Report on an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land to the rear of White Gates, Sudbury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk June 2011

report prepared by
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on behalf of
Vaughan and Blyth (Construction) Ltd

CAT project ref.: 11/6b
NGR: TL 591292 248767 (c)
SCCAS project code: LVM 062

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was carried out in June 2011 in advance of development on land to the rear of White Gates, Sudbury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk.

The evaluation uncovered no significant archaeological deposits and has shown that this site has not been the focus of any significant activity in the past. The artefactual evidence suggests some limited activity in the vicinity during the post-medieval period as well as in later prehistory, most likely during the Bronze Age, although this is not associated with any archaeological features.

2 Introduction

2.1 This is the archive report on an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the 22nd June 2011 on land to the rear of White Gates, Sudbury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk. The archaeological work was commissioned and funded by Vaughan and Blyth (Construction) Ltd.

2.2 The evaluation site, formerly the large grounds of the existing house, is located in the south-western corner of the town of Lavenham, to the east of Sudbury Road and directly to the north of the Meadow Close estate, centred at NGR TL 591292 248767.

2.3 Planning permission has been sought from Babergh District Council (B/10/00786/FUL) for the erection of two detached dwellings with cart lodges, one pair of semi-detached dwellings and a new vehicular access on the site.

2.4 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional on an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place before development began, in accordance with PPS 5 (Policy HE 12.3), in order to record and advance our understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it was damaged or destroyed.

2.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the excavation of linear trial-trenches was required on the evaluation site. Details of the required work was set out in a document titled *Brief and specification for archaeological evaluation, land to the rear of White Gates, Sudbury Road, Lavenham*, written by Keith Wade (SCCAS 2011; Appendix 2). In response to the SCCAS brief, CAT prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation in June 2011 (WSI; CAT 2011) which was agreed with SCCAS.

2.6 This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b). Other sources used are *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14**).

3 Archaeological background

This section is based on records held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The site is located to the south-west of several areas of archaeological or historical interest in the historic town of Lavenham.

Directly to the north of the evaluation site is the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NGR TL 9130 4902), a medieval church with associated churchyard (LVM 009; SHER no 05843) and also, to the north, across Church Street, is the site of the Portland Lane barrow and associated ring-ditch (LVM 032; SHER no 16736; NGR TL 9116 4899). To the north-west, a field contains a series of earthworks (LVM 025; SHER no 15795; NGR TL 9100 4900).

In September 2003, three evaluation trenches were excavated on the former glebe land to the east of the current evaluation site (NGR TL 914489). These revealed a pit and a ditch of unknown date (including some residual early finds: LVM 042; SHER no 21692). The site is believed to be that of a late Saxon rectory manor (SCCAS 2003).

The existing building on the current evaluation site is not listed. Although there are many listed buildings in Lavenham, the only one in close proximity to the current site is the Rectory, a late 18th-century building standing back from the street frontage within its own grounds to the north of the current site (NGR TL 91277 48866).

The late 19th-century OS map shows an empty plot of land with the only development nearby being the Rectory to the north. Notable observations concerning the current evaluation site are that the field boundaries appear to have been in place from the late 19th century onwards, and that the frontage of trees onto Sudbury Road was in place during this period.

4 Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposits survive in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its probable extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the probable 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 cost.

5 Results (Figs 1-4)

The brief issued by SCCAS (SCCAS 2011) specified a 5% evaluation of the site. The evaluation site was defined to avoid tree-root protection zones as identified by the Arboricultural Implications Assessment (James Blake Associates 2010). This equated to a minimum of 79.7m metres of trenching at 1.8m width. Until recently the site was heavily wooded but, in advance of the development, several trees had been removed. The trenches were laid out in such a way as to avoid tree canopies and root-protection zones, but still provide satisfactory coverage of the evaluation site (Fig 1).

Four trenches were excavated (T1-T4; Fig 1). In sequential order (starting with T1), these were 30m, 20m, 20m and 10m long (Fig 2). Using a mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, the topsoil (L1) and an underlying subsoil accumulation (L2) were removed from T1, T2 and the eastern end of T3. This revealed the 'natural' geology (L3), which was a medium orange clay containing chalk and flint nodules (Plate 1). In the western end of T3, as well as in T4, the overlying layers L1 and L2 had been terraced away, probably during landscaping associated with the existing building on the plot. A mixed topsoil (L4) had then been redeposited over the area directly overlying the natural clay.

