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Land to rear of 34-48 Old Station  
Road, Halesworth, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation  
Report No. MK103/17

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**Land to rear of 34-48 Old Station Road, Halesworth,  
Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation**

**Report No. MK103/17**

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## **1. SUMMARY**

*CFA Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Lanpro on behalf of Heritage Developments Limited to carry out a trial trench evaluation on an area proposed for housing to the rear of 34-48 Old Station Road in Halesworth, Suffolk. The work was carried out between the 27th and 29th of September 2017. The work revealed a series of ditches and gullies on the east side of the site aligned in two directions representing a rectangular field system including a possible square enclosure on the north-facing side of the valley. Small quantities of pottery retrieved from the features suggested that these date to the 11th or 12th century. Animal bone present in ditches show that these represent stock enclosures rather than arable fields. Close to the centre of the eastern side of the site was a post-hole, pit and gully filled with charcoal-rich material, evidence of burning. Environmental analysis of the pit and gully fills identified animal and fish bone, carbonised cereal grain, nutshell, and fired clay suggesting these derived from domestic occupation in the vicinity.*

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1. General**

This document presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between the 27th and 29th of September 2017 on a proposed housing development to the rear of 34-48 Old Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk (Fig 22).

### **2.2. Planning Background**

Outline Planning Permission for residential development of the site (ref DC/15/3221/OUT) was granted subject to the fulfilment of a number of planning conditions. Condition 3 related to the archaeological implications of the development and required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation.

Following consultation with the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer, an initial archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken of the site (NAA 2017) to inform evaluation trenching. The agreed evaluation trenching covered 4% of the site including a 1% contingency. The current report presents the results of this evaluation which was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated September 2017 covering the programme of works produced by Lanpro and approved by the Senior Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council.

### **2.3. Background**

The site is situated on the northern edge of Halesworth, Suffolk (centred at TM 3846 7831, Fig. 1). The site comprises approximately 1.27 hectares of former pasture, covering a single field. It is bounded to the south and west by modern housing along Old Station Road, to the north by arable farmland, and to the east by pasture. The ground within the study site slopes gradually down towards the west, from a height of around 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 15m aOD on its western side. The bedrock geology of the study site comprises gravels of the Crag Group overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (glacial till).

### **2.4. Archaeological Background (Fig. 23)**

An HER search was undertaken as part of the background for this report.

Scattered prehistoric and Roman finds have been located across the Halesworth area. A Mesolithic tranchet axe made of iron-stained flint was found south of Mill Hill on the west side of the town (HER HWT 007). Finds of probable Mesolithic date and some Neolithic flints were found during the construction of a new access road cutting across the Old Angel Bowling Green (HER HWT 008, 010, 0100). Further to the north-west up the valley towards Wissett a Bronze Age flint scatter was discovered (HER WSS 007). Bronze Age beaker remains were also found along the new road at the Old Angel Bowling Green. A quarter of a kilometre to the west of the Site was a Roman artefact scatter of pottery and metalworking debris (HER WSS 006).

Archaeological evidence indicates that Halesworth has Saxon origins. The earliest remains are a possible sunken featured building of possible Early Saxon date at Church Farm (HER HWT 019). Middle Saxon remains were found in trial trenches dug on the Angel Bowling Green which produced Ipswich ware (middle Saxon). Evidence of Late Saxon activity includes the carved stonework in the Church of St Mary and the Thetford-type pottery found in the excavations at The Barclays Bank Site (HER HWT 010, 013).

Medieval occupation of the town is attested by archaeological deposits located at The Thoroughfare down Angel Lane (HER HWT 012) where a double row of post-holes and 13th century pottery were found along with other remains of wooden structures. Pottery of similar date was also found at the Rear of Barclays Bank, Angel Lane. A possible medieval pottery kiln, metalworking debris and remains of a house were also found on this excavation.

Closer to the Site the Suffolk HER records linear cropmarks (identified from aerial photos) 80m north of the Site boundary on the south-facing side of the

valley (HER WSS 014). These are thought to represent field boundaries and enclosures but their date is unknown. West of the Site an evaluation west of Wissett Road prior to the creation of fishing lakes revealed 2m thick peat deposits (HER WSS 016). These were thought to be formed prior to the 14th century as evidenced by a deposit sealing them containing a medieval horse shoe.

The Wissett Tithe Map of 1839 shows the study site comprising a single arable field, incorporating the Site and the area of the modern houses which now occupy the northern side of Old Station Road. The field remained unchanged through the late 19th and 20th centuries until the construction of houses on its southern side in the late 1970s.

An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken of the Site in August 2017 by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA 2017). The results of the survey did not identify any of the archaeological remains subsequently found in the evaluation. It was assessed that magnetic anomalies identified within the Site are likely to relate to either modern or agricultural activity, or to be of geological or pedological origin.

## **2.5. Objectives**

In accordance with WSI the aim of the project was to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the Site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application. This was achieved through the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To ground truth and verify the results of the geophysical survey
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains

- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
- To produce a site archive for deposition with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for accession to the Suffolk HER.

The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the regional research parameters and objectives defined by:

- Occasional Papers 3, 1997: Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties - 1 Resource assessment (Glazebrook (ed))
- Occasional Papers 8, 2000: Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties - 2 Research agenda and strategy. (Brown and Glazebrook (eds.)).
- Occasional Papers 24, 2011: Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England, (Medlycott (ed.))

### **3. WORKING METHODS**

#### **3.1. General**

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance.

#### **3.2. Trenching**

Nine trenches measuring 30m long and one trench measuring 20m long were excavated across the Site in a grid pattern representing 4% of the development area. An additional 30m trench, a 17m extension to trench 7 and a 16m extension to Trench 9 were also opened up to clarify the extent of the archaeology; this represented a contingency of 1% bringing the total area evaluated to 5%. All trenches were 1.8m wide and deposits were removed with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

### **3.3. Excavation and Recording Strategy**

The character, composition and general depositional sequence were recorded on pro-forma context sheets conforming to CIfA standards (2014) and CFA's quality manuals. Trenches were planned at 1:20 and features sample excavated after by hand to reveal the natural. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. A full photographic record comprising both digital images in Raw format and 35mm black and white film was made. The location of trenches prior to excavation, spoilheaps and archaeological features were systematically scanned with a metal detector. The trenches and features were surveyed using RTK initialized GPS equipment accurate to 8mm horizontally and 12mm vertically and related to the Ordnance Survey national grid and Ordnance Datum.

### **3.4. Archiving**

The archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including all digital and paper records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent and will comply fully with the SCCAS guidance Archaeological Archives in Suffolk - Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2017). The archive will be prepared in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), the Historic England guideline publication Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide (2015) and in accordance with recipient museum deposition guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and will conform to current guidelines in MoRPHE guidelines (Brown 2011, MGC 1994, SMA 1995, Ferguson and Murray 1997, UKIC 1990 and EH 2006) ensuring the proper transfer of ownership.

## **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1. General**

The location of the trenches is shown in Fig. 1 and a summary of trenches and archaeological contexts is contained in Appendix 1. Illustrations and photos referred to in the text can be found at the back of the report.



## 4.2. Descriptions

### *Natural deposits and ploughing*

The natural drift geology across the south-east portion of the Site comprised light brown glacial till rich in chalk gravel, cut by meandering channels of ginger-brown sand. In the north-west portion the river valley had cut through the till into alluvial sands and gravels, which were evident in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5. Evidence of heavy ploughing was found in all trenches; no subsoils were present.

### *Trench 1 (Fig. 2)*

This trench was empty.

### *Trench 2 (Fig.3)*

This trench was empty.

### *Trench 3 (Fig.4)*

This trench was empty.

### *Trench 4 (Figs. 5-6)*

A single ditch (**0406**) aligned north-east to south-west was exposed close to the centre of the trench, cutting the glacial till. This was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile filled with a mid grey-brown silty clay containing no finds (**0405**).

### *Trench 5 (Fig. 7)*

This trench was empty.

### *Trench 6 (Fig. 8-9)*

A gully aligned north-east to south-west was exposed in the south end of the trench (**0605**) measuring 1m wide and 0.22m deep. This had shallow sides, an irregular to pointed base and was filled with a light-orange brown silty clay containing bone but no pottery (**0604**).

### *Trench 7 (Figs. 10a-e and 11-15)*

This trench revealed a small number of archaeological features at the southern end, comprising a pit, a post-hole and a gully. The pit (**0706**) was approximately oval in shape measuring 1.2m long, 0.76m wide and 0.18m deep filled with a grey-black charcoal-rich silty clay (**0705**) containing fired daub, animal bone, 11th-12th century pottery and a fragment of worn tile.

Environmental analysis of the fill identified small quantities of bread/club wheat, oat and other cereals. Bone, both burnt and unburnt, along with fish bone were also identified. Located several metres to the south, the post-hole (**0708**) was circular, 0.4m in diameter but only 0.1m deep. The fill (**0707**) was similar to that of the pit but lacked any finds. At the south end of the trench was a linear V-shaped gully (**0710**) running north-east to south-west, 0.68m wide and 0.4m deep. The fill (**0711**) was similar to both the post-hole and the pit, consisting of a fine charcoal-rich silty clay containing animal bone and fired daub. Environmental analysis of the fill identified occasional cereal grains (bread/club wheat, glume wheat and barley). The northern end of the trench exposed a 1.3m wide ditch running on the opposite alignment to Gully **0710**. This was partly exposed for a 12m long length before turning 90 degrees to the east. An additional trench (Trench 12) was excavated across the ditch to reveal its full width and revealed it to be 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile. Three fills were evident comprising a primary layer (**0714**) of sandy clay containing animal bone, a middle layer (**0713**) of re-deposited till and an upper layer of grey-brown silty clay (**0711**).

*Trench 8 (Fig. 16)*

This trench was empty.

*Trench 9 (Figs. 17a-d and 18)*

This trench originally exposed a north-west to south-east aligned ditch intersecting part of a smaller ditch running westwards at 90 degrees. An additional trench (Trench 13) and the junction between the two ditches was excavated to further clarify the nature and relationship of the features. This stripped area exposed three branches of an interconnected ditch system (Fig. 7a). The largest branch (**0905**) was located to the north on the downslope side of the hill and was a 1.66m wide ditch, 0.6m deep, filled with a medium-brown silty clay containing 11th-12th century pottery (**0904**) and some burnt daub. The western branch (**0907**) was shallower and less wide at 1.2m and 0.25m deep. The fill (**0906**) was similar to **0904** though it contained large flint nodules and no pottery. The southern upslope branch (**0909**) was just over a meter wide and was shallower than **0907**. A slot excavated to find the relationship between this and **0907** revealed that it contained an identical fill (**0908**) and that the two cuts joined showing that these were dug and subsequently silted up, at the same time. It is likely that the deeper downslope northern branch (**0905**) is simply a continuation of this feature where the two smaller ditches join.

### *Trench 10 (Figs. 19 and 20)*

Two linear features were exposed. At the south end was a wide and shallow linear ditch feature (**1006**) running on a north-east to south-west alignment, 1.5m wide and 0.19m deep with a flat base cut by a ceramic field drain. This was filled with a firm silty clay (**1005**) containing 11th-12th century pottery. At the north end of the trench was a narrow gully (**1008**) running on the opposite alignment exposed for roughly 10m measuring 0.65m wide and 0.3m deep with a concave profile. This had a single brown sandy clay fill with no finds (**1007**).

### *Trench 11 (Fig. 21)*

This trench was opened parallel to Trench 7 to define the extent of the archaeology in this area. No new features were exposed though a continuation of the V-shaped gully from Trench 7 was found (**1106**). The dimensions of the gully were found to be similar to that seen in Trench 7 though here there were two fills, a compact primary fill containing occasional charcoal flecks and chalk (**1107**) and an upper fill grey-brown silty clay deposit containing animal bone (**1105**). The fills were very different in character to those in Trench 7 containing significantly less charcoal-stained clay.

