Cotswold Archaeology

Coldfair Green, Water Treatment Works, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Tim Drummond

on behalf of:
Northumbrian Water Ltd.

CA Project: SU0368
CA Report: SU0368_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2_504233
HER Ref: ARG 122

March 2022

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Coldfair Green Water Treatment Works
Location:	Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk
NGR:	643876 261007
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	21st – 24th February 2022
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-504233
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	ARG 122
HER Invoice No.:	9515456

In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Coldfair Green, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 643876 261007; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Tim Drummond of T4, on behalf of Northumbrian Water Ltd and was undertaken prior to them submitting a planning application East Suffolk Council (ESC).

Twelve trenches were excavated, with archaeology recorded in seven of these. The archaeological features identified were predominantly ditches, gullies and a single small pit. These remains mainly relate to land demarcation and other agricultural activities associated with a rural landscape setting and can be dated to the medieval period and later.

The small and abraded ceramic assemblage may have been derived from manuring and suggests that the area was somewhat peripheral to settlement focus, the closest of which could have been Cherry Tree Farm immediately to the west which may have medieval origins.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Coldfair Green, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 643876 261007; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Tim Drummond (T4) on behalf of Northumbrian Water Ltd.

1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the expansion of an existing Water Treatment Works, which will be made to East Suffolk Council (ESC).

1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined in a Brief prepared by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) which, in this instance, are ESC. Subsequently, the evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2022) (Appendix E) and approved by Rachael Abraham.

1.4. The evaluation was also in line with the *SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021), the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 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 sites lie on a south facing slope that falls gently down from *c*.9m AOB to the north to the Hundred River which effectively forms the southern boundary of the site. To the north, the site is bounded by Aldringham Lane with open fields to the west and east and agricultural buildings to the north-west.

1.6. For the northern half of the site, the surface geology is mapped as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, superficial deposits 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 glacigenic 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, which may outcrop at the surface in the southern half of the site where no superficial deposits are recorded, comprises Crag Group – Sand, a

sedimentary rock formed approximately up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. They are shallow-marine in origin, detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences. In addition, there is potential for alluvial deposits associated with the Hundred River to be present along the southern margins of the site (BGS 2022).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The wider area surrounding the site has been subject to a number of intrusive and non-intrusive programmes of fieldwork during the last two decades along with the collection of stray artefacts. The following section presents a summary of the recorded sites on the county Historic Environment Record (HER) which are also presented on Figure 2.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.2. In 2000, a trial-trenching evaluation (ARG 020) was undertaken at land north of Aldringham lane, Aldringham by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team (Boulter 2000). While many of the features identified in the evaluation were extant on the Tithe map and early OS maps, including field boundaries and tenement plots with associated buildings, on the eastern edge of the site, there was also a possible prehistoric ditch and other medieval features. A subsequent monitoring (Newman and Anderson 2002) further recorded a band of medieval (15th – 17th century) activity across the eastern side of the site and identified the location of the green edge, suggesting that it had become redundant by the later 18th century.

2.3. In January 2010, AOC undertook a small evaluation at Craft Cottage, Aldringham Lane, Aldringham cum Thorpe (Harris 2010). Only one modern concrete feature was recorded (ARG 059).

2.4. In 2010, a small negative evaluation (ARG 060) was carried out in advance of an extension to 60 Aldringham Court by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team (Everett 2010).

2.5. In 2015, a small trenched evaluation was undertaken of land opposite number 57 - 61 Judith Avenue, Knodishall by John Newman (Newman 2015) in advance of a residential development (KND 022). One undated ditch was recorded.

2.6. Following a geophysical survey, subsequent evaluation and excavation of land opposite 18 – 30A, Aldeburgh Road, Leiston (LCS 175) by Archaeology South East, revealed significant prehistoric, principally Early Neolithic and Bronze Age activity that was overlain by a later, Roman, ditch system (ASE 2014 and 2017).

2.7. A trenched evaluation (Carvey 2018) followed by excavation (PCA 2019) at the land east of Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham cum Thorpe (ARG 104) revealed Early Iron Age and medieval/post-medieval features, although the majority of the features recorded remained undated.

2.8. A scatter of Iron Age, Roman, Early Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery was recorded during a Watching Brief on land adjacent to the Parrot and Punchbowl Public House in 2000 by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team (Newman 2000).

Other Records

Prehistoric

2.9. A Bronze Age socketed and looped chisel (LCS 007) was found *c*.500m to the north of the proposed site.

2.10. A large flaked flint axe was recovered during the excavation of foundations *c*.500m to the east of the site (ARG 009).

2.11. A dense scatter of worked flint was collected from an area *c*.700m to the east of the site (ARG 061).

Medieval

2.12. Aldringham common is marked and named on Hoskinson's map of Suffolk 1783; by the time of the 1st Edition OS Map of 1887 it is named as Aldringham Green (ARG 064).

2.13. Approximately 500m to the west of the site is the historic settlement of Knodishall surrounding Coldfair (or St Andrews) Green, named Coldfair Green on Hodskinson's 1783 map (KND 018).

2.14. Aldringham historic settlement core lies *c*.750m east of the site (ARG 057).

2.15. An area of common land and rabbit warrens known as North Warren (ADB 269) lies approximately 600m to the south-east of the site (ADB 269).

2.16. Cherry Tree farm situated immediately to the west of the site potentially has medieval origins (KND 040) as does Billeaford Hall some 900m to the south-east (KND 039) and Bedwell's Farm *c*.500m to the north.

Post-medieval and modern

2.17. A bridge is shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783 crossing the Hundred River *c*.900m south-east of the site (ARG 016).

2.18. In Aldringham, *c*.500m east of the site, a mill with a roundhouse was built in 1803 (ARG 011).

Undated

2.19. Approximately 500m to the west of the site, a sub-circular enclosure with central internal building is shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783. On early OS map editions, a significant banked earthwork is shown just inside the south-east side of this enclosure. The boundary line of the enclosure is still present today with the internal area is now occupied by various buildings (KND 019).

2.20. Approximately 700m to the west there are one large and eight small tumuli divided into two rows (KND 003). While investigated during the second half of the 19th century, these features have effectively remained undated.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of any future development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy 6 Framework (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. The SCCAS Brief (Section 3.2) states the specific aims of the evaluation 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 order of costs.

3.3. In addition, any archaeological remains that were identified would be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011) and the more recent updated version (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The Brief specified that the trenched evaluation should involve the opening up of 5% by area of the *c*.2 hectares site which equates to a combined trench length of *c*.560m (19 x 30m long, 1.8m wide trenches). However, a line search undertaken to identify Health and Safety concerns recorded a number of live services, including an overhead electricity cable, which reduced the available area of the site for trenching to *c*.1.25 hectares, as a buffer zone must be maintained between working plant and the services. On that basis, it was agreed with SCCAS (Rachael Abraham) that the number of trenches could be reduced to reflect a 5% by area cover of the available part of the site, a combined trench length of 345m at 1.8m wide (11 x 30m long and 1 x 15m long trenches) (Fig. 3).

4.2. 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 grading 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.

4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded 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. At the end of the project, 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 (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 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. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

5.2. A relatively uniform layer of mid-grey/brown sandy silt topsoil was encountered over the site which varied in depth between 0.26m and 0.5m.

5.3. In Trenches 5 and 6, the topsoil lay directly on the naturally occurring geological substrate which, throughout the site, presented as a mixed mid orange-brown or light yellow-brown, silty sand with frequent stone inclusions. However, in Trenches 1 – 4 and 7 – 12 an intervening subsoil was present comprising mid red-brown, sandy clay which varied in thickness between 0.12m and 0.35m.

5.4. Trenches 1, 2, 10 and 11 contained no archaeological features so will not be discussed further, but are detailed in Appendix A.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 - 5)

5.5. Two ditches (305 and 307) were present in the southern half of the trench with a pit (303) at its northern end.

5.6. Pit (303) was oval in shape, measuring 0.53m by 0.23m with a depth of 0.09m and gently sloping sides to a concave base. No finds were recovered from the single dark grey/brown, almost black silty sand fill (304). A bulk soil sample (Sample 1) was taken but only produced a small amount of wood charcoal along with a few terrestrial snail shells belonging to the shade-loving species *Carychium tridentatum*.

