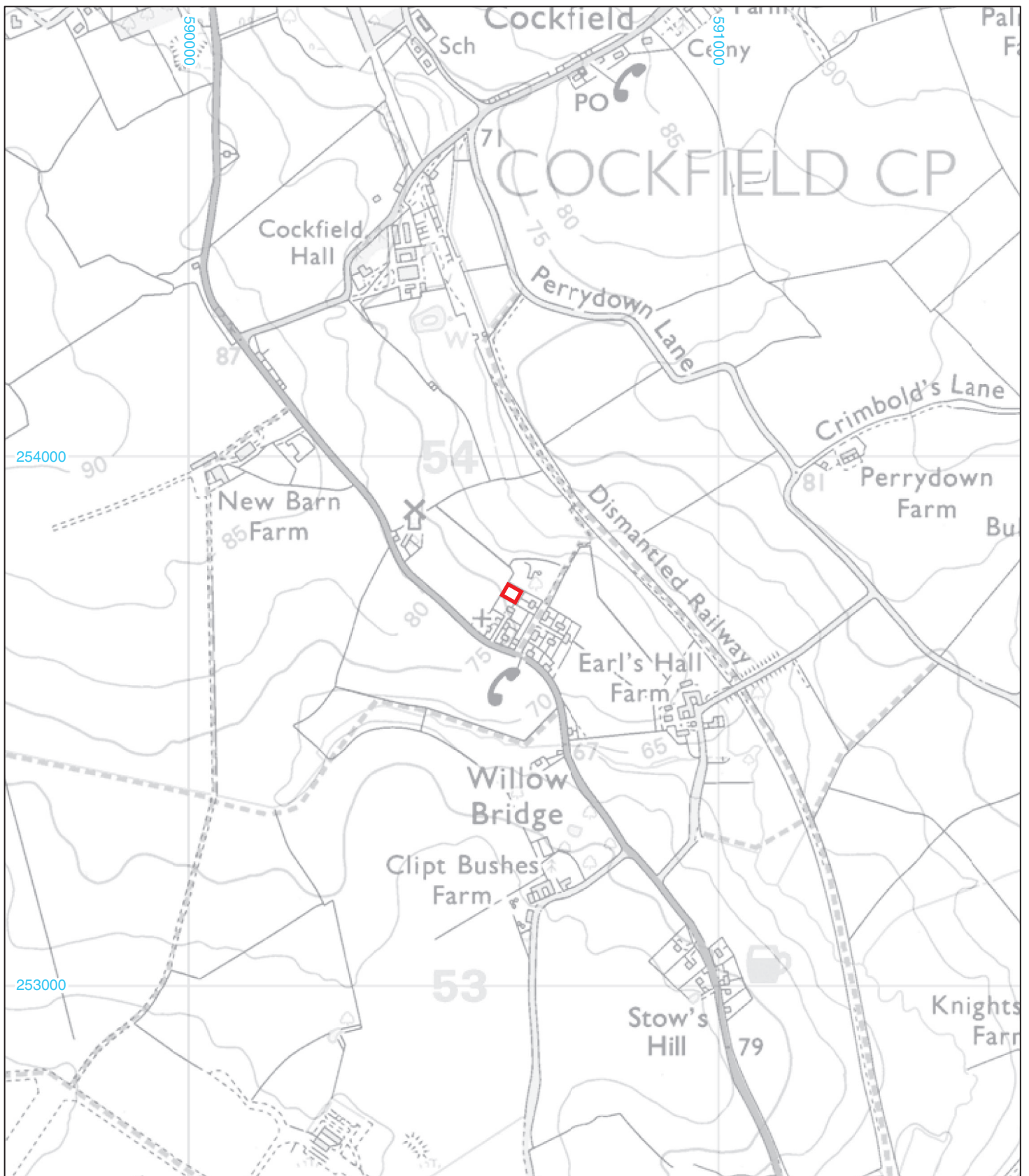
Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Site adjacent to Mackenzie Place,
 Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan within Suffolk

DRAWN BY RW **PROJECT NO.** SU0162 **FIGURE NO.**
CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 21/09/2020
APPROVED BY PB **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000 **1**

