Lawn Farm, Wetherden, Suffolk

A Strip, Map and Record Excavation

CAMBRIDGE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

Lawn Farm, Wetherden, Suffolk
A Strip, Map and Record Excavation

Comissioned by Aggmax Transport Limited

February 2018

Project Team:

Project Manager David Gibson
Site Director Lizzie Middleton
Graphics Vicki Herring

Specialist Contributors: Christopher Boulton

Report No. 1392

Approved by David Gibson .....

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Lawn Farm, Wetherden, Suffolk

A Strip, Map and Record Excavation

(Phase 1)

Lizzy Middleton

with a contribution by Christopher Boulton
and Emma Beasdmore

Graphics by Vicki Herring

Cambridge Archaeological Unit

University of Cambridge

February 2018

HER: WDN 021

Report No. 1392

Summary

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a Strip, Map and Record Excavation at land at Lawn Farm, located to the southwest of the village of Wetherden, Suffolk, between 14th December 2017 and 16th January 2018. The excavation revealed two charcoal-rich pits, most likely of a prehistoric date, and a modern trackway with associated quarry pitting. The work followed archaeological monitoring of a haul road by the CAU in 2013, which revealed prehistoric field boundaries and small pits, and remnants of a large, controlled rabbit warren associated with the medieval period.

Introduction

The CAU undertook a Strip, Map and Record Excavation between 14th December 2017 and 16th January 2018 in preparation of the Development Area (DA) at Lawn Farm near Wetherden, Suffolk for gravel and sand extraction. The work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Environmental Consultant on behalf of the client Aggmax Transport Limited, with the aim of establishing the presence/absence and character of any archaeological remains within the DA. The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification produced by the CAU (Gibson 2017). This phase of excavation was labelled as Phase 1, as part of a larger scheme of works. The planning reference is 0141/09.

Location and Typography

The DA is situated on an underlying solid geology of chalk (Chatwin 1954). The surface geology is comprised of sand and gravel resulting from glacial outwash and ancient river deposits (Wymer 1999). The topsoil on the site is formed from loose mid-brown coarse sandy silt containing frequent flint and gravel. A thin subsoil has been formed from the mixing of the natural and the topsoil by ploughing (Dymond & Martin 1999).

The proposed DA is centred at TL 59950/ 26280 and ranged in height between 63m–67m OD, covering an area of 6377m².

Archaeological and Historical Background

Within the area of the quarry and the immediate vicinity of the DA, limited archaeological material has been found. In 1956, Neolithic flint flakes were recovered from a 'new' gravel pit (SHER WDN002) in the southeast part of the quarry. Investigations of the eastern part of the site during July 1959, by Basil Brown, recovered Roman ceramic material, a decorated bronze strip and worked flints. Further investigation later in the year uncovered 'Belgic pottery', two hearths and a ditch (SHER EWL004).

The Franchise Bank, a boundary and track which traversed the DA in an approximate northeast to southwest direction, was marked on a 16th century map and was recorded as 'The old ditch'. The bank divided the Franchise of St. Edmund from the Geldable (SHER EWL015). It was also known as the Procession Way, dividing the parishes of Elmswell and Wetherden. The track is probably medieval or earlier. At its southern end, it joins a possible Roman road (Webb 2016).

Crawley (2008) notes several references which suggest that the DA was used during the 16th century as part of a forty acre warren, which had fallen out of use by the 18th century. The Suffolk Records have an undated late 16th century map of an 'Estate in Elmswell, Wetherden and Woolpit' (ref.

HD417/13). To the southeast of the quarry, a 16th century map depicts a boundary and a track labelled as 'an ancient ditch dividing grass-field from Woolpit Heath' (SHER WPT028). The features may represent a warren boundary bank associated with the former site of the medieval Warrener's Lodge to the southeast of the DA (SHER EWL015). To the south of the DA, the site of a former windmill is named Warren Windmill on the 1958 Ordnance Survey map (SHER WDN009). The naming of the lane to the west of the DA as Warren Lane would also appear to reference the presence of a warren in the vicinity.

In 2008 (following a 2002 evaluation by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service), NAU Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation of the DA, excavating 33 trenches. Seven archaeological features were identified, three shallow pits containing charcoal-rich fills, a shallow burnt patch on the surface of the gravel, a gully, a shallow ditch, and a possible posthole. One of the shallow pits contained prehistoric pottery and the fill of the possible posthole contained a moderate amount of burnt flint (Crawley 2008).

In 2013, the CAU undertook archaeological monitoring of a haul road and an area for the Plant Yard at Lawn Farm, identifying 18 potential archaeological features (including six linear ditches and 10 small pits), possibly of a prehistoric date. However finds were scarce and therefore dating of features was limited.

The evaluations in 2002 (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report 02/118) and 2008 (NAU), along with the CAU monitoring in 2013, all noted that the DA had been subject to extensive disturbance as a result of activity relating to quarrying, including extensive exploratory test pitting by JCBs, in search of areas suitable for gravel extraction. In the central area at the DA such quarry pitting, now filled in, has been mapped (Fig.2; see also Andrew Josephs Environmental Consultant 2008, 43).

Methodology

All archaeological work was conducted in accordance with the WSI (Gibson 2017). The excavation area was stripped of topsoil and subsoil, up to 0.85m deep in places, using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket operating under the supervision of the site supervisor. The object of the investigation was to determine the presence/absence and character of any surviving archaeology. Any archaeology identified was excavated by hand; 100% of all pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features were excavated. Within modern features, 2m exploratory slots were excavated to determine the character and date of the features. All work was carried out with strict accordance with statuary Health and Safety legislation and within the recommendations of FAME (Allen & Holt 2010), as well as in accordance with a site-specific risk assessment and the CAU Health and Safety policy.

All features were recorded using a CAU-modified version of the Molas recording system (Spence 1990). Environmental bulk samples were taken from selected features. A written record of archaeological features was created using the CAU recording system and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was kept throughout the excavation. The site was located using a Global Positioning System (GPS) with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights obtained.

Results

Across the 6377m² stripped area, two archaeological features were identified and excavated. Two small charcoal-rich pits, **F.20** and **F.21**, were situated to the northwest of the area (Fig.3). Both pits

had scorched natural surrounding the charcoal-rich silt, evidence of in-situ burning. No finds were recovered from either pit.

F.20 had a sub-rectangular plan, and was aligned north–south, measuring 1.70m x 0.95m, with a depth of 0.19m. It had two deposits of dumped burnt material, **[100.01]** and **[100.02]**, with a basal fill where the burnt material had mixed with the natural, **[100.03]** (Fig. 4). There was some disturbance from rooting/burrowing within the top fill on the eastern side. An environmental sample, comprised almost entirely of charcoal, was taken from [100.02]. The 20 litre sample contained 565g of charcoal, 13 fragments of burnt flint, and three seeds.

F.21 was circular in plan, measuring 1.05m x 1.05, with a depth of 0.40m. It contained three deposits, a primary fill of yellow/orange sandy gravel **[101.03]**, a secondary charcoal-rich deposit **[101.02]** and a capping fill of yellow/orange sandy gravel **[101.01]**. Reddened, scorched natural surrounded the pit (Fig. 4) and therefore it is presumed that the charcoal-rich deposit represented the remains of an in-situ fire. The sandy-gravel capping fill may indicate that this material was used to extinguish the fire. A 10 litre environmental sample was taken from [101.02], from which 167g of charcoal was recovered, along with five fragments of burnt flint and three seeds.