### *Trench 12*

This was opened at 90 degrees to Trench 7 define the extent of the archaeology here. Other than exposing the east side of Ditch **0712**, no new features were revealed, though a fragment of 11th-12th century pottery was found the topsoil.

### *Trench 13*

This was opened at 90 degrees to Trench 9 to define the extent of the archaeology in this area. The trench exposed the south side of Ditch **0907** but exposed no further remains.

## **5. POTTERY ASSESSEMENT**

By Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 15 sherds with a total weight of 66 g. It is all early medieval, and all in an unglazed sandy fabric (EMW). The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1.

The EMW has a fairly non-descript fabric which is typical of the early medieval tradition throughout East Anglia (eg. Anderson 2004, 19), with

moderate to dense sub-rounded quartz up to 1 mm, with most 0.5mm or less, and rare iron-rich material. Each context is given a *terminus post quem* of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, but they could easily date to a century later. All the sherds are small and slightly worn fragments of jars and were the product of secondary deposition

An extremely worn and rounded fragment of tile weighing 9g occurred in context 0705. It may be medieval, but is too abraded for this to be advanced with any confidence. A small fragment of burnt daub weighing 2g occurred in context 0904. It is undateable.

*Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

Cntxt	EMW		Date
	No	Wt	
0705	5	26	11thC
0904	2	3	11thC
0908	4	18	11thC
1007	1	9	11thC
1201	3	10	11thC
Total	15	66	

## 6. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

### METHODOLOGY

Two bulk soil samples, each 40 litres in volume, were retained during archaeological investigations at 34-48 Old Station Road, Halesworth

Each sample was processed through a system of flotation. The floating debris (flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and the remaining material (retent) in the tank was washed through a 1mm mesh. Both the flot and retents fractions were then air-dried under controlled conditions.

The retents were sorted by eye for small finds and non-buoyant archaeobotanical remains and scanned with a magnet to pick up ferrous debris. Any archaeological material was removed and bagged.

The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope (x10-x100 magnifications) and the presence of any charred plant remains and other archaeological material recorded. Identifications of archaeobotanical material were carried out with reference to seed atlases and in-house reference collection.

The results are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 (below).

**Table 1. Composition of Flots**

Sample number	Context number	Feature type	Flot vol (ml)	Cereal Grain			Legume	Nutshell	Charcoal	Bone		
				Qty	Id.	Pres.				Unburnt Bone	Burnt Bone	Fish Bone
1	0705	Pit	500	+	bread/club wheat oat indet. cereal indet.	A	+(x1)		++++	++	+	++
2	0709	Ditch	500	++	bread/club wheat glume wheat cf. barley indet.	a		+(x1)	++++		+	

Key: += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
a = abraded, f = fragmentary char. = charcoal

**Table 2. Composition of Retents**

Sample number	Context number	Feature type	Pottery	Daub/Fired Clay	Lithics	Glass	Slag	Bone			Shell	Charcoal
								Unburnt Bone	Burnt Bone	Fish Bone		
1	0705	Pit	+	++++	+	+	+	+		++	+	+
2	0709	Ditch	+	++++	+	+	+	+	+		+	+

Key: += rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
char. = charcoal

## RESULTS

### Small finds

#### *Pottery & Fired*

*Clay/Daub:* Occasional fragments of pottery were recovered from both samples together with large amounts of fired clay/daub.

*Lithics:* Occasional small fragments of possible lithics were recovered from both samples.

*Bone:* Occasional fragments of animal bone both unburnt and burnt bone was recovered from both samples. In addition a large amount of fish bone, principally fish vertebrae, were noted in Sample 1, Context 0705.

*Other small finds:* Small fragments of glass, shell and slag were noted in both samples, these were very small in size and possibly later contaminants which have found their way into the features through bioturbation.

### Carbonised Plant Remains

*Cereal Grains:* A small assemblage of carbonised cereal grains were recovered from both samples. The grains were generally abraded and fragmentary, but, grains of bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivo/compactum*), oat (*Avena* sp.), possible barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.) and possible glume wheat

(cf. *Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) were all noted. No other carbonised cereal remains, such as straw (culm nodes) or chaff were recovered.

*Legume seed*: The fragmentary remains of what may be a possible charred field bean (*Vicia faba*) were recovered from the fill of Pit 0705. Field bean, or celtic/horse bean, was cultivated during the Anglo-Saxon period. Today they are commonly used as animal fodder but they would have been used for human consumption during the Anglo-Saxon period.

*Nutshell*: One small fragment of hazelnut shell was recovered from the fill of Ditch 0709.

*Charcoal*: Large quantities of wood charcoal were recovered from both samples. An initial assessment of the wood charcoal indicates that the assemblage is principally a mixture of scrubby species, such as alder, hazel, and occasional fragments of oak.

The samples contained principally a mixture of domestic debris, including animal and fish bone, carbonised cereal grain, nutshell, charcoal and fired clay. Occasional fragments of early medieval pottery were recovered from the features and the plant assemblage recovered would be in keeping with this date. The presence of carbonised cereal grains, albeit in low quantities, with other domestic debris from the pit and ditch could indicate that some food preparation was being carried out in this area of the site.

Further detailed analysis of the carbonised plant remains (cereal grain, legume, nutshell, charcoal) would add little to that provided above. None of the cereal grains, legume seed or nutshell is suitable for AMS dating.

## 7. ANIMAL BONES

A total of 62 animal bones were retrieved from 6 contexts.

### *Methods*

The assemblage was collected by hand during field evaluation. Species identifications were made where possible (see Table 1). Unidentified mammal fragments were expressed by quantity; there were no non-mammal bones. Recently broken fragments were assembled where possible, and counted as single fragment. The weathering stages are provided according to Behrensmeyer 1978.

### *Condition*

The condition of the material is variable, but mostly poorly preserved. Most fragments show weathering stages 1-4, with heavy splintering and flaking.

### *Discussion*

Of the 37 fragmented bones retrieved from Ditch **0712 (0711)**, several are from cattle ribs and scapula. Cattle was also identified in Ditch **1006 (1005)** and in Gully (**0710**). Sheep/goat was present in gully **0710** and Pit **0706**. No cut marks were evident on any of the fragments.

### *General conclusions*

The animal bone assemblage is relatively poor and appears to have been exposed to weathering before being deposited in the archaeological features, possibly a sign that bones were initially left in open refuse/waste heaps. The poor preservation of the bones means that little can be said except that the remains of cattle and sheep/goat were discarded in the immediate area which is likely to be a sign of domestic or agricultural activity.

**Table 1. Summary of animal bones**

Context	Feature	Weight (grams)	Quantity	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Cattle/horse-size	Sheep/pig-size	Mammal
0605	Gully	127.2	3	1	-	-	-	2
0705	Pit	19.5	3	-	3	-	-	-
0709	Gully	23	2	-	1	-	-	1
0711	Ditch	74.6	37	5	-	-	-	32
1005	Ditch	55.8	12	1	-	-	-	11
1105	Gully	40.8	5	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL			62					

## **8. DISCUSSION**

### *The field system*

The evaluation has revealed a number of ditches and gullies on the eastern half of the Site on two orientations: features **0406, 0712, 0905/9** and **1008** on a north-west to south-east alignment and **0605, 1106, 0710, 0907** and **1006** aligned north-east to south-west. These opposing alignments suggest that together they represent a rectilinear field system and based on the assessment of the associated pottery, this may date to the 11th-12th century. In Trench 9 ditches **0907** and **0909** on the two opposing orientations join and it is clear from the relationship between the two that they are contemporary. This suggests that overall the linear remains are likely to be from a single field system rather than multi-phase site. The ditches and gullies probably functioned both as drainage channels in the glacial clay (which is easily waterlogged) and as field boundaries. The presence of a field system on the Site may also suggest an 11th-12th century date for the previously recorded cropmarks to the north (HER WSS 014).

### *Square enclosure*

It is possible that some of the ditches may form a square enclosure. Ditches **0712** and **0905/9** which are parallel appear to form two sides, giving an enclosure width of 25m. At the north end of Trench 7, Ditch **0712** appears to turn 90 degrees to the east and probably joins to Ditch **0907** in Trench 9, possibly forming the north side of the enclosure. The south side is probably defined by Gully **0710/1106**. Together the two have a north-south distance similar to the enclosure width, at 26m. The enclosure and other field boundaries are likely to have been used for holding animals rather than enclosing arable agriculture. This is suggested by the presence of Cattle bone in the ditch fills, the north-facing aspect of the hill, which would not have been ideal for growing crops, and the heavy clay soils which would have been difficult to cultivate.

### *Burnt deposits and structural evidence*

The post-hole and pit in Trench 7, together with the charcoal-rich fills of these features and Gully **0710**, reflect some very limited structural remains and activity in this part of the site though this is localised and heavily truncated by recent ploughing. The fired daub, fish-bone, animal bone and cereal grains found in the environmental samples suggest that this was probably domestic in nature and the activity appears to have been concentrated along one of the sides of the square enclosure. Cattle and sheep/goat bones in the ditches and gully are also possible signs of domestic or agricultural activity. The burnt daub found in ditch **0905** may be from a structure but this is likely to have been redeposited from beyond this area when washed down the hillside.



## 9. SUMMARY

This evaluation has revealed:

- An 11th-12th century rectangular field system formed by ditches and gullies on the eastern half of the site on the glacial till.
- A possible square stock enclosure on the eastern half of the site with evidence of possible domestic or agricultural activity, represented by a post-hole, pit and burnt ditch fill on the enclosure's western side, which are heavily plough-truncated.

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## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH AND CONTEXT SUMMARY

<b>Trench 1</b>		Trench Size 31m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.36-0.46m	Topsoil Depth 0.28-0.33m	Subsoil Depth None	
<i>No Archaeology</i>			

<b>Trench 2</b>		Trench Size 30.3m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.38-0.48m	Topsoil Depth 0.28-0.35m	Subsoil Depth None	
<i>No Archaeology</i>			

<b>Trench 3</b>		Trench Size 20.6m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.35-0.40m	Topsoil Depth 0.28-0.34m	Subsoil Depth None	
<i>No Archaeology</i>			

<b>Trench 4</b>		Trench Size 31.16m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.36-0.45m	Topsoil Depth 0.28-0.36m	Subsoil Depth None	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	
0401	Topsoil	-	
0402	VOID	VOID	
0403	Natural	-	
0404	VOID	VOID	
0405	Fill of ditch. Mid grey brown silty clay with flecks of charcoal and occasional gravel	Saxon?	
0406	Cut of linear ditch: 1.8m+ long, 1.1 m wide, 0.3m deep, U-shaped base.	Unknown	

<b>Trench 5</b>		Trench Size 30.8m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.47-0.9m	Topsoil Depth 0.36-0.38m	Subsoil Depth None	
<i>No Archaeology</i>			

<b>Trench 6</b>		Trench Size 30.7m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.35-0.33m	Topsoil Depth 0.26-0.28m	Subsoil Depth None	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	
0601	Topsoil	-	

0602	VOID	VOID
0603	Natural	-
0604	Fill of gully, a light orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk gravel	VOID
0605	Cut of linear gully: 2.5m+ long, 1 m wide, 0.22m deep, irregular to pointed base	Saxon?

