

**Yorley Farm, Upper Road,  
Little Cornard, Suffolk**

*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Andrew Hawes

*on behalf of:*  
Clive Johnson

CA Project: SU0374  
CA Report: SU0374\_1  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-504475  
HER Ref: COL113

March 2022





# Yorley Farm, Upper Road, Little Cornard, Suffolk

## *Archaeological Evaluation*

CA Project: SU0374  
CA Report: SU0374\_1  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-504475  
HER reference: COL113

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B		R. Smart	H. Cutler	External review	Curatorial scrutiny	

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Fig. 7 Trench 5: photographs

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Yorley Farm
<b>Location:</b>	Little Cornard
<b>NGR:</b>	597092 238024
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	07-08 March 2022
<b>Planning reference:</b>	DC/21/066257
<b>OASIS ID:</b>	cotswold2-504475
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and the Archaeological Data Service (ADS)
<b>Site Code:</b>	COL 113

In March 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Yorley Farm, Little Cornard, Suffolk. Five trenches were excavated within an area of a proposed agricultural reservoir.

The trenches were excavated through cultivated topsoil, then a colluvial subsoil deposit which overlay the naturally occurring silty-sandy-clay superficial drift geology, within which no cut archaeological features were observed.

No pre-modern finds were recovered from the upcast spoil or during metal detecting.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In March 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Yorley Farm, Little Cornard, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 597092 238024; Fig. 1). This evaluation was commissioned by Andrew Hawes on behalf of Clive Johnson.
- 1.2. A planning application (DC/21/06257) for the construction of a farm reservoir was determined with an archaeological condition requiring a programme of archaeological mitigation. The need for the work was identified by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The initial scope of the works was detailed in a Brief prepared by SCCAS archaeologist Hannah Cutler in a document dated 20th December 2021.
- 1.3. Subsequently, the evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2022) (Appendix C) and approved by Hannah Cutler (SCCAS).
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with the *SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2021), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 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 site forms part of a large cultivated field which is bounded by other agricultural fields to the west, south and east with a wooded area (Mumford's Woods) to the north and north-east. There is an existing pond immediately to the north of the reservoir site, effectively a widening of the field boundary ditch. The site straddles the 70m contour line and is generally gently undulating forming the head of a shallow valley.
- 1.6. 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 glacial in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater;



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they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The underlying bedrock comprises London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand. A sedimentary rock formed approximately forty-eight to fifty-six million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. They are marine in origin, detrital and comprise coarse- to fine-grained slurries of debris from the continental shelf flowing into a deep-sea environment, forming distinctively graded beds. <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 recorded on the county Historic Environment Record (HER). It lies to the south of a very large scatter of prehistoric and Roman pottery (COL 009) with its location at the head of a shallow valley, possibly a spring head where depositional events, including cremation burials, are sometimes encountered from the Roman period.
- 2.2. Given the negative results of the evaluation, It has been agreed with Hannah Cutler (SCCAS) that there is no need for a formal HER search for this project.

## **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.
- 3.2. The specific aims of the project as detailed in the SCCAS Brief (Section 4.2) are as follows:
  - 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 have been 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/>).

3.4. This information will SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of five trenches (Fig. 2):

- 4 no. 15m x 2.2m trenches; and
- 1 no. 20m x 2.2m trench.

4.2. The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of area of the site designated for evaluation by SCCAS.

4.3. 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.

4.4. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. No deposits were identified that required sampling.

4.6. CA will make arrangements with for the deposition of the project archive, the archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

- 
- 4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, 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.

- 5.2. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the trenches. An overview of the overburden sequence is described, followed by a table presenting the trench information.

### *Overburden Deposits*

- 5.3. The topsoil encountered across the site comprised mid greyish brown loose sandy, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and modern detritus. This represented an agricultural plough-soil, which had an average thickness of 0.3m. The horizon with the underlying colluvial subsoil deposit was clear.

