

# Land South of Gatton House, East Bergholt, Suffolk

*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Mr. & Mrs. Aggett

CA Project: SU0166  
CA Report: SU0166\_1  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-411880  
HER Ref: EBG 109  
HER invoice ref: 9504593

May 2021



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road
<b>Location:</b>	East Bergholt, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	606849 234817
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date of fieldwork:</b>	22nd-23rd March 2021
<b>Planning reference:</b>	B/15/01678
<b>OASIS ID:</b>	cotswold2-411880
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with SCCAS and ADS
<b>Site Code:</b>	EBG 109

In March 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Gatton House, East Bergholt, Suffolk. Eight trenches were excavated within the proposed site of ten dwellings and associated outbuildings, landscaping and access.

The trenches were excavated through a sequence of topsoil and a thick, homogenous, sandy subsoil deposit from which a small assemblage of finds dating from the Late Iron Age to the post-medieval periods were recovered. Three small ditches were identified in the excavated base of two trenches, none of which contained any datable evidence, but which were all orientated northwest - southeast or southwest - northeast, which could suggest they formed part of the same field system.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land south of Gatton House, East Bergholt, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 606849 234817; Figure 1) on behalf of the owners, Mr. & Mrs. Aggett.
- 1.2. Planning permission for residential development of the site (ref: B/15/01678) required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Gemma Stewart of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in a Brief dated 31st July 2020. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a WSI prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Gemma Stewart.
- 1.4. The evaluation also complied with Suffolk County Council Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014, revised 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

### The site

- 1.5. The overall c.0.87ha site lies at approximately 37m AOD on the southwest side of Hadleigh Road, on land south of Gatton House, on the eastern edge of the village of East Bergholt, Suffolk. The site currently comprises pasture with a 30m wide wooded area on the southwestern edge. It is bounded by Hadleigh Road to the east, residential properties to the north and south and the cemetery of East Bergholt Congregational Church to the west.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Thames Group – clay silt and sand, which formed in the Palaeogene Period approximately 34 to 56 million years ago. Superficial deposits have not been recorded (BGS 2021).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (ref: 9504593). Records within 1km of the site are

tabulated as Appendix B and their locations shown on Figure 2.

- 2.2. The majority of entries are associated with post-medieval settlement evidence but also include scatters of prehistoric (EBG 081 and EBG 098), Roman and medieval finds (EBG 002, EBG 009, EBG 0025, EBG 0036, EBG 0048 and EBG 077). EBG 009 located c.390m northeast of the site further details the site of a possible Roman cremation cemetery identified during the excavation of the footings of a house in 1838. The site also lies within 80m of the indicative area of Late Saxon settlement (EBG 044) and c.450m northwest of the medieval church of St Mary (EBG 014).
- 2.3. First Edition OS mapping shows that the field being evaluated and the field north of it were originally formed one larger field. Towards the end of the 20th century mapping details the addition of poultry houses to Gatton House Farm to the north and the division of the field into two. Historic mapping details the change in tree cover on the plot over the years, mid-20th century a denser ring of tree is noted towards the south of the site which are not present on the site today.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The objectives of the evaluation were 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 (CIfA 2014, revised 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* (MHCLG 2019).
- 3.2. Aims specific to the SCCAS Brief were 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).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight trenches in total (Figure 3):

- Six measuring 30m x 1.8m
- One measuring 25m x1.8m
- One measuring 35m x 1.8m

4.2. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered. The base of the trench and all upcast spoil was scanned for artefactual evidence and subject to a metal detector survey.

4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.5. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.6. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).The archives will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and*

guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1. Archaeological deposits were identified in Trenches 2 and 6, each of which is described below. All eight trenches contained a broadly similar sequence of overburden; 0.2m - 0.42m of dark brown silty sand topsoil over a layer of yellowish grey-brown silty sand subsoil which varied between 0.25m and 0.5m thick. Over most of the site, the subsoil sealed a loose, pale yellow sand natural subsoil, apart from in Trench 1 and the eastern end of Trench 2, where the natural was a coarse orange sandy gravel. In Trenches 3-8, the horizons between the topsoil, subsoil and the natural substrate were very diffuse.
- 5.2. A full context list is provided in Appendix A, with information relating to the finds and environmental evidence recovered from the site given in Sections 6 and 7. Details of the blank trenches can be seen in the table below.

Trench number	Orientation	Topsoil depth (m)	Depth to natural (m)
1	N-S	0.4	0.75
3	SE-NW	0.25	0.86
4	SW-NE	0.27	0.76
5	E-W	0.3	0.82
7	E-W	0.2	0.82
8	NW-SE	0.42	0.85

Table 1. Blank trenches

- 5.3. Potential features were observed in Trenches 1, 4, 3 and 8, excavation of which proved them to be associated with tree throws.

### Trench 2 (Figs. 6-9)

- 5.4. This east to west orientated trench was excavated through the following soil sequence:

- 0200 *Topsoil* Dark grey brown humic sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks and

tile fragments. Rooted. 0.37m thick

- 0201 *Subsoil* Thick layer of homogenous and relatively stoneless mid brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.

- 5.5. In the western end of the trench, two parallel northwest to southeast orientated ditches were observed cutting the natural subsoil, separated by a gap of c.2m.
- 5.6. 203 was a 0.42m wide, 0.1m deep ditch with a rounded profile, filled by a mid-greyish brown, friable-loose silty sand which had a diffuse horizon with subsoil 0201. No finds were recovered from this fill.
- 5.7. 205 ran parallel with 203 at the west end of Trench 2, measuring 0.94, wide and 0.35m deep. This larger ditch had approximately 40° sloping sides which broke gradually to a flattish base. Its fill was very similar to that of ditch 203, a mid-greyish brown, friable-loose silty sand but contained patches of yellow natural sand. No finds were recovered, and the environmental sample produced only a very small number of charcoal fragments.

#### Trench 6 (Figs. 16-18)

- 5.8. This northwest to southeast orientated trench was excavated through the following soil sequence:
- 0600 *Topsoil* Dark grey brown, humic, loose, sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted. 0.38m thick.
  - 0601 *Subsoil* Mid- yellowish brown, friable to-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout. 0.48m thick.
- 5.9. A single ditch was recorded towards the northwest end of Trench 6. 603 was southwest to northeast orientated, shallow and narrow, measuring 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep. Its sides were steep, approximately 35°, which broke gradually to a rounded base. It was filled by a pale greyish brown friable-loose sand which had a diffuse horizon with subsoil 601, and from which no finds were recovered.

## 6. THE FINDS

Report written by Stephen Benfield with *Metalwork and Registered Artefacts* by Ruth Beveridge

## Introduction

- 6.1. A small quantity of bulk finds was recovered. These comprise pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), mortar and metalwork. All were recovered from either the topsoil or the subsoil.
- 6.2. The earliest finds are single sherds of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The remainder of the finds were late medieval-early post-medieval and in the majority, post-medieval in date.
- 6.3. The nature of Late Iron Age and Roman activity on the site is unclear, it is likely that this material along with the later post-medieval finds recovered was deposited through manuring of the land.
- 6.4. All the finds are described and discussed below by find type

## Pottery

### *Introduction*

- 6.5. In total twelve sherds of pottery (177g) were recovered. All come from either topsoil or subsoil deposits in six of the trenches (Trenches 1-2 and 4-8). One sherd is of late prehistoric date and one is probably Roman, the remainder are medieval and post-medieval in date.
- 6.6. The pottery is listed and described in Appendix C and has been recorded according to the Suffolk fabric type series (unpublished) and where possible assigned the Colchester Fabric code (Cotter 2000).

### *Prehistoric*

- 6.7. A single, abraded sherd of grog-tempered pottery (GTW), typical of the Late Iron Age, c.late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD, was recovered from the subsoil (0401) in Trench 4.

### *Roman*

- 6.8. One sherd (33g) of moderately thick sandy greyware that has been wheel thrown, was recovered from the subsoil (0401) in Trench 4. This appears to be Roman coarseware (GX) rather than medieval in date.

### *Medieval and post-medieval*

- 6.9. In total there were ten sherds (140g) of late medieval-post-medieval and post-medieval pottery. A group of five sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE), were

recovered from the subsoil (0701) in Trench 7, these likely represent a minimum of three pots. The remainder of the pottery were single sherds from individual vessels.

- 6.10. Sherds from two pots in Late Colchester ware (COLL) - Colchester Fabric 21A - current in the late medieval-early post-medieval period of the 15th-16th century were recovered from the subsoil (0401 and 0801) in Trenches 4 and 8. One of which can be identified as part of a rectangular dripping dish with a clear internal glaze. Both sherds have deposits of black tar-like material on part of the surfaces, which on the dripping dish appears on the rim and across most of the sherd break.
- 6.11. The remainder of the pottery is of post-medieval date (c.6th century or later). One sherd of imported German stoneware pot, likely from a mug and was probably from the potteries at Frechen (GSW4), dates to the 16th or 17th century. A single sherd of GRE was identified in the topsoil of Trench 1 (0100). The five GRE sherds from the subsoil (0701) of Trench 7 included part of a handle and a small rim sherd that appears to represent a large dish, these possess a broadly 16th to 18th century date. There was also a single sherd recovered from the topsoil in Trench 2 (0200) which was part of a handle, that had a black, Iron glaze (IGBW) which can also be dated to the 16th to 18th century.

#### *Discussion*

- 6.12. The single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery indicates potential activity within the proximity of the site in the late 1st century BC-early 1st century AD. The sherd is abraded and has certainly been in a disturbed context, such as plough soil for a prolonged period of time.
- 6.13. One sherd of wheel-thrown greyware appears to be Roman but cannot be dated more closely than this. This may indicate some activity vicinity between the later 1st to 4th century AD.
- 6.14. The remainder of the pottery dates to the late medieval-post-medieval and post-medieval period; the majority being post-medieval. Some of this pottery, and certainly the Late Colchester ware, appears to have originated in the kilns at Colchester; kiln sites being known at Mile End, Colchester and at Great Horkesley (Drury and Petchy 1975).
- 6.15. All the pottery was recovered from either topsoil or subsoil layers and is therefore suggestive that it represents scatters of material deposited as part of manuring



brought in from local farms or settlements.