5.7. Ditch 305 was aligned east to west and measured 1.77m in width, 0.45m deep with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base. An animal tooth was recovered from the single light grey-brown sandy fill (306).

5.8. Ditch 307 was adjacent and parallel to ditch 305, measuring 1.18m in width, 0.39m deep with moderately sloping sides to a concave base. No finds were recovered from the single light grey-brown friable sand fill (308).

Trench 4 (Figs 3, 6 and 7)

5.9. Three north to south orientated ditches (403, 405, 407) were located toward the western end of the trench with another ditch (409/411), this time north-east to south-west orientated, recorded in the eastern half of the trench.

5.10. Ditch 403 was 1.31m wide, 0.26m deep with moderately sloping sides to a concave base. No finds were recovered from the single dark grey-brown silt sand fill (404).

5.11. Ditch 405 was 1.28m wide, 0.47m deep with moderately sloping sides to a concave base. No finds were recovered from the single dark grey-brown sandy clay fill (406).

5.12. Ditch 407 was 1.41m wide, 0.32m deep with steeply sloping sides to a concave base. No finds were recovered from the single dark grey-brown sandy clay fill (408).

5.13. Two slots (409/411) were excavated into the ditch located in the eastern half of the trench. The easternmost slot (409) was 1.42m wide, 0.23m deep and exhibited moderately sloping sides to a flat base. No finds were recovered from the single dark grey-brown loose silt sand fill (410). The second slot (411) did not include the full profile of the feature which, at this juncture, was in excess of 1.11m wide, 0.55m deep with a steeply sloping north-west side to a flat base. Eleven sherds of medieval courseware pottery (59g) were recovered from the single dark grey-brown loose silt sand fill (412).

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 8)

5.14. Trench 5 contained two features; an east to west orientated ditch (502/504) that could represent the continuation of ditch 411 in Trench 4, and a more sinuous, similarly aligned, linear feature (506/508) that may have been naturally derived.

5.15. Ditch 502/504 was 0.84m wide, 0.22m deep with asymmetrically sloping sides to a flat base. The single fill (503/505) comprised mid-grey/brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from the two excavated sections.

5.16. Linear feature 506/508 was recorded running parallel and north of 502, coming together towards the eastern end of the trench with no stratigraphic relationship visible in the excavated section (Fig. 8, Section HH). It was at least 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep with a shallow rounded profile and exhibited an east-facing butt-end. The single fill comprised mid-red/brown and grey/brown loose silty sand fill (507/509). No finds were recovered from the two excavated sections. This feature could be naturally derived.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 9)

5.17. One feature, a ditch (603) was recorded towards the western end of the trench.

5.18. Ditch 603 was orientated north to south, measuring 1.7m wide, 0.34m deep with a rounded profile. No finds were recovered from the single dark grey-brown silty sand fill (604).

Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 10)

5.19. Two east to west orientated ditches (703 and 705) were recorded towards the middle of the trench with 705 representing a recut of 703.

5.20. Ditch 703 only survived in section on the north side of 705 (Fig. 10, Section KK). It would have been in excess of 1m wide and 0.6m deep. No finds were recovered from the single mid blue-grey silt sand fill (704).

5.21. Ditch 705 was *c*.2.3m wide, 0.65m deep with moderately sloping sides to a flat base. One small sherd of post-medieval pottery, dating from between the late 18th and 20th centuries, along with single pieces of clay tobacco pipe, tile (CBM) and two iron nails were recovered from the single mid brown-grey, silty sand fill (706).

Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 11)

5.22. One east to west orientate ditch (803) was recorded in the trench.

5.23. Ditch 803 was 1m wide, 0.37m deep with a rounded profile. No finds were recovered from the single mid brown-grey silt sand fill (804).

Trench 9 (Figs 3, 12 and 13)

5.24. Three intercutting, north-north-west to south-south-east orientated, ditches (903/907/909, 905/911, 913/915) were recorded in the northern half of the trench.

5.25. Ditch 903/907/909 was only 7.5m long, butt-ending both to the north and south. It was approximately 1m wide, 0.6m deep with steeply sloping sides to a concave base and cut both 905/911 and 913/915. The single fill (904/908/910) comprised light grey-brown moderate sand. Four sherds of medieval courseware pottery were recovered from fill 910 in section 909.

5.26. Ditch 905/911 was substantially cut away by 903/907/909 and also must have once butt-ended to both the north and south. It had an indeterminate width, a depth of 0.3m and appeared to have a rounded profile. No finds recovered from single mid grey-brown loose sand fill (906/912).

5.27. Ditch 913/915 butt-ended to the south and continued northwards beyond the western edge of the trench. It would have been in excess of 0.5m wide, with a depth of *c*.0.4m and exhibited steeply sloping sides to a flat base. No finds recovered from single mid grey-brown lose sand fill (914/916).

Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

5.28. A 1.8m wide, north-west to south-east orientated ditch, 1203, was revealed in this trench but remained substantially unexcavated as it was clearly modern, with its fill including string, plastic and building material.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. The artefactual material was recovered from seven deposits: the fills of ditches and the topsoil and subsoil (Appendix B). The material was collected by hand and is recorded in accordance with the CIfA finds Toolkit (CIfA 2021).

Pottery

6.2. The pottery from the evaluation has been recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet from which Appendix B (Table 1) is derived. This forms part of the project archive. The assemblage was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are

described in summary in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with national guidelines (Barclay et al. 2016). The post-Roman fabric codes are derived from Sue Anderson's (unpublished) post-Roman fabric series.

6.3. The assemblage comprises sixteen sherds (81g). The group is in a poor condition; fractures and surfaces exhibit moderate signs of wear and the assemblage is highly fragmented with a mean sherd weight of just 5.1g.

Medieval

6.4. The medieval group consists of fifteen sherds (78g). The assemblage is made in oxidised or reduced medieval coarseware (MCW) and was recovered from ditches 411 and 907 in Trenches 4 and 9 respectively. Forms include a jug with an everted rim and rippled neck and a probable bowl with a square rim. The medieval assemblage most likely dates to between the 12th and 14th centuries.

Post-medieval / Modern

6.5. One sherd (3g) of refined white earthenware (REFW) was recorded from ditch 705 in Trench 7. This can be dated to the late 18th to 20th centuries.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

6.6. Seven fragments (208g) of ceramic building material (CBM) are made in oxidised coarse (cs) and medium (ms) sandy fabrics with some with clay pellets (cp) or ferrous (fe) inclusions. Fragments of brick and tile were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil of Trench 12 and from ditch 705 in Trench 7. Based on the fabric, thickness and characteristics of firing the assemblage most likely dates to the post-medieval or modern periods.

Clay tobacco pipe

6.7. One clay tobacco pipe stem (1g) was recorded from ditch 705 in Trench 7. The fragment can be assigned a broad post-medieval date.

Metalwork

6.8. Two fragments (103g) of iron ?nails were recorded from ditch 705 in Trench 7. The fragments are heavily encrusted and corroded and their identification as nails is uncertain. The fragments are round shafted and one has a round head suggesting they are most likely machine manufactured and thus of post-industrial date.

Further work and selection strategy

6.9. The finds assemblage has been recorded to the level required for this stage of work. The pottery assemblage has further research potential and should be retained. The remainder of the finds assemblage dates to the post-medieval period or later and is largely undiagnostic; the non-pottery finds should not be considered for long-term curation.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1. One environmental sample (8 litres of soil) was processed from small undated pit 303 recorded in Trench 3. This was undertaken to try and recover environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity and evaluate their character, level of preservation and potential for C14 dating.

7.2. The sample (Sample 1) was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.3. The environmental remains are noted in Appendix C, Table 1. No charred plant remains were recovered but the presence of mollusc shells has been recorded following nomenclature according for Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

7.4. Sample 1 from fill 304 of pit 303 contained no charred plant remains and only a moderately small amount of charcoal fragments larger than 2mm in size. The charcoal is heavily iron impregnated and comminuted which inhibits further wood species identification. A very small number of terrestrial snail shells belonging to the shade-loving species *Carychium tridentatum* was noted in the assemblage. The environmental remains recovered from fill 303 may represent a small dump of hearth waste material.