Plate 1: T1, representative section and trial-hole, view north.

The topsoil (L1) was a thin layer of dark black clayey-silt (Fig 4). Beneath the topsoil there was a medium brown silty-clay with common flecks of post-medieval building material and chalk (L2). Throughout both these layers there was a considerable number of roots. This was not unexpected, given the number of trees in the vicinity. The redeposited silty-clay topsoil L4 was dark grey with flecks of post-medieval brick and rare small stone inclusions. In T1, a small trial-hole was hand-excavated through the natural clay to confirm that it was boulder clay and not a masking colluvial/alluvial deposit (Fig 3). Further south in T1, a flint gravel was noted in the clay (Fig 3; Plate 1). This flint gravel was present in varying quantities throughout the natural clay south of this point (Plate 2).

Plate 2: west end of T3, representative section, view north.

The natural was cleaned and closely examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Three features were recorded. A shallow tree-throw pit (F1) was identified and excavated in T2. The only finds in F1 were occasional small fragments of post-medieval building material in the medium brown silty-clay fill. These were not retained, and are likely to originally derive from L2.

In T4, a modern quarry-pit (F2) was visible throughout the trench (Plate 3), and a test section was excavated through it with the mechanical excavator. This section reached a depth of 1.5m below modern ground-level (73.76m AOD) but failed to determine the depth of the feature. This quarry-pit was probably dug for hoggin when the existing house on the site was constructed. The pit contained modern finds throughout the fill, including a large quantity of modern china in the upper fill (see section 6 below).

Plate 3: F2 with machine-dug section in T4, view west.

F3 was a large modern pit in the eastern half of T3, which continued beyond the southern limit of the excavation (Fig 3). The pit was sub-circular in plan and post-medieval/modern artefacts were recovered from its fill during its partial excavation (see section 6 below).

Several flint flakes and sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from L2 in T1 and T2 while the trenches were under excavation. However, these finds were not associated with any discernible archaeological features.

6 The finds

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

The quantities of different types of finds recovered are set out in Table 1. These are listed and described by context in Table 3. The post-Roman pottery fabric codes refer to the Colchester fabric series listed in *CAR* **7** (Table 2). Where possible, the equivalent Suffolk pottery fabric codes are listed in Table 2 and have been quoted in brackets in Table 3.

Table 1: type and quantities of finds.

Finds type	no	wt (g)
Flint	8	97
Pottery	11	397

Finds type	no	wt (g)
Ceramic building material (CBM)	8	398
Clay pipe	2	6
Glass	1	2
Animal bone	1	3

Table 2: pottery fabrics.

Fabric code	Description	Suffolk fabric code	Fabric period/common date range
40	Post-medieval red earthenwares (general)	GRE (SPEC)	16th/17th-18th century (late 17th-18th century)
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	TPE	19th-20th century
51B	Flowerpot		19th-20th century

Table 3: finds by context.