<b>Trench 7</b>		Trench Size 32m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.3-0.9m	Topsoil Depth 0.24-0.33m	Subsoil 0.37m	Depth
<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	
0701	Topsoil	-	
0702	VOID	VOID	
0703	Natural	-	
0704	VOID	VOID	
0705	Fill of Pit 0706. A dark grey-black silty clay containing abundant fine charcoal, animal bone and pottery	Saxon?	
0706	Cut of pit: 1.2m long, 0.76m wide, 0.18m deep, flat base.	Saxon?	
0707	Fill of post-hole 0708. A dark grey-black silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks	Unknown	
0708	Cut of post-hole: 0.4m in diameter, 0.1m deep, vertical sides and flat base.	Unknown	
0709	Fill of V-shaped Gully 0709. A dark grey-black silty clay containing abundant fine charcoal and animal bone.	Unknown	
0710	Cut of V-shaped gully: 1.8m+ long, 0.68m wide, 0.4m deep, pointed base	Unknown	
0711	Upper fill of Ditch 0712. A medium grey-brown firm silty clay with rare gravel, 0.22m thick	Unknown	
0712	Cut of linear ditch: 12m+ long, 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep with a U-shaped profile.	Unknown	
0713	Middle fill of linear Ditch 0712. Medium yellow-beige clay mixed with chalk gravel, redeposit natural. 0.14m thick and 0.8m wide.	Unknown	
0714	Primary fill of linear Ditch 0712. A medium greenish-brown sandy clay containing animal bone. Deposit 0.65m wide and 0.15m thick.	Unknown	

<b>Trench 8</b>		Trench Size 32.25m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.30-0.36m	Topsoil Depth 0.26-0.28m	Subsoil Depth None	
<i>No Archaeology</i>			

<b>Trench 9</b>		Trench Size 31.7m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth 0.35-0.45m	Topsoil Depth 0.16-0.30m	Subsoil 0.16m	Depth
<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	

0901	Topsoil	-
0902	VOID	VOID
0903	Natural	-
0904	Fill of Ditch 0905. A medium-brown silty clay , firm with occasional sub-rounded stones 1-4cm diameter. Contains pottery.	Saxon?
0905	Cut of linear ditch. 2m length exposed, width 1.66m, depth 0.6m. Steep east side, shallower west side, base U-shaped.	Saxon?
0906	Fill of Ditch 0907. A medium brown silty clay with occasional large flint nodules up to 10cm in diameter and occasional charcoal flecks.	Saxon?
0907	Cut of linear ditch. 1.5m length exposed, E end merges with ditch 0909. Width 1.2m, depth 0.25m. shallow sides and U-shaped profile.	Saxon?
0908	Fill of Ditch 0909. A medium brown silty clay with occasional gravel and occasional charcoal flecks.	Saxon?
0909	Cut of linear ditch. 3m length exposed, S end merges with 0907. Width 1.1m, depth 0.43, steep sided with an apparent U-shaped profile.	Saxon?

<b>Trench 10</b>		Trench Size 31.5m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil	Depth
0.36-0.39m	0.10-0.13m	None	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	
1001	Topsoil	-	
1002	VOID	VOID	
1003	Natural	-	
1004	VOID	VOID	
1005	Fill of Ditch 1006. A mid-brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Unknown	
1006	Cut of linear Ditch: Length 1.8m+, 1.5m wide and 0.19m deep. Shallow sides and flat base. Ditch cut by ceramic field drain.	Unknown	
1007	Fill of Gully 1008. A light brown sandy clay.	Unknown	
1008	Cut of linear gully: 9.5m+ long, 0.65m wide and 0.3m deep with a concave profile.	Unknown	

<b>Trench 11 (contingency trench)</b>		Trench Size 30.9m x 1.8m	
Trench Depth	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil	Depth
0.27-0.30m	0.24-0.27m	None	
<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	
1101	Topsoil	-	
1102	VOID	VOID	
1103	Natural	-	

1104	VOID	VOID
1105	Upper fill of Gully 1106. A Medium to dark grey-brown silty clay of moderate to loose compaction with occasional chalk gravel and flint nodules, 0.25m thick. Contains bone.	Unknown
1106	Cut of linear Gully: 1.8m+ long, 0.75m wide, 0.48m deep, V-shaped base with near vertical south side.	Unknown
1107	Lower fill of Gully 1106. A medium brown-blue silty clay, compact, with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent chalk gravel, 0.23m thick	Unknown

<b>Trench 12 (contingency trench)</b>		Trench Size 17.2m x 1.8m
Trench Depth 0.30-0.32m	Topsoil Depth 0.20-0.23m	Subsoil Depth None
<i>No extra Archaeology</i>		

<b>Trench 13 (contingency trench)</b>		Trench Size 16.2m x 1.8m
Trench Depth 0.32-0.34m	Topsoil Depth 0.25-0.27m	Subsoil Depth None
<i>No extra Archaeology</i>		

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS ENTRY

### Project details

Project name Old Station Road, Halesworth Archaeological Evaluation

Short description of the project CFA Archaeology Ltd carried out a trial trench evaluation on an area proposed for housing to the rear of 34-48 Old Station Road in Halesworth, Suffolk. The work was carried out between the 27th and 29th of September 2017 for Lanpro on behalf of their client. The work revealed a series of ditches and gullies on the east side of the site aligned in two directions representing a rectangular field system including a possible square enclosure on the north-facing side of the valley. Small quantities of pottery retrieved from the remains gave an 11th century date. Animal bone present in ditches suggested they were related to stock enclosures rather than arable fields. Close to the centre of the eastern side of the site was a post-hole and pit filled with charcoal-rich material, evidence of burning. The gully to the south contained a similar fill; the features and fills are thought possibly to derive from occupation activity in the nearby vicinity.

Project dates Start: 27-09-2017 End: 29-09-2017

Previous/future work Yes / No

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Monument type ENCLOSURE Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Methods & techniques ""Sample Trenches""

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY HALESWORTH Old Station Road
Study area	12565 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 38456 78317 52.350400119303 1.501782529549 52 21 01 N 001 30 06 E Point

---

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Lanpro
Project director/manager	Mark Roberts
Project supervisor	Tamlin Barton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

---

#### Project archives

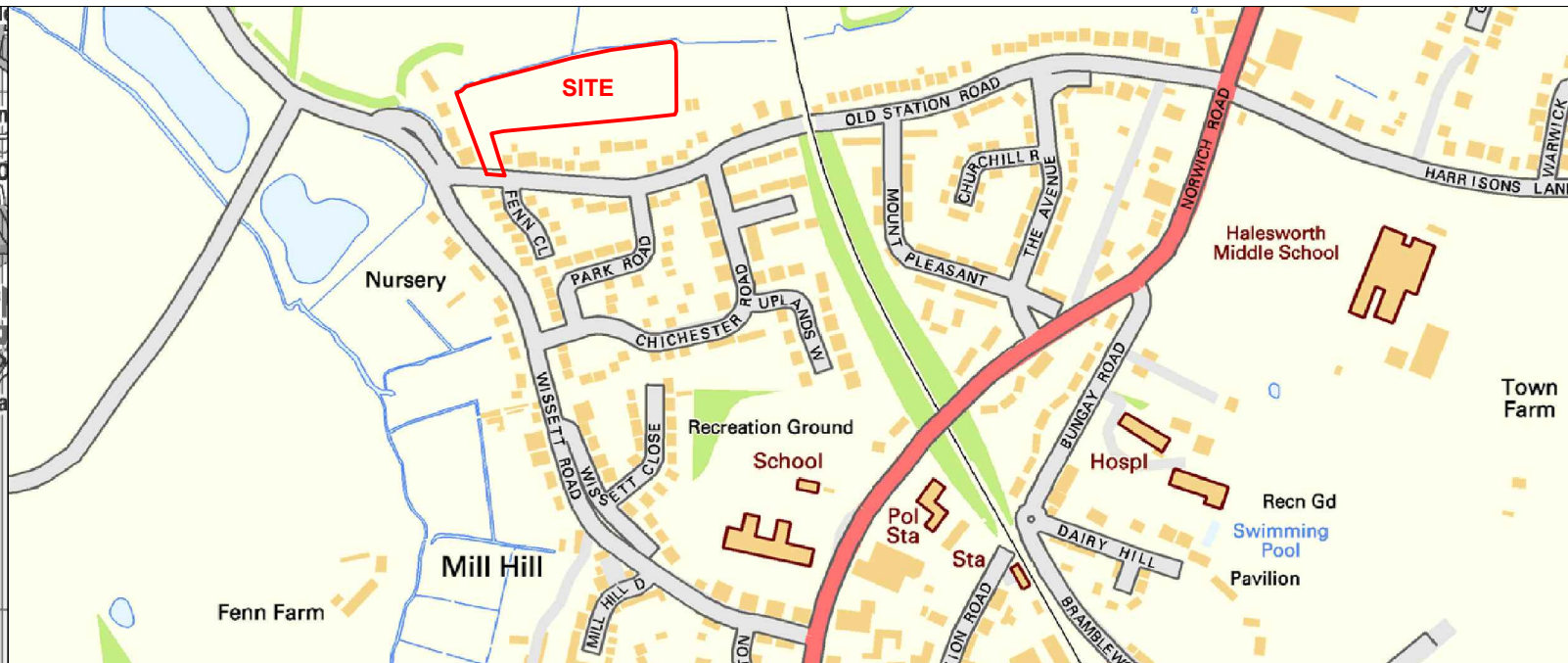
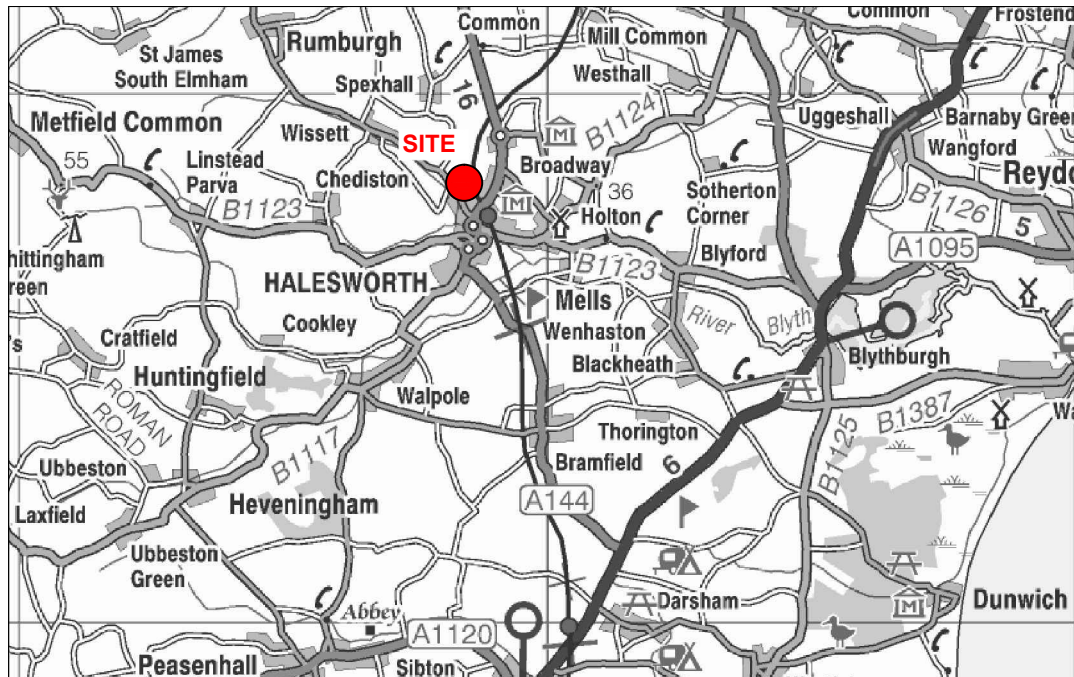
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Physical Archive ID	ESF25830
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive ID	ESF25830
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Archive ID	ESF25830
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