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 Site boundary



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PROJECT TITLE

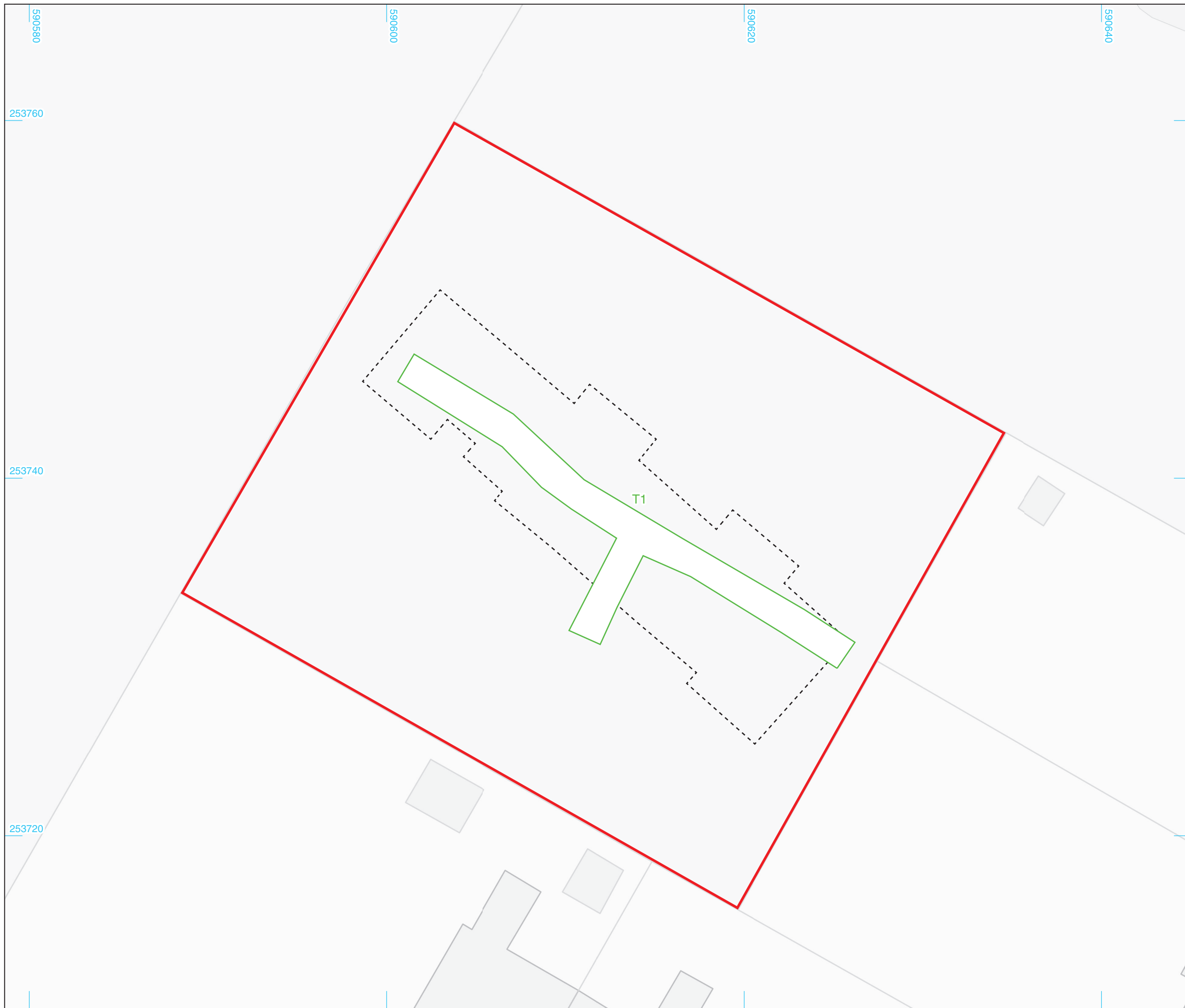
Site adjacent to Mackenzie Place,
 Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan within Cockfield

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0162	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/10/2020	
APPROVED BY	PB	SCALE@A4	1:10,000	2





- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Proposed building outline



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PROJECT TITLE
**Site adjacent to Mackenzie Place,
 Cockfield, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench plan

<i>DRAWN BY</i>	RW	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	SU0162	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	DJB	<i>DATE</i>	21/09/2020	3
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	PB	<i>SCALE@A3</i>	1:200	



Trench 1 location prior to machining, looking north-west



Trench 1 profile, looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 1, looking north-west (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
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 Cockfield, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0162	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/09/2020	
APPROVED BY	PB	SCALE@A3	NA	4

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