Trench no	Ctxt	Finds no	Finds	Spot-dating summary
T1	L2	1	**Flint** 4@65g, thermal fracture piece with flake removal scars and probable retouch in two locations; three other flakes, two with cortex and one with hinge fracture **Pottery** post-medieval/modern: 1@1g, Fabric 40 (Fabric GRE), simple, upright rim from a cup or bowl, brown glaze with some dark speckles (probably Fabric SPEC; late 17th-18th century) **CBM** medieval-modern: 3@ 208g, peg-tile (medieval-modern); post-medieval/modern brick, red, large flint inclusions (thickness 50 mm) **Animal bone** 1@3g, split end of mammal bone	post-medieval/ modern (residual prehistoric)
T1	L2	2	**Pottery** prehistoric: 4@11g, fabric hand-made flint-tempered (HMF) with small-medium calcified flint-temper, probably all part of one recently broken body sherd, 12 mm thick, plain, oxidised exterior (Neolithic/ Bronze Age-Iron Age, probably Bronze Age-Iron Age)	(?)Bronze Age-Iron Age
T2	L2	3	**Flint** 3@ 30g, two flakes, one with hinge fracture and retouch on both lateral edges – possible combination tool scraper/notch and small core piece with flaking scars and cortex **Pottery** modern: 2@92g, Fabric 51B – flowerpot with rounded bead rim and second sherd probably from same pot **Clay pipe** 1@4g (post-medieval/modern)	modern (residual prehistoric)
T4	F2	4	**Pottery** modern: 4@293g, Fabric 48D (Fabric TPE, 19th- to 20th-century) sherds from two plates/dishes and two bowls with blue transfer patters including willow pattern, appear to have been scorched by heat	modern
T3	F3	5	**Flint** 1@ 2g, flake with cortex **CBM** medieval-modern: 5@ 190g, peg-tile (medieval-modern); pantile edge, grey fabric, body 12 mm thick (late 17th-20th century) **Glass** 1@2g, blue-green, flat, window glass (post-medieval/modern) **Clay pipe** 1@2g (post-medieval/modern)	post-medieval/ modern (residual prehistoric)

Discussion

The finds were recovered from a soil layer (L2) and from two features (F2, F3).

The earliest-dated finds are prehistoric, consisting of pottery and worked flints, all of which are residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

There are eight worked flints, recovered from L2 (finds nos 1-3) and F3 (finds no 5). These consist of six flakes, one piece from a core and one thermal fracture piece which has had flakes removed from it. Two of the six flakes recovered have hinge fractures. Three flakes and the core piece have some surface cortex. There are multiple areas of retouch on the flake from L2 (finds no 3), on one edge forming a retouched notch, and the thermal piece (F3, finds no 1) also has areas of probable retouch. Both of these flints may have been used as scrapers. Although there are only a small number of flints, the nature of the flint-working (consisting of flakes, two with hinge fractures and two pieces which may have been used as scrapers) suggests a coherent assemblage dating to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age period and probably of Bronze Age date.

Flint-tempered prehistoric pottery was recovered from L2 (finds no 2). This probably represents a single, recently broken, small body sherd. Although not closely dated, other than as Neolithic-Iron Age, a similar dating to that suggested for the flints as Bronze Age-Iron Age is most likely.

The remaining finds, consisting of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), glass and clay pipe, can all be dated to the post-medieval or modern period. From L2 (finds nos 1-3) there is a rim sherd from a cup or bowl in post-medieval glazed red earthenware (Fabric 40), dated to the 17th-18th century, sherds from a flowerpot (Fabric 51B) of 19th- to 20th-century date, and a piece of clay-pipe stem dating to the post-medieval or modern period. The cup or bowl sherd (Fabric 40) is a relatively rare form in this fabric type for Essex assemblages and this piece is probably a Speckle-glazed ware (Suffolk Fabric SPEC) dating to the late 17th-18th century (Jennings 1981, 155-7). Pieces of peg-tile and post-medieval brick were also recovered from L2 (finds no 1). At Harwich (Essex), peg-tiles appear from the 13th century, but they probably only became relatively common from the 14th century (Ryan 1993, 97), and they continued in use into the modern period. From F2 there are sherds from several vessels of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (Fabric 40D), which can be dated to the 19th-20th century (finds no 4). These sherds appear to have been scorched by heat. From F3 there is a piece from a pantile (finds no 5), which can be dated to the late 17th-20th century, and pieces from peg-tiles. There are also a piece of slightly opaque, blue-green window glass and a clay-pipe stem from the same feature, both of post-medieval or modern date.

In conclusion, the finds indicate later prehistoric activity on or around the site, including flint-working and possibly craft-working, with some pottery present, probably in the later Bronze Age-Iron Age period. There is then no evidence from the closely-datable finds of any activity until the post-medieval-modern period and probably not earlier than the 17th-18th century.

7 Conclusion

During the evaluation, no significant archaeological deposits were uncovered, and it has shown that this site has not been the focus of any significant activity in the past. The artefactual evidence suggests some limited activity in the vicinity during the post-medieval period as well as in later prehistory, most likely during the Bronze Age, although it is not associated with any archaeological features. The results of this evaluation suggest that no further archaeological work is necessary on this site.