Summary

7.5. The limited environmental assemblage is too small to draw any firm conclusions.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The archaeological evaluation provided a 5% by area sample of the available parts of the site (Fig. 3). Of the twelve excavated trenches, seven contained archaeological features.

8.2. Evidence for limited medieval and post-medieval activity was recorded along with post-medieval and undated features. The remains were relatively well preserved with the majority relating to land demarcation in the form of ditches.

8.3. East to west orientated ditch features in Trenches 4, 5 and 7 are likely to be of medieval or later date as is a series of recut, north to south aligned, linear features in Trench 9. Ceramic evidence was recovered from Trench 4 at the southern end of the site, Trench 7 towards the centre and Trench 9 to the north. In addition, a ditch in Trench 5, although artefactually undated, appeared to continue the line of that in Trench 4 to the east.

8.4. These features probably represent elements of a contemporary ditched field system with the limited finds assemblage suggesting that the site is peripheral to any settlement/occupation focus and possibly generated by manuring. However, Cherry Tree Farm, located immediately to the west of the site (Fig. 2, HER KND 040), is listed in the HER as potentially having medieval origins and the ditch features may represent contemporary associated land demarcation in the immediate hinterland of the farm.

8.5. Two ditches forming a recut boundary in Trench 7 produced an assemblage suggesting that their redundancy did not occur until at least the 17th century.

8.6. A linear feature recorded in Trench 12 included string, plastic and building material in its fill and was clearly modern in date.

Undated

8.7. Undated features were recorded in four trenches, the majority of which were ditches which probably relate to the more securely dated ditches seen in other trenches.

8.8. A sinuous linear feature in Trench 5 may have been naturally derived, possibly a drainage feature associated with the Hundred River located immediately to the south.

8.9. A small pit recorded in Trench 3 was artefactually sterile but did contain a small amount of wood charcoal and snails of a species which prefer damp conditions.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Isobelle Ward, assisted by Bethany Evans and Charlotte Nicholson. This report was written by Isobelle Ward. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks and Emma Atkins, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Muñoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by Molly Agnew-Henshaw and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter who also edited the report.

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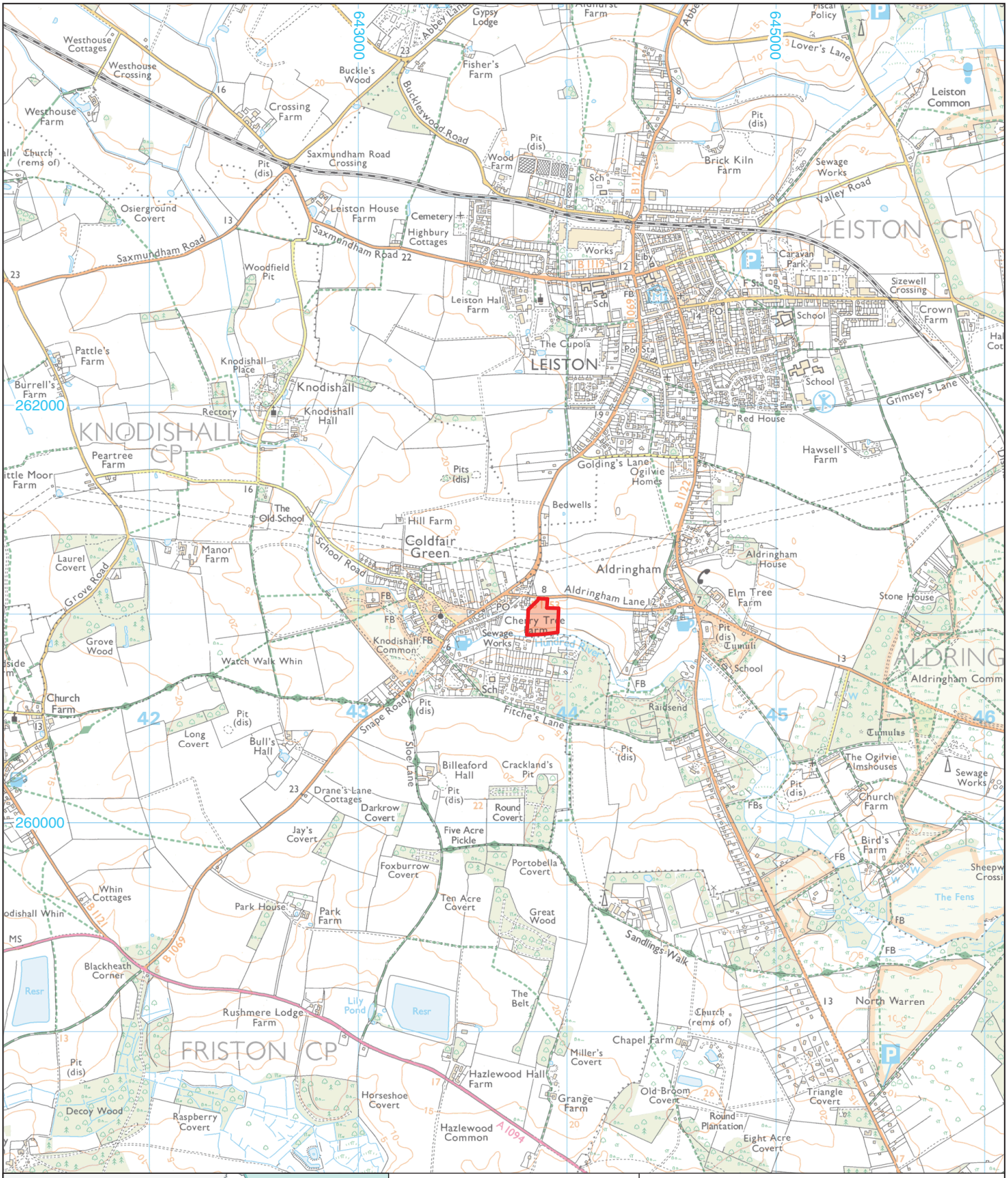

Site boundary

0 1km

N

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FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