The pits were in fairly close proximity to one another, approximately 10m apart, and both had the appearance of hearths. During the 2013 excavation (CAU), three similar features were identified to the north (**F.13**, **F.14** & **F.15**), all containing evidence of in situ-burning (Fig.3). F.13 was similar in appearance to F.20, with a sub-rectangular plan and comparable dimensions. The pits form a loose cluster, covering 130m².

Feature	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Number of fills
13	1.85	1.10	0.90	3
14	0.65	0.65	0.80	1
15	1.33	1.33	0.26	3
20	1.70	0.95	0.19	3
21	1.05	1.05	0.40	3

Table 1: Pit Cluster 1, including pit from 2017 excavation and 2013 haul road monitoring

Over the stripped area of the DA, numerous machine dug pits and trenches were encountered, some containing asbestos and metal pipe and brick (Fig.6) and some with visible machine-bucket tooth-marks. After initial testing of their nature and composition by hand excavation, similar features were then only noted without further excavation. Two of the excavated features are described below:

F.22, was an irregular 106m length of a modern trackway, aligned on a northeast–southwest orientation. A 2m slot was excavated across the trackway and the dimensions of the feature were established, with a depth of 0.55m. One mixed fill was identified, containing finds of modern plastic and metal (Fig.5). The trackway lead down to where the excavated surface suddenly dipped dramatically from 67m² to 63m².This signified the edge of an area of modern (possibly 1960s) quarrying (Fig.3). The extent of this earlier quarrying was subsequently planned using the drop in contour. Of the area exposed during the excavation, 1261m² was truncated by this quarry pit.

To the north of the DA, near to Pit Cluster 1, a 12.50m machine-dug trench was identified, on a northeast–southwest orientation, **F.23**. This trench had been recorded in the 2013 haul road monitoring as **F.16,** and interpreted as exploratory quarrying to find the extent of the underlying

gravels. When fully exposed in the current excavation, the character of the trench remained consistent with this interpretation. The trench was 5.20m wide. It cut through the topsoil/subsoil and contained modern backfill and rubbish (Fig.5), with a square machine-cut plan. Evaluation Trench 7 (NAU 2008) was also identified interconnecting with F.23, aligned on a northeast–southwest orientation.

Discussion

The small number of features, and the nature of the archaeology encountered during the 2017 excavation at Lawn Farm, followed the pattern identified in earlier archaeological work at the quarry. The features that were encountered were consistent with those identified during the previous excavation by the CAU (Webb 2016). The majority of the DA was absent of archaeological features, with some modern disturbance from machine-cut trenches and pits, dug during early, exploratory work at the quarry. This appears to have affected all areas of the quarry and therefore similar activity may be expected elsewhere in the DA. Further work will enable a greater understanding of the overall significance of the archaeology at the quarry as a whole and therefore further analysis and assessment will be made.

Three pits identified in 2013 (CAU), were noted to contain burnt material and traces of in-situ burning. These pits were similar in composition, dimension and profile to the pits identified within the current excavation area (F.20, F.21). These pits may well have been part of the same phase of activity and could even have been contemporaneous. The large quantity of charcoal from the small pits gives a good indication of fires or hearths (Boulton, below). A prehistoric date has been suggested for the pits (Webb 2016), however with only 18 burnt flint fragments and no radiocarbon dating, it is difficult to definitively date these features.

There was no continuation of the linear ditches identified during earlier phases of excavation in the DA, and therefore it is possible that the current excavation area was situated outside of the main focus of prehistoric or historic activity.

The recent use of the area for agriculture, with the fields supporting crops such as cereals and sugar beet (pers. comm.), and the exploratory works for the establishment of the quarry have resulted in truncation and the possible removal of archaeological features beneath. The contour towards the south of the excavation area has been altered by modern quarrying and the modern disturbance identified across the DA indicates that the archaeological potential of the site is limited.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of the client Aggmax Transport Limited and was monitored by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council. The project was managed by David Gibson and the fieldwork was undertaken by the author. Survey was conducted by Jane Matthews and the graphics were produced by Vicki Herring.

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Assessment of wood charcoal

Christopher Boulton

Two samples, consisting of a total of 30L, were taken during excavations at Lawn Farm, Wetherden, Suffolk (TL 59950/ 26280). The sampled contexts were from two small pits of probable prehistoric date. The samples were processed using a wet sieving station at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, to recover wood charcoal. The heavy residues and flotation residues (flots) from this process were assessed to determine any evidence for the function of the contexts and their related features and the nature of the local environment.

Sample 1 [100.01], F.20, (20L) and Sample 2 [101.02], F.21. (10L) were both taken from charcoal-rich deposits.

The heavy residue from Sample 1 consisted of several thousand fragments of charcoal, ranging from >10mm to <2mm in size and weighing 565g, with an additional 13 fragments of burnt flint and 3 seeds. The heavy residue from Sample 2 also contained several thousand fragments of charcoal, with a similar size range and weighing 167g, with five fragments of burnt flint.

Although the flots were larger than normal (Flot 1, 617g and Flot 2, 68g), very little can be said about them beyond the fact they were almost completely charcoal. Flot 1, however, did have an additional seed similar to the three that were found in the heavy residue.

Flint Assessment

Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 17 (98g) burnt flints were recovered from the site; 12 (49g) from F. 20 that were unworked and burnt, whilst 5 (49g) from F. 21 were also just burnt.

No further work is required on the limited, chronologically non-diagnostic burnt flint assemblage.

Appendix 1: Context Descriptions

F.20

[100.01] Dark brown/black mottled silt with frequent charcoal flecks.

[100.02] Black, charcoal rich fill, almost 100% charcoal with an ashy lens. Sample <1>

[100.03] Mixed sand with charcoal flecks and scorched sand, where burnt in situ.

[100.04] Near vertical sides with a flat base, sub-rectangular in plan. Length: 1.70m Width: 0.95m Depth: 0.19m

The feature is a small pit with in situ-burning and has been dated to prehistoric, could be associated with a hearth or fire.

F.21

[101.01] A mottled yellow/orange sandy gravel with inclusions of frequent charcoal and scorched red sandy patches.

[101.02] Black charcoal layer with frequent patches of reddened sand, basal fill of pit. Sample <2>

[101.03] Orange sand slump on the northeast edge, moderate large pebbles-occasional flecks of charcoal.

[101.04] Fairly steep sides with flat base- circular in plan. Length: 1.05m Width: 1.05m Depth: 0.40m

The feature is a small pit with in-situ burning and has been dated to prehistoric, could be associated to a hearth or fire.

F.22

[102.01] One mixed fill, black/grey/mid brown, inclusions of frequent gravel and moderate clay, modern plastic and metal within fill.

[102.02] Gradual sloping sides, flat base, northeast-southwest linear trackway. 2m slot excavated across trackway. Depth: 0.55m

Modern trackway leading to edge of modern quarrying.