- 5.4. A colluvial subsoil deposit was present in all trenches, comprising a sterile mid yellow brown sandy clay with manganese staining throughout and rare small stones. It ranged between 0.14m - 0.8m thick (Figs 3 – 7). The horizon between the colluvial subsoil and the topsoil was clear. However, the interface with the underlying clayey-sandy-silt drift geology was less clear, often only distinguishable in being slightly browner and containing fewer stones.

- 5.5. The drift geology generally presented as a mid-orange/brown sandy, silty clay with sandy silt patches and clayey gravel inclusions, although in Trench 2, it presented itself as a mid-yellow orange silty sand with clayey gravel patches.

- 5.6. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2, while their dimensions, orientation and overburden details are presented in the table below.

Trench number	Orientation	Length (m)	Depth to natural (m)	Topsoil thickness (m)	Colluvial Subsoil thickness (m)	Height (m AOB)
1	NE-SW	15	1.18	0.3	0.8	66.15
2	NW-SE	15	0.9	0.3	0.56	66.29
3	NNW-SSE	20	0.8	0.3	0.44	65.77
4	E-W	15	0.72	0.3	0.38	65.61
5	N-S	15	0.5	0.3	0.14	66.18

Table 1. Trench dimensions

- 
- 5.7. The upcast spoil from each trench was carefully scanned for artefactual evidence and subject to a metal detector survey but the only finds recovered were a very small number of modern artefacts, none of which were retained.

## 6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within the excavated trenches, nor any artefactual evidence, other than modern items, were recovered from the upcast spoil which might suggest the presence of past occupation or significant activity within the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 6.2. Furthermore, given the presence of a protective layer of, seemingly sterile, colluvial material, it is unlikely that archaeological deposits had been present which have subsequently been ploughed out.

### *Confidence Rating*

- 6.3. The evaluation took place in dry weather conditions; sunlight was a limiting factor for photography. Full co-operation was received from the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results.

## 7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Smart, assisted by Rebecca Bateman. This report was written by Rebecca Smart. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter, who also edited this report.

## 8. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 9 March 2022

Cotswold Archaeology 2022, *Yorley Farm, Upper Road, Little Cornard, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation*