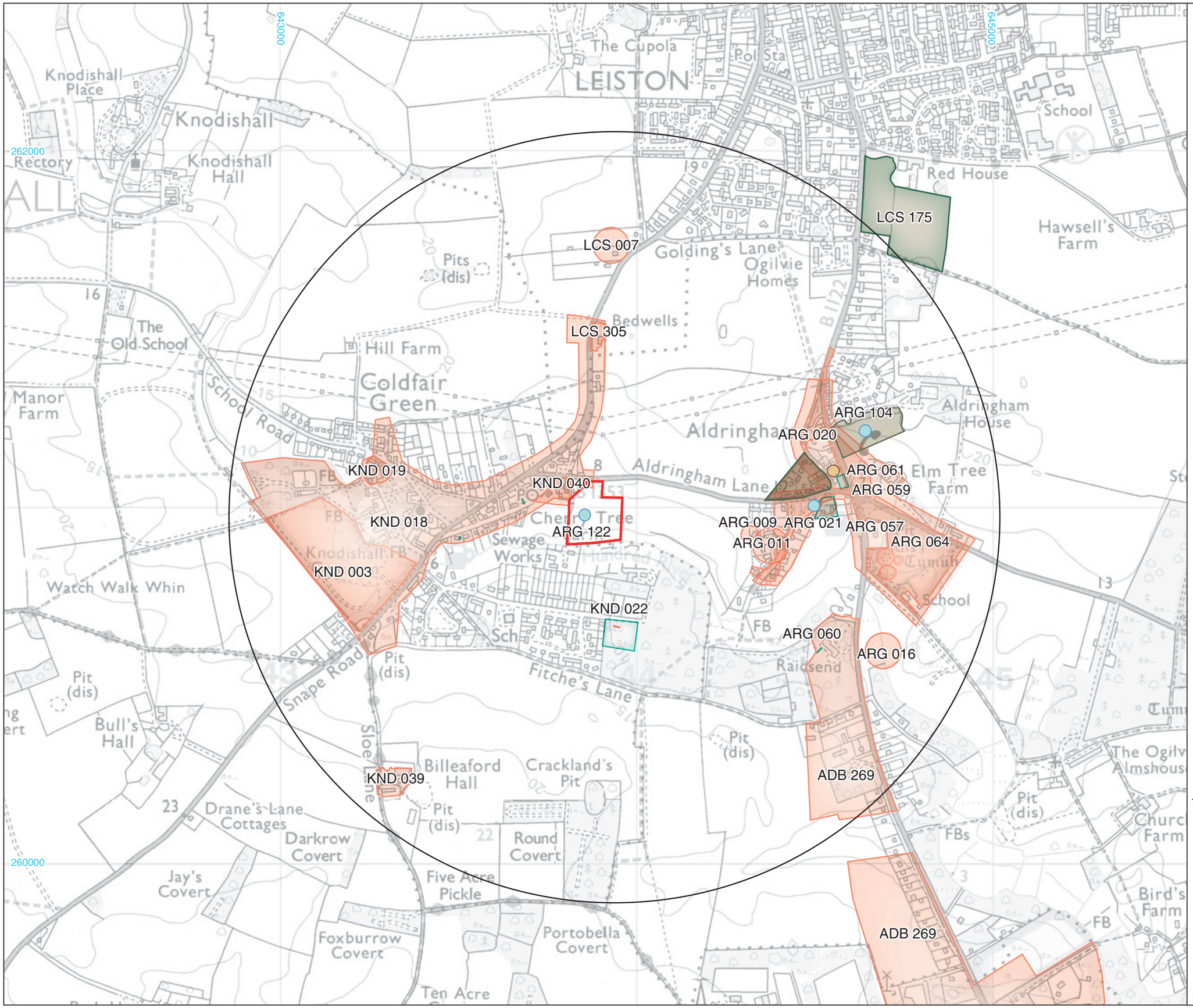

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FIGURE TITLE

HER results

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/03/2022	2
APPROVED BY	IW	SCALE@A3	1:10000	

643800

643900

ALDRINGHAM LANE - B1353

261000

260900

T9
(see Fig. 12)

ditch 902

ditch 913

ditch 905

T10

T8
(see Fig. 11)

ditch 803

T1

T7
(see Fig. 10)

ditch 705

ditch 703

T2

T3
(see Fig. 4)

pit 303

ditch 307

ditch 305

T11

T6
(see Fig. 10)

ditch 602

modern trenching 1203

T12

T5
(see Fig. 8)

Possible natural feature 506/508

ditch 502/504

ditch 407

ditch 405

T4
(see Fig. 6)

ditch 403

ditch 411

N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Natural
(unexcavated/excavated)

Modern

0 1:750 25m

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench plan showing archaeological features

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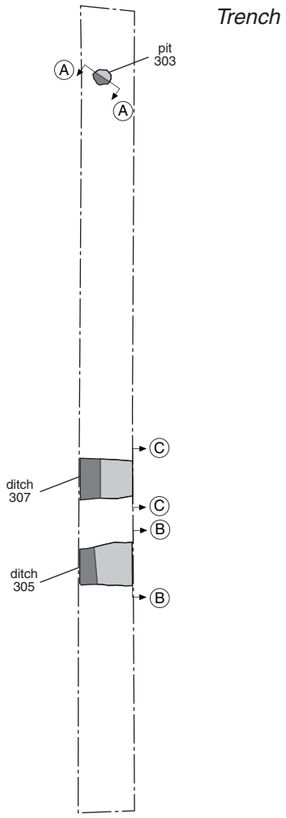
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/03/2022**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:750**	

Trench 3



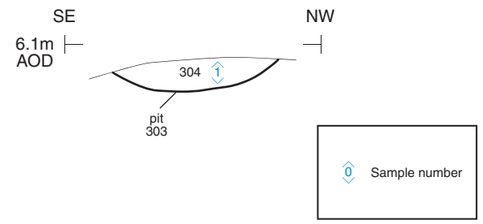
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

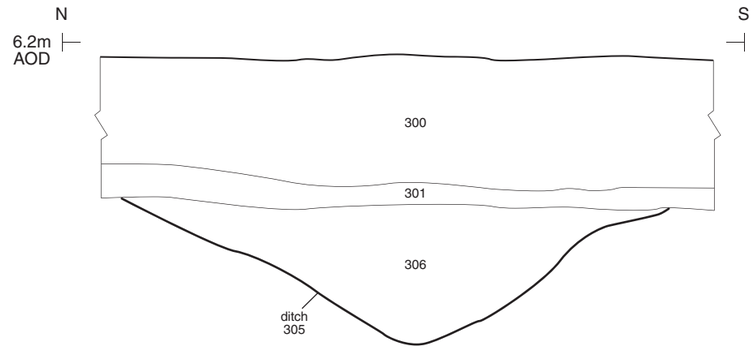
Section location

0 1:200 10m

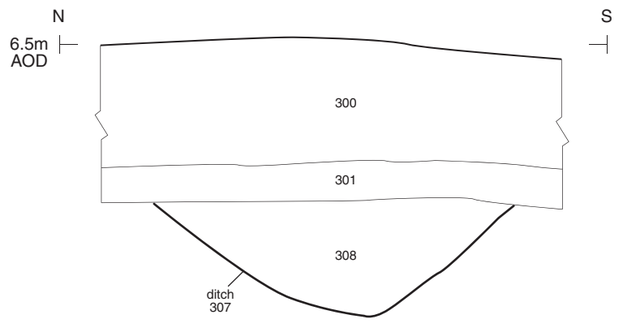
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



0 1:20 1m

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: plan and sections

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APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 3, looking north (1m scales)

Pit 303, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Ditch 305, looking east (1m scale)

Ditch 307, looking east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3: photographs

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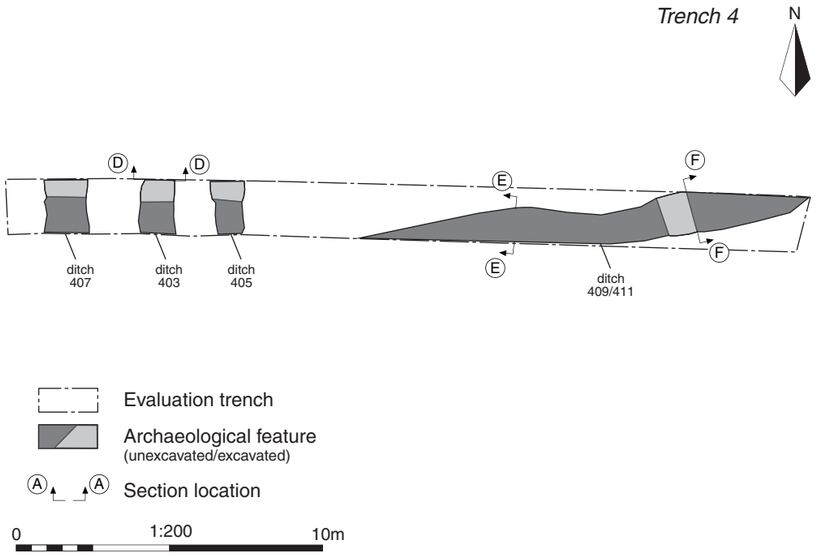
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/03/2022**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

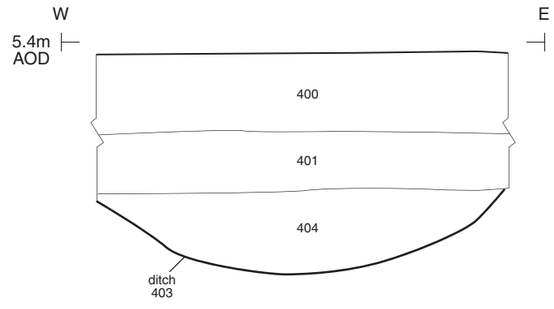


Ditch 403, looking north (1m scale)

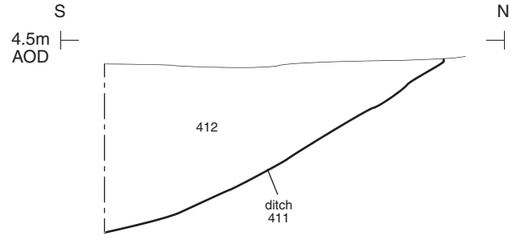
Ditch 409, looking east (1m scale)

