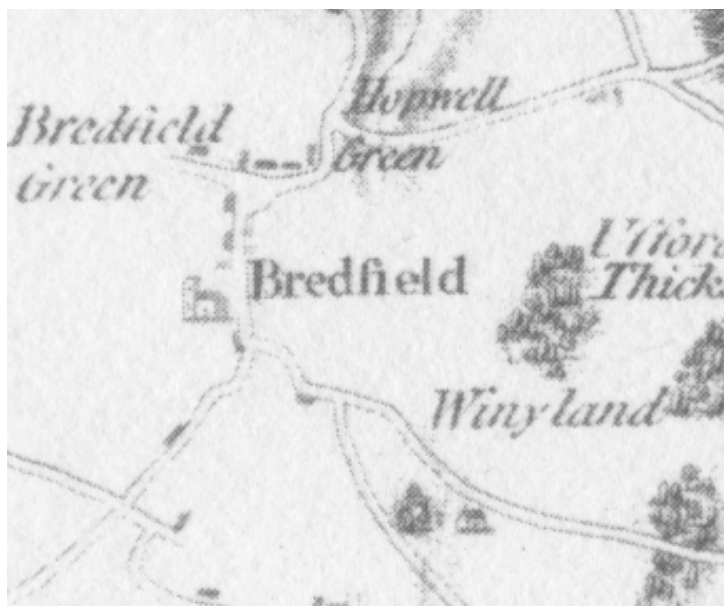


Archaeological evaluation on land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk, IP13 6AW

January 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Adam Tuffey and James Keeble

**commissioned by Steve Wheelhouse
on behalf of Jenny Moody Properties Ltd**

NGR: TL 266 523 (centre)
Planning ref: DC/17/4827/FUL
CAT project ref.: 18/12b
Suffolk Parish Number: BFD 057
OASIS ref: colchest3-336426



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CAT Report 1372
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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological and landscape background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Methodology	3
6	Results	3
7	Finds	4
8	Discussion	4
9	Acknowledgements	4
10	References	5
11	Abbreviations and glossary	5
12	Contents of archive	5
13	Archive deposition	6

Figures after p6

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: extract from Hodgkinson's map of Suffolk, 1783

Photograph 1	T1 trench shot, looking west northwest	3
Photograph 2	T2 trench shot, looking northeast	3

Table 1	All metal-detected finds	4
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Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Development site in relation to archaeological sites of interest as plotted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Fig 3 Evaluation results

Fig 4 Representative sections

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk in advance of the construction of ten new dwellings with associated access, garages and groundworks. Only one feature, a possible pit of uncertain date, was uncovered. The presence within the subsoil, in the northwestern corner of the site, of several residual sherds of medieval pottery does suggest, however, that the remains of a medieval settlement might be located nearby.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land off Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk which was carried out on 23rd January 2019. The work was commissioned by Steve Wheelhouse, on behalf of Jenny Moody Properties Ltd, in advance of the construction of ten new dwellings with associated access, garages, and groundworks. The investigation was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Suffolk Coastal District Council: Planning reference DC/17/4827/FUL) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land alongside Woodbridge Road* detailing the required archaeological work written by Hannah Cutler (SCCAS 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2018).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2017a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2017b).

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9221131.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Thames Group – clay, silt and sand', with superficial deposits of 'Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton'.

Historic landscape

Bredfield is in an area defined as *urban* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment, but close to an area of *ancient rolling farmlands*². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as landscape sub-type 10.3 (built up area – village). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields),

1 British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

2 <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

3 The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

sub-type 2.1 (18th-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland) and sub-type 3.1 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements, unless otherwise stated, are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

The development site is located 750m to the SSW of the historic settlement core of Bredfield (BFD 036) which includes the medieval Bredfield Green (BFD 037, 1km NNE) and Church of St Andrew (BFD 027, 662m NNE).

Scatters of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds have been identified within a 1km radius surrounding the development site (many identified as part of a large fieldwalking survey).

- Prehistoric finds: flint (BFD 041, 300m S), a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (BFD 003, 485m ESE), Iron Age pottery (BFD 006, 580m SSW) and Late Iron Age coins (UFF 011, 880m NE);
- Roman period finds: pottery (BFD 004, 650m NW; BFD 010, 590m WSW; BFD 023, 655m S), pottery and metal objects (BFD 006, 580m SSW; UFF 011, 880m NE), coins (BFD 005, 200m E, BFD 040, 555m NNE) and metal objects (BFD 026, 500m N);
- Anglo-Saxon finds: coin (BFD 026, 500m N) and a silver gilt pin (BFD 004, 650m NW);
- Medieval finds: pottery (BFD 004, 650m NW; BFD 009, 420m NW; BFD 009, 420m NW; BFD 019, 860m NNE; BFD 020, 580m NE; BFD 022, 605m SE; BFD 025, 405m SE), pottery and a token (BFD 010, 590m WSW), pottery and other finds (including brick, tile, quern stone and metal objects) (BFD 011-012, 555m & 675m SE; BFD 024, 775m S; BOU 003, 913m NW) and metal objects (BFD 026, 500m N);
- Post-medieval finds: pottery (BFD 010, 590m WSW), pottery, brick and tile (BFD 052, 300m S; BOU 003, 913m NW) and burnt flints (BFD 053, 370m NNE; BFD 055, 830m N).