 Site boundary

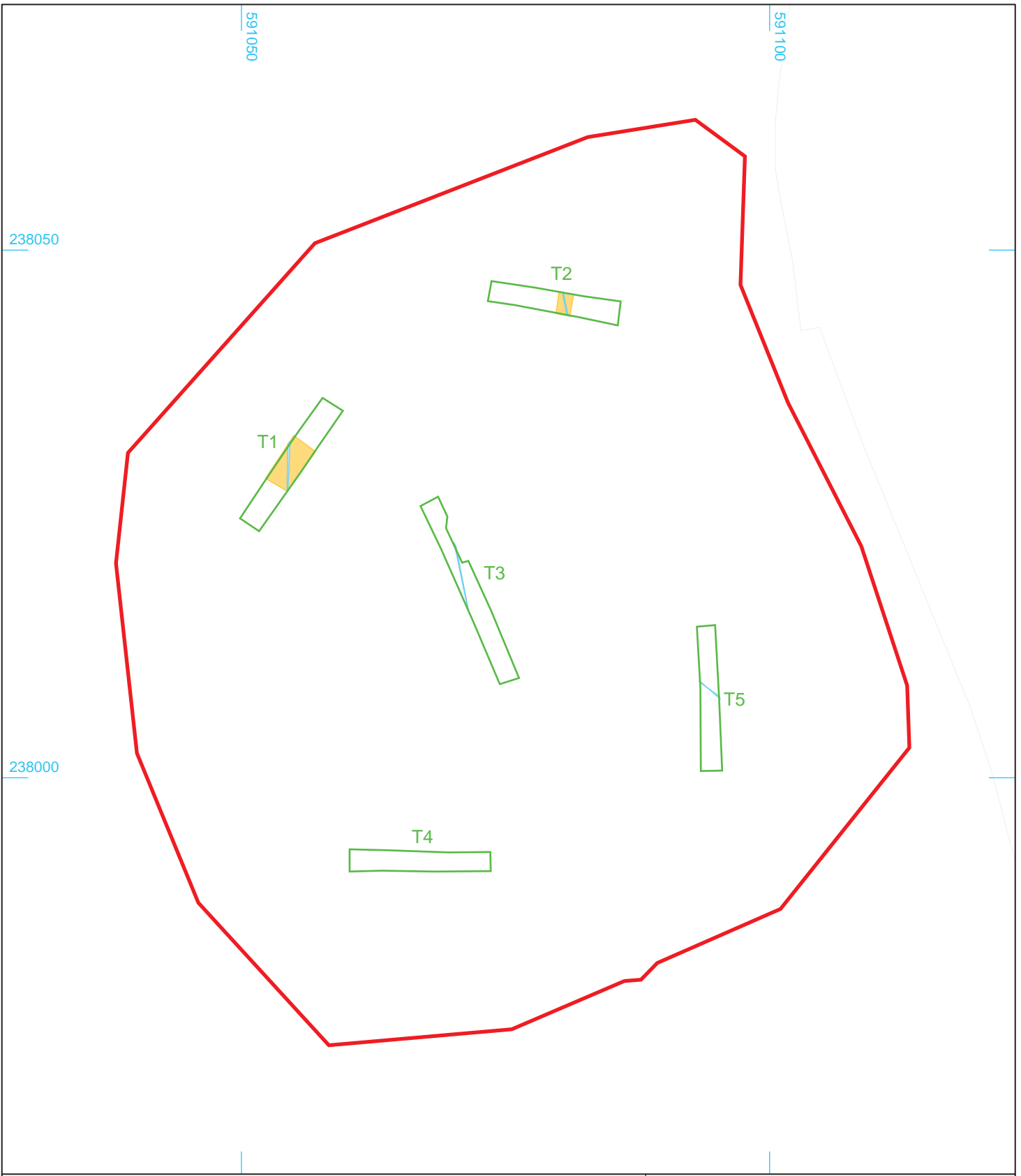


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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Yorley Farm, Upper Road,  
 Little Cornard, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0374	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09/03/2022	1
APPROVED BY	RS	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Deposit
- Drain



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Yorley Farm, Upper Road,  
 Little Cornard, Suffolk**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Overall trench plan**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0374	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09/03/2022	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	RS	SCALE@A4	1:500	







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



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



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PROJECT TITLE

Yorley Farm, Upper Road,  
 Little Cornard, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 1 photographs**

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0374  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/03/2022  
 APPROVED BY RS SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

**3**





Trench 2, looking west (1m scales)



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



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PROJECT TITLE

Yorley Farm, Upper Road,  
 Little Cornard, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 2 photographs**

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0374  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/03/2022  
 APPROVED BY RS SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

**4**





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



Trench 3 representative section, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 3 photographs

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FIGURE NO.

5





Trench 4, looking east (1m scales)



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



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 4 photographs**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0374
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09/03/2022
APPROVED BY	RS	SCALE@A4	NA

FIGURE NO.

**6**





Trench 5, looking north (1m scales)



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



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PROJECT TITLE

Yorley Farm, Upper Road,  
 Little Cornard, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 5 photographs**

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0374  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 09/03/2022  
 APPROVED BY RS SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