Trench 4, looking west (1m scales)

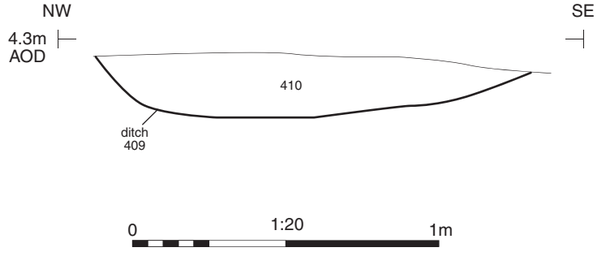
Section DD



Section EE



Section FF



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Coldfair Green, Water Treatment Works, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: plan, sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Ditch 411, looking west (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: photograph

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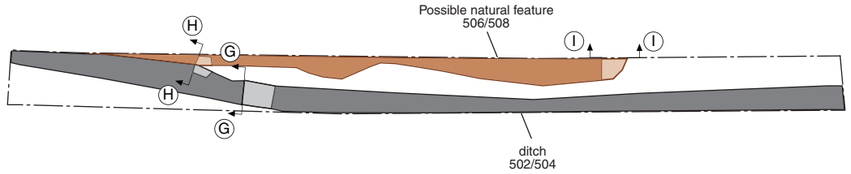
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/03/2022**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

N

Trench 5



Evaluation trench

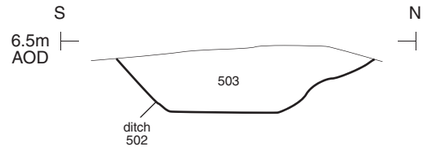
Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Natural
(unexcavated/excavated)

A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section GG



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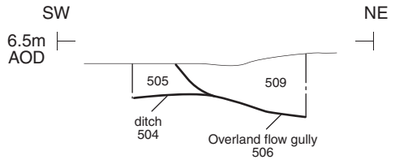
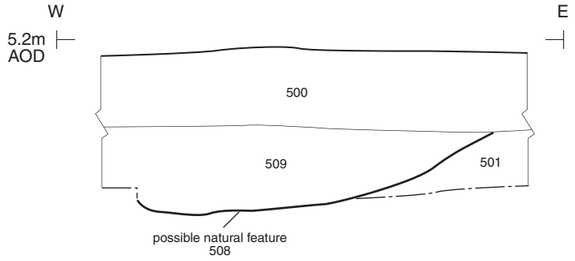


Section II



0 1:20 1m

Trench 5, looking east (1m scales)

Ditch 502, looking west (0.5m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: plan, sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Relationship between Ditch 504 and possible natural feature 506, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Possible natural feature 508, looking north (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**09/03/2022**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Trench 6

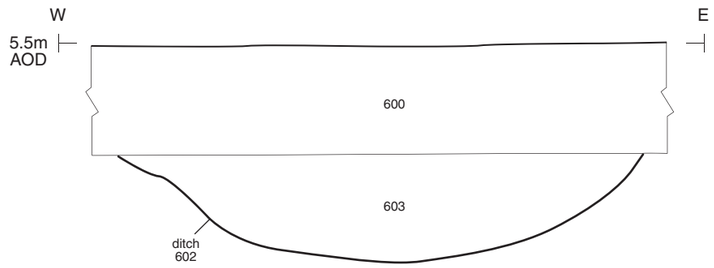
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section JJ



0 1:20 1m

Trench 6, looking east (1m scales)

Ditch 602, looking north (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: plan, section and photographs

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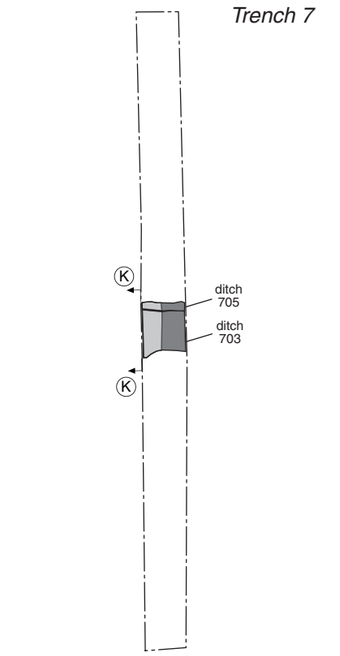
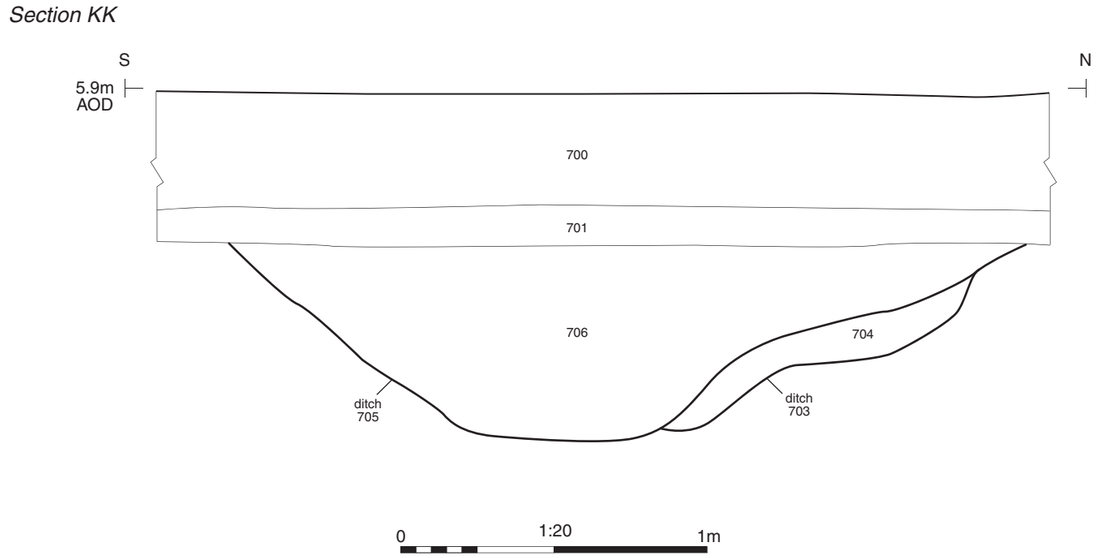


Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Section location

0 1:200 10m



Trench 7, looking north (1m scales)

Ditches 703 and 705, looking west (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: plan, section and photographs

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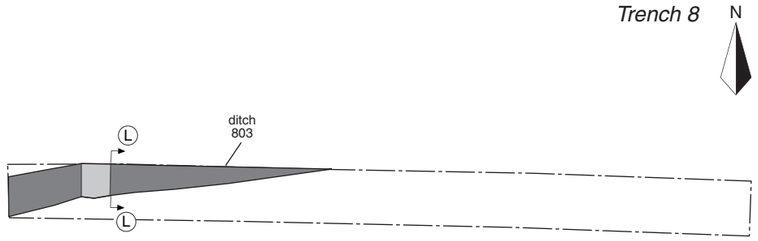
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/03/2022**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Trench 8



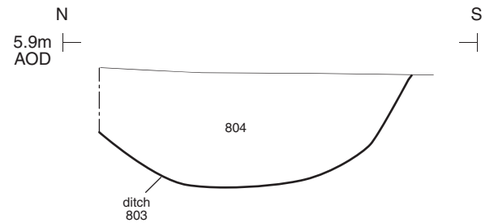
Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

A A Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section LL



0 1:20 1m

Trench 8, looking east (1m scales)