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#### Project bibliography 1

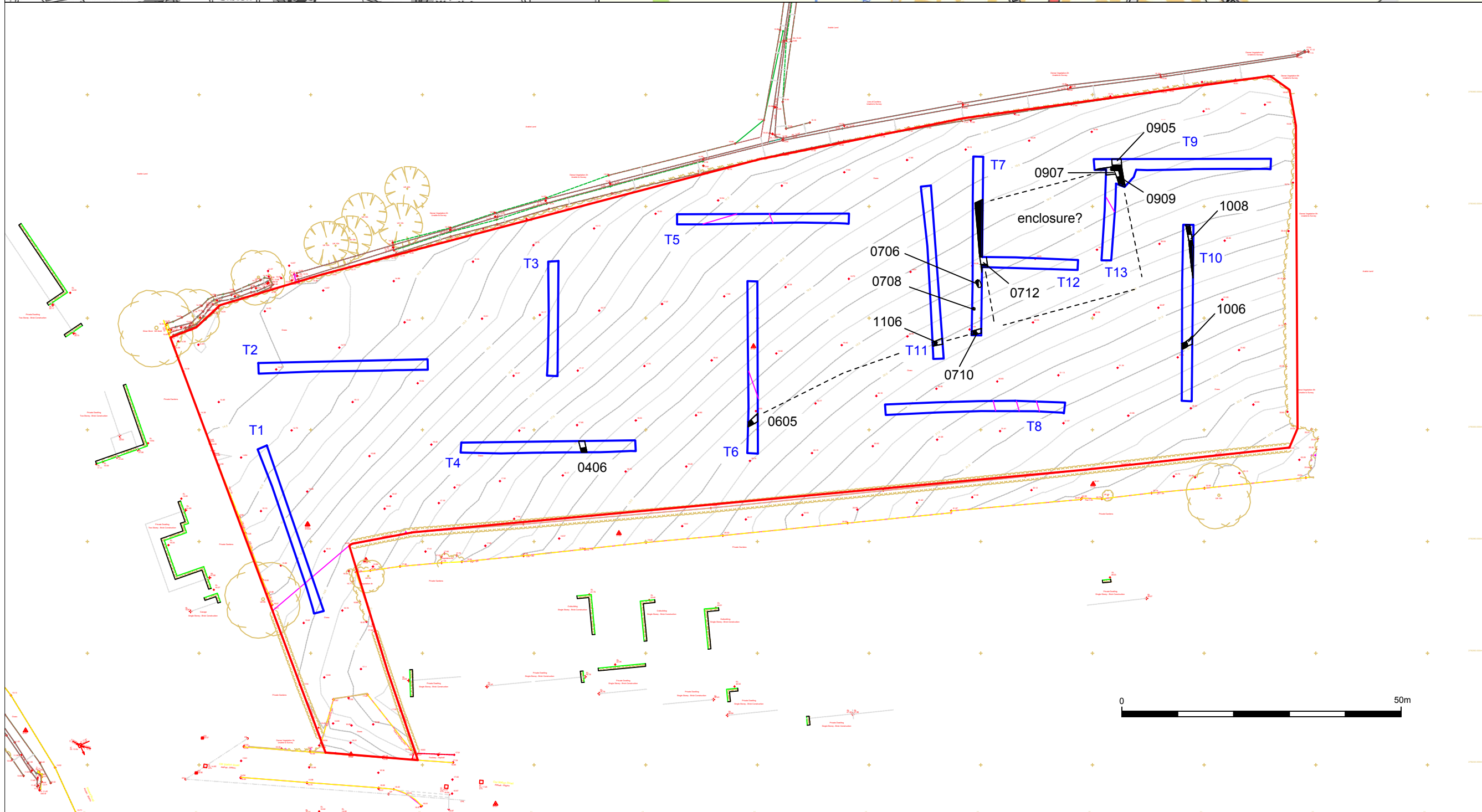
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to rear of 34-48 Old Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Barton, T
Other bibliographic details	MK103/17
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	CFA Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Milton Keynes

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**Key:**

- Site Boundary
- Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Slot
- Field Drain



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Title:  
**Site and trench location plan**

Project:  
**Land to the rear of 34-48 Old Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation**

Client:  
**Lanpro**

Scale at A3:  
**1:750**

Drawn by: TB	Checked by: SW	Date: 02/10/2017
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Report No: MK103/17	Fig. No: 1
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Fig. 2 - Photo of Trench 1, from the S



Fig. 3 - Photo of Trench 2, from the E

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Fig. 4 - Photo of Trench 3, from the N



Fig. 5 - Photo of Trench 4, from the E

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Fig. 6 - Photo of Ditch 0406, from the W



Fig. 7 - Photo of Trench 5, from the E

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Fig. 8 - Photo of Trench 6, from the S



Fig. 9 - Photo of Gully 0605, from the SW

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Key:

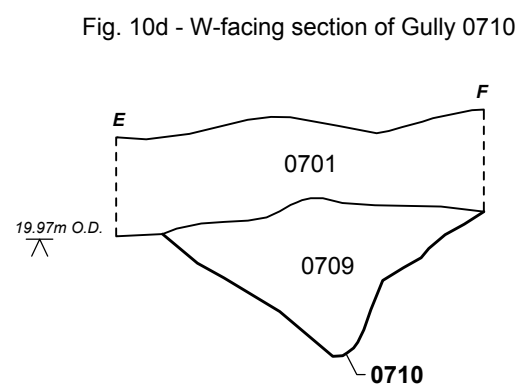
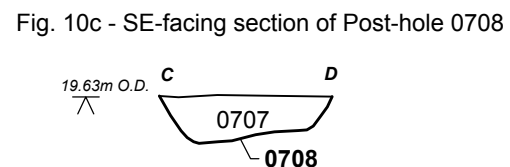
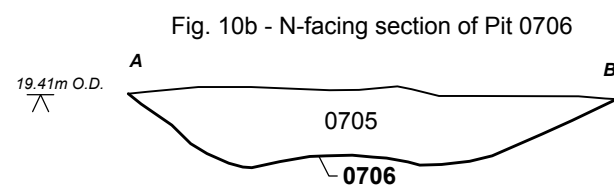
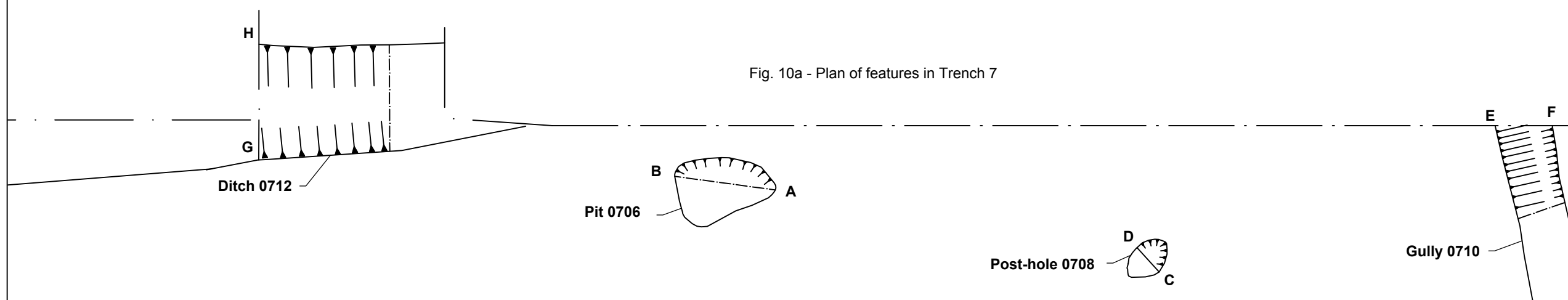
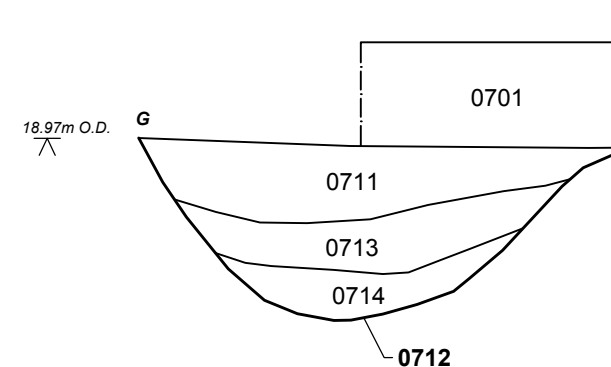


Fig. 10e - N-facing section of Ditch 0712



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Title:  
Plan and sections, Trench 7

Project:  
Land to the rear of 34-48 Old  
Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk:  
Archaeological Evaluation

Client:  
Lanpro

Scale at A3:  
Plan, 1:50; sections, 1:20

Drawn by: TB	Checked: SW	Date: 02/10/2017
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Report No: MK103/17	Fig. No: 10a-e
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Fig. 11 - Shot of Oval Pit 0706, from the W



Fig. 12 - Shot of Post-hole 0708, from the SE

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Report No: <b>MK103/17</b>		Fig. No: <b>11-12</b>



Fig. 13 - Shot of Gully 0710, from the W



Fig. 14 - Shot of Ditch 0712, from the W

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Fig. 15 - Shot of Ditch 0712, from the S



Fig. 16 - Shot of Trench 8, from the W

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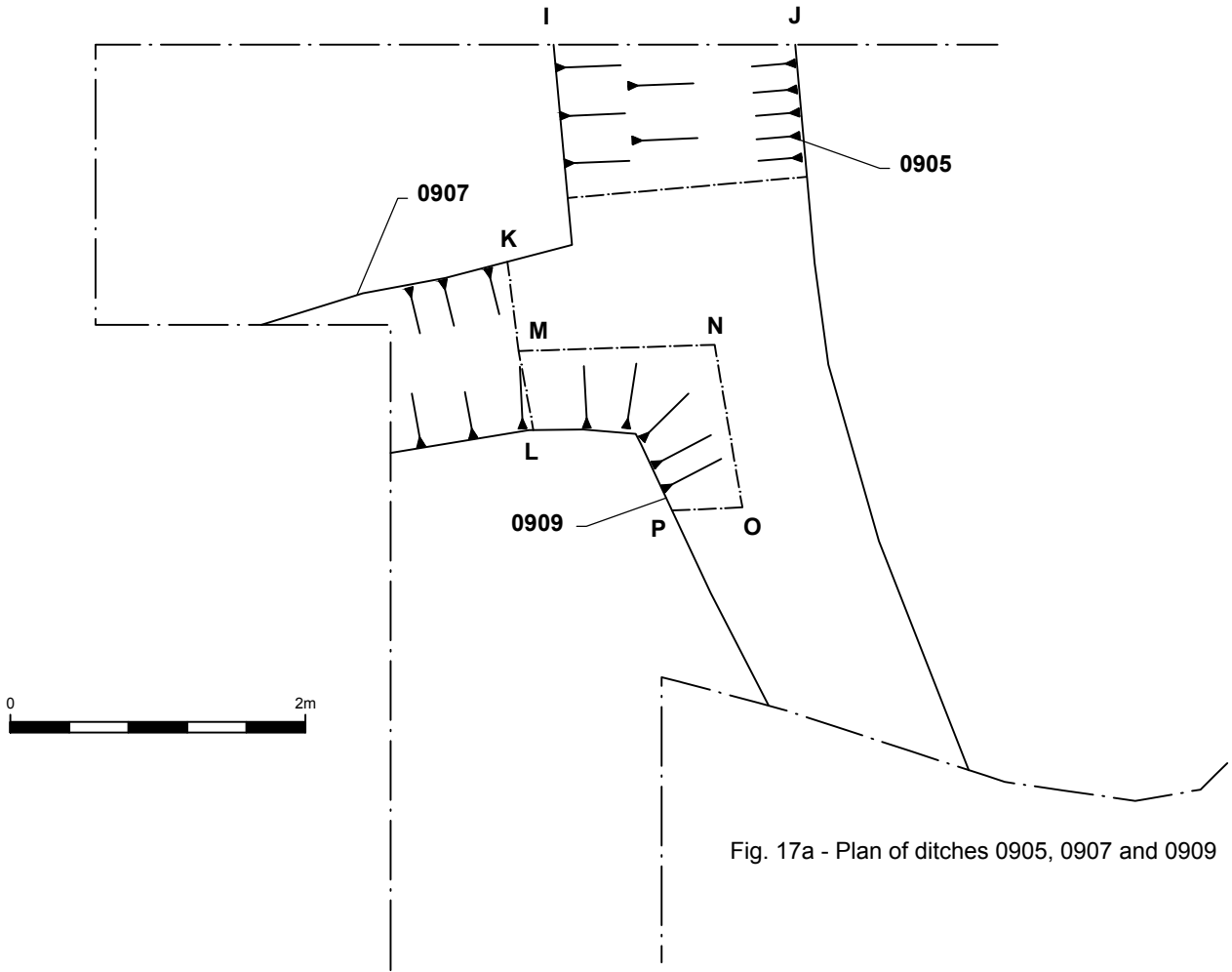