F.23

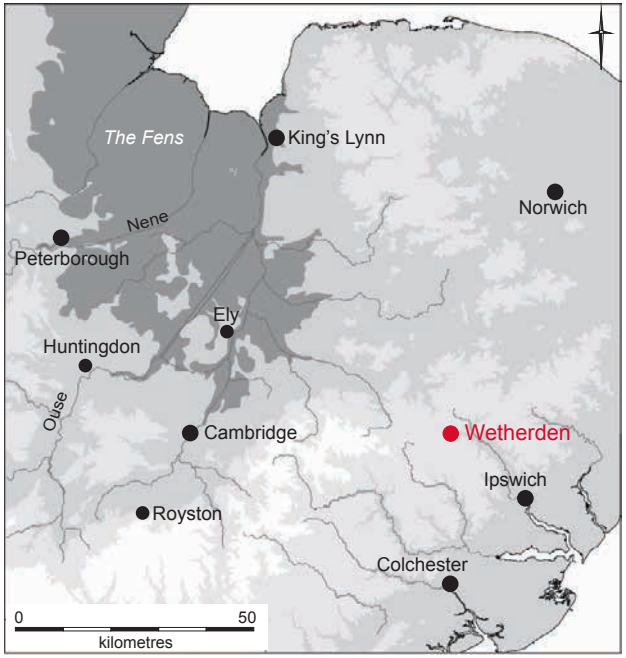
[103.01] Mid-brown silt with occasional gravels, modern inclusions, including pram wheels.

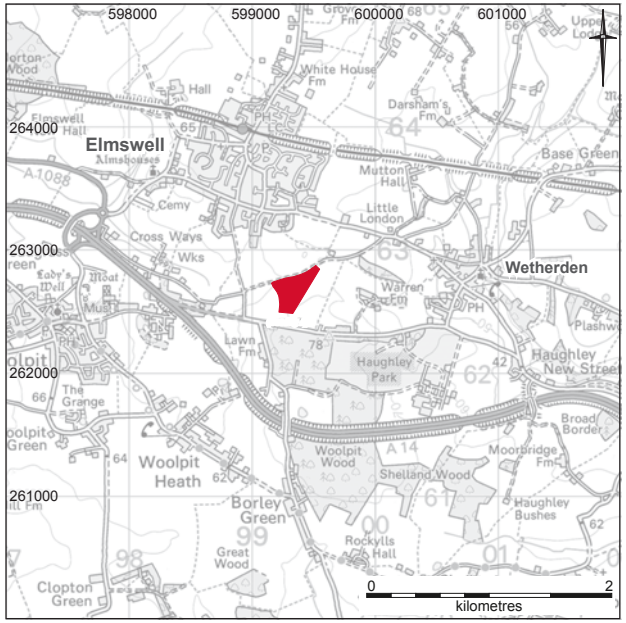
[103.02] Mid-brown silt, with moderate sand and moderate gravel inclusions.

[103.03] Light brown silt with occasional sand inclusions, slumping of subsoil.

[103.04] Northeast- southwest machine cut trench, 12.50m in length, vertical sides cutting through topsoil and subsoil with a flat base. Width: 5.20m Depth: 0.90m

Exploratory quarrying to find the extent of the underlying gravels.