### **Ceramic building material**

- 6.16.** Twelve pieces of CBM (447g) were recorded in total, all of which were small and fragmentary with no large pieces forming part of the assemblage. They were all recovered from either topsoil or subsoil deposits, located in four of the trenches (Trenches 5-8). The largest single group comes from Trench 6 with five pieces. The CBM is listed in Appendix C, Table 4.
- 6.17.** Almost all of the pieces are from flat roof tiles that can be identified as peg tiles, with one piece that preserves part of a fixing hole for a peg. They are oxidised orange in colour and are in medium sand fabrics, mostly measuring between 8mm-10mm in thickness. Peg tiles are known to have been introduced into use in London from the late 12th century and are common there from the 13th century onwards (Egan 1998, 28); however, they do not appear to extend into common use in rural areas such as Essex and presumably rural East Anglia generally, until the 14th century (Andrews and Ryan 1993, 97). In the 19th century slate, now able to be moved by the railways, had an impact on their use as roofing material on houses, but they remained in relatively common use into the early 20th century. Overall, the date of the peg tile appears likely to mirror the date range of the post-Roman pottery sherds recovered.
- 6.18.** In addition, there is one small piece which is probably from a later brick type (Drury 1993, 164-165) dating between the c.15th and 19th century. This came from the subsoil in Trench 7 (0701). It is not closely dated but is almost certainly of post-medieval date.

### **Other finds**

- 6.19.** A single piece of hard, sandy, cement-based mortar, which had been used to bind or set a brick or tile with a corrugated surface came from the subsoil in Trench 7 (0701). This can be dated to after the period of the early-mid 19th century, the invention of modern cement being usually attributed to Joseph Aspdin in 1824 (Appendix C, Table 5).

### **Metalwork and Registered artefacts**

#### *Introduction*

- 6.20.** Five items of metalwork were recovered during metal detecting of the topsoil deposits in Trenches 1, 4, 7 and 8. They have been catalogued directly onto an MS Access database and were recorded with the aid of low powered magnification, but without

the assistance of radiography. A summary list and catalogue table are provided below in Appendix C, Table 5.

- 6.21. The overall condition of the objects is fair; the iron object being more corroded than those of copper alloy. The artefacts are packed in perforated bags and stored in airtight boxes with silica gel.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 6.22. Three of the objects are copper alloy and can be dated to the post-medieval period. Ra 1, collected from the topsoil in Trench 8 (0800), is a strap buckle with decorative moulded sides and dates between c.1450-1600 (Whitehead 1996, 78, no. 477). Ra 2 is a one-piece seamless sewing-thimble recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1 (0100). It is a Holmes Type II dating to the period c.1620–1750 and could be of either Dutch or English origin (Read 2018, 65, no. 257-271). Ra 3 is a cast, dome-headed stud collected from the topsoil in Trench 4 (0400). This is of a type used during the 16th and 17th centuries to secure and decorate furnishings (Margeson 1993, 83, no. 529).

#### *Uncertain date*

- 6.23. A folded offcut of cast lead binding or flashing (Ra 4) was retrieved from the topsoil in Trench 7 (0700).
- 6.24. An undiagnostic hand-forged iron carpentry nail was collected from the topsoil Trench 4 (0400). Nails of this type were in use from the Roman to the post-medieval period, with standardised, machine-made forms only becoming common in the modern era.

#### *Discussion*

- 6.25. The small assemblage of metalwork is of limited value in assisting with the dating or in understanding the function of the site. It is likely that they entered the archaeological record as casual losses or through the process of manuring.
- 6.26. Prior to deposition of the archive the metalwork should be reviewed for possible discard.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Plant macrofossils

By Anna West

#### *Introduction and methods*

- 7.1. A single 40 litre bulk sample was taken from undated ditch fill 206 (Sample 1) during the evaluation. The sample was processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present, and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.
- 7.2. The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted below. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

#### *Results*

- 7.3. The sample produced a small flot, which was made up mainly of root fragments, this material is considered to be modern and intrusive within the sampled context. A small quantity of wood charcoal was present within the flot but is highly comminuted and is therefore unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. No other charred plant remains were recovered and the sample can provide no information to the results of the evaluation.

#### *Conclusions and recommendations for further work*

- 7.4. The sample was very poor in terms of identifiable material. It is possible the wood charcoal remains recovered may represent domestic activity in the vicinity, however, the sparse and abraded nature of the material means it may have been subject to movement through the soil matrix, through the actions of water, burrowing animals and soil fauna, before becoming incorporated within the sampled context.
- 7.5. It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the material recovered from the bulk sample from this evaluation. However, if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated context, in order to further investigate the nature of the activities taking place in the vicinity. Any plant material recovered may provide an

insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1. The evaluation revealed three undated ditches and a small quantity of unstratified finds from topsoil and subsoil deposits. Two parallel ditches separated by a gap of approximately 2m in Trench 2 were likely to be elements of a single field system, given their similarity, alignment and virtually identical fills. A third ditch observed in Trench 6 was comparable to these two features in appearance, set on a perpendicular orientation and could be contemporary. None of these ditches correlate with surrounding field systems visible on historic OS mapping.
- 8.2. The three excavated sections showed the features to be very shallow. Where the ditches continued beyond the limit of excavation, the trench sections were hand-cleaned to check for any indication of the features cutting the subsoil layer, despite the ditch cuts not being visible in plan at a higher level during machining. Although no cut was obvious, the fact that the subsoil and ditch fills are so diffuse allows for the possibility that the ditches could cut through the subsoil at a higher level.
- 8.3. The evaluation was undertaken during favourable weather conditions and full support was received from the client. The confidence rating in the low proportion of archaeology encountered in the trenches is therefore high and believed to be indicative of the rest of the site.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Linzi Everett, assisted by Alice Crush and Antzela Efthymiadou. This report was written by Linzi Everett. The finds report was written by Stephen Benfield, the registered artefacts by Ruth Beveridge and the plant macrofossil report was by Anna West. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Rhiannon Gardiner.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length	Width	Depth
0100	1	Topsoil	Deposit		Dark grey brown humic sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted			0.4
0101	1	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.			0.25
0200	2	Topsoil	Deposit		Dark grey brown humic sandy silt, loose, with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted			0.37
0201	2	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.			0.32
0203	2	Ditch	Cut	0203	NW-SE orientated ditch in the W end of Tr 2. Narrow, shallow, with a rounded profile. Parallel with 0205		0.42	0.1
0204	2	Ditch	Fill	0203	Mid grey brown friable-loose silty sand, diffuse horizon with subsoil 0201. Very similar to 0206			
0205	2	Ditch	Cut	0205	NW-SE orientated ditch in the W end of Tr 2. Shallow, with 40 degree sloping sides breaking gradually to a flattish base. Parallel with 0203		0.94	0.35
0206	2	Ditch	Fill	0205	Mid greyish brown friable-loose silty sand with patches of yellow natural sand. Diffuse horizon with subsoil 0201. Very similar to 0204			
0300	3	Topsoil	Deposit		Dark grey brown humic sandy silt, loose, with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted			0.25
0301	3	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.			0.5
0400	4	Topsoil	Deposit		Dark grey brown humic sandy silt, loose, with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted			0.27
0401	4	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid yellowish brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.			0.4
0500	5	Topsoil	Deposit		Dark grey brown humic sandy silt, loose, with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted			0.3
0501	5	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid grey brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.			0.47
0600	6	Topsoil	Deposit		Dark grey brown humic sandy, loose, silt with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted			0.38
0601	6	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid yellow brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.			0.48
0603	6	Ditch	Cut	0603	SW-NE orientated narrow, shallow ditch with steep, 35 degree sides breaking gradually to a rounded base		0.35	0.2

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length	Width	Depth
0604	6	Ditch	Fill	0603	Pale greyish brown friable-loose sand, diffuse horizon with subsoil 0601			
0700	7	Topsoil	Deposit		Dark grey brown humic sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted loose,			0.2
0701	7	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid yellow brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.			0.5
0800	8	Topsoil	Deposit		Dark grey brown humic sandy, loose, silt with occasional CBM flecks and tile fragments. Rooted			0.42
0801	8	Subsoil	Deposit		Mid yellowish grey/brown friable-loose silty sand. Rooting throughout.			0.4
0803	8	Treethrow	Cut	0803	Narrow, shallow N-S orientated feature in the S end of Tr. 8. Initially looked like a ditch but excavation and similarity to other features showed it to be rooting associated with a tree throw		0.36	0.11
0804	8	Treethrow	Fill	0803	Mixed fill- mid grey brown silty sand with frequent dark blackish brown humic material incorporating charcoal fragments			

## APPENDIX B: HER ENTRIES

HER ref.	Period	Summary	Location
EBG 002	Rom	Bronze sestertius, possibly of M Aurelius, found metal detecting within area of undated field system cropmarks and a possible Donpondius	1km N
EBG 002	Med	Square, flat, bronze (copper? - reddish metal) mount with enameled front	1km N
EBG 002	Un	Cropmarks of rectilinear ditch systems, trackways, ?ring ditch, circa 16m in diameter	1km N
EBG 008	Un	Human skull found in road widening spoil opposite the Carriers Arms	800m NE
EBG 009	Un	Earthwork banks 2m high surrounding 55m by 35m enclosed oval area, Ackworth House	400m NW
EBG 009	Rom	Roman cremation cemetery and pottery scatter, Ackworth House	400m NW
EBG 011	Pmed	Causewayed ring ditch of unknown date	820m N
EBG 014	Med	Church, churchyard and separate bell cage of St Mary the Virgin. Possible Domesday minster site	450m SE
EBG 023	PMed	Old Hall, formerly St Mary's Abbey (founded 1598 in Brussels, moved to East Bergholt circa 1857 until 1974), on site of Hall	510m S
EBG 024	Un	Bank circa 6-7 feet high to E of 'Old Hall', semi-circular, close to being circular	550m SE
EBG 025	Rom	Roman artefact scatter of pottery and a small lead figurine	540m SW
EBG 033	PMed	Site of bridge shown on 1880s OS map where named Fen Bridge. Crosses tributary of River Stour	990m S
EBG 036	Rom	Low level of Roman pottery and LMed/PMed tile scatter identified during watching brief.	940m NW
EBG 036	WW2	East Bergholt Auxiliary Unit, Operational Base 'hideout' - destroyed	940m NW
EBG 038	19th C	Mid 19th C outbuilding - 3 existing compartments: stable, enclosed shed & open shed	240m SE
EBG 040	19th C	High Trees Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in a linear plan with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yards. The farmstead sits alongside a public road in a village location. There has been a significant loss of working buildings with the remaining converted for residential use	1.3km NE
EBG 044	LSax	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of East Bergholt	80m SE
EBG 045	PMed	'Old Hall Park' shown and named on early OS maps as large area to SE of Old Hall (see EBG 023) with numerous trees	800m SE
EBG 048	Med PMed	Medieval and Post Medieval finds and features identified during a metal detecting survey and trial trench evaluation at Land north west of Moores Lane	920m NE
EBG 057	PMed	The Kings Head-Grade II as a timber-framed structure encased in later brick and dated 'probably' to the 17th century but the building is unlikely to pre-date the mid-18th century at the earliest	990m SE
EBG 072	Preh	Flint scraper, Old Hall garden	710m S
EBG 073	Med	Coin hoard of eleven silver pennies, deposited 1317-1351	940m NE
EBG 086	-	Allen's Farm visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular U-plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead sits alongside a public road in an isolated location. There has been a partial loss of working buildings with the remaining converted for residential use.	530m N
EBG 087	-	An unnamed farmstead is visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular courtyard plan with additional detached elements. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead sits alongside a private track in a village location. This farmstead has been completely lost.	960m NE
EBG 091	-	Richardson's Farm is a farmstead visible on the 1st Ed OS map. The farmstead is laid out in a regular courtyard U-plan. The farmhouse is detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead sits alongside a public road in a village location. All working buildings have been lost with large scale modern infrastructure on site.	440m NE
EBG 111	-	Heath visible on Hodskinson's Map of 1783	830m N
SSM 001	Un	Extensive cropmark pattern of ditches etc, cut by "Dead Lane"	690m W