**7**



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0100	1	Topsoil	Layer	mid greyish brown loose sandy, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and modern detritus			0.3
0101	1	Colluvial	Layer	sterile mid yellow brown sandy clay with common manganese staining throughout and rare small stones			0.8
0102	1	Natural	Layer	mid orange brown sandy, silty clay with sandy silt patches and clayey gravel inclusions			
0200	2	Topsoil	Layer	mid greyish brown loose sandy, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and modern detritus			0.3
0201	2	Colluvial	Layer	sterile mid yellow brown sandy clay with common manganese staining throughout and rare small stones			0.56
0202	2	Natural	Layer	mid yellow orange silty sand with clayey gravel patches			
0300	3	Topsoil	Layer	mid greyish brown loose sandy, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and modern detritus			0.3
0301	3	Colluvial	Layer	sterile mid yellow brown sandy clay with common manganese staining throughout and rare small stones			0.44
0302	3	Natural	Layer	mid orange brown sandy, silty clay with sandy silt patches and clayey gravel inclusions			
0400	4	Topsoil	Layer	mid greyish brown loose sandy, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and modern detritus			0.3
0401	4	Colluvial	Layer	sterile mid yellow brown sandy clay with common manganese staining throughout and rare small stones			0.38
0402	4	Natural	Layer	mid orange brown sandy, silty clay with sandy silt patches and clayey gravel inclusions			
0500	5	Topsoil	Layer	mid greyish brown loose sandy, silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and modern detritus			0.3
0501	5	Colluvial	Layer	sterile mid yellow brown sandy clay with common manganese staining throughout and rare small stones			0.14
0502	5	Natural	Layer	mid orange brown sandy, silty clay with sandy silt patches and clayey gravel inclusions			

Table 1. Context descriptions

## Appendix B: Summary for cotswold2-504475

OASIS ID (UID)	cotswold2-504475
Project Name	Evaluation at Yorley Farm, Upper Road, Little Cornard
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	SU0374
Planning Id	DC/21/06257
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Dates	07-Mar-2022 - 08-Mar-2022
Location	Yorley Farm, Upper Road, Little Cornard NGR : TL 91092 38024 LL : 52.007746582677, 0.782798780890218 12 Fig : 591092,238024
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Babergh Parish : Little Cornard
Project Methodology	Evaluation of 5 trenches ranging 15-20m by 2.2m
Project Results	In March 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Yorley Farm, Little Conard, Suffolk. A total of five trenches were excavated within an area of proposed development for a reservoir. All five trenches were excavated through the cultivated topsoil and a colluvial subsoil deposit, then onto the natural silty-sandy-clay surface geology, within which no features were observed. No pre-modern finds were recovered from the upcast topsoil, nor during metal detecting
Keywords	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service



## Yorley Farm, Upper Road, Little Cornard, Suffolk

*Written Scheme of Investigation for  
an Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Andrew Hawes

*on behalf of:*  
Clive Johnson

CA Project: SU0374  
OASIS ID:cotswold2-504475  
HER Ref: COL113

February 2022







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# Yorley Farm, Upper Road, Little Cornard, Suffolk

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

CA Project: SU0374  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-504475  
HER reference: COL 113

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

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### **Fig. 1 Site Location**

### **Fig. 2 Trench plan**

## Summary Project Details

<b>Location</b>	Site Name	Yorley Farm	
	Parish/County	Little Cornard/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	591092 238024	
<b>Site details</b>	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	c.3 hectares	
	Access	From Upper Road, through Yorley Farm	
	Planning proposal	Reservoir	
<b>Staffing</b>	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as Project Officer + 1 archaeologists (inc. surveyor and metal detectorist)	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	NA, client to provide	
<b>Project dates</b>	Start date	28th February 2022	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as 2 days (with contingencies)	
<b>Reference codes</b>	Site Code	COL 113	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-504475	
	Planning Application No.	DC/21/066257	
	CA Jobcode	SU0374	
<b>Key persons</b>	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	TBA	
	Metal Detectorist	TBA	
<b>Hire details</b>	Plant	Client to provide	-
	Welfare	Client to provide	-
	Tool-hire	NA	-

## Personnel and contact numbers

<b>Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office</b>	Project Managers	Stuart Boulter (fieldwork)	01449 900122
		Richard Mortimer (fieldwork)	01449 900120
	Finds Dept.	Rhiannon Gardner (fieldwork)	01449 900125
		Joanna Caruth (post-excavation)	01449 900121
		Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
		Rhiannon Gardner	01449 900125
		Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
<b>Client</b>	Client	Clive Johnson	-
	Client Contact	-	-
	Consultant/Agent	Andrew Hawes	01728 452535
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
<b>Archaeological</b>	Curatorial Officer	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)	01284 741229 07860 832329
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Yorley Farm, Little Cornard, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 591092 238024). The WSI has been prepared for Andrew Hawes on behalf of Clive Johnson.
- 1.2. A planning application (DC/21/06257) for the construction of a farm reservoir was determined with an archaeological condition requiring a programme of archaeological mitigation. The need for the work was identified by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the initial scope of which were detailed in a Brief prepared by SCCAS archaeologist Hannah Cutler in a document dated 20th December 2021. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this initial work only, comprising a trenched evaluation. 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.
- 1.3. The Brief stated that the evaluation should involve trenching of the c.0.3 hectare area equating to the midline between the cut for the reservoir and the external edge of the bund.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 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