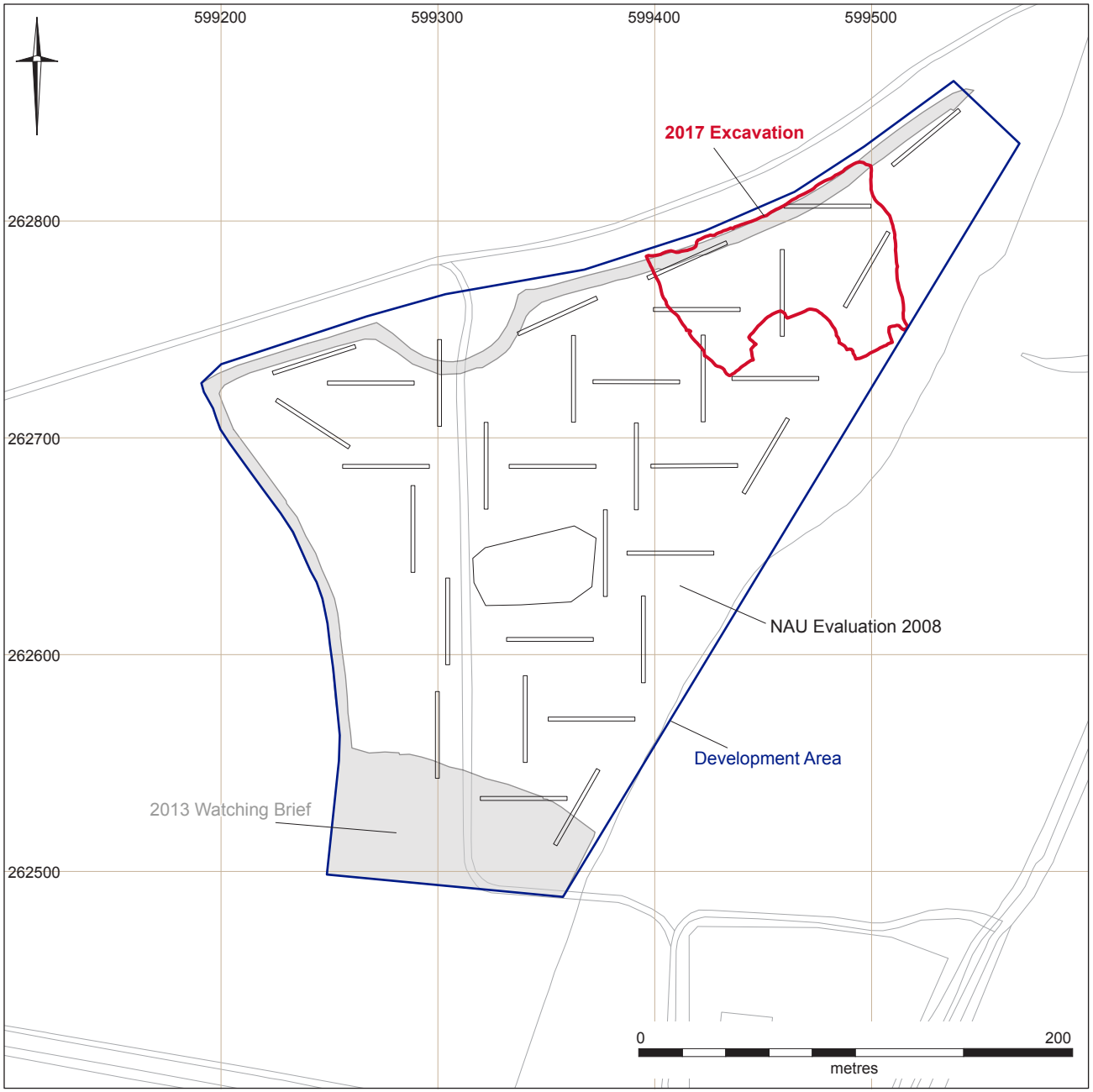


Figure 1. Location Plan

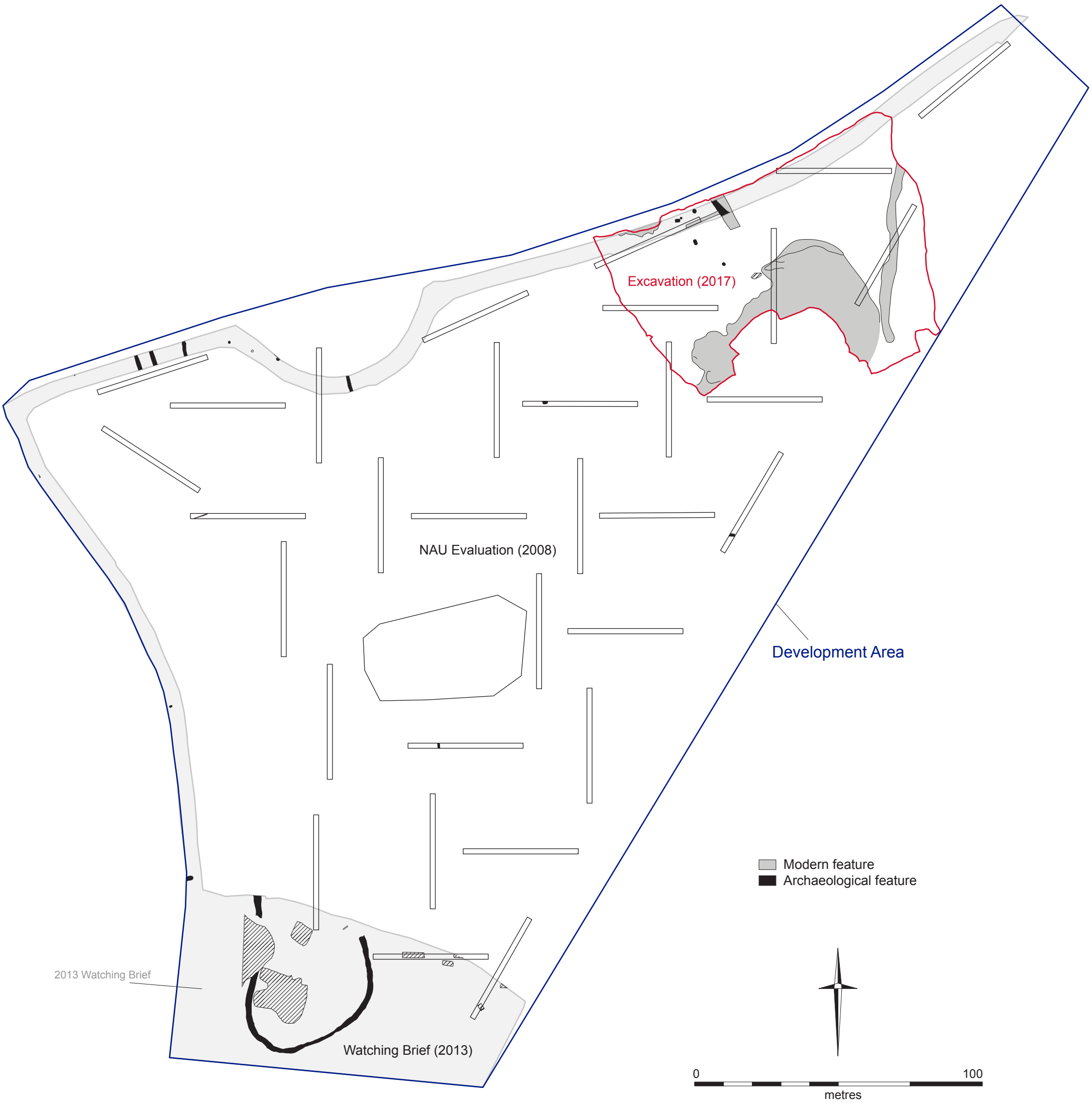


Figure 2. Site plan

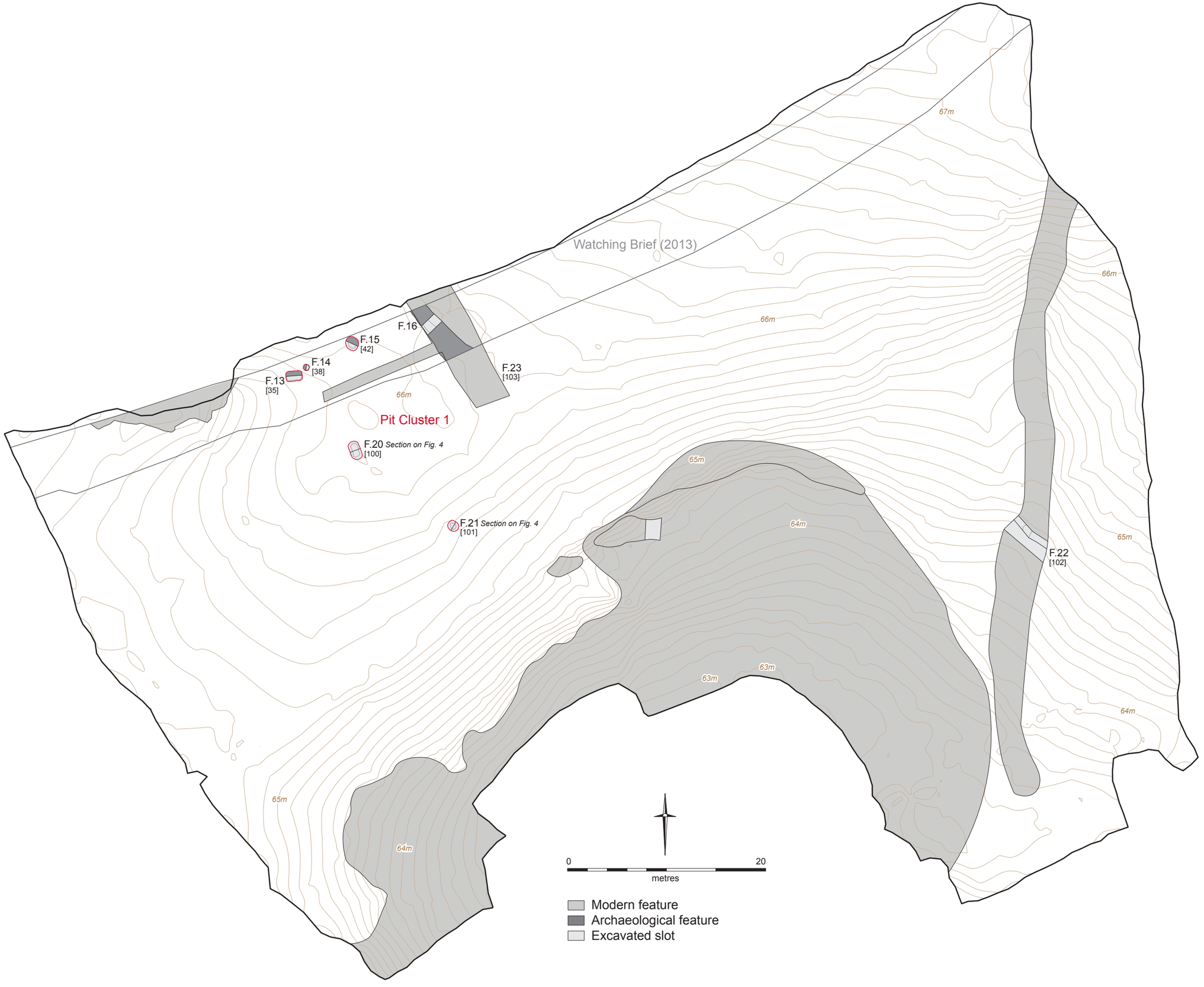
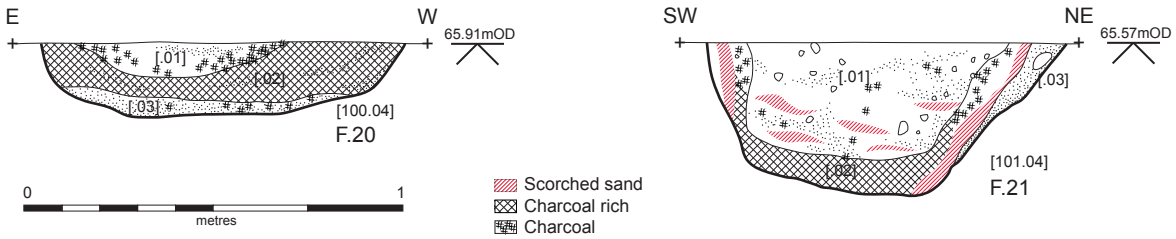