## APPENDIX C: FINDS CATALOGUES

Table 1. Prehistoric pottery

Ctxt	Tr	F/L type	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No.	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr.	Description	Comments	Dated
0401	4	Subsoil	LIA	GTW			1	4		*	small sherd, abraded dark surface, sherd edges rounded off	Pale and dark grog-temper	LIA

Table 2. Roman pottery

Ctxt	Tr	F/L type	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No.	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr.	Description	Comments	Dated
0401	4	subsoil	Roman	GX		Large jar	1	33			greyware sherd, moderately thick	Wheel thrown	Roman

Table 3. Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Ctxt	Tr	F/L type	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No.	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr.	Description	Comments	Dated
0100	1	Topsoil	p-med	GRE			1	4			small sherd	internal glaze, some black tarry material on unglazed surface (Colchester Fabric 40)	c. 16-18C
0200	2	Topsoil	p-med	IGBW	handle	mug/jug?	1	11			Red fabric dark glaze		c. 16-18C
0401	5	subsoil	med	COLL	rim	dripping dish	1	75			part of a rectangular dripping dish, typical of Colchester	internal glaze, black tarry deposit on rim and on sherd broken edges (Colchester Fabric 21A)	c. 15-16C
0600	6	Topsoil	p-med	GSW4			1	12			German stone ware, probably Frechen	Body sherd with speckled glaze	c. 16-17C
0701	7	Subsoil	p-med	GRE	handle		1	12			handle	(Colchester Fabric 40)	c. 16-18C
0701	7	Subsoil	p-med	GRE	rim		1	9	0.04	*	rim from a large dish?	Abraded (Colchester Fabric 40)	c. 16-18C
0701	7	Subsoil	p-med	GRE			3	12		*	small sherds	some abrasion (Colchester Fabric 40)	c. 16-18C
0801	8	subsoil	med	COLL			1	5			small sherd	dark surface orange-red fabric (Colchester Fabric 21A)	c. 15-16C
<b>Totals</b>							<b>10</b>	<b>140</b>					

Table 4. CBM

Ctxt	Tr	F/L type	Fabric	Type	Form	No.	Wt (g)	Thick mm	Description	Period
0401	4	Subsoil	ms	RT	peg tile	2	84	8-10		med-p-med
0600	6	Topsoil	fs	RT	peg tile	1	72	10	edge piece,	med-p-med
0600	6	Topsoil	ms	RT	peg tile	2	96	8-10	one piece with part of peg hole	med-p-med
0600	6	Topsoil	mscp	RT	peg tile	3	120	8-12	some pellets of red sand in fabric	med-p-med
0701	7	Subsoil	ms	RT	peg tile	1	20	10	10mm thick	med-p-med
0701	7	Subsoil	ms	LBR	brick	1	7		probably a piece from a brick rather than tile, porb p-med	p-mred
0801	8	Subsoil	ms	RT	peg tile	1	26	12	12 mm thick	med-p-med
<i>Totals</i>						12	447			

Table 5. Mortar

Ctxt	Tr	F/L type	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt (g)	Thick mm	Description	Period
0701	7	Subsoil	cs	Cement based mortar	1	22	c. 10	this is a piece of concrete based mortar from between a ridge tile and brick and a flat surface	mod

Table 6. Metalwork and registered artefacts

Context	Ra. No.	Trench	Material	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
0100	2	1	Copper alloy	1	2.6	Thimble
0400	3	4	Copper alloy	1	1.1	Stud
0400	-	4	Iron	1	10	Nail
0700	4	7	Lead	1	30.8	Offcut
0800	1	8	Copper alloy	1	16.5	Buckle

RA no.	Ctxt	Obj. type	Material	No	Wt (g)	Description	Period
1	800	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	16.5	Incomplete cast, double loop rectangular decorative strap buckle frame. The outer edges of the frame are comprised of three moulded baluster shaped sections, with the central baluster providing a rest for the now missing pin. Dates: c.1450 - 1600.	early post-medieval
2	100	Thimble	Copper alloy	1	2.6	Near complete cast seamless domed thimble. It has slightly tapering sides leading to a domed peak. The sides and the dome are covered in machine-knurled, regularly-spaced sub-circular pits. The thimble has a narrow ridge where the sides meet the dome and just before a plain, basal border. Date: c. 1620 - 1750. The thimble is flattened towards the base so diameter measured is of the dome.	Post-medieval

RA no.	Ctxt	Obj. type	Material	No	Wt (g)	Description	Period
3	400	Stud	Copper alloy	1	1.1	Complete stud with dome-shaped head and tapering shank, square in section. This type of stud was used decoratively on furnishings.	Post-medieval
4	700	Offcut	Lead	1	30.8	Folded piece of cast sheet lead - possible offcut from binding or flashing	
	400	Nail	Iron	1	10	Standard, flat oval head, tapering shank square in cross section	

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

**OASIS ID: cotswold2-411880**

## Project details

Project name	Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt
Short description of the project	Eight trenches were excavated within the proposed site of ten dwellings and associated outbuildings and landscaping. The trenches were excavated through a sequence of topsoil and a thick, homogenous, sandy subsoil deposit from which a small assemblage of finds dating from the Late Iron Age to the post-medieval periods were recovered. Three small ditches were identified in the excavated base of two trenches, none of which contained any datable evidence, but which were all orientated northwest - southeast or southwest - northeast, which could suggest they formed part of the same field system.
Project dates	Start: 22-03-2021 End: 23-04-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	EBG 109 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	B/15/01678 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STUD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	THIMBLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

## Project location

Country                      England

Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH EAST BERGHOLT EBG 109 Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road
Study area	0.87 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 06849 34817 51.972735913333 1.011874264168 51 58 21 N 001 00 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37m Max: 38m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Gemma Stewart
Project director/manager	Rhiannon Gardiner
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr. & Mrs. Aggett

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Physical Archive ID	EBG 109
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Archive ID	EBG 109
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	EBG 109
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	EBG 109 Land South of Gatton House, East Bergholt

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Entered by	L.Everett (linzi.everett@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	25 April 2021

# Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road East Bergholt Suffolk

*Written Scheme of Investigation for  
an Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Mr & Mrs Aggett

CA Project: SU0166  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-411880  
HER Ref: EBG 109

February 2021



# Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road East Bergholt Suffolk

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

CA Project: SU0166  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-411880  
HER reference: EBG 109

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	06/01/2021	R. Gardiner	S. Boulter	Draft		S. Boulter
B	09/02/2021	R. Gardiner	S. Boulter	Draft	Curator comments	S. Boulter

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## Summary Project Details

<b>Location</b>	Site Name	Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road	
	Parish/County	East Bergholt /Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	606849 234817	
<b>Site details</b>	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	0.87 hectares	
	Access	From Hadleigh Rd	
	Planning proposal	Residential	
<b>Staffing</b>	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as 1 x PO & 2 Project Assistants/surveyor and metal detectorist as required	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	Excavator driver	
<b>Project dates</b>	Start date	February 2021	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as up to 3 days	
<b>Reference codes</b>	Site Code	EBG 109	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-411880	
	Planning Application No.	B/15/01678	
	HER Search Invoice Number	TBA	
	CA Jobcode	SU0166	
<b>Key persons</b>	Project Manager	Rhiannon Gardiner	
	Project Officer	TBA	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt, Mike Green or Matt Stevens	
<b>Hire details</b>	Plant	Holmes Plant Hire	01473 890766
	Welfare	Karzees	0800 432 0048
	Tool-hire	NA	

## Personnel and contact numbers

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	Project Managers	Stuart Boulter	01449 900122	
		Rhiannon Gardiner	01449 900125	
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<b>Client</b>	Client	Mr & Mrs Aggett	-	
<b>Archaeological</b>	Curatorial Officer	Gemma Stewart (SCCAS)	01284 741242	
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707	



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 606849 234817). This WSI has been prepared for the client, Mr and Mrs Aggett.
- 1.2. Babergh District Council has granted full planning permission for the erection of ten single-story dwellings for the over 55s, complete with refuse, bicycle/gardener's storage buildings and associated landscape works (planning ref: B/15/01678). Condition 4 of this planning permission requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI (Condition 3).
- 1.3. This document represents a WSI for the archaeological evaluation only; this document alone will not result in the discharge of the archaeological condition. Should further archaeological works be necessary, then they will be subject to a new WSI.
- 1.4. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Gemma Stewart (Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service), the archaeological advisor to Babergh District Council, in a Brief dated 31<sup>st</sup> July 2020 (SCCAS 2020). This WSI will be submitted to Gemma Stewart for review.
- 1.5. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014, updated 2020), the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's (SCCAS) *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA14 2003) and any other relevant standards or guidance within Appendix B.

### The site

- 1.6. The proposed development area (DA) is approximately 0.87ha in extent. It lies on the southwest side of Hadleigh Road, on land south of Gatton House, on the eastern edge of the village of East Bergholt, Suffolk. The site currently comprises pasture land with a 30m wide wooded area on the southwestern edge. It is bounded by

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Hadleigh Road to the northeast, Gatton House to the north, residential property to the south and the cemetery of East Bergholt Congregational Church to the west. The site lies at approximately 37.2m AOD.

- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Thames Group – clay silt and sand, which formed in the Palaeogene Period approximately 34 to 56 million years ago. No superficial deposits have been recorded (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 reads the following:

*“The application area is situated in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) just outside of the historic settlement core (HER ref EBG 044) and to the south east of a Roman cremation cemetery (EBG 009). In addition, to the west is extensive cropmark evidence (SSM 001). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area.”*

- 2.3. Four previous archaeological evaluations have taken place within the vicinity of the site, EBG 046, EBG 049, EBG 050 and EBG Misc. (East Bergholt Children’s Centre), but none of these sites revealed evidence for activity pre-dating the 19th century.