Ditch 803, looking east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: plan, section and photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/03/2022**	**12**
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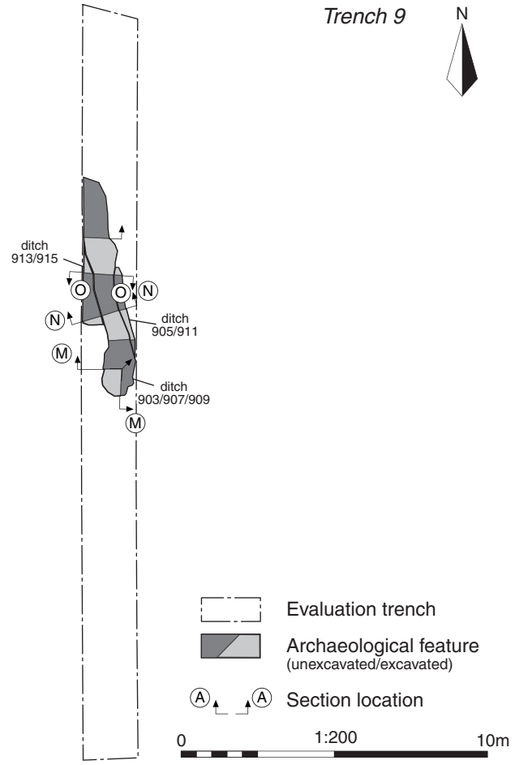
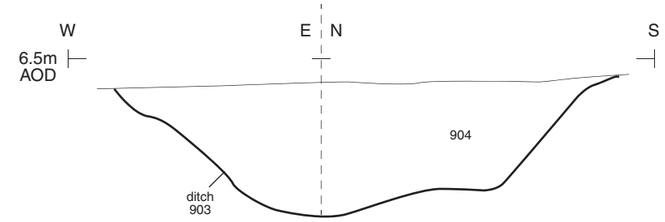
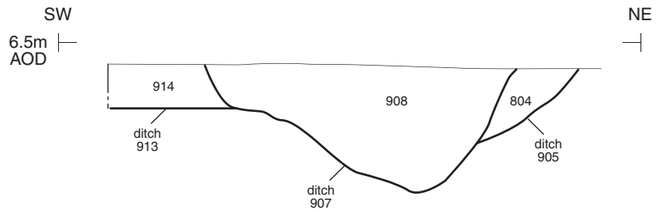


Trench 9, looking south (1m scales)

Section MM



Section NN



Section OO

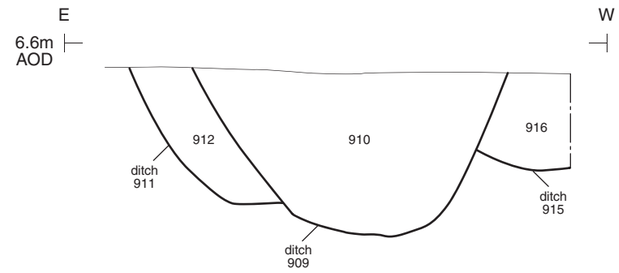


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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: plan, sections and photograph

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APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20 & 1:200**	

Ditch 903, looking north (0.5m scale)

Ditch 909, looking north (0.5m scale)

Ditches 905 and 907, looking south (1m scale)

Ditches 905, 907 and 913, looking north (1m scale)

Ditches 909, 911 and 915, looking south (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: photographs

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0368**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/03/2022**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**IW**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, sandy silt, soft			0.36	
1	101	layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown, sandy silt, soft			0.23	
1	102	layer		Natural	Mid yellow-brown, sand, soft			>0.59	
2	200	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, sandy silt, soft			0.37	
2	201	layer		Subsoil	Light grey-brown, sandy silt, soft			0.22	
2	202	layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown with light grey patching, silty sand, soft			>0.59	
3	300	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, sandy silt, soft			0.32	
3	301	layer		Subsoil	Light orange-brown, sandy silt, soft			0.21	
3	302	layer		Natural	Mid yellow-orange with light grey patches, sand, soft			>0.53	
3	303	cut		Pit	Ovoid, gentle b.o.s, gentle concave sides, concave base	0.53	0.23	0.09	
3	304	fill	303	Deliberate Backfill	Dark grey-brown, silty sand, soft, 5% charcoal inclusions	0.53	0.23	0.09	
3	305	cut		Ditch	Linear, steep sides, sharp b.o.s, concave v shape base, E-W	>1.8	1.77	0.45	
3	306	fill	305	Natural Infilling	Light grey-brown, sand, moderately compact , occasional small stones throughout	>1.8	1.77	0.45	
3	307	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderately steep sloped sides, rounded base, E-W	>1.8	1.18	0.39	
3	308	fill	307	Natural Infilling	Light grey-brown, sand, friable, infrequent stones	>1.8	1.18	0.39	
4	400	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, sandy silt, soft			0.37	
4	401	layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown, silty sand, soft			0.12	
4	402	layer		Natural	Light grey-yellow, silty sand with frequent stone inclusions, soft			>0.49	
4	403	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderate b.o.s, moderately sloped concave sides, concave base, N-S	>1.8	1.31	0.26	

4	404	fill	403	Primary Fill	Dark grey-brown, silty sand , soft, frequent stone inclusions	>1.8	1.31	0.26	
4	405	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderate sides, moderate b.o.s, concave, S-N	>1.8	1.28	0.47	
4	406	fill		Primary Fill	Dark grey-brown, sandy clay, moderately compact, frequent small stones and moderate sized flint throughout	>1.8	1.28	0.47	
4	407	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderate b.o.s, steep concave sides, concave undulating base, N-S	>1.8	1.41	0.32	
4	408	fill	407	Primary Fill	Dark grey-brown, silty sand, soft, frequent stone inclusions	>1.8	1.41	0.32	
4	409	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderate slope on NW side, shallow on SE side, flat base, NE-SW	13.93	1.42	0.23	
4	410	fill	409	Deliberate Backfill	Dark grey-brown, silty sand, loose, frequent gravel inclusions	13.93	1.42	0.23	
4	411	cut		Ditch	Linear, steep sides, sharp b.o.s, NE-SW	13.93	1.11	0.54	Med
4	412	fill	411	Deliberate Backfill	Dark grey-brown, sand, moderately compact, frequent small stones and gravel	13.93	1.11	0.55	Med
5	500	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, silty sand, soft			0.26	
5	501	layer		Natural	Mid yellow-orange with light grey patches, silty sand, soft, very frequent stones			>0.26	
5	502	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderately sloped sides, rounded base, NW- SE	30	0.84	0.22	
5	503	fill	502	Natural Infilling	Mid grey-brown, sandy silt, loose, very frequent gravel and large stone inclusions	30	0.84	0.22	
5	504	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderately steep sides where visible, flat base, NE-SW	30	0.3	0.1	
5	505	fill	504	Natural Infilling	Mid red-brown, sandy silt, loose, very frequent gravel and stone inclusions	30	0.3	0.1	
5	506	cut		Overland Flow Gully	Linear, shallow sloped sides, base unexcavated, E-W	20	0.28	0.2	

5	507	fill	506	Natural Infilling	Mid red-brown, sandy silt, loose, very frequent gravel and stone inclusions	20	0.28	0.2	
5	508	cut		Overland Flow Gully	Linear, shallow sloping sides, flat base, E-W	20	0.8	0.29	
5	509	fill	508	Natural Infilling	Mid grey-brown, sandy silt, loose, infrequent large stones	20	0.8	0.29	
6	600	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, sandy silt, soft			0.37	
6	601	layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown with light grey yellow patches, silty sand, soft			>0.37	
6	602	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderate B.O.S, moderately sloped concave sides, mostly flat base which is slightly concave, N-S	1.8	1.7	0.34	
6	603	fill	602	Primary Fill	Dark grey-brown with patches of red mottling, silty sand, soft, few infrequent stones	1.8	1.7	0.34	
7	700	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey, silty sand, soft			0.39	
7	701	layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown, silty sand, soft			0.12	
7	702	layer		Natural	Light yellow-brown, silty sand, soft, frequent stone inclusions			>0.51	
7	703	cut		Ditch	Linear, sharp b.o.s. on N side, concave sides. Edge isn't seen on s side. Flat base. E-W	1.8	1.06	0.1	
7	704	fill	703	Deliberate Backfill	Mid blue-grey, silty sand, soft, frequent small stones	1.8	1.06	0.1	
7	705	cut		Ditch	Linear, sharp b.o.s, moderately sloped concave sides, concave base, E-W	1.8	2.58	0.64	Modern
7	706	fill	705	Deliberate Backfill	Mid brown-grey, silty sand, soft, frequent stones	1.8	2.58	0.64	Modern
8	800	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, silty sand, soft			0.5	
8	801	layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown, silty sand, soft			0.2	
8	802	layer		Natural	Mid red-brown with orange grey mottling throughout, silty sand, soft, frequent small stone inclusions			>0.7	