Figure 3. Excavation plan (2017), also showing features from the 2013 Watcing Brief within the excavation area



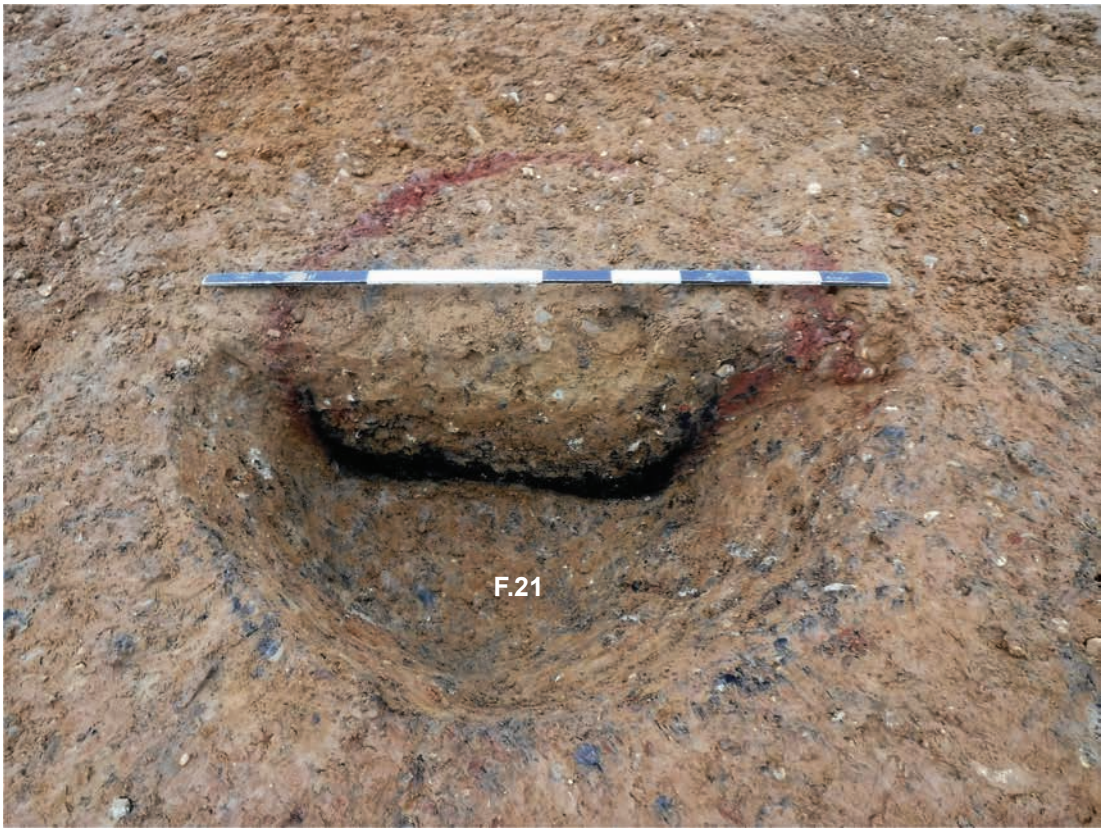
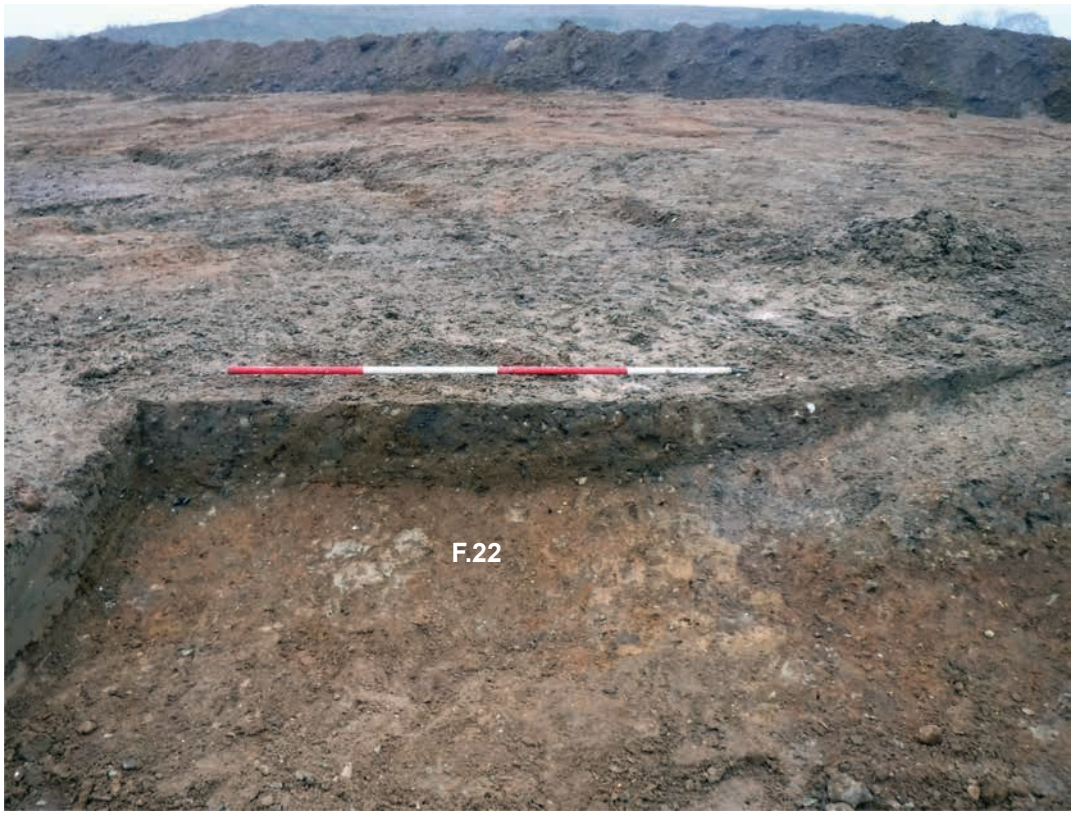