8 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, but they will be permanently deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service under SCCAS project code LVM 062.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Vaughan and Blyth (Construction) Ltd, who commissioned and funded this project. Adam Wightman undertook the site work with assistance from Mark Baister and Robin Mathieson. The project was monitored by Keith Wade for Suffolk County Council.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are published online at http://cat.essex.ac.uk/

CAR **7**	2000	*Colchester Archaeological Report* **7**: *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*, by J Cotter
CAT	2011	Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation, land to the rear of White Gates, Sudbury Road, Lavenham
EAA **14**	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, **14**, ed by D Gurney
IfA	2008a	*Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*
IfA	2008b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
James Blake Associates	2010	*Arboricultural implications assessment and arboricultural method statement - White Gates, Lavenham*
Jennings, S	1981	*Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich*, East Anglian Archaeology, **13**
MoRPHE	2006	*Management of research projects in the historic environment* (English Heritage)
PPS 5	2010	*Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*, published for the Department for Communities and Local Government by The Stationery Office (TSO)
Ryan, P	1993	*Cressing Temple, a Templar and Hospitaller manor in Essex*, Essex County Council
SCCAS	2003	Suffolk County County Archaeology Service evaluation report, no 2003/129, by L Everett and A Breen (unpublished)
SCCAS	2011	*Brief and specification for archaeological evaluation, land to the rear of White Gates, Sudbury Road, Lavenham*, written by K Wade

11 Glossary

AOD	above Ordnance Datum
Bronze Age	prehistoric period *c* 2,000-700 BC
context	on an excavation site, a specific location (especially of finds)
feature	something excavated, ie a wall, a floor, a pit, a ditch, etc
glebe	land assigned to a priest
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
Iron Age	prehistoric period *c* 700 BC-AD 43
layer	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	the period from AD 1066 to *c* 1500
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	prehistoric period *c* 4,000-2,000 BC
NGR	National Grid reference
post-medieval	after *c* AD 1500 to *c* AD 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 430
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record (held by SCCAS)

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12 Appendices

Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing;

1 Introduction

1.1 Copy of the evaluation brief issued by SCCAS
1.2 Copy of the WSI (including desk-based assessment) produced by CAT
1.3 Risk assessment
1.4 3 x A3 site plans provided by developer
1.5 1 x A4 site plan provided by developer
1.6 2 x A1 site plans provided by developer
1.7 Correspondence with developer
1.8 Environmental report of site provided by developer
1.9 Plastic wallet containing Suffolk County Sites and Monuments Record research

2 Site archive

2.1 Site digital photo. record
2.2 Attendance register
2.3 Context sheets (F1-F3, L1-L4)
2.4 Trench sheets (T1-T4)
2.5 Finds register
2.6 Site photographic record on CD
2.7 1 x A4 section sheet

3 Research archive

3.1 Monitoring (client) report
3.2 Desk-Based Assessment

Not in file

The finds occupy less than one box and may not be retained (CAT will consult SCCAS).

Appendix 2: SCCAS brief

(following pages, brief pp 1-6)

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench

Land to the rear of White Gates, Sudbury Road, Lavenham

1. Background

1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the erection of two detached dwellings with cart lodges, one pair of semi-detached dwellings and new vehicular access on land to the rear of White Gates, Sudbury Road, Lavenham (B/10/00786/FUL),

1.2 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (condition 55 in Circular 11/95). In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**.

1.3 The development area lies on the margins of the area defined for the medieval town of Lavenham in the County Historic Environment Record. There is a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.

1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 1RX; telephone: 01284 741230 or fax: 01284 741257) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.

2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will normally precede the field evaluation unless agreed otherwise. The results of the desk-based work is to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.

2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment

3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.

3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report.

3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4 Specification B: Field Evaluation

4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.

4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

4.5 There must 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 must be established across the site.

4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).

4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.

4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

4.12 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan showing all the areas observed should be included with the report. This must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration into the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs.

4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. General Management

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.

5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).

5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished
from its archaeological interpretation.