8	803	Cut		Ditch	Linear, sharp b.o.s moderately sloped concave sides, concave base, NE-SW	9.3	1.13	0.37	
8	804	Fill	803	Natural Infilling	Mid brown-grey, silty sand, soft, few small stones	9.3	1.13	0.37	
9	900	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, silty sand, soft, no inclusions			0.73	
9	901	layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown, silty sand, soft			0.27	
9	902	layer		Natural	Light yellow-brown, silty sand, soft			>1	
9	903	cut		Ditch	Linear, rounded corners, steep sides with sharp b.o.s, concave base, N-S	7.3	0.68	0.44	
9	904	fill	903	Natural Infilling	Light grey-brown, sand, moderately compact, rare small stones and charcoal	7.3	0.68	0.44	
9	905	cut		Ditch	Linear, moderately sloped sides, truncated by [907] so base isn't visible, N-S	3	0.39	0.24	
9	906	fill	905	Natural Infilling	Mid grey brown, sand, loose	3	0.39	0.24	
9	907	cut		Ditch	Linear, steep sides, sharp b.o.s, concave base, N-S	7.3	1.01	0.41	Med
9	908	fill		Natural Infilling	Light grey-brown, sand, moderately compact, rare small stones and charcoal	7.3	1.01	0.41	Med
9	909	cut		Ditch	Linear, steep sides sharp b.o.s, concave base, N-S	7.3	1.03	0.54	
9	910	fill	909	Natural Infilling	Light grey-brown, sand, moderately compact, rare small stones and charcoal	7.3	1.03	0.54	
9	911	cut		Ditch	Linear, steep sides, sharp b.o.s, concave base, N-S	3	0.2	0.44	
9	912	fill	911	Natural Infilling	Mid grey-brown, sand, loose	3	0.2	0.44	
9	913	cut		Ditch	Linear, rounded corners, sides not seen as under bulk and cut by [907], b.o.s not visible, flat base, N-S	2.8	0.4	0.18	
9	914	fill	913	Natural Infilling	Mid grey-brown, sand, loose, no inclusions	2.8	0.4	0.18	

9	915	cut		Ditch	Linear, sides not visible (cut by [909] and bulk covers other side), base is not visible, N-S	2.8	0.3	0.23	
9	916	fill	915	Natural Infilling	Mid grey-brown, sand, loose, no inclusions	2.8	0.3	0.23	
10	1000	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, sandy clay, soft, no inclusions			0.41	
10	1001	layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown, sandy clay, soft, few infrequent stones			0.35	
10	1002	layer		Natural	Mid red-brown with yellow mottling throughout, silty sand, soft, frequent small stones			>0.76	
11	1100	layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown, sandy clay, soft, no inclusions			0.34	
11	1101	layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown, silty sand, soft, no inclusions			0.18	
11	1102	layer		Natural	Light yellow-brown, sand, soft, few stone inclusions towards N end			>0.52	
12	1200	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown, sandy clay, soft			0.43	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red-brown, sandy clay, soft			0.16	
12	1202	layer		Natural	Mid red-brown with grey mottling, sandy clay, moderately compact			>0.59	
12	1203	Cut		Modern Trench	Unexcavated most likely put in by farmer. Aligned north-west / south-east.	6.42	1.8		
12	1204	Fill	1203	Deliberate Backfill	Exploratory investigation undertaken, modern string, plastic and building material uncovered, excavation stopped due to Health and Safety concerns	6.42	1.8		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
412	Medieval pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	11	59	C12-C14
706	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Refined white earthenware	REFW	1	3	LC18-C20
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	1	
	CBM	Tile x 1	cscp/msfe	4	46	
	Iron	Nails x 2		2	103	
901	CBM		msfe	1	21	
908	Medieval pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	4	19	C12-C14
1200	CBM	Tile	ms	1	33	
1201	CBM	Brick	cs	1	108	

Table 2: Summary of pottery by fabric

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Codes	Count	Weight (g)
Medieval pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	15	78
Post-medieval/modern pottery	Refined white earthenware	REFW	1	3
Grand Total			**28**	**412**

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1 Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charred Remains; Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 3											
Pit 303	304	1	8	30	<1	-	-	-	-	***/***	moll-t*

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items
moll-t = terrestrial mollusc

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Coldfair Green, Water Treatment Works, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk : Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	In February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Coldfair Green, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 643876 261007; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Tim Drummond of T4, on behalf of Northumbrian Water Ltd and was undertaken prior to them submitting a planning application East Suffolk Council (ESC). Twelve trenches were excavated, with archaeology recorded in seven of these. The archaeological features identified were predominantly ditches, gullies and a single small pit. These remains mainly relate to land demarcation and other agricultural activities associated with a rural landscape setting and can be dated to the medieval period and later. The small and abraded ceramic assemblage may have been derived from manuring and suggests that the area was somewhat peripheral to settlement focus, the closest of which could have been Cherry Tree Farm immediately to the west which may have medieval origins.	
Project dates	21th – 24th February 2022	
Project type	Field (Trenched) Evaluation	
Previous work	Unknown	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk	
Study area (m^2/ha)	1.25 ha	
Site co-ordinates	643876 261007	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Organisation who wrote the brief	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
Project Supervisor	Isobelle Ward	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)**	**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)**
Physical	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS)	Pottery, clay pipe, Iron materials and animal bone
Paper	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS)	Context sheets, Registers, Photograph Proofs
Digital	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) and Archaeological Data Service (ADS)	DRS, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 *Coldfair Green, Water Treatment Works, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation* CA typescript report **SU0368**		

APPENDIX E: Written Scheme of Investigation

Cotswold Archaeology

Coldfair Green, Water Treatment Works, Aldringham cum, Thorpe, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Tim Drummond (T4)

on behalf of:
Northumbrian Water Ltd.

CA Project: SU0368
OASIS ID: cotswold2-504233
HER code: ARG 122

February 2022

Coldfair Green, Water Treatment Works, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0368
OASIS ID: cotswold2-504233
HER Code: ARG 122

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	Feb. 2022	S. Boulter	R. Abraham	Submitted	Curatorial Review	

Cirencester	**Milton Keynes**	**Andover**	**Suffolk**
Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Cirencester Gloucestershire GL7 6BQ	Unit 8, The IO Centre Fingle Drive, Stonebridge Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK13 0AT	Stanley House Walworth Road Andover Hampshire SP10 5LH	Unit 5, Plot 11 Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
t. 01285 771 022	**t.** 01908 564 660	**t.** 01264 347 630	**t.** 01449 900 120
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Coldfair Green Water Treatment Works	
	Parish/County	Aldringham cum Thorpe/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	643876 261007	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	c.2 hectares	
	Access	From Aldringham Lane	
	Planning proposal	Water Treatment Works	
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as Project Officer + 3 archaeologists (inc. surveyor and metal detectorist)	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	Mechanical excavator driver	
Project dates	Start date	28th February 2022	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as 5 days (with contingencies)	
Reference codes	Site Code	ARG 122	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-504233	
	Planning Application No.	TBA	
	CA Jobcode	SU0368	
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	Izzie Ward	
	Metal Detectorist	Michael Green, Steve Hunt or Matthew Stevens	
Hire details	Plant	Holmes Plant	01473 890766
	Welfare	Karzees	01473 743991
	Tool-hire	NA	-

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Project Managers	Stuart Boulter (fieldwork)	01449 900122
		Richard Mortimer (fieldwork)	01449 900120
		Rhiannon Gardner (fieldwork)	01449 900125
		Joanna Caruth (post-excavation)	01449 900121
	Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	Rhiannon Gardner	01449 900125
	EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
Client	Client	Northumbrian Water Ltd.	-
	Client Contact	-	-
	Consultant/Agent	Tim Drummond (T4)	07976 988179 01449 766762
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS)	01284 741232 07595 089516
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Coldfair Green, Aldringham cum Thorpe, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 643876 261007). The WSI has been prepared for Tim Drummond (T4) on behalf Northumbrian Water Ltd.