The site of Bredfield House and the remains of the 18th-century garden and avenue are located 1km S (BFD 028-030) and Boulge Hall and Park is located 1.27km WNW (BOU 008-009). Medieval and post-medieval ditches were revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Church House Farm (BFD 038, 695m NNE).

Listed buildings⁵

Eleven listed buildings (Grade II* and II) are located within 1km of the development site including the medieval church of St Andrew, eight 16th- and 17th-century buildings and two 19th-century buildings.

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the evaluation trenches.
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the evaluation trenches, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

5 Methodology

Five trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. The trenches were 20m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 180m²), providing a 5% sample of the site.

The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. A metal detector was used to check trenches, spoil heaps and excavated strata.

6 Results (Figs 3-4)

The trenches were excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.2-0.32m thick, soft/friable, dry/moist medium/dark brown silty-clay with <4% gravel and >7% stones) and subsoil (L2 c 0.04-0.21m thick, friable/firm, dry/moist medium yellow/brown silty-clay) onto natural (L3, friable/firm medium yellow/brown clayey-silt, encountered at a depth of 0.32-0.47m below current ground level). A sondage was excavated in T1 to ensure the natural had been reached. The spoil produced by the trenching was scanned with a metal detector to determine whether any metal objects were present.

There were no significant archaeological remains in T1 or T3, although a number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the subsoil at the western end of T1.

Undatable possible pit F1 was uncovered in T2. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation but its exposed extent was 0.95m wide and 0.1m deep.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking west northwest



Photograph 2 T2 trench shot – looking northeast

7 Finds

7.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Layer L2 (3) produced 20 sherds of medieval sandy greywares (Fabric 20) pottery with a weight of 153g, which can be dated to AD 1150/1175-1375/1400 (CAR 7, 91-94). There were no other ceramic or pottery finds.

7.2 Metal finds

by Laura Pooley

An incomplete iron nail (tip missing) with square-sectioned shank and flat round head (42mm long, 6.8g) came from F1 (1) along with two small fragments of fired clay (1.2g).

7.3 Metal-detected finds

by Laura Pooley

Nine objects were metal-detected from topsoil L1 (2) over the evaluation trenches and are recorded in Table 1 below. Dating to the post-medieval/modern period, they appear to be agricultural in origin and will be discarded once this report has been approved by SCCAS.

Object type	Description
Horseshoe	Half of an iron horseshoe including the toe caulk (242g) and two iron horseshoe nails (3.0g)
Bolt	Large iron bolt, probably from a piece of farm machinery (98.3g).
Shoe fitting	Iron grip, probably from an old work boot (13.8g).
Nails	Three iron nails (48.3g).
Spool	Very small copper-alloy spool, also possibly part of a fitting from an old work boot (0.5g).

Table 1 All metal-detected finds

8 Discussion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only one possible pit of uncertain date was uncovered during the evaluation. The residual presence of several sherds of medieval pottery within the subsoil at the western end of T1 does suggest, however, that the remains of a medieval domestic occupation may be located in the vicinity of the northwestern corner of the site. This pottery may derive from an archaeological feature which has been disturbed. However, considerable amounts of medieval pottery, it should be noted, have previously been recovered in the vicinity of the site during a fieldwalking. No colluvial or alluvial deposits were encountered, and nor were any environmental samples taken as there were no features or layers which had the potential for containing environmental remains.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Steve Wheelhouse and Jenny Moody Properties Ltd for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with A Tuffey and J Keeble. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Hannah Cutler for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2018	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk, IP13 6AW</i>
ClfA	2008a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2018	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
SCC	2008	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i>
SCCAS	2017a	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (version 1.3)</i>
SCCAS	2017b	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i>
SCCAS	2018	<i>Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield</i>

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: part of a box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1372)
SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (feature and layer sheets, trench record sheet, finds record)
Site digital photographic log

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number BFD057.

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Distribution list:

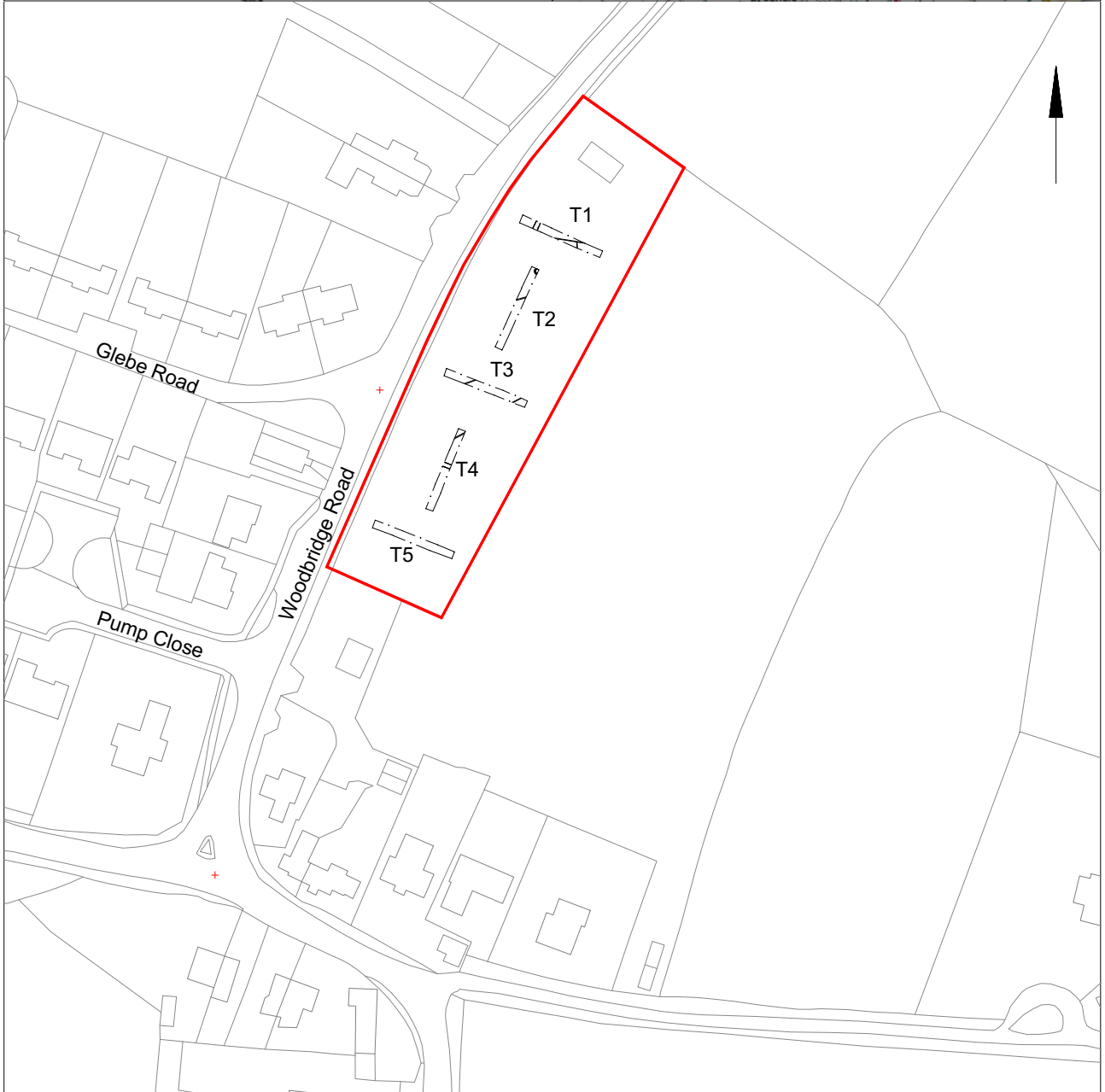
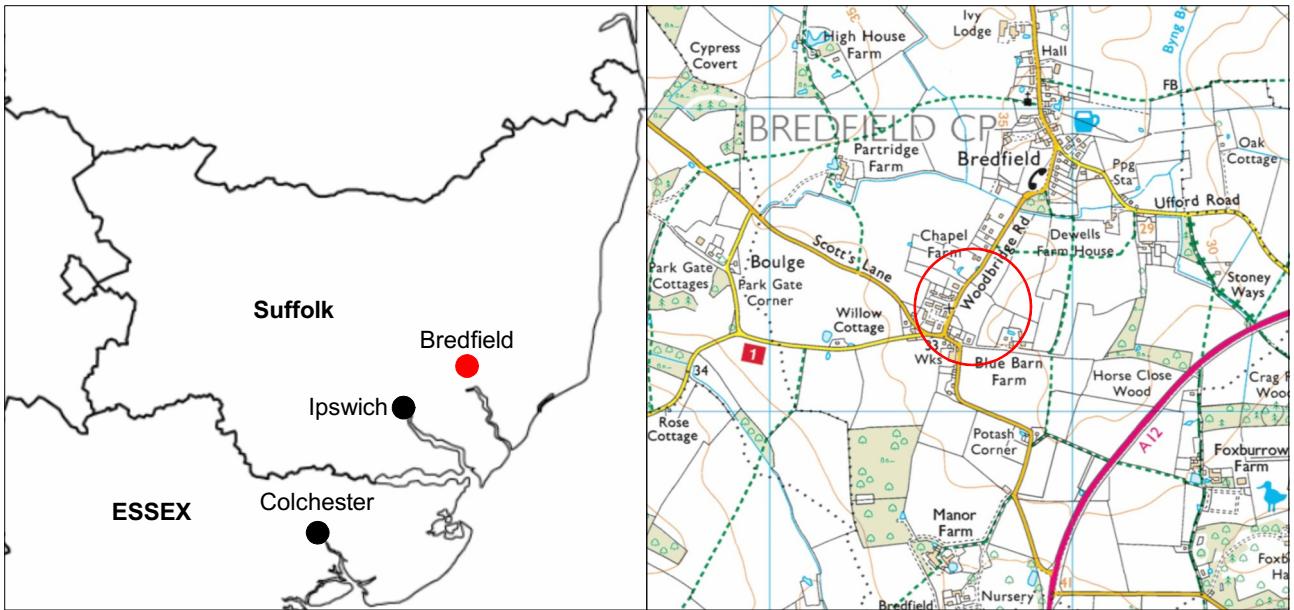
Steve Wheelhouse
Jenny Moody Properties Ltd
Hannah Cutler, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



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checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 27.02.2019



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Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal.