- 1.5. The site forms part of a cultivated field which is bounded by other agricultural fields to the west, south and east with a wooded area (Mumford's Woods) to the north and north-east. There is an existing pond immediately to the north of the reservoir site, effectively a widening of the field boundary ditch. The site straddles the 70m contour line and is generally gently undulating forming the head of a shallow valley.

- 
- 1.6. 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 glacial in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater; they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The underlying bedrock comprises London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand. A sedimentary rock formed approximately forty-eight to fifty-six million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. They are marine in origin, detrital and comprise coarse- to fine-grained slurries of debris from the continental shelf flowing into a deep-sea environment, forming distinctively graded beds. <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 recorded on the county Historic Environment Record (HER). It lies to the south of a very large scatter of prehistoric and Roman pottery (COL 009) with its location at the head of a shallow valley, possibly a spring head where depositional events, including cremation burials, are sometimes encountered from the Roman period. **NB: It has been agreed with Hannah Cutler (SCCAS) that the need for a formal HER search for this project will be determined once the fieldwork has been completed.**

## 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).

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3.2. The SCCAS Brief (Section 4.2) 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 (Hannah Cutler) for approval.

4.2. The Brief specified that the trenched evaluation should involve the opening up of 5% by area of the c.0.3 hectares forming the cut area and measured to the centre line of the bund which equates to a combined trench length of c.80m (1 x 20m and 4 x 15m long, 1.8m wide trenches) (Fig. 2). In addition, provision will be made for extension to existing trenches or additional trenches should SCCAS require further deposit modelling or clarification of partially exposed deposits (a 0.5% contingency was asked for in the Brief, Section 4.3).

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- 4.3. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the *CA 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 (if required by the client).
- 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.

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- 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



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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 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

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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.

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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 *ClfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (ClfA 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).

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## 5. PROGRAMME

- 5.1. It is anticipated that the initial project fieldwork will require two days on site with a team of two 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 (TBA), who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 6.2. The field team is projected to consist of two staff (a Project Officer and an Archaeologist 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)

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- 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 depository 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

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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).

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- 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 summary of the OASIS record 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 *ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA n.d.), the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 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

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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



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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 £10,000,000.

## **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.

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## 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.

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## 14. REFERENCES

- Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017, *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*
- British Geological Survey 2021 *Geology of Britain Viewer*  
<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed 29th October 2021
- CIfA 2014 (updated 2019), *Code of Conduct* (Reading)
- CIfA 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*
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- CIfA 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (Reading)
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- CIfA n.d., *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*
- Cutler, H., 2021, Yorley Farm Upper Road, Little Cornard, Suffolk; Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS)
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- McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C. A., 1993, *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper No. 13 (Reading)
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- SCCAS, 2021, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
- SCCAS, 2019, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

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## APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

### **Ceramics**

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) 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)

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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)
<b><i>Biological remains</i></b>	
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)

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

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## APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