## 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

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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 Assistant Project Manager (Rhiannon Gardiner) to the following specifications and methodologies will be communicated directly to SCCAS for their approval, and changes will not be made until approval has been received.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### *Excavation and recording*

4.1. The Brief (4.3) requires that 5% by area of the 0.87 hectare site is covered by trenching which equates to 435m<sup>2</sup>. This would be equivalent to eight trenches of c.30m length and of 1.8m width (240m of trench in total). The trenches would be positioned systematically across a grid array to sample the entire site (Fig. 2). In addition, provision will be made for an additional 40m contingency that may be required on site should deposit testing be needed.

4.2. The trenches 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

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and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

- 4.3. A recommended trench plan was produced by SCCAS. In order to access and excavate these trenches, trees needed to be felled on site. Once this had taken place a member of CA visited the site to identify any remaining constraints. A revised trench plan was resubmitted to SCCAS prior to the approval of this WSI.
- 4.4. It can take up to fifteen working days for SCCAS to review the WSI and a minimum of ten working days for a revised trench plan to be approved.
- 4.5. Overburden will be stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. 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). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.6. 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, orange netlon fencing will be erected.
- 4.7. Following machining, any archaeological features present will be investigated, 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

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processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.8. 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 and the client's consultant to agree an excavation strategy.
- 4.9. 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 or the CA project manager. 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 all features will be sampled.
- 4.10. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt, Michael Green, Matt Stevens), 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 (unless demonstrably modern and/or of little/no value).
- 4.11. 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.



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4.12. 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).

4.13. 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*

4.14. 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 in consultation with the client.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, the client or CA project manager, 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 *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).

#### *Environmental Remains*

4.15. 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*

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*Requirements for Palaeoenvironmental Assessment* (SCCAS revised 2018) 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.

- 4.16. 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 remain. 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.
- 4.17. 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.
- 4.18. 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.
- 4.19. 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*.

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4.20. 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. PROGRAMME

5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require up to three days. In addition, SCCAS may require further deposit testing as a result of the site monitoring visit. A member of CA staff will also conduct a site visit to confirmed the viability of the trench locations. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further four to six weeks depending on the complexity of the results.

## 6. PROJECT STAFF

6.1. The project will be managed by CA Assistant Project Manager Rhiannon Gardiner.

6.2. 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 (TBC) who will be on-site throughout the project.

6.3. It is projected that the CA team in the field will consist of a maximum of three staff: a Project Officer (acting as Project Leader) and two Archaeologists (including surveyor/metal-detectorist) as required.

6.4. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

- **Ceramics:** Stephen Benfield, Richenda Goffin, Ed McSloy (CA), Sue Anderson (freelance)
- **Metalwork:** Ruth Beveridge, Ed McSloy (CA)
- **Flint:** Michael Green, Jacky Sommerville (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke (CA), Matty Holmes, Julie Curl (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)

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- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport (freelance)

6.5. Depending on 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 CA is given as Appendix A.

## 7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

7.1. 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.

### *Reporting*

7.2. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- 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;
- a description of the evaluation results;
- an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;

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- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
  - photographs showing significant archaeological 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 photograph captions;
  - summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
  - a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
  - Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the
    - wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include: specialist aims and objectives;
    - processing methodologies (where relevant);
    - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
    - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
    - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
    - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.
  - an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

7.3. 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.

7.4. 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,*

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*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. A copy of the digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

7.5. 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.

7.6. 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 and the SCCAS Finds Recording Officer within 14 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.

7.7. 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 100% 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*

7.8. 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

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within the PSIAH. The archaeological advisory and planning role of SCCAS 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 ADS website once the OASIS record has been verified. A copy of the digital archive will be deposited with the ADS.

#### *Public dissemination*

- 7.9. 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*

- 7.10. 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. A copy of the digital archive will be deposited with the ADS.
- 7.11. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014, updated 2020), *Archiving Guideline in Suffolk, Guidance for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019), as well as the relevant guidelines.
- 7.12. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI.

## **8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT**

- 8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental

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Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

- 8.2. Plant access will be off Hadleigh Road from the southeast corner of the site. No known services have been located across the site, but overhead cables are positioned along the road frontage.

## 9. INSURANCES

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

## 10. MONITORING

- 10.1. 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.

- 10.2. However, if during the present Covid-19 pandemic, SCCAS cannot undertake a site visit, their guidelines regarding remote monitoring will be followed. 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 that if possible all photographs should be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)



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- Overall site shots from an elevated point or pole cam if possible and where relevant
  - Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

**10.3.** 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.

## **11. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

**11.1.** 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 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014, updated 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.

**11.2.** CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: 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.

## **12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT**

**12.1.** It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 7 above.

## **13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD**

**13.1.** CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system 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

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programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

- 13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

## 14. 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*.

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 6th January 2021)

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

SCCAS 2018, *Additional Requirements for Palaeoenvironmental Assessment*

SCCAS 2019, *Archaeological Guidelines in Suffolk, Guideline for Preparation and Deposition*

SCCAS 2020, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt*

SCCAS 2021, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

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## APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

### **Ceramics**

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-East) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

### **Other finds**

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Ruth Beveridge CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance)

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Inscriptions	Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance) 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) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
<b>Biological remains</b>	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorraine Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
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 MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

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Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
<b>Geoarchaeology</b>	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
<b>Scientific dating</b>	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
<b>Conservation</b>	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

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## APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

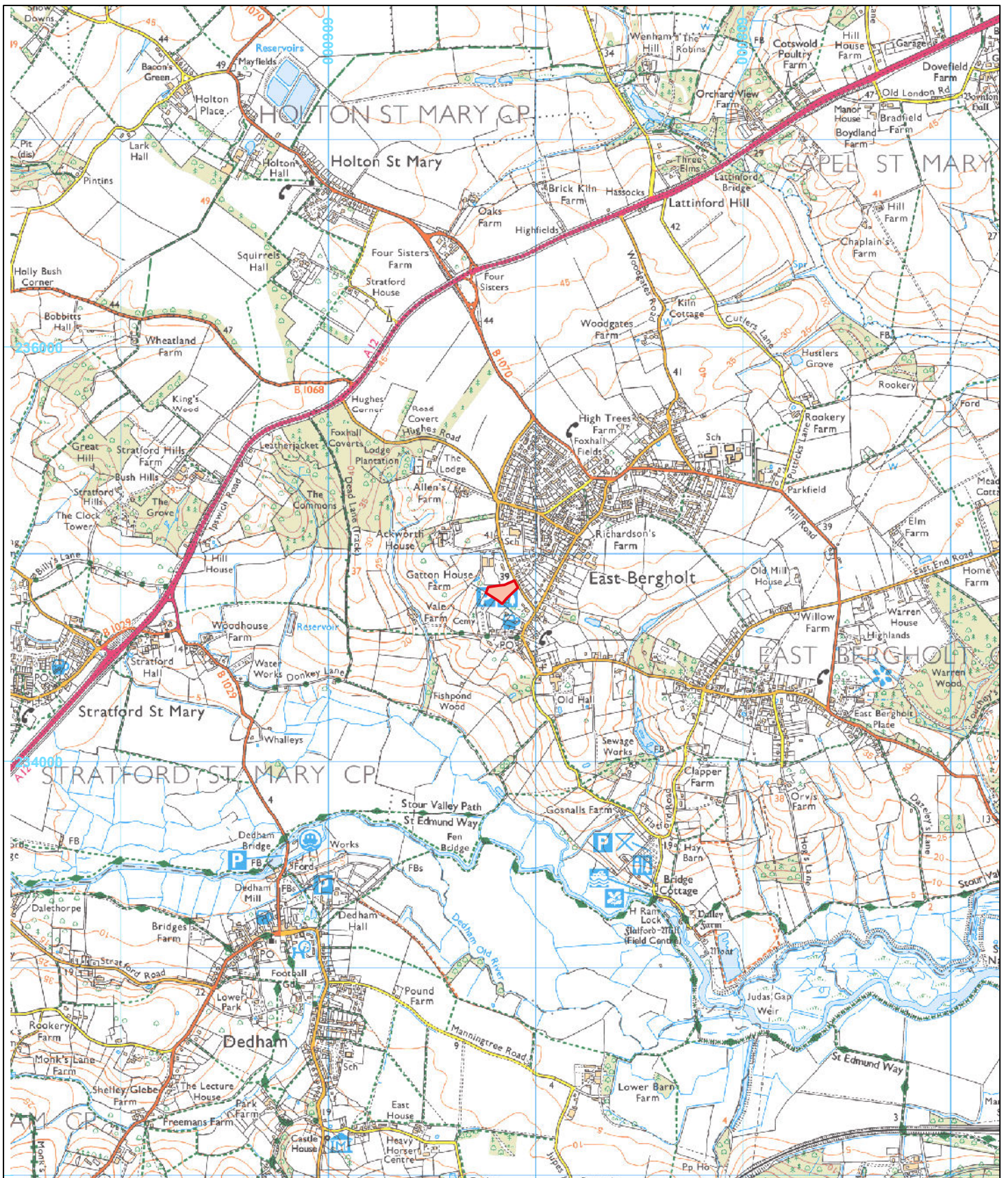
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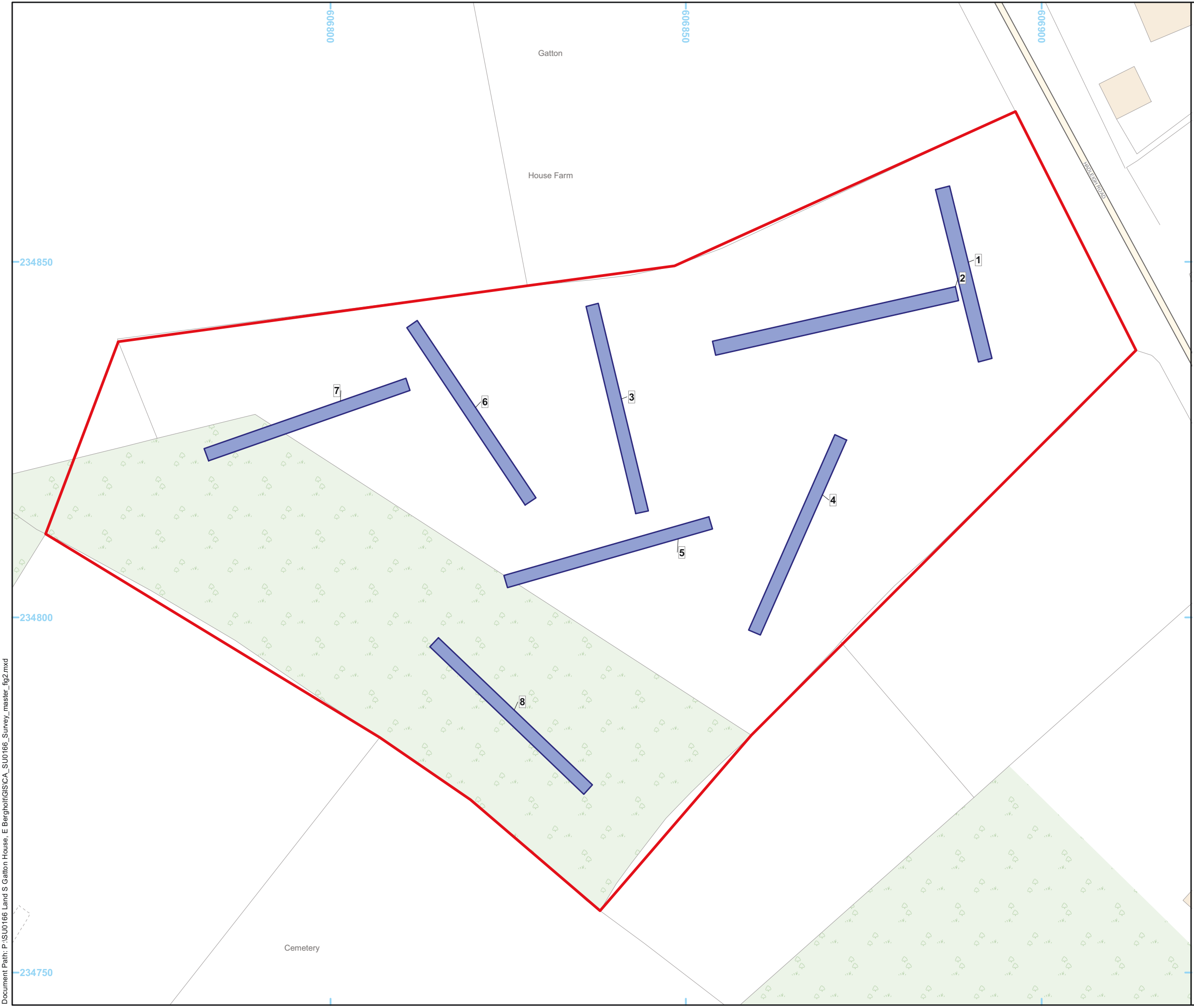
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