Figure 4. Sections and photographs of pits F.20 and F.21, Pit Cluster 1



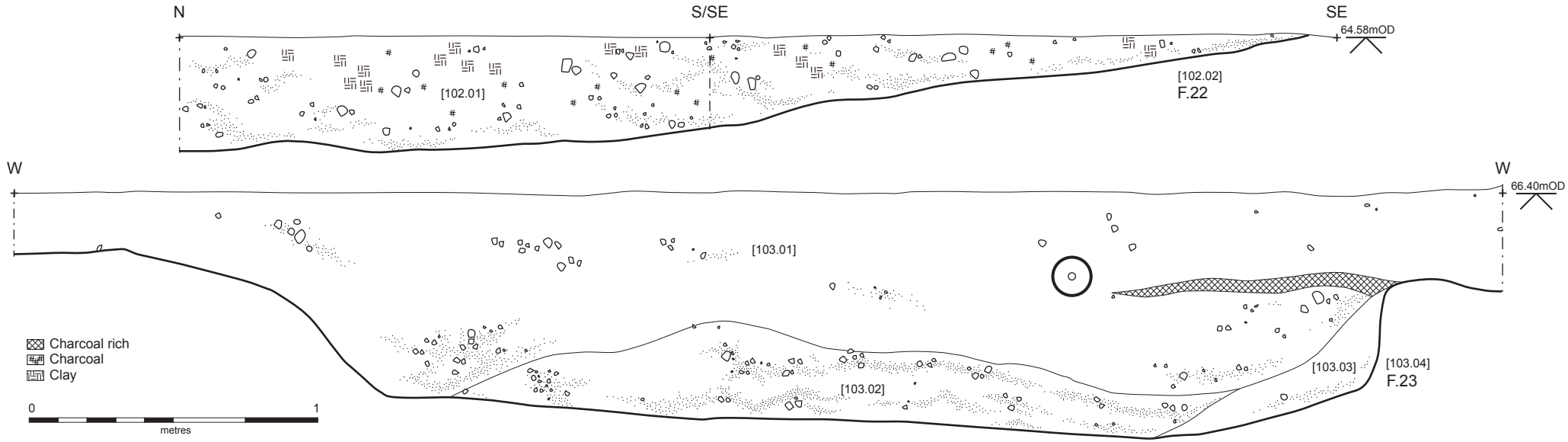


Figure 5. Sections and photographs of modern features F.22 and F.23

Figure 6. Site view with modern pitting in the foreground, looking south west (top), and site view with pit F.20 in the foreground, looking south (bottom)

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
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A Specification for Archaeological Excavation

Permitted Mineral Development, Lawn Farm, Wetherden, Suffolk

Prepared by
David Gibson

Client:	S Walsh and Sons
Contractor:	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Consultant:	**Andrew Josephs Associates**
Date:	7th May 2013

Archaeological Excavation is required to address a condition placed upon planning permission 0141/09 for the extraction of mineral on land at Lawn Farm, Wetherden, Suffolk (NGR 995 626). Based on the results of the archaeological evaluation (ref WDN 013) of the Permitted Development Area (PDA), and to comply with a planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has requested the excavation of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development in order to preserve them by record

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 PDA Description

1.1.1 The PDA lies on an underlying solid geology of chalk. The more recent surface geology consists of sand and gravel 'Till' deposited through ancient glaciations and watercourses. The area consists of gently rolling small and low hills, which, along with the gavel natural, aid drainage. The topsoil on the site is formed from loose mid-brown coarse sandy silt containing frequent small flints (Martin 1999).

1.2 Previous Work

1.2.1 A trenched archaeological evaluation defined scattered archaeological features of probable late prehistoric date across the evaluated area (Crawley 2008).

1.2.2 The known archaeology from the PDA and its immediate vicinity is fully characterised and reported in the Cultural Heritage Assessment (Josephs 2008).

1.2.3 The most relevant findings were that a number of finds are believed to have been made within the eastern part of the PDA (although there is some confusion over their actual location), which has been subjected to extraction. These include Neolithic flint flakes from a 'new' gravel pit in 1956, a spread of Roman pottery sherds and a further 18 sherds of Roman pottery found by Basil Brown in 1959.

1.2.4 Within the vicinity of the PDA there has been no reported systematic fieldwalking or metal detecting.

1.3 Circumstances of the Project

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted with a condition that relates to archaeology. This document is a specification addressing that condition. The PDA and the initial Phase are shown on Drawing W9/LAN/018.

1.3.2 Certain areas of the PDA have been previously disturbed by historic mineral extraction. Those areas of potential that remain have been plotted and the archaeological work will be focussed in these areas. The first two stages of monitoring are Phases 1A and 1C and the areas that have not been disturbed are shown hatched black on Drawings W9/LAN/017 and 019. Phase 1B lies within previously disturbed land.

1.4 Archive Deposition

1.4.1 Finds and archive will be stored at the CAU presuming final deposition in an approved County storage facility. Ownership of the finds rests with the landowners.

1.5 Research Aims and Objectives

1.5.1 The principal objective is to determine presence/absence and character (e.g. degree of preservation and chronological range) of the probable late prehistoric archaeological remains within the development area.. An assessment will also be made of the environmental potential of the site, with particular reference to the alluvial sequences in the area.

1.5.2 The research agendas in Medlycott (ed) 2011 are noted and this project has the potential to aid the lack of progress in Mesolithic research (p7), the question of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (p14) and the apparent scarcity of Middle Bronze Age settlement sites (p24).

2. METHOD STATEMENT

The work will be carried out in full accordance with the IfA's *Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2008), Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region) and the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012.

2.1.2 A full desktop assessment has been prepared of known data relating to the site including the Suffolk HER, reports of previous archaeological work in the area, historical records and maps (Josephs 2008).

2.1.3 This will form the introductory section to the excavation report, and thereby set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context. It will also inform aspects of the excavation fieldwork where appropriate.

2.1.4 Machining

2.1.5 Excavation methodology will follow SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012.

2.1.6 Attention will be paid to the amount of truncation to buried deposits, the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon and the preservation of deposits within negative features and site formation processes generally.

2.1.7 All features will be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants in the first instance.

2.1.8 Should human remains be encountered a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and the appropriate Environmental Health Office advised.

2.1.9 The CAU conducts its onsite health and safety procedures in line with the FAME Manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2010).* A risk assessment will be made prior to the commencement of work.

2.1.10 The CAU carries Public Liability and Professional Indemnity Insurance. Details are available on request.

2.2 Recording Procedures

2.2.1 Recording of features and deposits will be carried out using standard CAU trench and context sheets. The CAU uses an amended version of the Museum of London system (Spence 1994), which is based on single context recording, but is supplemented by section information and base plans.

2.2.2 Base plans of the excavation will be drawn at 1:50, excavation plans at 1:50 or 1:20 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.

2.2.3 The area will be surveyed into the OS grid using an EDM/GPS.

2.2.4 Photography will consist primarily of digital images and black and white film.

2.2.5 The site archive and finds will receive immediate conservation as part of the excavation process. Further conservation needs will be discussed following the fieldwork phase.

2.3 Environmental potential

2.3.1 The environmental sampling strategy will follow guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

2.3.2 Assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits will be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist (see below). Forty litre samples (including pollen) will be taken from appropriate contexts (e.g. waterlogged or charcoal rich) across the site This may include:

- retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features.
- retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits.

2.3.3 A copy of the report of any such results will be sent to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

2.4 Post-Excavation Assessment

2.4.1 Resources have been allocated within the budget to allow for the preparation of the archive, the production of a report to include a digital photographic record of the main deposit sequences encountered across the site and the deposition of the archive. The archive will be prepared in line with the SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2010). An OASIS form will be completed on the submission of the assessment report.