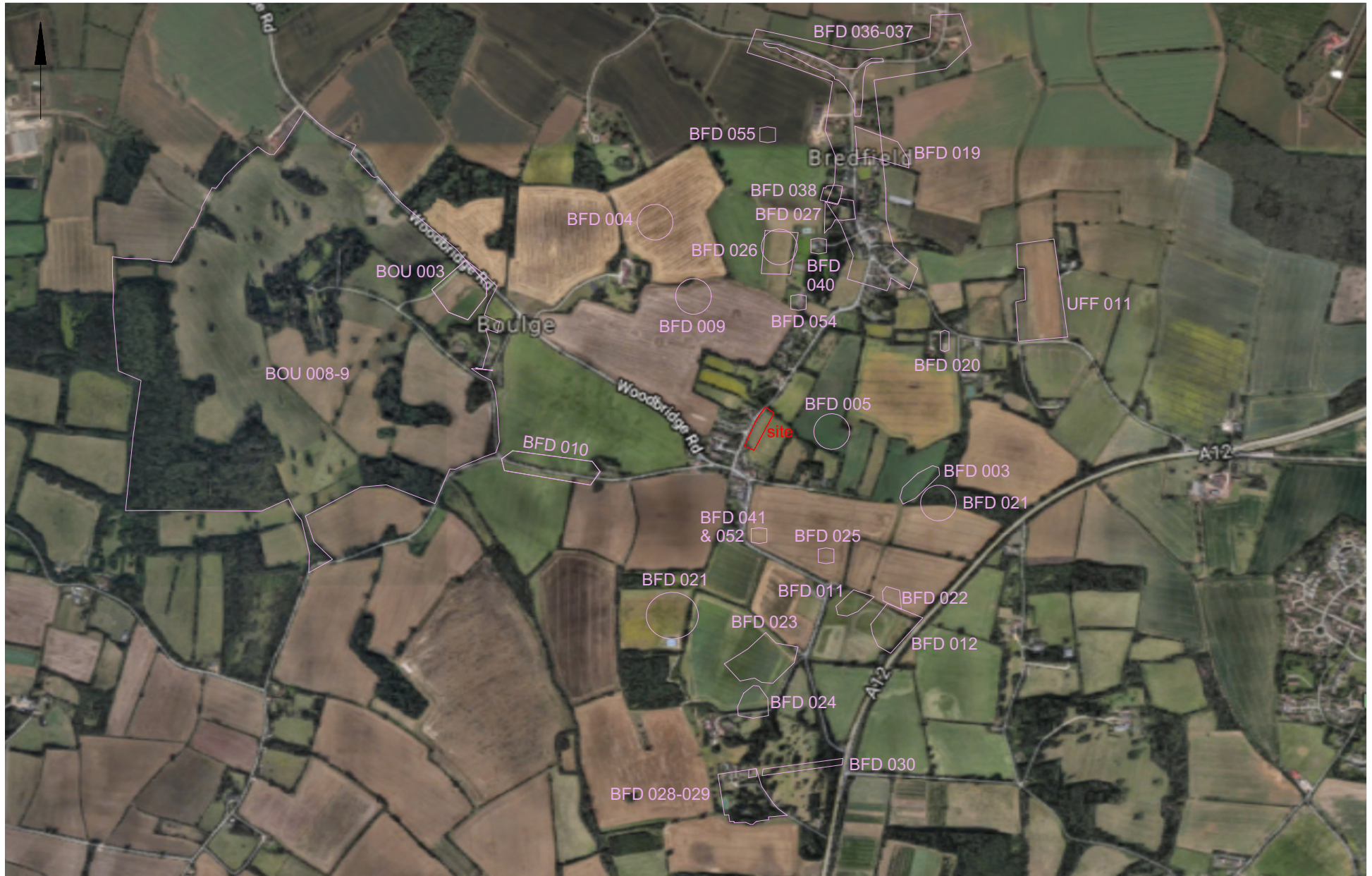


Fig 2 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological sites of interest as plotted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

0 50 m

Imagery ©2018 Google, Map data ©2018 Google
HER data ©2018 Suffolk Historic Environment Record