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- Legend**
- Site boundary
  - Moved trench



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land South of Gatton House  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b> KW	<b>PROJECT NO</b> SU0166	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> RG	<b>DATE</b> 22/02/2021	<b>2</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> RG	<b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:500	

Document Path: P:\SU0166 Land S Gatton House, E Bergholt\GIS\CA\_SU0166\_Survey\_master\_fig2.mxd



- Legend**
- Site boundary
  - Moved trench



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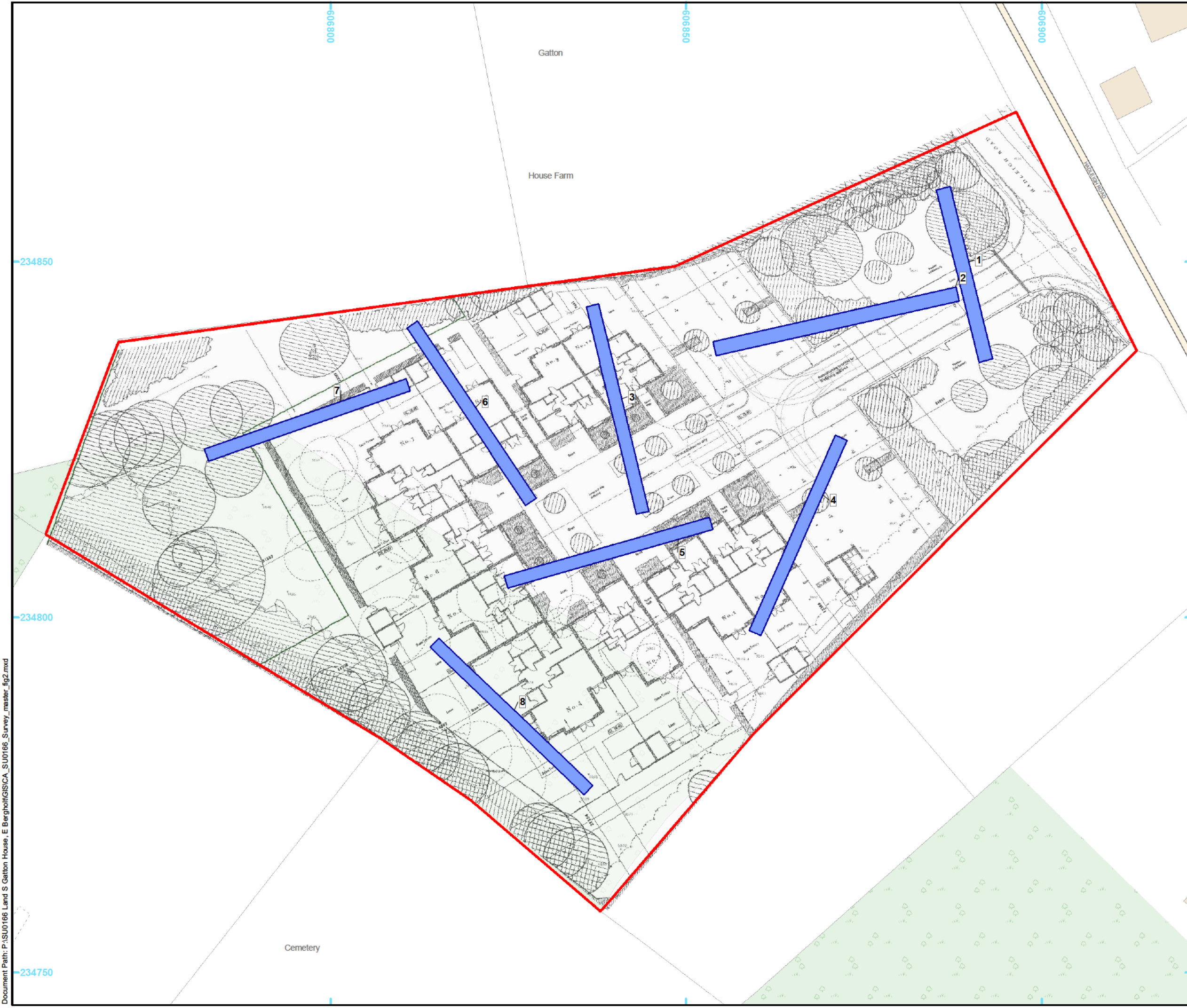
**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing  
 current tree locations

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- Legend**
- Site boundary
  - Moved trench



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land South of Gatton House  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing  
 proposed development plan

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<b>CHECKED BY</b>	RG	<b>DATE</b>	22/02/2021	<b>4</b>
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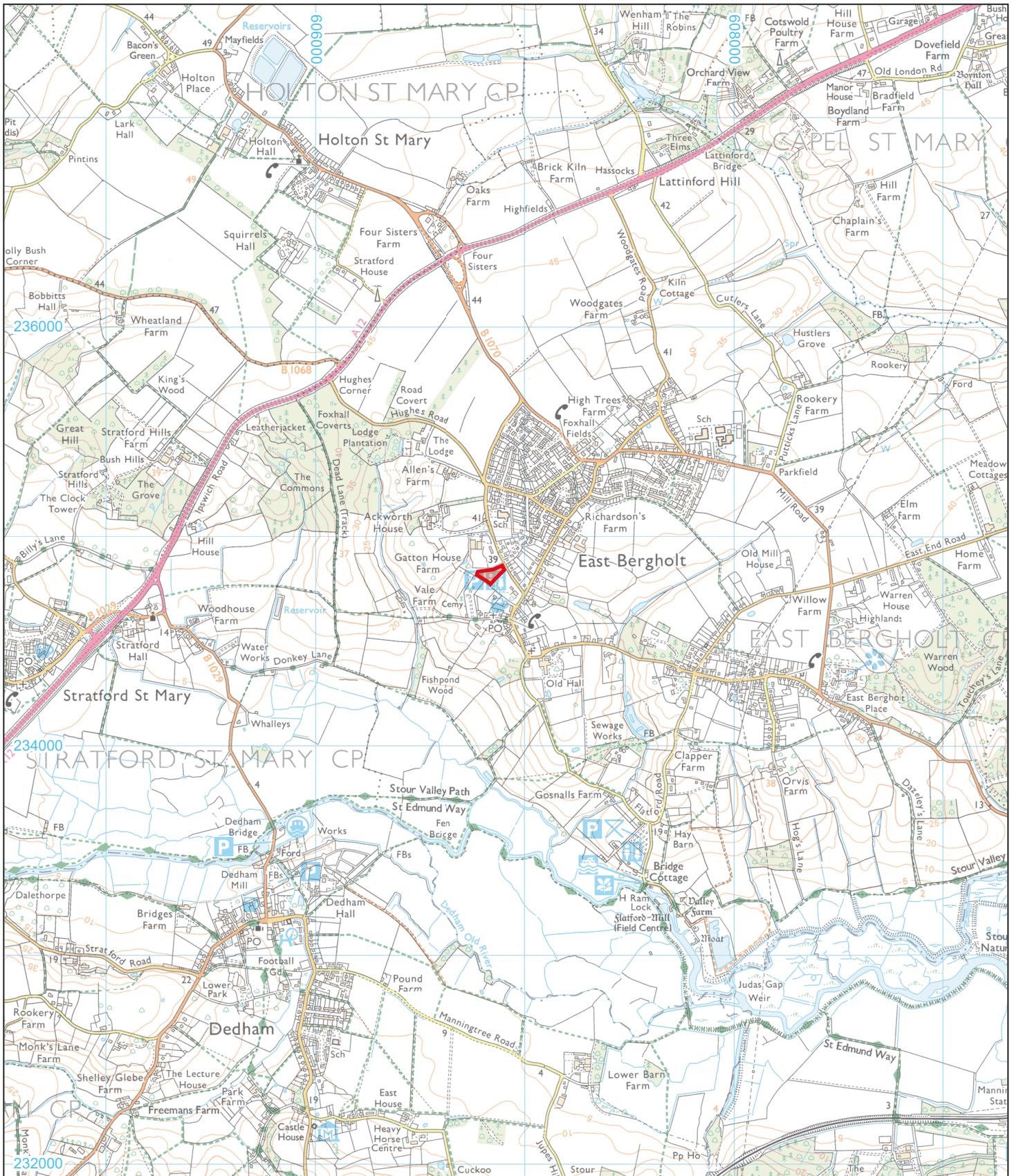
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 Site boundary