2.4.2 Provision is made for specialist assessments to be prepared. Specialists likely to be used include:

Flint	E. Beadsmoore/L. Billington
Prehistoric Pottery	M. Knight
Roman Pottery	K. Anderson
Medieval & Post Medieval Pottery	D. Hall
Metalwork/glass	A. Dickens (CAU)
Animal Bone	V. Rajkovaca (CAU)
Environmental	A. de Vareilles (CAU)
Human remains	N. Dodwell (CAU)

2.4.3 A report will be produced setting out the results of the work. This will include scale drawings and any specialist reports. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT, once accepted, a paper copy and a digital copy of the report will be submitted to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. In addition, details of the project will be made available online at the following internet address: ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis.

2.4.4 A summary report will be prepared for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

3. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

3.1 Staffing

3.1.1 The precise form of the field team is not yet determined, but all employees of the CAU are professional archaeologists. The Project Manager is David Gibson.

3.1.2 The excavation team will consist of an experienced field director and up to three site assistants from the CAU.

3.1.3 Post-excavation finds work will be co-ordinated by the CAU Finds Officer and conform to the practices and standards described in the Institute of Archaeologist's *Codes of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2008).

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3.2 Timetable

3.2.1 It is anticipated that the soil stripping programme in Phase 1A and 1C will take 4 weeks to complete.

3.2.2 Post excavation and report production is partly dependent on the availability of specialists, but the aim would be to produce the report within 12 weeks of completing the fieldwork.

3.3 Budget

3.3.1 An adequate budget will be agreed with the Client to cover the cost of the excavation and reporting.

4. Management and Monitoring

4.1.1 The project will be managed on behalf of S Walsh and sons by Andrew Josephs Associates.

4.1.2 The SCCAS/CT will be advised of the start date of the excavation and arrangements will be made to allow monitoring visits.