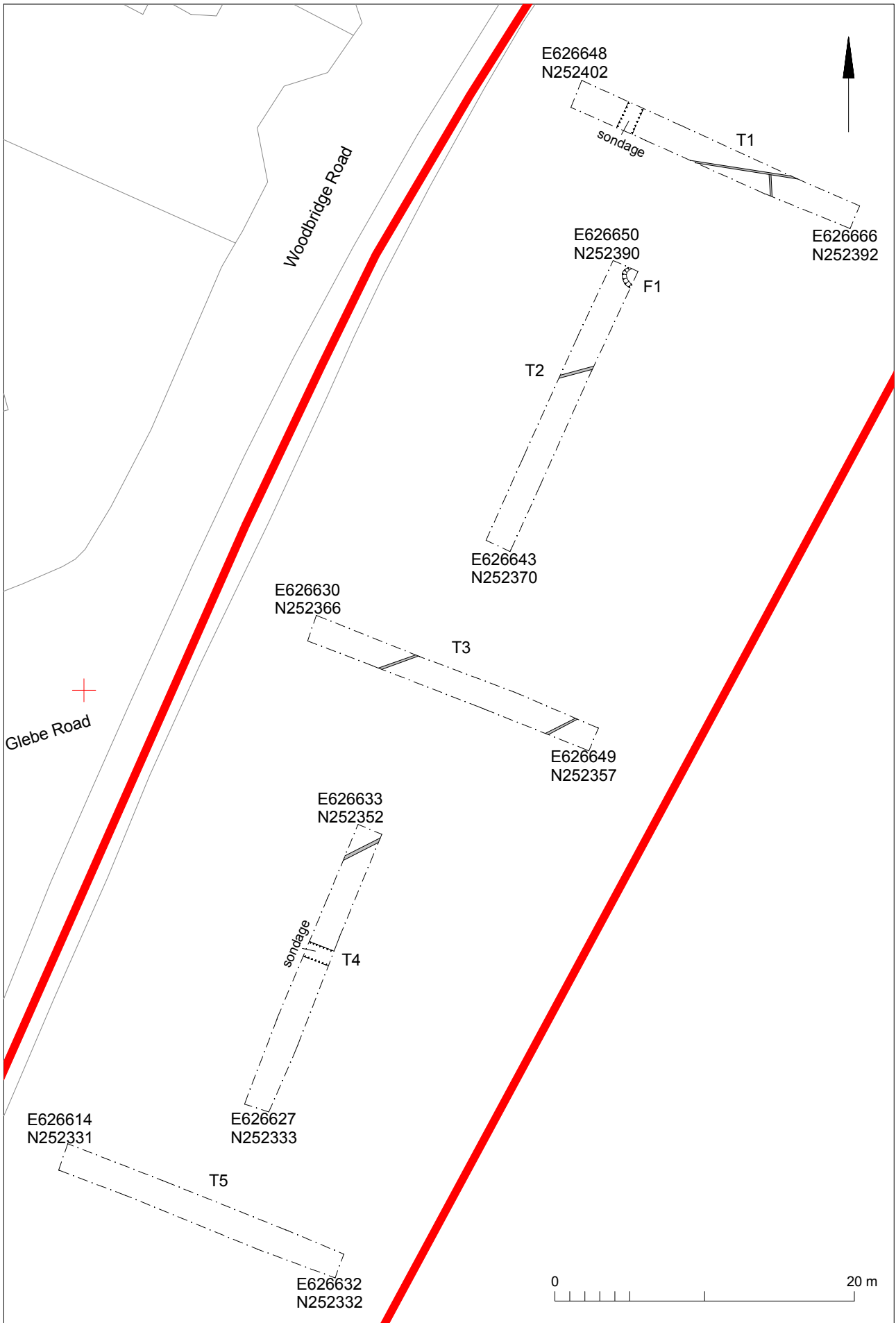


Fig 3 Evaluation results.

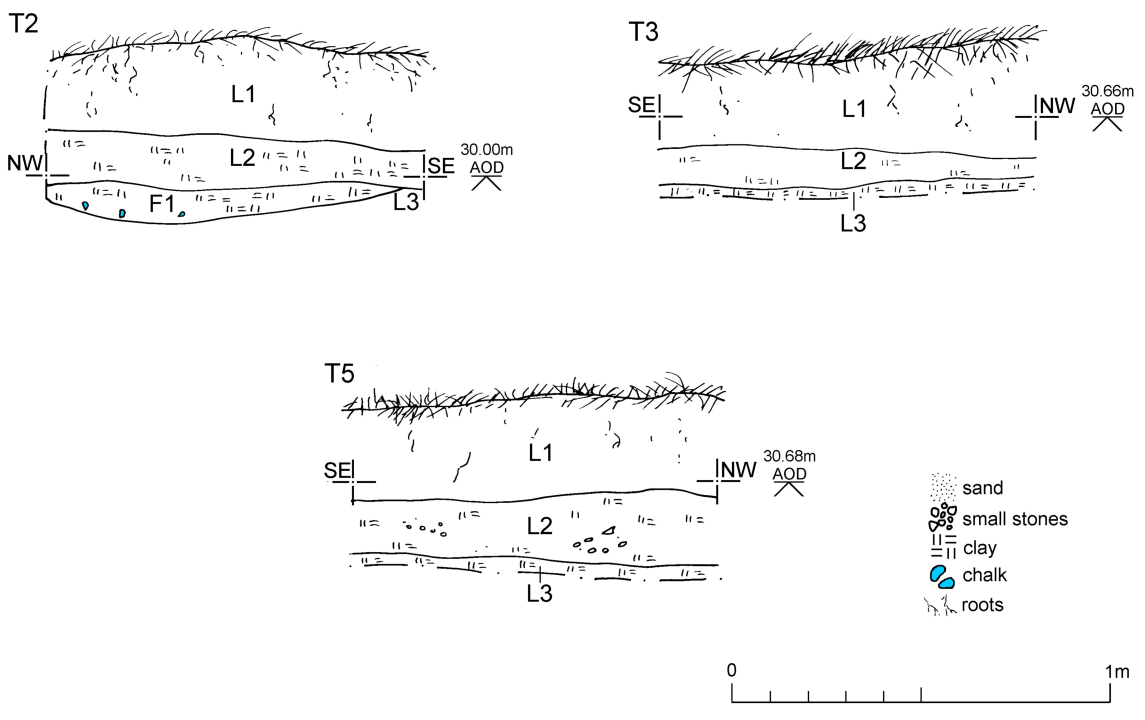


Fig 4 Representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk, IP13 6AW

NGR: TM 266 523 (centre)

Planning references: DC/17/4827/FUL

Commissioned by: Steve Wheelhouse

Client: Jenny Moody Properties Ltd

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk HER parish code: BFD 057

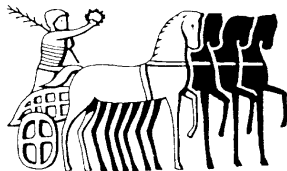
CAT project code: 18/12b

OASIS reference: colchest3-336426

Site manager: Chris Lister

SCCAS/CT monitor: Hannah Cutler

This WSI written: 20.12.2018



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Site location and description

The development site is located on land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk, opposite Glebe Road (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TM 266 523.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of ten new dwellings with associated access, garages and groundworks.