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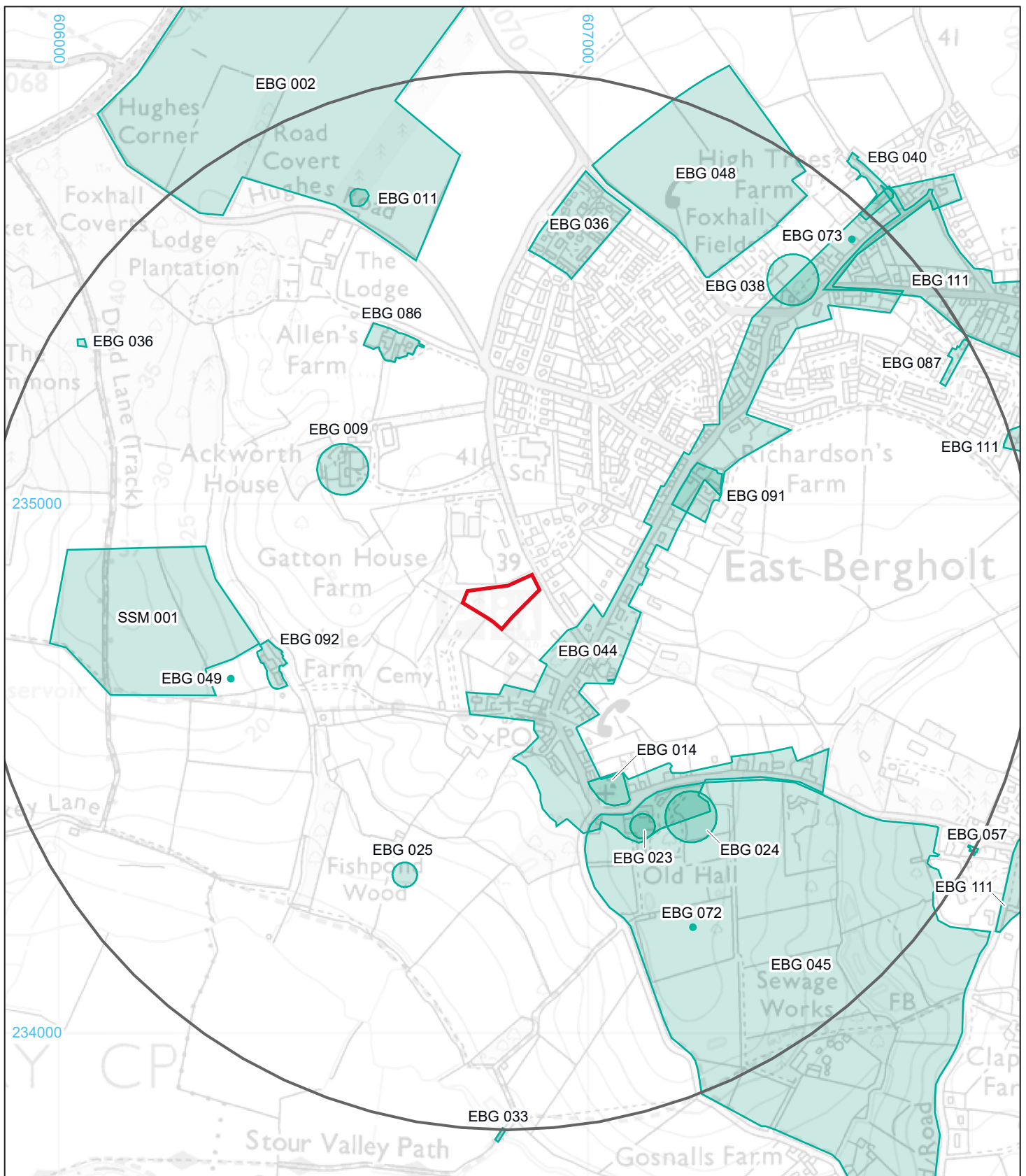
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

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- Site boundary
- Study area
- HER Monument



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Land south of Gattton House, Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site, showing surrounding selected HER Monuments**

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<b>CHECKED BY</b>	<b>DJB</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>19/04/2021</b>	
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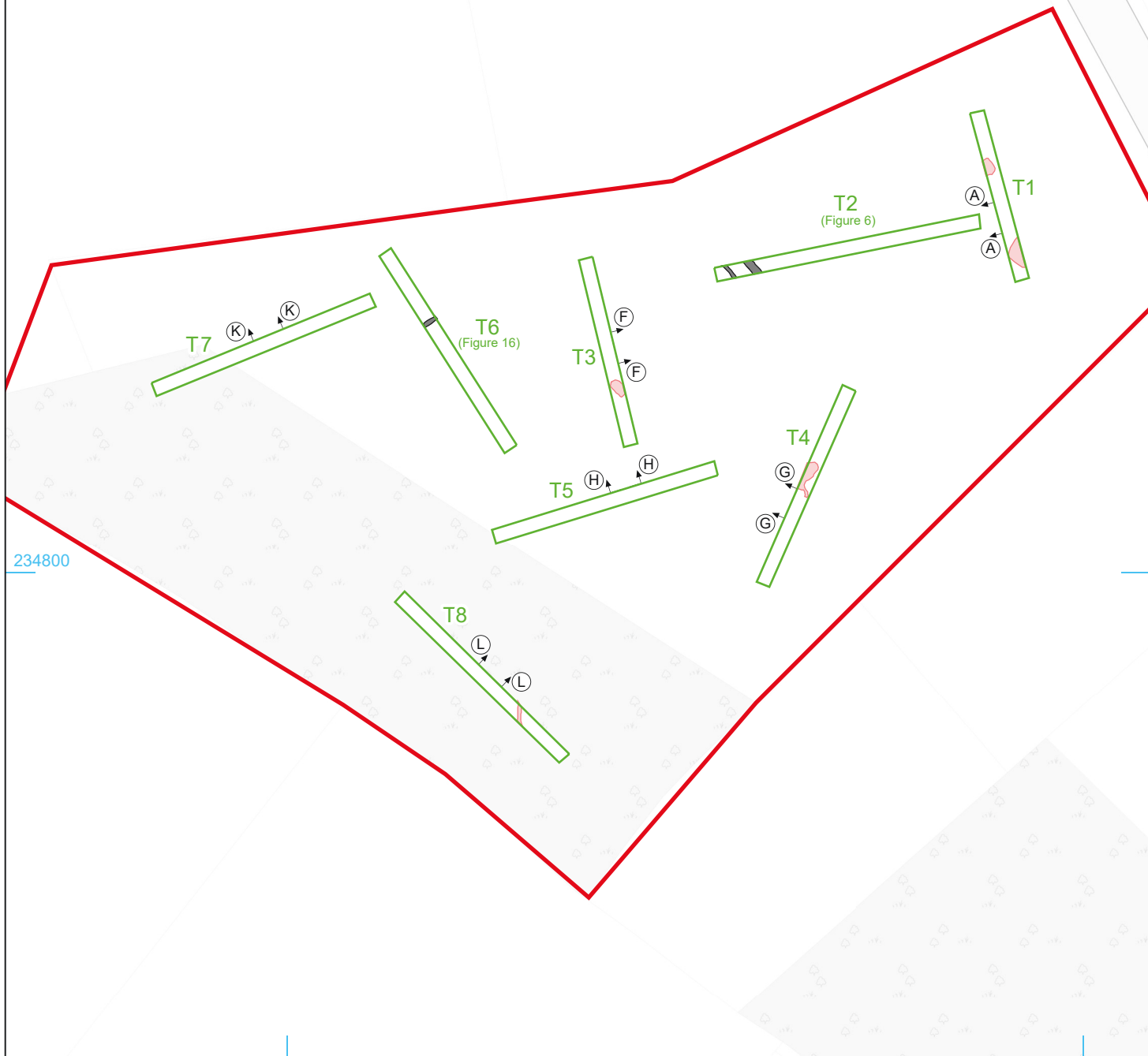
234900

008900





006900

Hop Meadow

Hadleigh Road



234800

-  Site boundary
-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature
-  Tree-throw
-  Section location



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 Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location showing identified features

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**FIGURE NO.**  
**3**

0 1:750 25m





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



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Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh  
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FIGURE TITLE

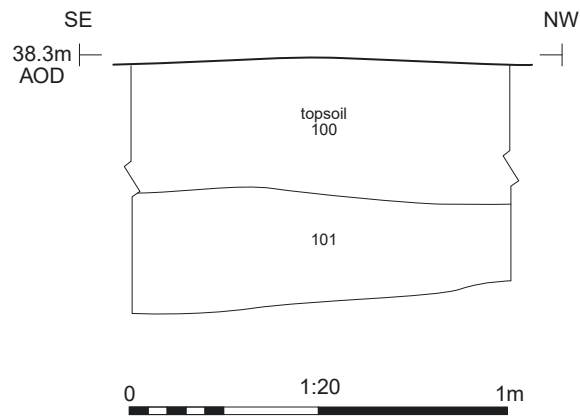
**Trench 1: photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

**4**

Section AA



Trench 1 representative section, looking south-west (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: section and photograph

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APPROVED BY LE SCALE@A4 1:20

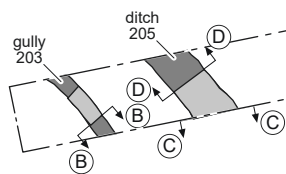
FIGURE NO.

5





### Trench 2



	Evaluation trench
	Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
	Section line

0 1:200 10m



Trench 2, looking north-east (1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

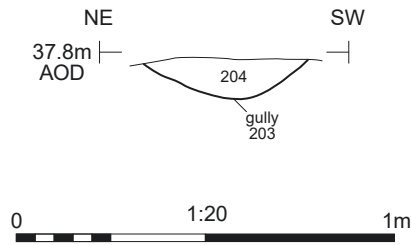
Trench 2: plan and photograph

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APPROVED BY	LE	SCALE@A4	1:200

FIGURE NO.