Fig. 17a - Plan of ditches 0905, 0907 and 0909

Fig. 17b - N-facing section of ditch 0909

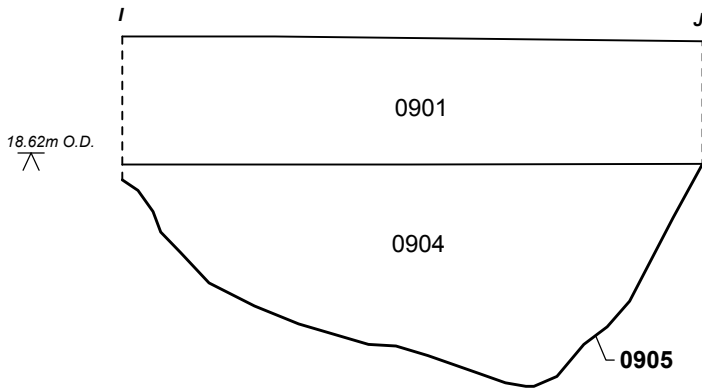


Fig. 17c - W-facing section of ditch 0907

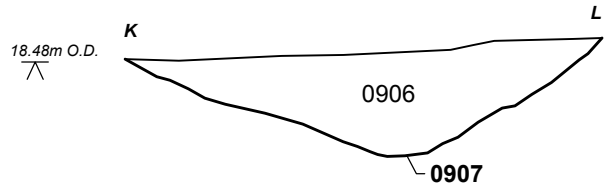
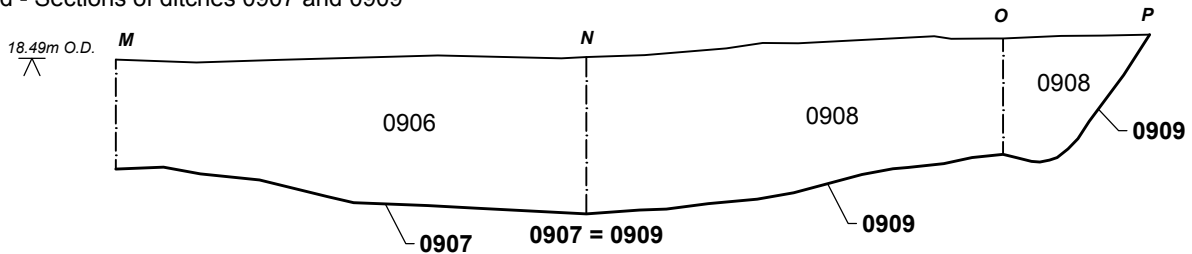


Fig. 17d - Sections of ditches 0907 and 0909



Title:  
Plan and sections, ditches 0905, 0907 and 0909

Client:  
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Scale at A4:  
Plan, 1:50; sections, 1:20

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TB

Checked:  
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Date:  
02/10/2017

Report.No:  
MK103/17

Fig. No:  
17a-d



Fig. 18 - Photo of excavated ditches 0905, 0907 and 0909



Fig. 19 - Shot of Ditch 1006, from the S

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Land to the rear of 34-48 Old Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation



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**Lanpro**

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Report No: <b>MK103/17</b>		Fig. No: <b>18-19</b>



Fig. 20 - Photo of Gully 1008, from the N



Fig. 21 - Photo of Gully 1106, from the E

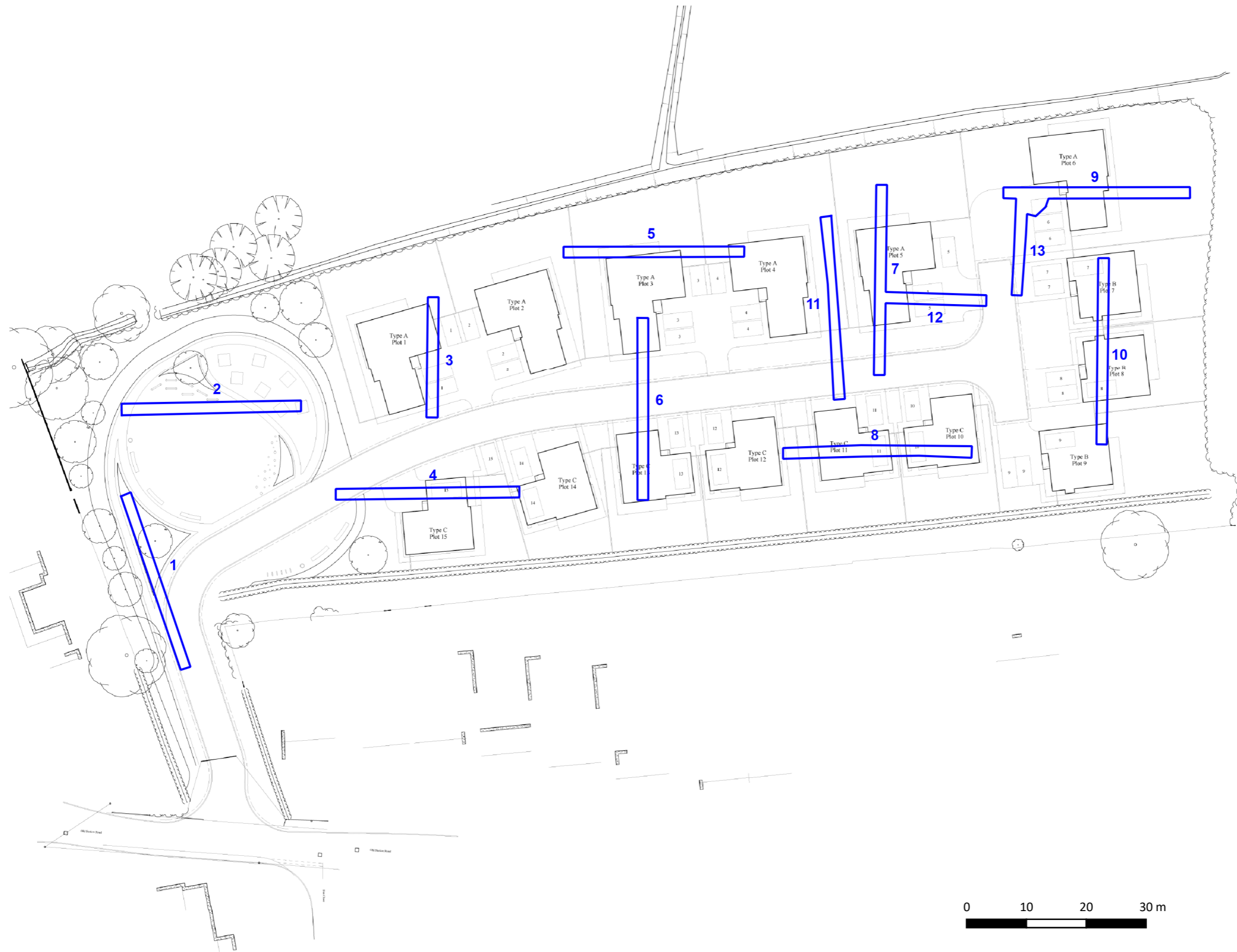
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Report No: <b>MK103/17</b>		Fig. No: <b>20-1</b>



Key:



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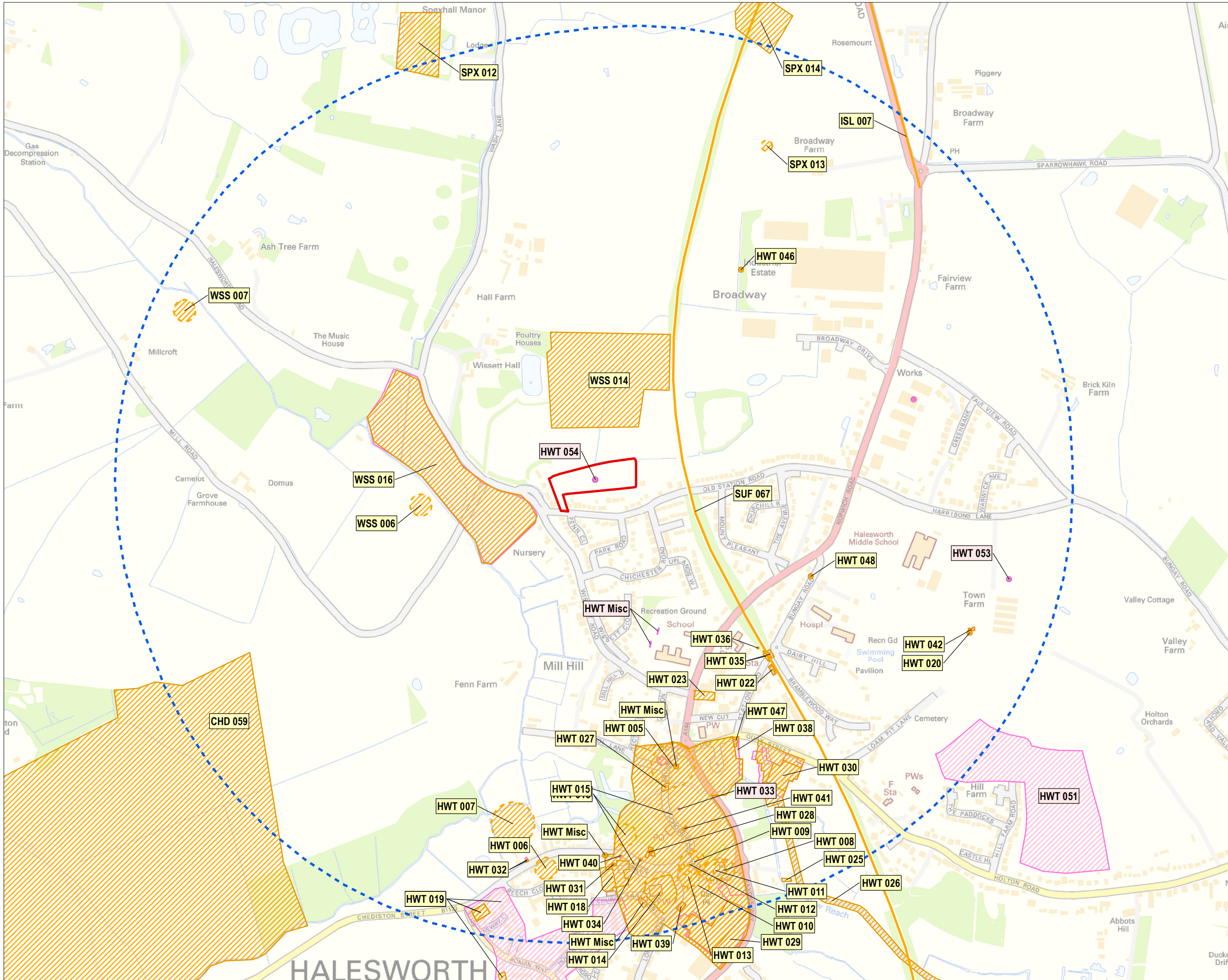
Title:  
**Trenches overlaying development plan**

Project:  
**Land to the rear of 34-48 Old Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation**

Client:  
**Lanpro**

Scale at A3:  
**Not to scale**

Drawn by: TB	Checked: SW	Date: 12/10/17
Report No: MK103/17	Fig. No: 22	



**Key:**

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- HER Site (point)
- HER Site (linear)
- HER Site (ellipse)
- HER Site (area)
- HER Event (point)
- HER Events (area)

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Title:  
**Cultural Heritage Assets within  
 1km Study Area**

Project:  
**Land to the rear of 34-48 Old  
 Station Road, Halesworth, Suffolk:  
 Archaeological Evaluation**

Client:  
**Lanpro**

Scale at A3:  
**1:8,000**

Drawn by: MP	Checked by: TB	Date: 20/10/2017
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Report No: MK103/17	Fig. No: 23
------------------------	----------------

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING**

**LAND TO REAR OF 34-48 OLD STATION ROAD  
HALESWORTH, SUFFOLK**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES  
ON BEHALF OF  
HERITAGE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED**

September 2017



Planning + Development | Design Studio | Archaeology + Heritage

Project Reference: HER001/0837/01  
 HER Parish Code: TBC  
 Event Number: TBC  
 Document Prepared by: Mitchell Pollington MCifA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench plan

Appendix 1: Geophysical survey plans

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Lanpro on behalf of Heritage Developments Limited (the client) and details the methodology for undertaking a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching of land to the north of Halesworth, Suffolk, to inform a planning application for residential development of the site. The archaeological evaluation will comprise the excavation of nine trenches measuring 2m by 30m.
- 1.2 This work has been informed by the results of a geophysical survey of the site (NAA 2017; see Appendix 1) as well as the results of a search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) covering the site and a 1km search area around it.