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9221131.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'Thames Group – clay, silt and sand', with superficial deposits of 'Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton'.

Historic landscape

Bredfield is in an area defined as *urban* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment, but close to an area of *ancient rolling farmlands*². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as landscape sub-type 10.3 (built up area – village). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 2.1 (18th-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland) and sub-type 3.1 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements, unless otherwise stated, are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

The development site is located 750m to the SSW of the historic settlement core of Bredfield (BFD 036) which includes the Medieval Bredfield Green (BFD 037, 1km NNE) and Church of St Andrew (BFD 027, 662m NNE).

Scatters of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds have been identified within a 1km radius surrounding the development site (many identified as part of a large fieldwalking survey).

- Prehistoric finds: flint (BFD 041, 300m S), a Late Bronze Age socketed axe (BFD 003, 485m ESE), Iron Age pottery (BFD 006, 580m SSW) and Late Iron Age coins (UFF 011, 880m NE);
- Roman period finds: pottery (BFD 004, 650m NW; BFD 010, 590m WSW; BFD 023, 655m S), pottery and metal objects (BFD 006, 580m SSW; UFF 011, 880m NE), coins (BFD 005, 200m E, BFD 040, 555m NNE) and metal objects (BFD 026, 500m N);
- Anglo-Saxon finds: coin (BFD 026, 500m N) and a silver gilt pin (BFD 004, 650m NW);
- Medieval finds: pottery (BFD 004, 650m NW; BFD 009, 420m NW; BFD 009, 420m NW; BFD 019, 860m NNE; BFD 020, 580m NE; BFD 022, 605m SE; BFD 025, 405m SE), pottery and a token (BFD 010, 590m WSW), pottery and other finds (including brick, tile, quern stone and metal objects) (BFD 011-012, 555m & 675m SE; BFD 024, 775m S; BOU 003, 913m NW) and metal objects (BFD 026, 500m N);
- Post-medieval finds: pottery (BFD 010, 590m WSW), pottery, brick and tile (BFD 052, 300m S; BOU 003, 913m NW) and burnt flints (BFD 053, 370m NNE; BFD 055, 830m N).

¹ British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

The site of Bredfield House and the remains of the 18th century garden and avenue are located 1km S (BFD 028-030) and Boulge Hall and Park is located 1.27km WNW (BOU 008-009). Medieval and post-medieval ditches were revealed during an archaeological evaluation at Church House Farm (BFD 038, 695m NNE).

Listed buildings⁵

Eleven listed buildings (Grade II* and II) are located within 1km of the development site including the medieval Church of St Andrew, eight 16th- and 17th-century buildings and two 19th-century buildings.

Planning background

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, it was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) that a trenched archaeological evaluation take place to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for trenched archaeological evaluation. Details are given in the Project Brief (*Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield*) written by SCCAS (2018).

The brief specifies that the trial-trenches will cover 5% of the development site. Therefore five trial-trenches, each 20m long by 1.8m wide, will be laid out in a systematic grid array to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (see Fig 1).

Trial-trenching is required to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of costs.

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional research frameworks (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011).

Decision on the need for any further archaeological investigation (eg excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the report for this evaluation. Any further investigation will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT supervisor plus two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Nigel Rayner

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2008a, b, c)

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS (2018)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017a) to be used alongside the Project Brief.

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS ten days before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a HER parish code will be sought from the HER team. The HER parish code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to SCCAS. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. The location of small finds will be recorded using the total station or by GPS. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

Site surveying

The evaluation trenches and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting. Bulk samples will be a minimum of 40L, or 100% of smaller features.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure, or unless

directed to do so by SCCAS. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

All archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the evaluation will be sent to specialist Julie Curl for analysis and reporting.

Photographic record

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Matthew Loughton

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) /

Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Small finds: Nina Crummy

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and reported immediately to the Suffolk FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2017b).

Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The draft final report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by SCCAS.

The approved final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

Results will be published, to at least a summary level, in the PSIAH (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) annual round up should archaeological remains be encountered in the evaluation. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Archive deposition

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2017b).

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the SCCAS.

The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS.

Monitoring

SCCAS will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given SCCAS one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of SCCAS shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. A magazine (*The Colchester Archaeologist Vol 28* out now) summarises all our sites and staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