6

Section BB



Gully 203, looking south-east (0.2m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: section and photograph

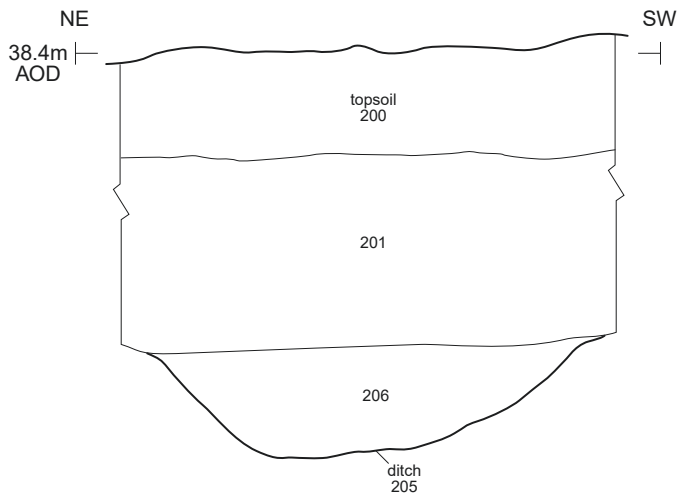
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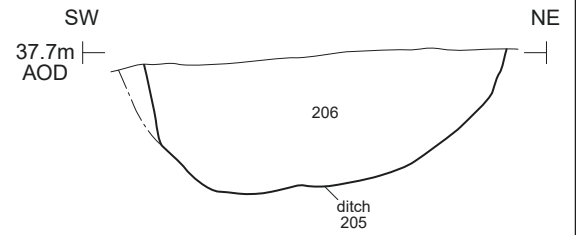
7



Section CC



Section DD



Ditch 205, oblique section, looking south-east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

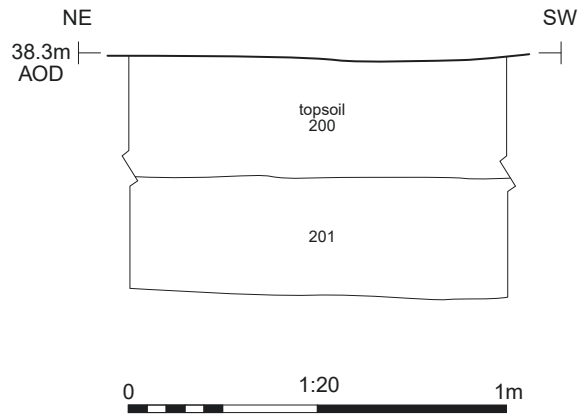
Trench 2: sections and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

8

Section EE



Trench 2 representative section, looking south-east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

9





Trench 3, looking north-west (1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

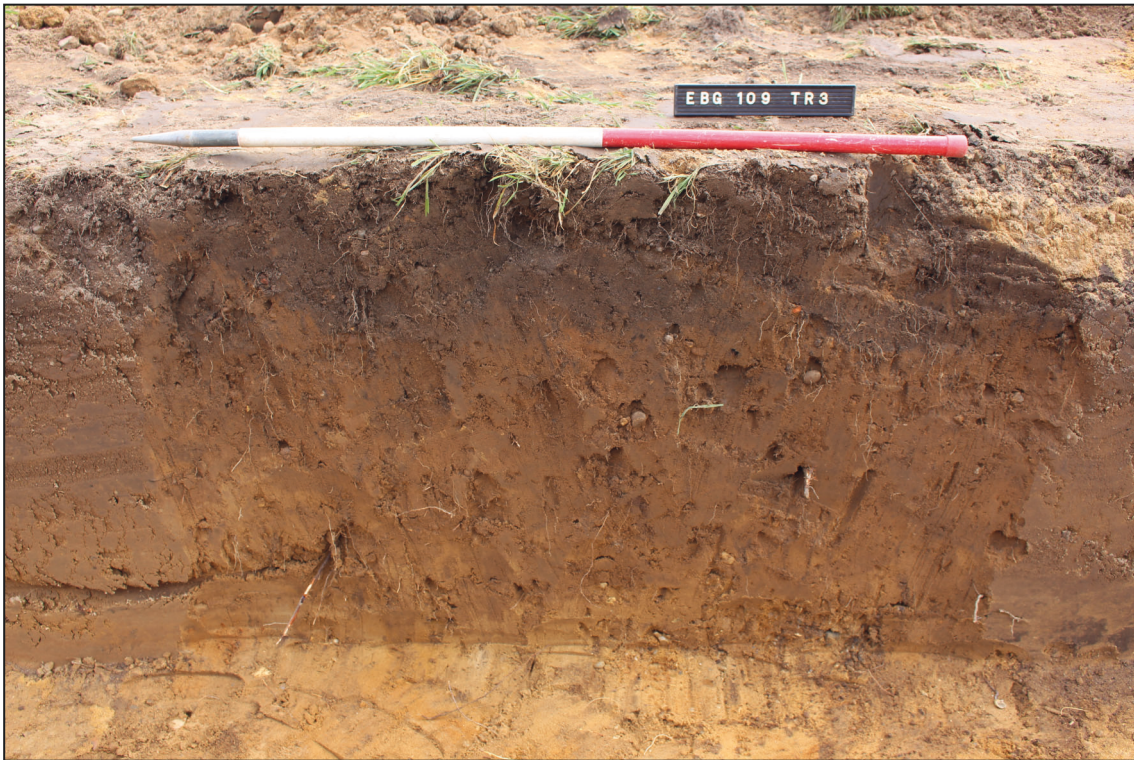
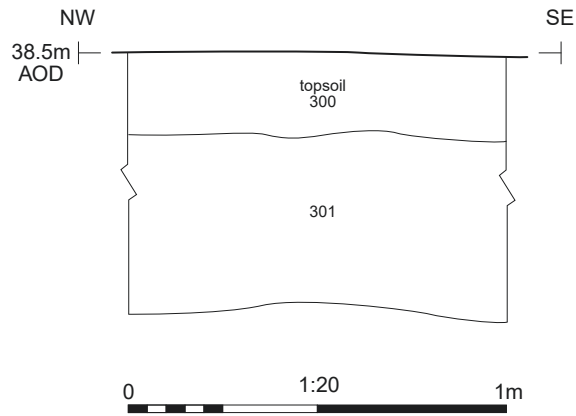
**Trench 3: photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

**10**

Section FF



Trench 3 representative section, looking north-east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

11





Trench 4, looking south-west (1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

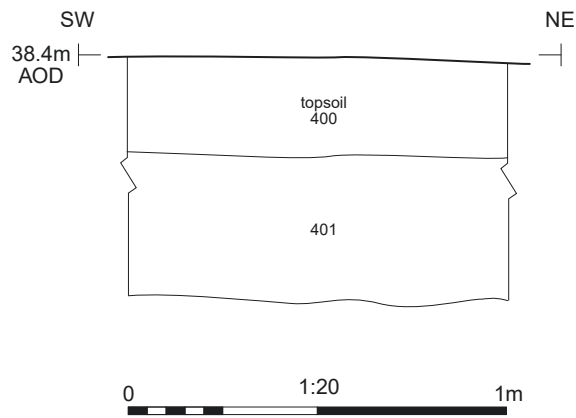
Trench 4: photograph

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FIGURE NO.

12

Section GG



Trench 4 representative section, looking north-west (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

13





Trench 5, looking north-east (1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

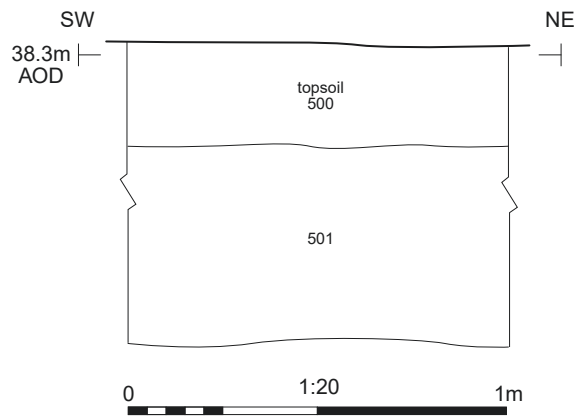
**Trench 5: photograph**

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APPROVED BY LE SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

**14**

Section HH



Trench 5 representative section, looking north-west (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

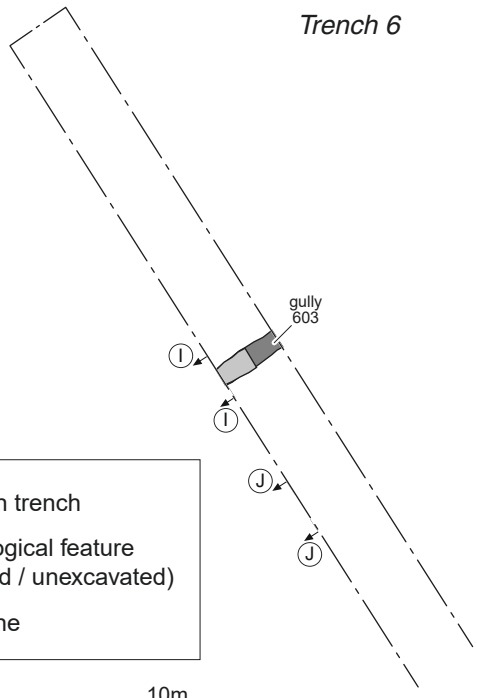
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FIGURE NO.

**15**





**Trench 6**

gully 603

① I

① I

② J

② J

0 1:200 10m



Trench 6, looking south-east (1m scales)