## 2 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is situated on the northern edge of Halesworth, Suffolk (centred at TM 3846 7831; see Figure 1). The site comprises approximately 1.27 hectares of former pasture, covering a single field. It is bounded to the south and west by modern housing along Old Station Road, to the north by arable farmland and to the east by pasture.
- 2.2 The ground within the study site slopes gradually down towards the west, from a height of around 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 15m aOD on its western side.
- 2.3 The bedrock geology of the study site comprises gravels of the Crag Group overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2017).

## 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Outline Planning Permission for residential development of the site has been granted subject to the fulfilment of a number of planning conditions (ref. DC/15/3221/OUT). Condition 3 relates to the archaeological implications of the development and states:

*3. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*

*a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*

*b. The programme for post investigation assessment*

*c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*

*d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*

*e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*



*f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

- 3.2 Following consultation with the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer, an initial archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken of the site (NAA 2017) to inform the scope of further evaluation trenching. It has been agreed that evaluation trenching covering 4% of the site (with an additional 1% contingency) will be undertaken, and this WSI details the scope of works required.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 No previous archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken of the site, although a search of the Suffolk HER has been commissioned to inform the evaluation stage.
- 4.2 The online version of the Suffolk HER contains no records located within the site and the site contains no designated heritage assets. The HER records a series of linear cropmark features including probable field boundaries and possible enclosures in fields about 70m to the north of the site (WSS 014), but these are undated and have not been investigated.
- 4.3 The Wissett Tithe Map of 1839 shows the study site comprising a single arable field, incorporating the site and the area of the modern houses which now occupy the northern side of Old Station Road. The field remained unchanged through the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries until the construction of houses on its southern side in the late 1970s.

### **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

- 4.4 An archaeological geophysical survey was undertaken of the site in August 2017 by Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA 2017). The results of the survey did not identify any remains of an archaeological nature, and it was assessed that magnetic anomalies identified within the site are likely to relate to either modern or agricultural activity, or to be of geological or pedological origin.

## **5 RESEARCH DESIGN**

### **Aims and Objectives**

- 5.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological evaluation trenching will be to obtain sufficient information as to the archaeological significance and potential of the site to allow reasoned and informed recommendations to be made on the application for development of the site. Depending on the results of the evaluation, a decision on the need for further work will be made by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and would be subject to an additional WSI.

- 5.2 This will be achieved through the following objectives:
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site
  - To ground truth and verify the results of the geophysical survey
  - To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
  - To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
  - To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
  - To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
  - To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
  - To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
  - To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
  - To compile and deposit a site archive for deposition with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and to provide information for accession to the Suffolk HER.

### **Research Framework**

- 5.3 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by:
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997);
  - *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
  - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)
- 5.4 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's *Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage* (SHAPE) first published in 2008.

## **6 STANDARDS**

- 6.1 All work will be undertaken to fully meet the requirements of all nationally recognised guidance for such work, including standards laid down by the former English Heritage (now Historic England) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).
- 6.2 The programme of archaeological evaluation will be managed in line with the standards laid down in the Historic England guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2015) and the MoRPHE *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation (PPN3)* (2008), as well as to meet the

requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Chapter 12: 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'). All excavation will be undertaken using recording standards detailed in the *Archaeological Field Manual* (MOLAS 1994).

6.3 Of particular relevance to the programme of works are –

- *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a)
- *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014b)
- *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014c)
- *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014d)
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (English Heritage 2008)
- *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003)
- *SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017a)
- *SCCAS Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2017b)

## 7 METHODOLOGY

### Project Initialisation

- 7.1 Lanpro will inform the SCCAS at least one week in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.2 The archaeological contractor will contact Suffolk HER prior to the start of fieldwork to obtain an HER Parish Code and an Event Number, which will be quoted on all documentation connected to the project. The HER Parish Code will be used as the accession number on all archive material (paper, digital and physical).
- 7.3 Before fieldwork commences an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms.

### Fieldwork

- 7.4 The archaeological evaluation will comprise the excavation of ten trenches, nine measuring 1.8m by 30m and one measuring 1.8 by 20m, covering an area of approximately 4% of the site. The trenches have been positioned to provide a wide sample across the site and to assess the potential for the survival of features that have not been identified as part of a recent geophysical survey (NAA 2017; see Figure 2; Appendix 1).
- 7.5 An additional trenching contingency comprising a further 1% of the site's area is also provided for, to allow for further evaluation of any significant or complex archaeological features if they should be identified during the initial phase of trenching.
- 7.6 Topsoil across the trenches will be stripped using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless, flat bladed, grading bucket measuring at least 1.8m wide, down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural sub-soil. Spoil from mechanical excavation will be

scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefact, and topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Metal detecting will also be conducted over the surface of all exposed features before the end of each working day as a countermeasure to 'nighthawking'.

- 7.7 All excavation by mechanical excavator will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision, by a suitably experienced and qualified archaeologist, with one archaeologist responsible for monitoring each excavator.
- 7.8 Should the excavation of the trenches reach the limit of safe working depth without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology, provided this will have no detrimental effects upon archaeological deposits. Where depth of excavation is required to be greater than 1m, suitable stepping will be employed.
- 7.9 All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be cleaned and excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features. All features will be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence down to naturally occurring deposits.
- 7.10 Any excavation, by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.
- 7.11 There will be a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation. Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes), should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For linear features, minimum 1m wide slots should be excavated across their width. For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested by the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer).
- 7.12 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.
- 7.13 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the evaluation. Metal detecting of trench locations should be carried out before trenches are excavated, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened. Any metal finds will be located using survey-grade GPS and metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 7.14 All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained, and bagged and labelled according to their context. Finds of significant interest will be given a 'small finds' number, and information on their location in three dimensions will be entered on a separate pro-forma sheet. No finds will be discarded without assessment by an appropriate finds specialist, and/or the approval of SCCAS.

- 7.15 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation. All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered.
- 7.16 Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All plans will be tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid with levels given to above OD.
- 7.17 A photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital photography of a minimum of 10 megapixels and in RAW format, will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork
  - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork
  - the layout of archaeological features within each trench
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 7.18 All photography will follow the archaeological contractor's guidance which conforms to industry best practice (ADS 2013 and HE 2015b). Images will be converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All images will have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the image.
- 7.19 Following excavation and recording of any archaeological remains, and with the agreement of SCCAS, the evaluation trenches will be back-filled with the previously excavated spoil.
- 7.20 Expansion of the excavation area outside of the trenches will not be undertaken. The exception to this will be where human remains are identified and cannot be preserved in situ, and where best practice is to maintain the integrity of an individual, or where Treasure artefacts would otherwise be at risk of theft.

#### **Palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy**

- 7.21 Soil samples will be taken from all suitable features or deposits for palaeoenvironmental sampling. This will comprise the removal of a bulk sample from every securely sealed and hand-excavated context, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal 'soil' content (such as building rubble).
- 7.22 Bulk samples will comprise representative 40 litre samples. Where a context does not yield 40 litres of material, smaller samples will be taken (generally the maximum amount of material that it is practicable to collect). Bulk samples will be used to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts where necessary, as well as any significant industrial residues.

- 7.23 If buried soils or other deposits are encountered, column samples may be taken for micromorphological and pollen analysis. Environmental material will be stored in a controlled environment and specialists consulted during the course of the work if necessary.
- 7.24 The post-excavation processing of all palaeoenvironmental samples will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the former English Heritage's (now Historic England) publications *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists* (2006) and *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011).

#### **Human remains**

- 7.25 The client, the Ministry of Justice and SCCAS will be informed if human remains are found. Disturbance of human skeletal remains will be kept to a minimum. Any human remains encountered will be accurately recorded in plan to identify the date and character of the remains, including in situ examination by a palaeopathologist, but no further investigation will occur and the remains will be covered and protected.
- 7.26 Removal of human remains will only take place under appropriate government and environmental health regulations, in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and after obtaining a Section 25 exhumation licence obtained from the Ministry of Justice. If required a qualified and experienced osteoarchaeologist will undertake site visits to discuss the recording and assist in the removal of any human skeletal remains.
- 7.27 Human remains will be processed as part of the post-excavation assessment following national standards and guidance, including English Heritage (2004), Brickley and McKinley (2004) and the Church of England/English Heritage (2005).

#### **Scientific dating**

- 7.28 The recovery of material suitable for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological dating will be sought, if appropriate.

#### **Other finds**

- 7.29 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner during the excavation and post-excavation stage and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No. 2 (1990) and the ClfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c).
- 7.30 If required, conservation will be undertaken by approved conservators in line with the *First Aid for Finds* guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998). In accordance with the procedures outlined in English Heritage's MoRPHE PPN3 (2008), significant iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment.

- 7.31 All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place. Where removal cannot be effected immediately, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. All finds of gold and silver, and associated objects, will be reported to the coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 (and the act's amendment of 2003 to include prehistoric objects such as Bronze Age metalworking hoards and other non-precious metal items), after discussion with the client and SCCAS.
- 7.32 Ownership of any finds recovered from the archaeological works rests with the landowner except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, Burial Act 1857). However, Lanpro will seek to obtain 'in principle' agreement from the landowner to donate the recovered artefacts to the recipient museum (subject to statutory laws concerning human remains and treasure trove).

#### **Unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries**

- 7.33 Should unexpectedly extensive, complex or significant remains be uncovered that warrant, in the professional judgment of the archaeologist on site, requiring more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of the WSI, the scope of the WSI will be reviewed.
- 7.34 In the event of a review of the WSI being required, Lanpro will contact the client and SCCAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter. This is likely to require an on-site meeting between the relevant stakeholders to review the archaeological remains on-site and identify a way forward. Any variations to this WSI will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including SCCAS and the client.

#### **Plant and equipment**

- 7.35 The archaeological contractor on site will be responsible for the provision of all required welfare, plant and health and safety equipment.

## **8 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING**

- 8.1 The post-excavation assessment work will comprise the following:
- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork
  - production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate
  - cataloguing of photographic material
  - cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Finds requiring specialist conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists
- 8.2 Unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared, conforming to SCCAS requirements and to published regional standards.

8.3 The report will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author / originating body, client's name and address
- full contents listing
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation
- a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area
- a description of the archaeological background to the site
- a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation
- a description of the findings of the evaluation
- site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches
- section drawings of the excavated archaeological features
- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features
- a full context list
- the OASIS reference and summary form
- A copy of this WSI as an appendix

8.4 The results of the work will be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER. It will include, where relevant, examination of all readily available cartographic sources to record evidence for historic or archaeological sites and history of previous land uses. Where relevant and permitted, photographs, photocopies or traced copies will be presented in the report. This will also incorporate an assessment of the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

8.5 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, will be presented to SCCAS for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single copy of the report will be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report. Where appropriate, a copy of the approved report will be sent to the local archaeological museum. A digital vector trench plan will be included with the report, compatible with industry standard GIS software for integration in the Suffolk HER.

8.6 Where positive results are drawn from the evaluation, a summary report will be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.