References

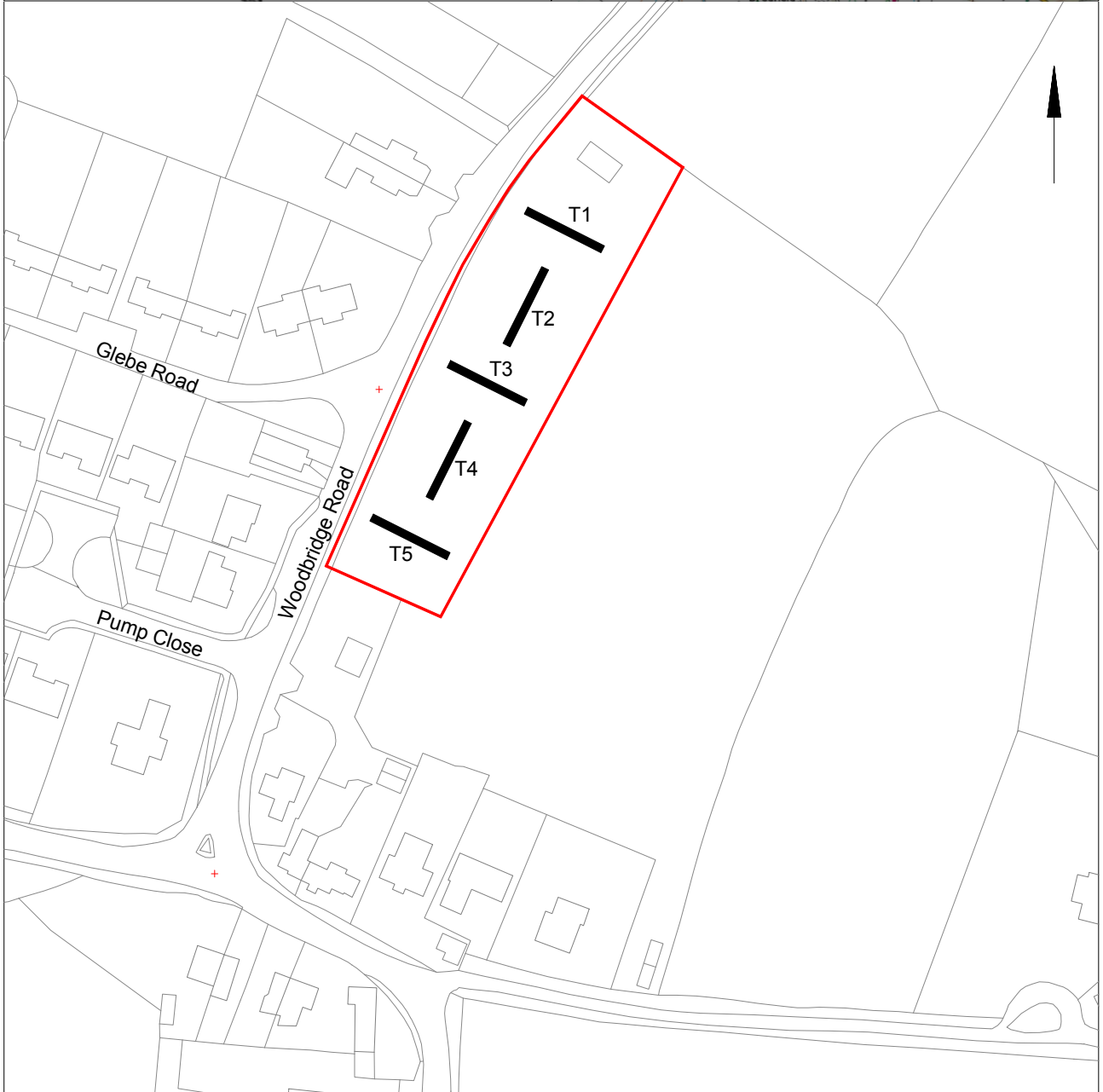
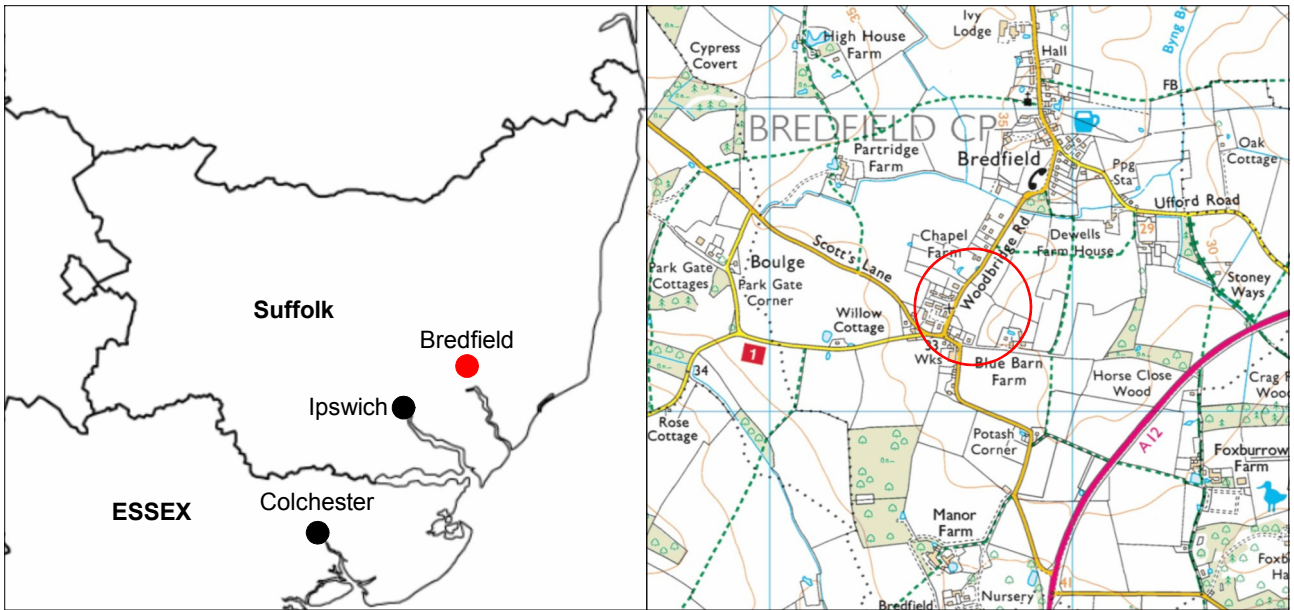
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| SCCAS | 2017a | <i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> (version 1.3) |
| SCCAS | 2017b | <i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i> |
| SCCAS | 2018 | <i>Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield</i> |

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Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal.