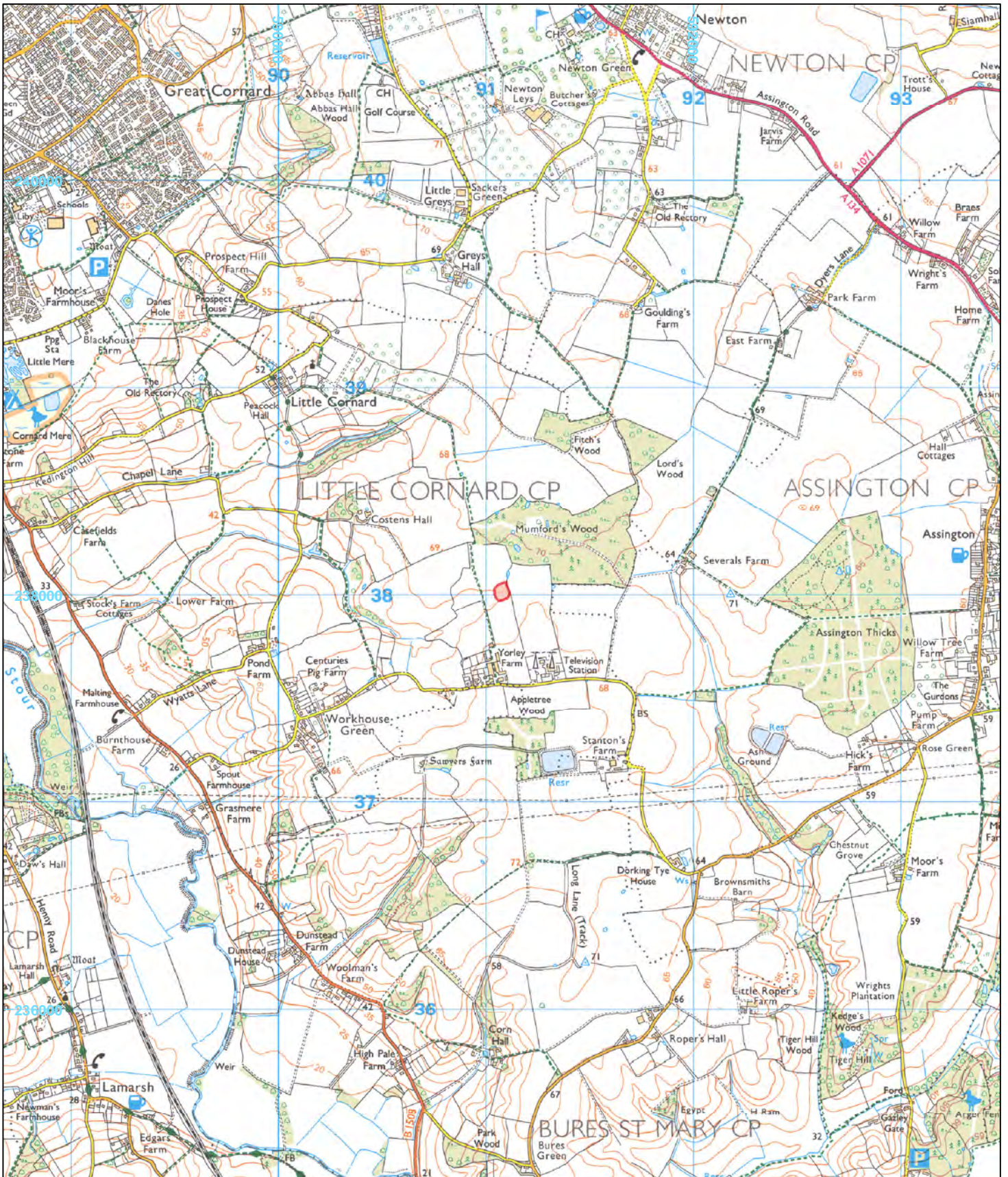
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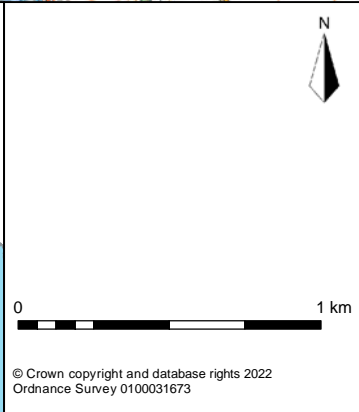
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Yorley Farm, Little Cornard