## 9 ARCHIVING

- 9.1 The archive will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including all digital and paper records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent and will comply fully with the SCCAS guidance *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS 2017b)*.
- 9.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994), the Historic England guideline publication *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2015) and in accordance with recipient museum deposition guidelines. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage.
- 9.3 Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork and will include the following work:
- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary
  - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum
  - all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated within the site matrix
  - all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff
- 9.4 An OASIS form will be completed for the project and an electronic copy of the final report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

## 10 STAFFING

- 10.1 Mitchell Pollington (MCIfA; Principal Archaeologist, Lanpro) will be in overall charge of the management of the project on behalf of the client.
- 10.2 CFA Archaeology (a CfA Registered Archaeological Organisation) will be responsible for undertaking the archaeological evaluation trenching and post-excavation assessment reporting. Mark Roberts (BA MLitt MCIfA), the Regional Manager for CFA, will manage all fieldwork. Mark has project-managed numerous archaeological projects of all periods throughout the UK including those undertaken for large infrastructure projects. Mark has an IOSH Managing Safely certificate.

- 10.3 The site archaeologists for CFA will be selected from CFA's pool of staff, all of whom have appropriate experience. The project officer and supervisors will be first aiders and all site staff will have current CSCS cards (archaeological technician).
- 10.4 All site staff will be trained and experienced in the use of metal detectors on archaeological excavations.
- 10.5 CFA's Graphic's Manager, Shelly Werner BA MPhil DPhil, who is responsible for the organisation and management of all GIS, CAD and Illustrative material. She is an experienced illustrator with specialist knowledge in GIS consultancy.
- 10.6 Details of specialists are provided below. However, the list is not exhaustive and should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered appropriate specialists will be sort on the advice of the Regional Historic England scientific advisor. CVs and examples of work for all specialists can be supplied on request.

Specialism	Specialist Details
<b>Osteoarchaeology / small finds</b>	Sue Anderson BA MPhil PGDip MCIfA
<b>Lithics</b>	Torben Bjarke Ballin MA PhD MCIfA (Freelance)
<b>Prehistoric pottery /briquetage</b>	Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIfA
<b>Prehistoric pottery</b>	Melanie Johnson MA PhD FSA Scot MCIfA (CFA Archaeology)
<b>Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery</b>	Paul Blinkhorn
<b>Roman pottery</b>	Katie Anderson BA MA
<b>Saxon and Medieval pottery</b>	Paul Blinkhorn
<b>Samian</b>	Felicity Wild
<b>Querns</b>	John Cruse
<b>Conservation Laboratory (Lead Conservator)</b>	The Scottish Conservation Studio (Will Murray BSc PGDip ACR)
<b>Dendrochronology</b>	Ian Tyers
<b>Palaeoenvironmental Scientist</b>	Mike Cressey HND BA MSc PhD MIfA (CFA Archaeology)
<b>Archaeobotany</b>	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc ACIfA (CFA Archaeology)
<b>Archaeozoology</b>	Jennifer Thoms MA PhD FSA Scot
<b>Soil Micromorphology</b>	Clare Ellis BA PhD MIfA
<b>Mollusca and fish remains</b>	Ruby Ceron-Carrasco MA PhD
<b>Post-medieval pottery</b>	Sue Anderson BA MPhil PGDip MCIfA
<b>Palynology</b>	Robert McCulloch BA PhD (University of Stirling)
<b>Ceramic Building Material</b>	John Tibbles BA ACIfA
<b>Industrial and domestic waste analysis</b>	David Starley BSc PhD

## **11 TIMETABLE**

- 11.1 SCCAS will be given at least one week's notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this WSI. They will be free to visit the site at any time by prior arrangement with Lanpro.
- 11.2 Excavation and recording of trial trenches is anticipated to involve a maximum of two weeks fieldwork on-site.
- 11.3 An assessment report will be produced within six weeks of completion subject to the complexity of any archaeological features or finds encountered.

## **12 MONITORING**

- 12.1 The aim of monitoring is to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this WSI, and to the satisfaction of the Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Officer.
- 12.2 Mitchell Pollington of Lanpro (MCIfA; Principal Archaeologist, Lanpro) will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the client.
- 12.3 SCCAS will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this WSI.
- 12.4 SCCAS will be responsible for considering any changes to the scope of works. Any such alterations will be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on-site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

## **13 INSURANCE**

- 13.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m.

## **14 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 14.1 All works will be undertaken in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice, and the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015.
- 14.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices and will be CSCS certified. At least one First Aider will be present on site at all times.
- 14.3 A site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken, recorded and provided to Lanpro prior to the commencement of work on site.

- 14.4 Regular audits of health and safety practices will be carried out during the course of the project by Lanpro and the archaeological contractor in consultation with the site workforce. Toolbox talks on health and safety issues will be conducted at minimum weekly intervals and/or after changes in working practices or identification of new threats/risks. The risk assessment will be reviewed and updated as necessary. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.
- 14.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features will be recorded by photography at a safe distance.
- 14.6 Trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 14.7 Where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard will be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose.
- 14.8 All staff will receive a health and safety induction prior to starting work on site to be provided by the archaeological contractor, and visitors to the site will receive an induction as required.
- 14.9 The archaeological contractor will provide all staff on site with copies of all health and safety documentation. Plant operators will be required to produce evidence of qualification within an industry accepted registration scheme. Sub-Contractors health and safety performance will be kept under review and action taken if necessary.

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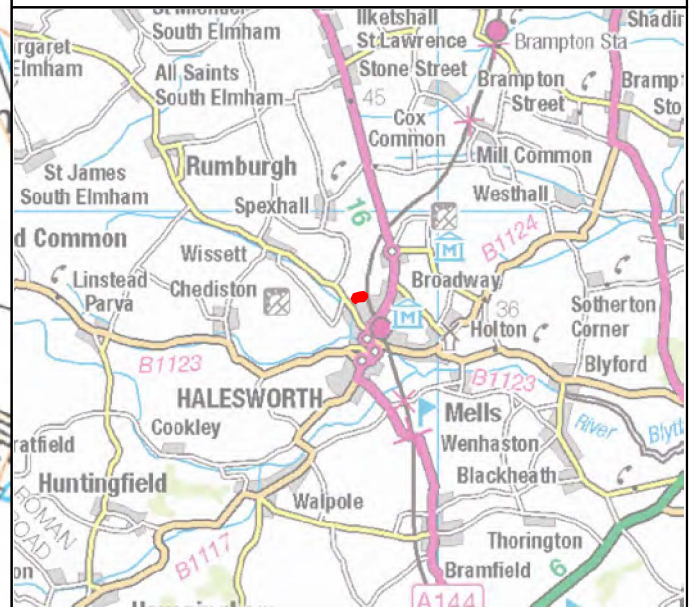
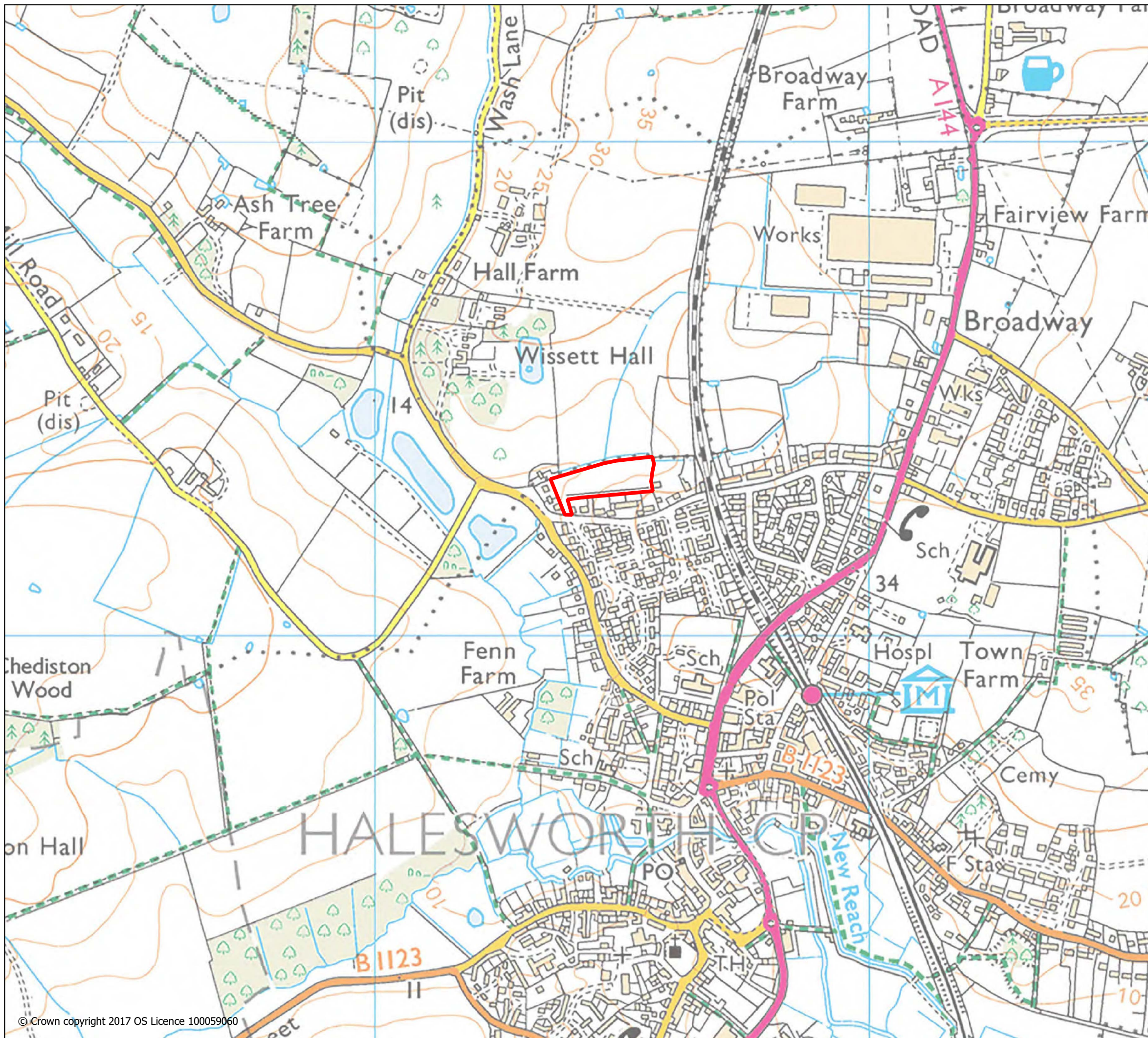
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## **Figures**