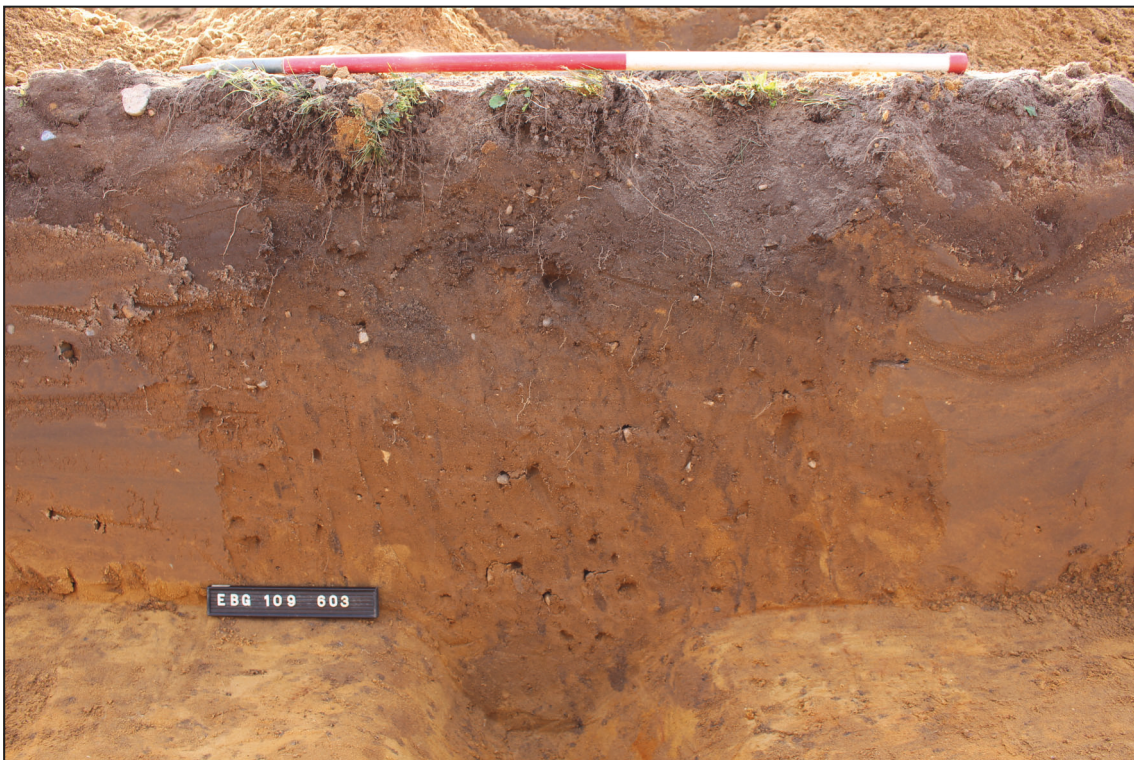
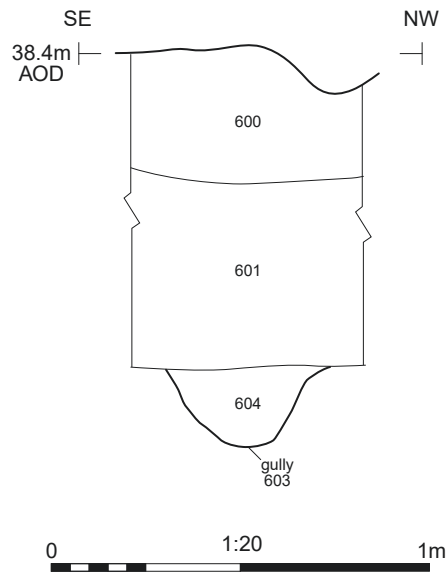
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 6: plan and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	07/04/2021	<b>16</b>
APPROVED BY	LE	SCALE@A4	1:200	

Section II



Gully 603, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: section and photograph

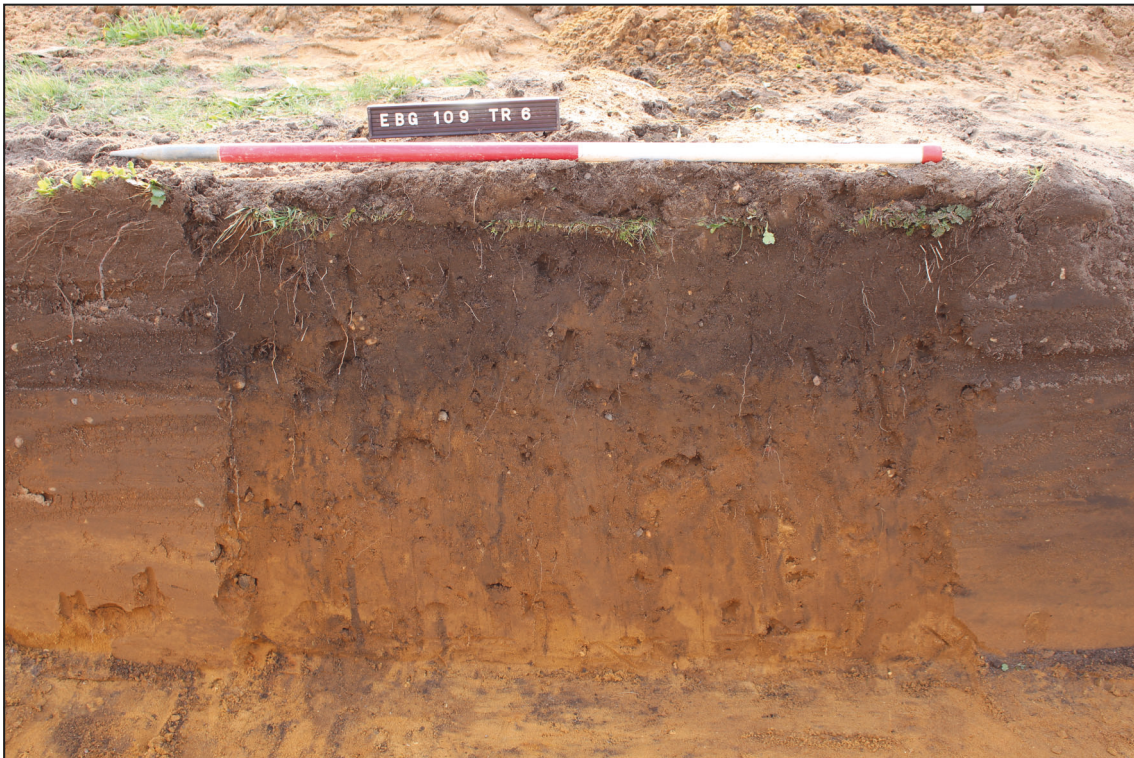
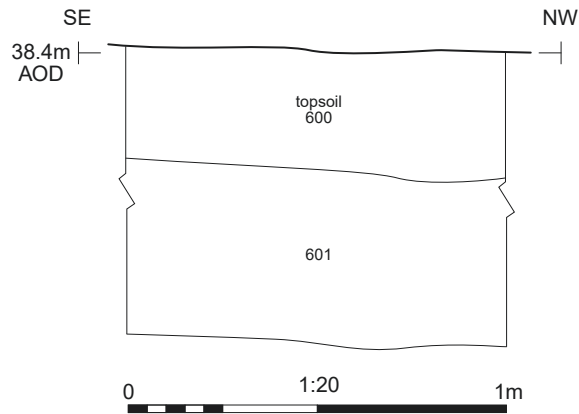
DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0166  
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FIGURE NO.

17



Section JJ



Trench 6 representative section, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 6: section and photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

**18**



Trench 7, looking north-east (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh  
Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: photograph

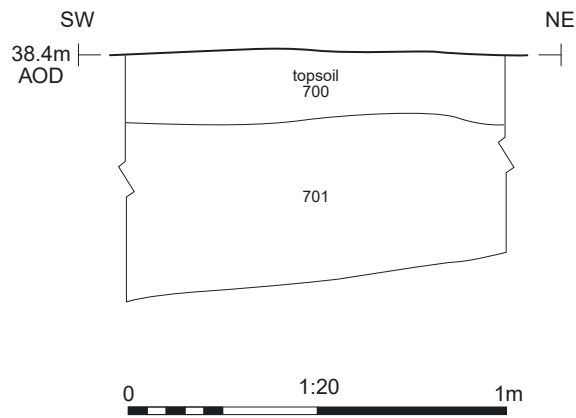
DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0166  
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 07/04/2021  
APPROVED BY LE SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

19



Section KK



Trench 7 representative section, looking north-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh  
Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

20



Trench 8, looking north-west (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh  
Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: photograph

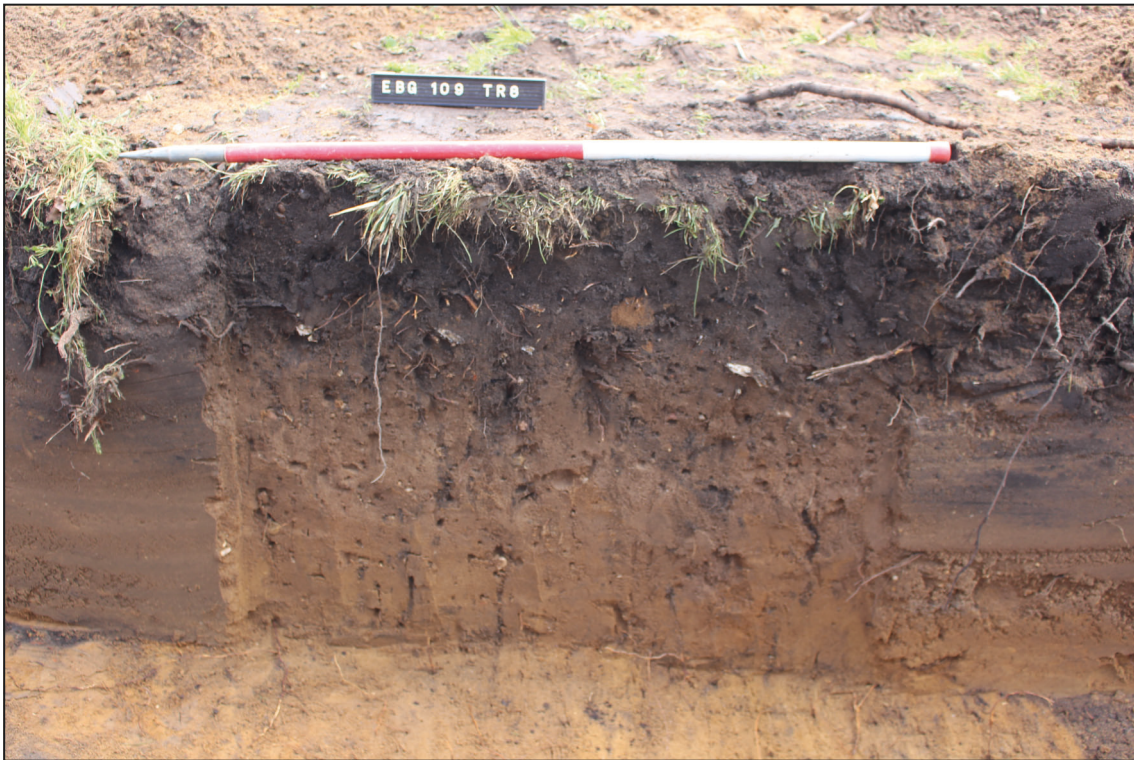
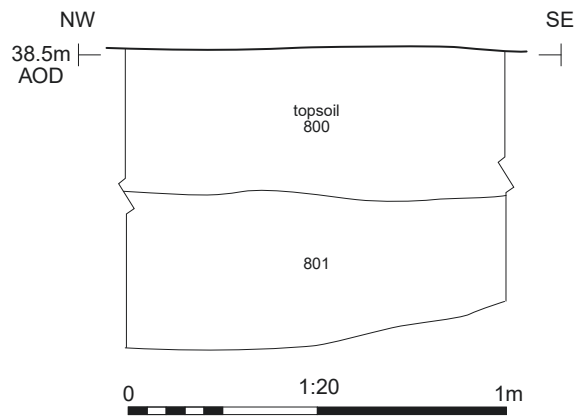
DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0166  
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 07/04/2021  
APPROVED BY LE SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

21



Section LL



Trench 8 representative section, looking north-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land south of Gatton House, Hadleigh Road, East Bergholt, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

22

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