1.2. The need for a programme of archaeological work was identified by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), at the pre-application stage of the project associated with the expansion of an existing Water Treatment Works. The (LPA) were advised that any consent should be conditional on an agreed programme of work being undertaken before the development begins, in line with paragraph 205 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The initial scope of which was detailed in a Brief prepared by SCCAS archaeologist Rachael Abraham in a document dated 17th November 2021.

1.3. 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 results of the evaluation would be subject to new documentation

1.4. The archaeological evaluation will cover the entirety of the *c*.2 hectares site.

1.5. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated 2020), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), 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

1.6. The sites lie on a south facing slope that falls gently down from *c*.9m AOB to the north to the Hundred River which effectively forms the southern boundary of the site. To the north, the site is bounded by Aldringham Lane with open fields to the west and east and agricultural buildings to the north-west.

1.7. For the northern half of the site, the surface geology is mapped as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, superficial deposits 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 glacigenic 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, which may outcrop at the surface in the southern half of the site where no superficial deposits are recorded, comprises Crag Group – Sand, a sedimentary rock formed approximately up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. They are shallow-marine in origin, detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences. In addition, there is potential for alluvial deposits associated with the Hundred River to be present along the southern margins of the site. https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The Brief states that the site lies in an area of archaeological potential based partly on its topographic location adjacent to the Hundred River which favours occupation of all archaeological periods. In addition, the site lies on the edge of the historic settlement core at Coldfair Green (KND 018) with finds scatters of prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date recorded to the north (ARG 112, 114 and 115). To the south, previously unknown multi-period activity was encountered during excavation associated with the EA1/N/2. There is also the potential for waterlogged deposits close to the Hundred River at the southern side of the site. **NB: a full HER search has been commissioned for this project.**

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of any future development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy*

Framework (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).

3.2. The SCCAS Brief (Section 3.2) states the specific aims of the evaluation are 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 order of costs.

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) and the more recent updated version (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. SCCAS will be informed in writing at least ten days in advance of the proposed start date of the fieldwork. Subsequently, during the course of the project (both fieldwork and post-excavation), SCCAS will be regularly informed regarding progress and any developments. Any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Stuart Boulter) to the following specifications and methodologies will also be communicated directly to SCCAS (Rachael Abraham) for approval.

4.2. The Brief specified that the trenched evaluation should involve the opening up of 5% by area of the *c*.2 hectares site which equates to a combined trench length of *c*.560m (19 x 30m long, 1.8m wide trenches). However, a line search undertaken to identify Health and Safety concerns has identified a number of live services, including an overhead electricity cable, which reduced the available area of the site for trenching to *c*.1.25 hectares, as a buffer zone must be maintained between working plant and

the live services (Fig. 2). On that basis, it has been agreed with SCCAS (Rachael Abraham) that the number of trenches can be reduced down to cover 5% of the available area; 345 linear metres at 1.8m wide (11 x 30m long and 1 x 15m long trenches) (Fig. 2).

4.3. 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 and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The locations of the 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 using Leica GPS.

4.4. The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench. Machining will be conducted under constant 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, beyond that which can be provided by stepping the trench edges, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary by SCCAS then 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.

4.5. No formal reinstatement of the trenches will be undertaken with the spoil simply replaced and levelled using the mechanical excavator.

4.6. 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 by written and measured description. Records will be entered directly into the CA Digital Recording System (DRS) and/or onto pro-forma site recording sheets. 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.

4.7. 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 accepted guidance documents (see Section 1.4). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or those that are suitable for mechanical excavation, they will be discussed with SCCAS to agree an excavation strategy.

4.8. 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.

4.9. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt, Matt Stevens or 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.

4.10. Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

Artefacts

4.11. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Subject to SCCAS approval, such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

4.12. All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk or Milton Keynes premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Where possible, finds analysis work will be undertaken in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

Environmental remains

4.13. 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), 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.

4.14. Secure, 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 (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.

4.15. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. 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, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits 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.

4.16. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.

4.17. The processing of samples will be undertaken 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*.

Treasure

4.18. 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 SCCAS curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer and Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. The British Museum 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, in this instance, would be 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.

Human remains

4.19. Should human skeletal remains be encountered on site during the evaluation, either cremations or inhumations, a Ministry of Justice licence will be applied before any further investigation is undertaken. Any human remains encountered will, at all times, be treated with due decency and respect. SCCAS will be informed immediately upon their discovery. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- The general principle will be that 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 by small slots hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible 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 *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2017) with reference to *IFA Technical Paper No. 13*, *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C. A. 1993), *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018) and *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

5. PROGRAMME

5.1. It is anticipated that the initial project fieldwork will require up to five days on site with a team of up to four archaeologists, while analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to eight weeks depending on the complexity of any archaeology present and the quantity of artefacts recovered. However, it may be possible to provide interim information, plans etc., that the client may require for ongoing planning deliberations.

6. PROJECT STAFF

6.1. This project will be under the management of Stuart Boulter MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader (Izzie Ward), who will be on-site throughout the project.

6.2. The field team is projected to consist of three – four staff (a Project Officer two – three Archaeologists as required).

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

- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Alejandra Gutierrez MCIfA (CA) and Peter Banks LLB LLM PCIfA (CA)
- **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA) and Philippa Walton MA PhD (CA)
- **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA)
- **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA) and Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance)
- **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA)
- **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA)
- **Registered artefacts:** Philippa Walton MA PhD (CA)
- **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
- **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA)
- **Building recording:** Peter Davenport MCIfA FSA (freelance)

6.4. 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

Reporting

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 other appropriate guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the collection policy of the relevant archive depositary which, in this case, will be the SCCAS store.

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;
- 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 assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts 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.

7.3. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client, their consultant and the project curators (SCCAS) for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format both digitally and, if requested, as hard copy.

7.4. A digital vector trench plan compatible with QGIS software, which also shows the location of the recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, will be submitted to the Suffolk HER with the final report

Academic and public dissemination

7.5. Given the limited nature of this project, it is anticipated that the need for academic publication will be limited. However, where positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will be prepared for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will also be included in the project report and submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes (whichever is sooner).

7.6. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (cotswold2-504178). This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified. A copy of the Oasis summary sheet will be included as an appendix in the report.

7.7. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk).

Archive deposition

7.8. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and SCCAS guidelines.

7.9. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with the *CIfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (CIfA n.d.), the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated 2020), *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines 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).

7.10. 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 or updated Project Design (UPD).

7.11. 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.

Selection strategy

7.12. As noted in para. 4.11, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of

post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

7.13. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

7.14. A digital archive will be deposited with both SCCAS and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

7.15. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.

7.16. Selected digital files will be transferred to SCCAS with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

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 Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies

and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £15,000,000.

10. MONITORING

10.1. SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk (including fieldwork, post-excavation and archiving) and will be notified of the start of site works and will be given the opportunity to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the site works during an appropriately timed pre-arranged visit. No trenches will be backfilled before being signed off by SCCAS.

10.2. However, while the present Covid-19 pandemic is in progress, SCCAS have periodically reduced and sometimes ceased to undertake site visits and have issued guidelines regarding remote monitoring. Should remote monitoring be needed for this project, the requirements would be 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.

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.

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.

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 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

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SCCAS, 2021, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

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

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) 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 (freelance) 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 (freelance)
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 (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (freelance) 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) 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) 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)
Biological remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain 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)

Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
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)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

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**

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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)
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PROJECT TITLE
Coldfair Green WTW, Knodishall
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FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	CB	PROJECT NO.	SU0368	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	CB	DATE	02/02/2022	1
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	

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LEISTON ROAD B1353
COLDFAIR CLOSE
B1353 ALDRINGHAM LANE
ST ANDREWS ROAD
8m
Cherry
Tree Farm
The Lodge
Allot
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1
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N

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Foul
- OH Electric
- Telecoms
- Water
- Constraint
- Proposed evaluation trench

0 50m

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FIGURE TITLE

Proposed Trench Plan

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