5. REFERENCES

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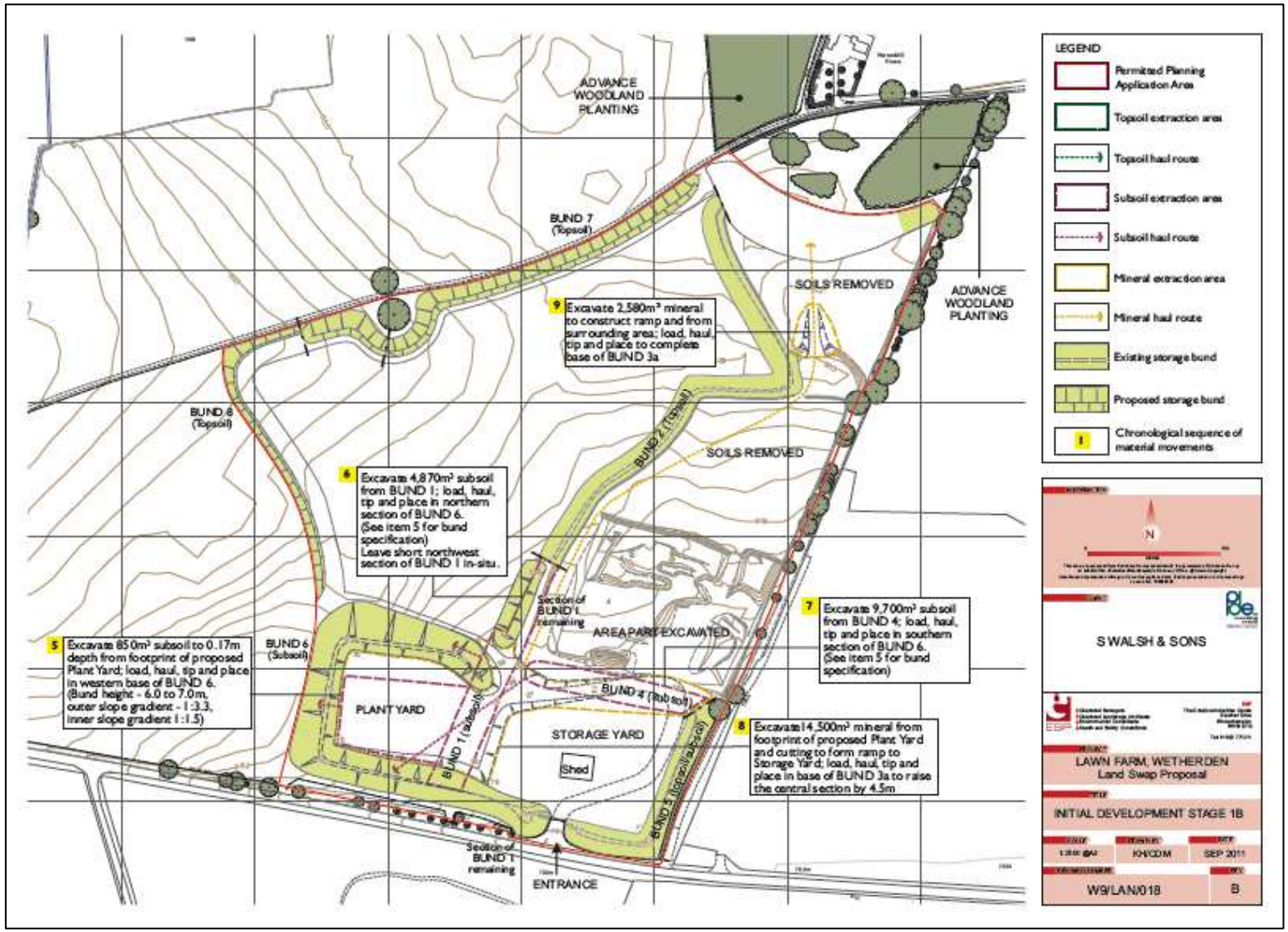
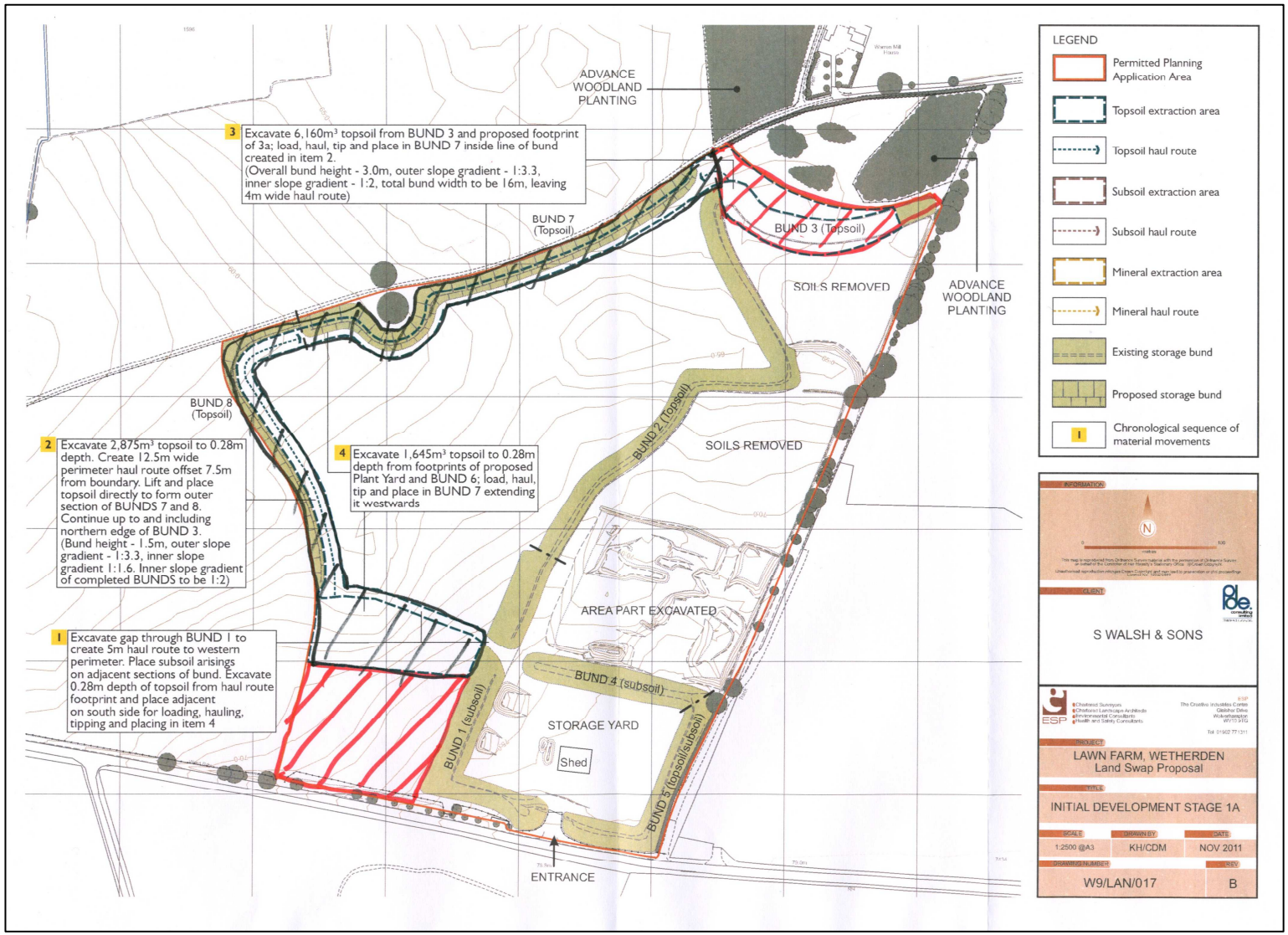
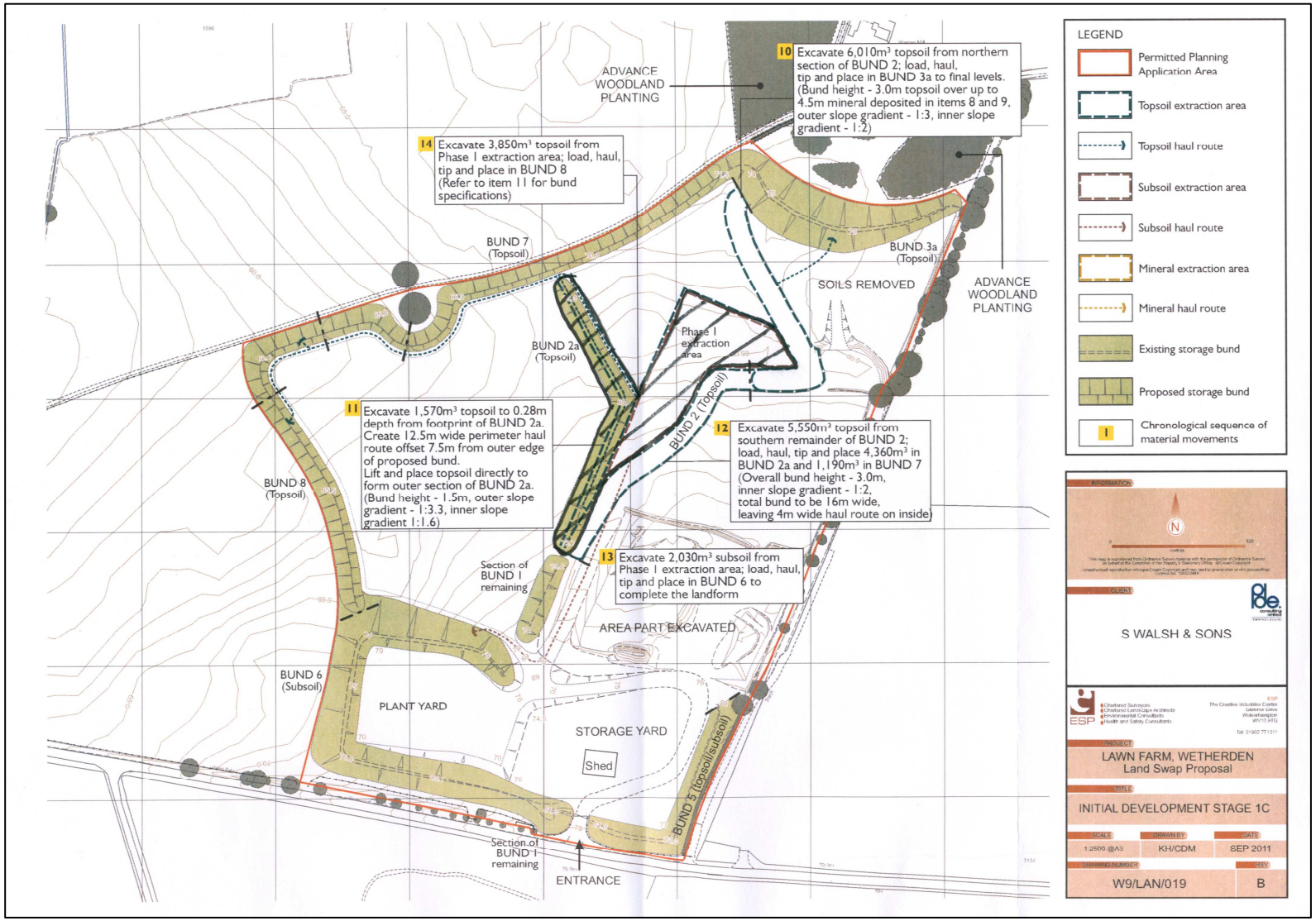
SCCAS_archive guidelines 2010



Phase 1B – no archaeological implications as previously disturbed



Phase 1A –areas of archaeological potential hatched black



Phase 1C –areas of archaeological potential hatched black

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: cambridg3-307573

Project details

Project name	Lawn Farm, Wetherden, Suffolk. A Strip, Map and Record Excavation
Short description of the project	The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a Strip, Map and Record Excavation at land at Lawn Farm, located to the southwest of the village of Wetherden, Suffolk, between 14th December 2017 and 16th January 2018. The excavation revealed two charcoal-rich pits, most likely of a prehistoric date, and a modern trackway with associated quarry pitting. The work followed an archaeological monitoring of a haul road by the CAU in 2013, which revealed prehistoric field boundaries and small pits, and remnants of a large, controlled rabbit warren associated with the medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 14-12-2017 End: 16-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WDN'15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 5 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK WETHERDEN Lawn Farm, Wetherden
Postcode	IP14 3JU
Study area	6377 Square metres

Site coordinates	TL 59950 26280 51.911580901452 0.325715817963 51 54 41 N 000 19 32 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63m Max: 67m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	David Gibson
Project director/manager	David Gibson
Project supervisor	Lizzy Middleton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Aggmax Transport Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC
Digital Archive ID	WDN'17
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC
Paper Archive ID	WDN'17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Lawn Farm, Wetherden, Suffolk. A Strip, Map and Record Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Middleton, L.
Other bibliographic	CAU Report No.1392

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