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

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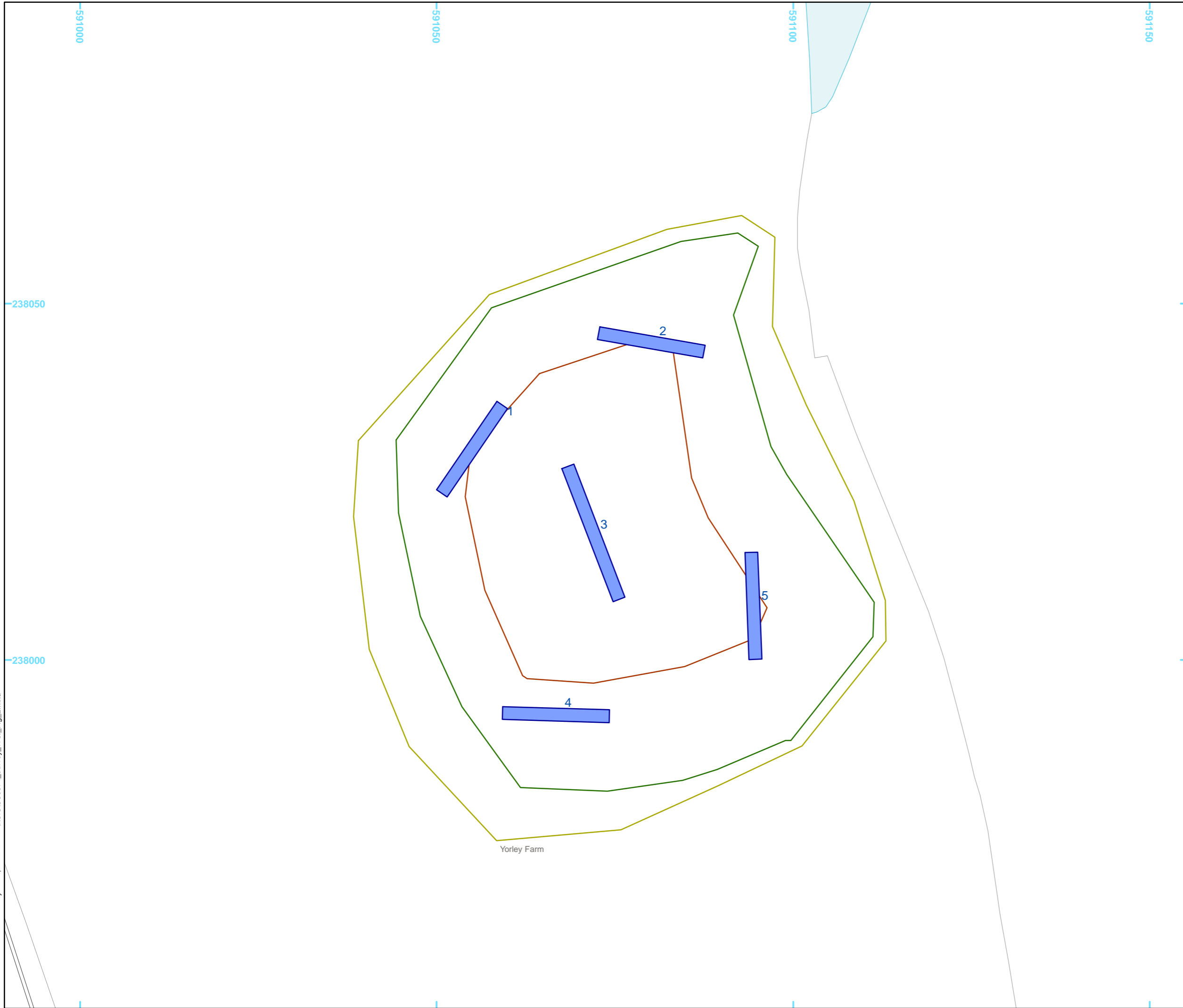
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- Legend**
- Proposed evaluation trench
  - Bund**
  - Cut Line
  - External Edge of Bund
  - Center Line of Bund



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Yorley Farm, Little Cornard  
 Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Proposed Trench Plan

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