 Study site

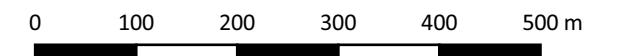
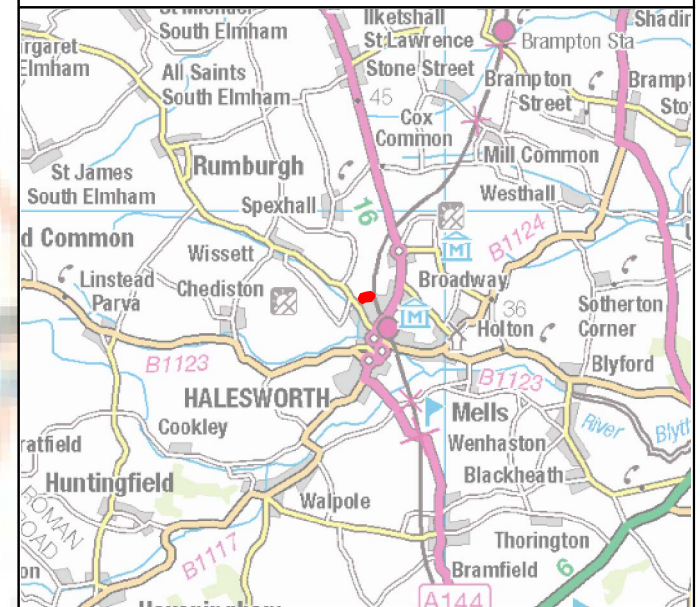
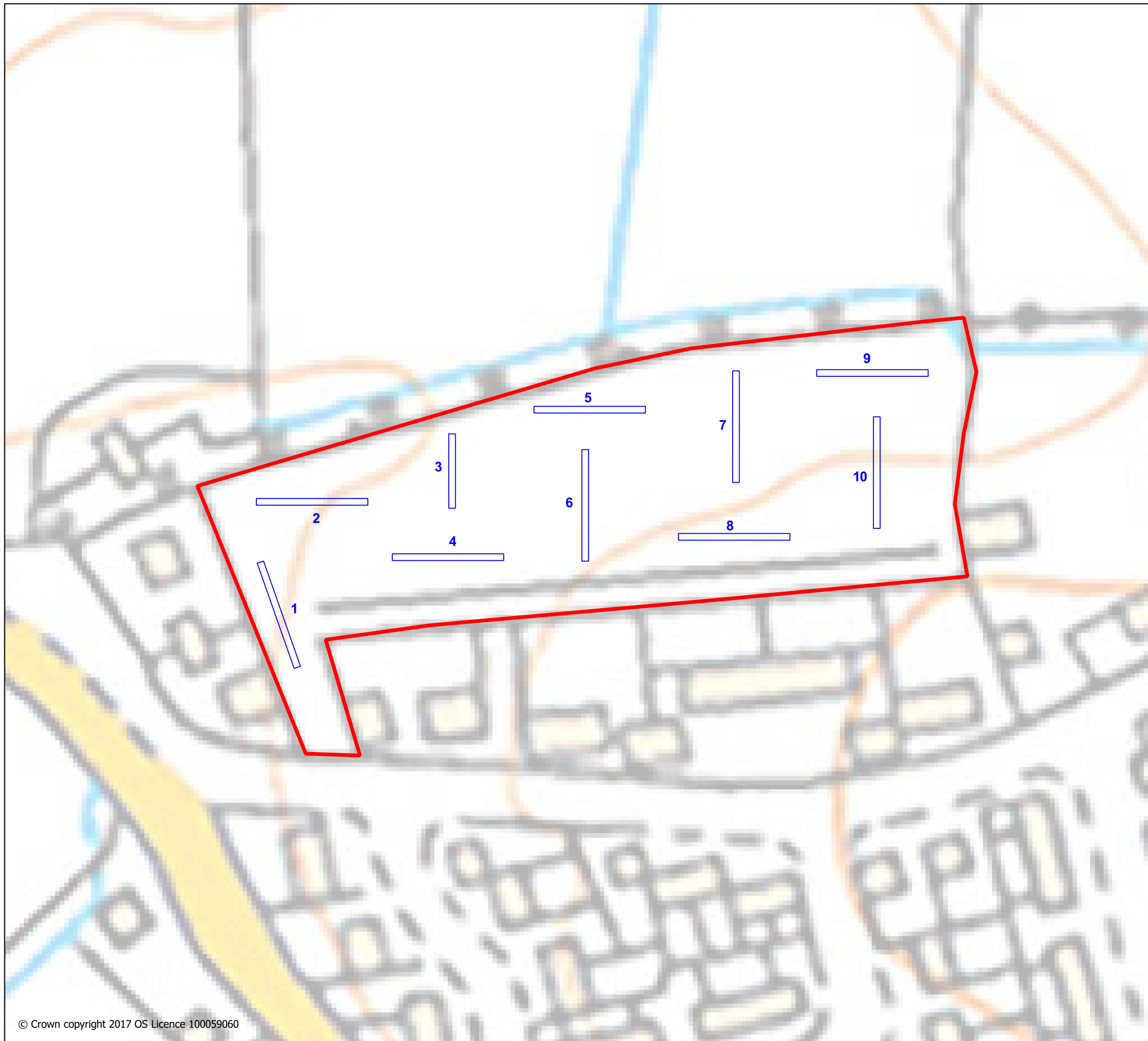




Figure 1. Site location



-  Study site
-  Evaluation trench

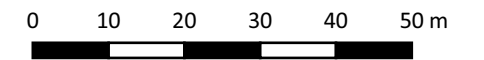
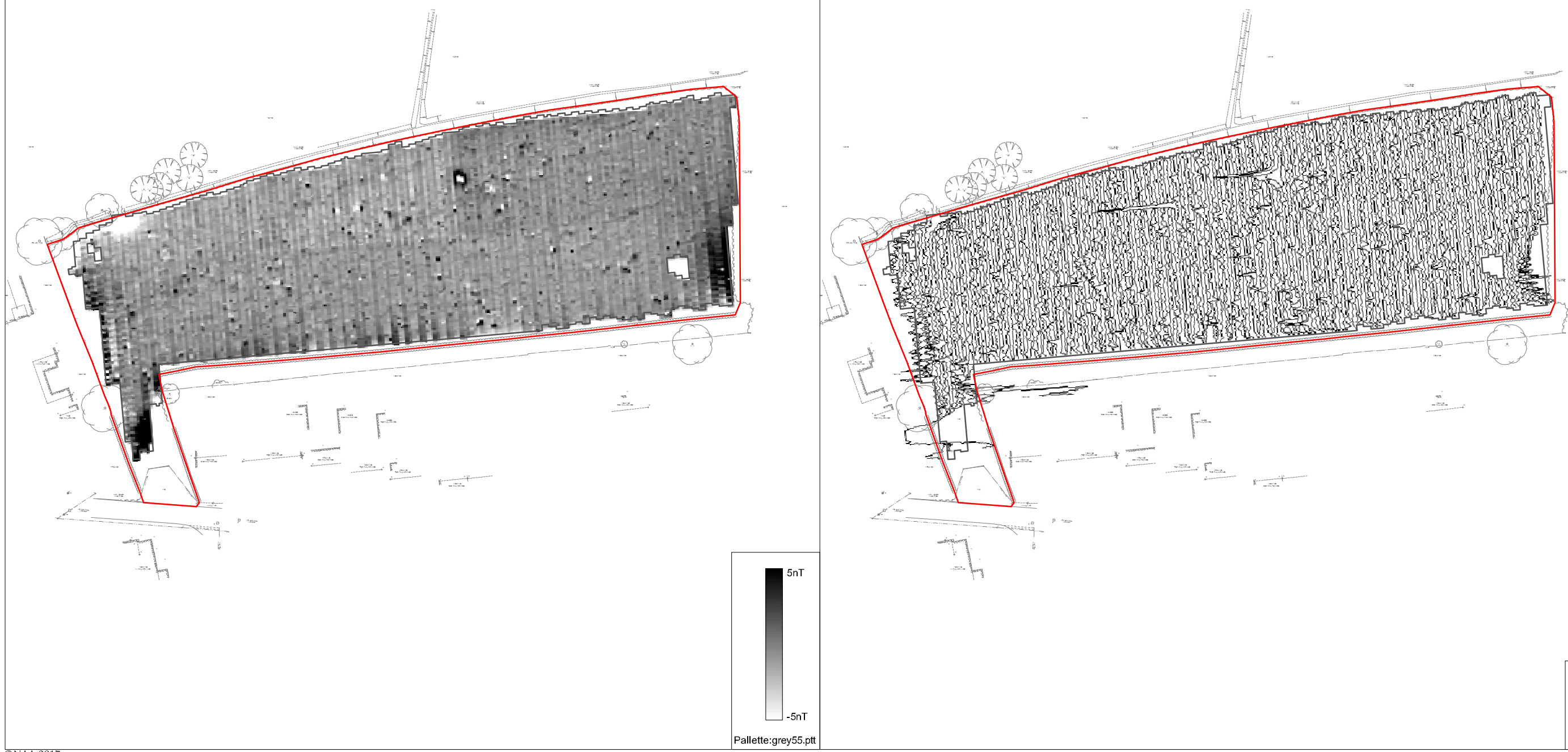
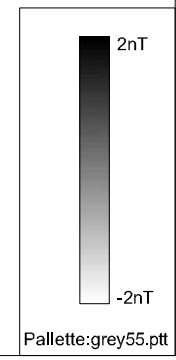
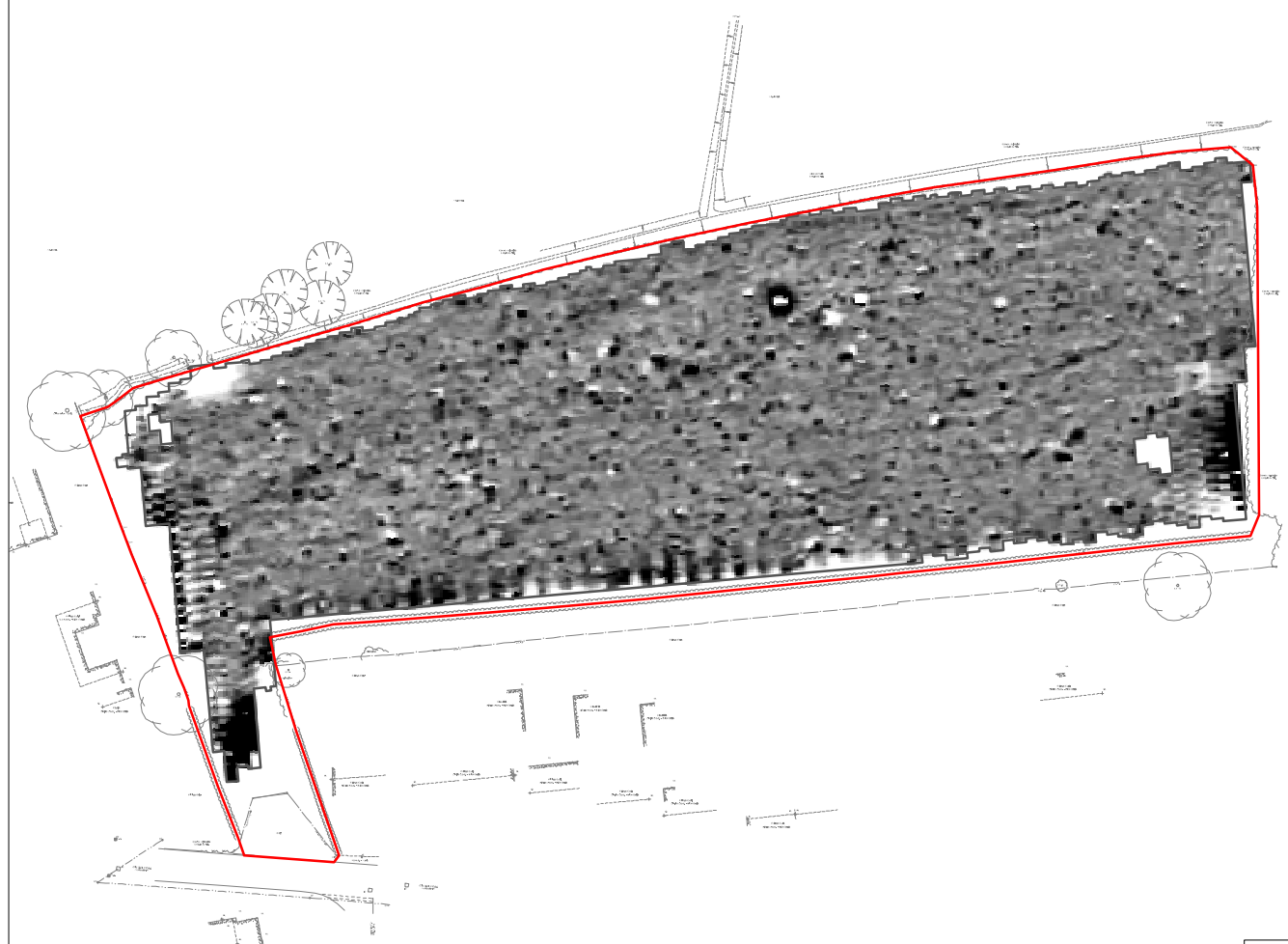


Figure 2. Trench plan



## **Appendix 1: Geophysical survey plans**





KEY	
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	weak isolated positive response (unknown origin)
<span style="color: blue;">—</span>	trends
<span style="color: yellow;">—</span>	agriculture
<span style="color: red;">▨</span>	geology?
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	bipolar response (modern)
<span style="color: yellow;">●</span>	external interference (e.g. fencing)
<span style="color: black;">—</span>	edge of geophysical survey
<span style="color: red;">—</span>	survey area



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