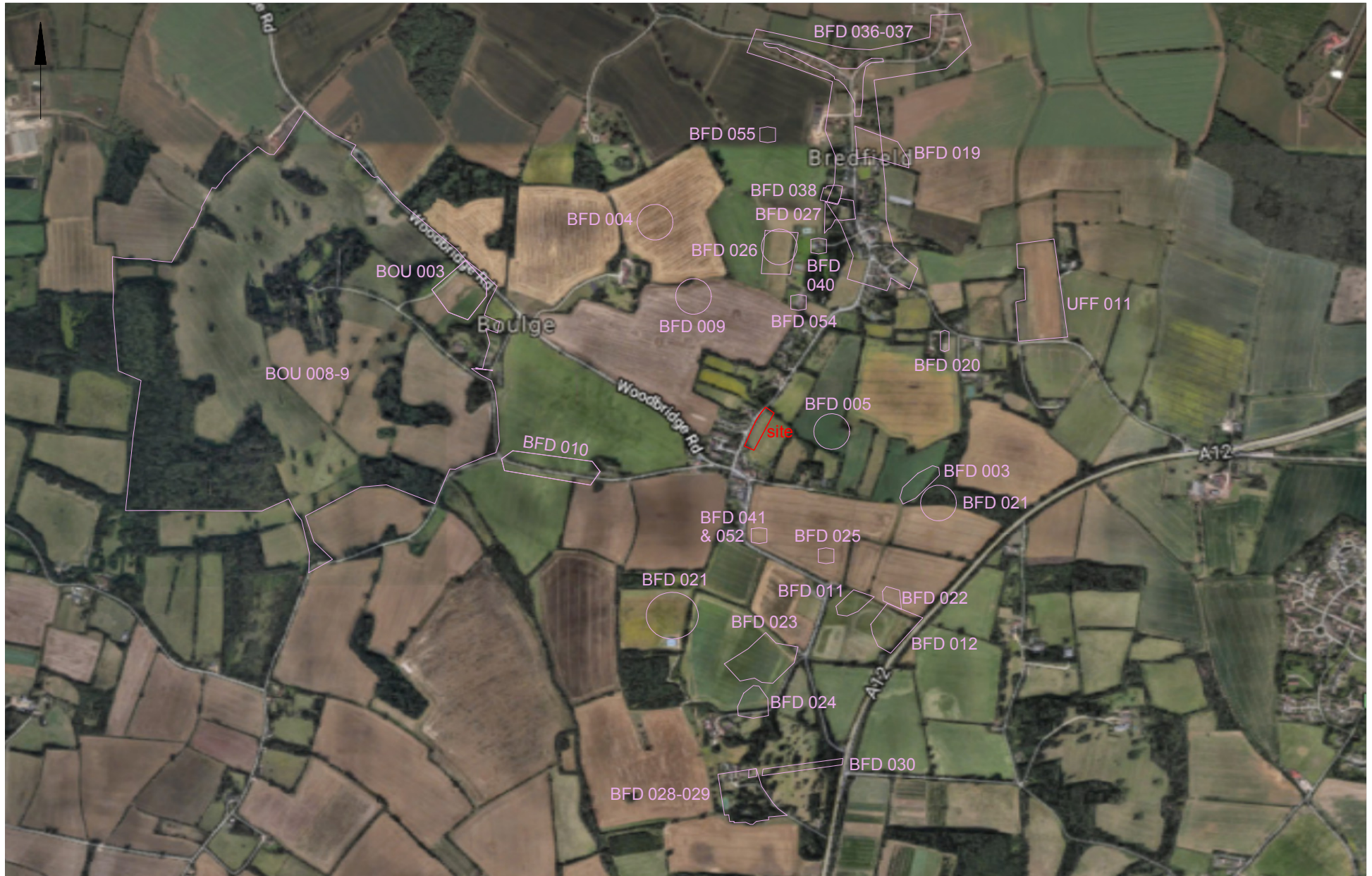


Fig 2 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological sites of interest as plotted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

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OASIS ID: colchest3-336426

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk, IP13 6AW
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk in advance of the construction of ten new dwellings with associated access, garages and groundworks. Only one feature, a possible pit of uncertain date, was uncovered. The presence within the subsoil, in the northwestern corner of the site, of several residual sherds of medieval pottery does suggest, however, that the remains of a medieval settlement might be located nearby.
Project dates	Start: 23-01-2019 End: 23-01-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/12b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/4827 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BFD 057 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Position in the planning process

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BREDFIELD land alongside Woodbridge Road
Postcode IP13 6AW
Study area 0.39 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 266 523 52.12192938793 1.31055902286 52 07 18 N 001 18 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 29.88m Max: 30.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, SCC
Project design originator Laura Pooley
Project director/manager Chris Lister
Project supervisor Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID BFD 057
Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID BFD 057
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID BFD 057
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological evaluation on land alongside Woodbridge Road, Bredfield, Suffolk, IP13 6AW: January 2019

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1372
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URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

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