6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established

6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

6. 9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

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Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Economy, Skills and Environment
9-10 The Churchyard
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Date: 2nd June 2011 Reference: White Gates

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Fig 1 Site location (marked by red dot).

0 1km

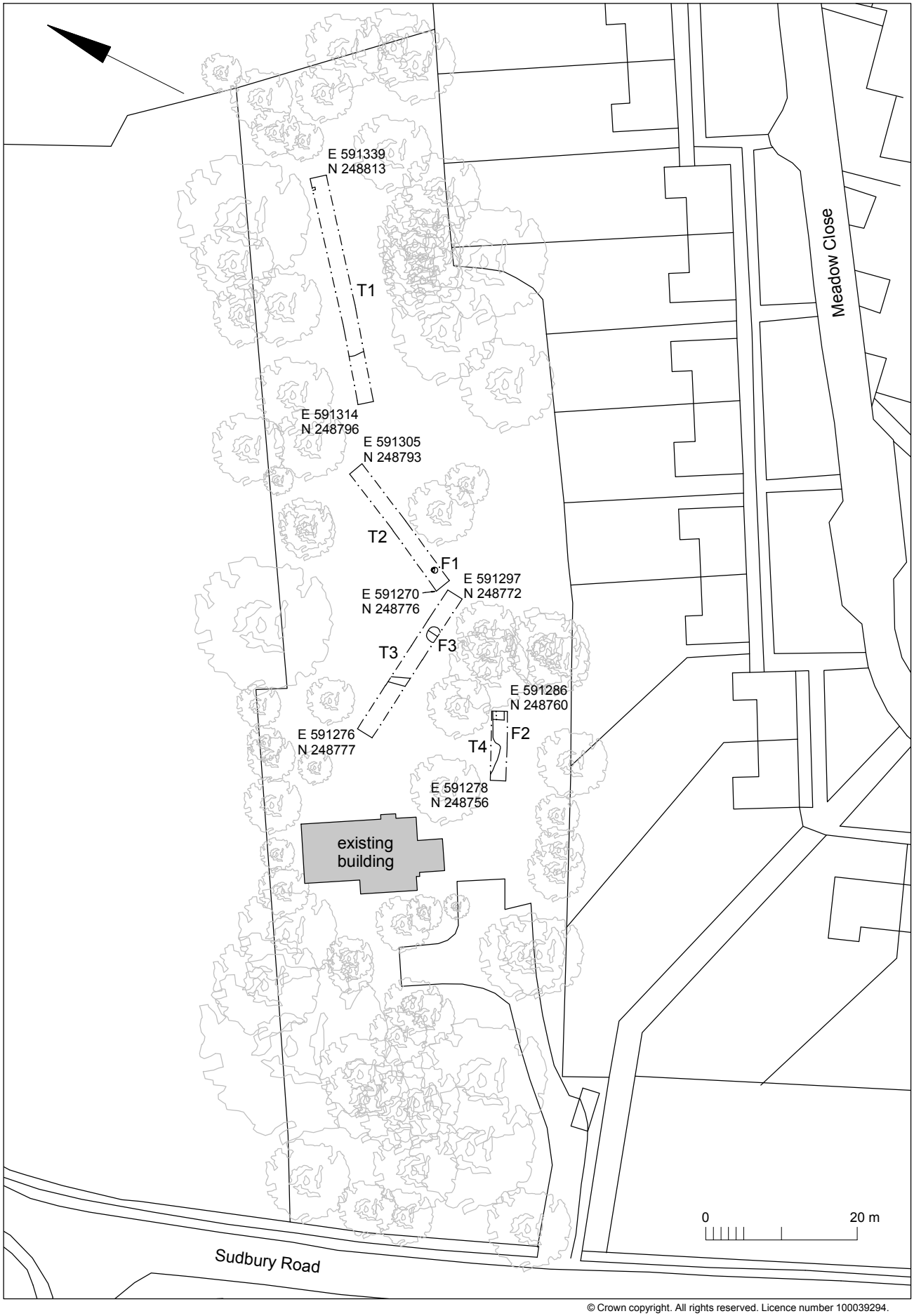

Fig 2 Site plan.

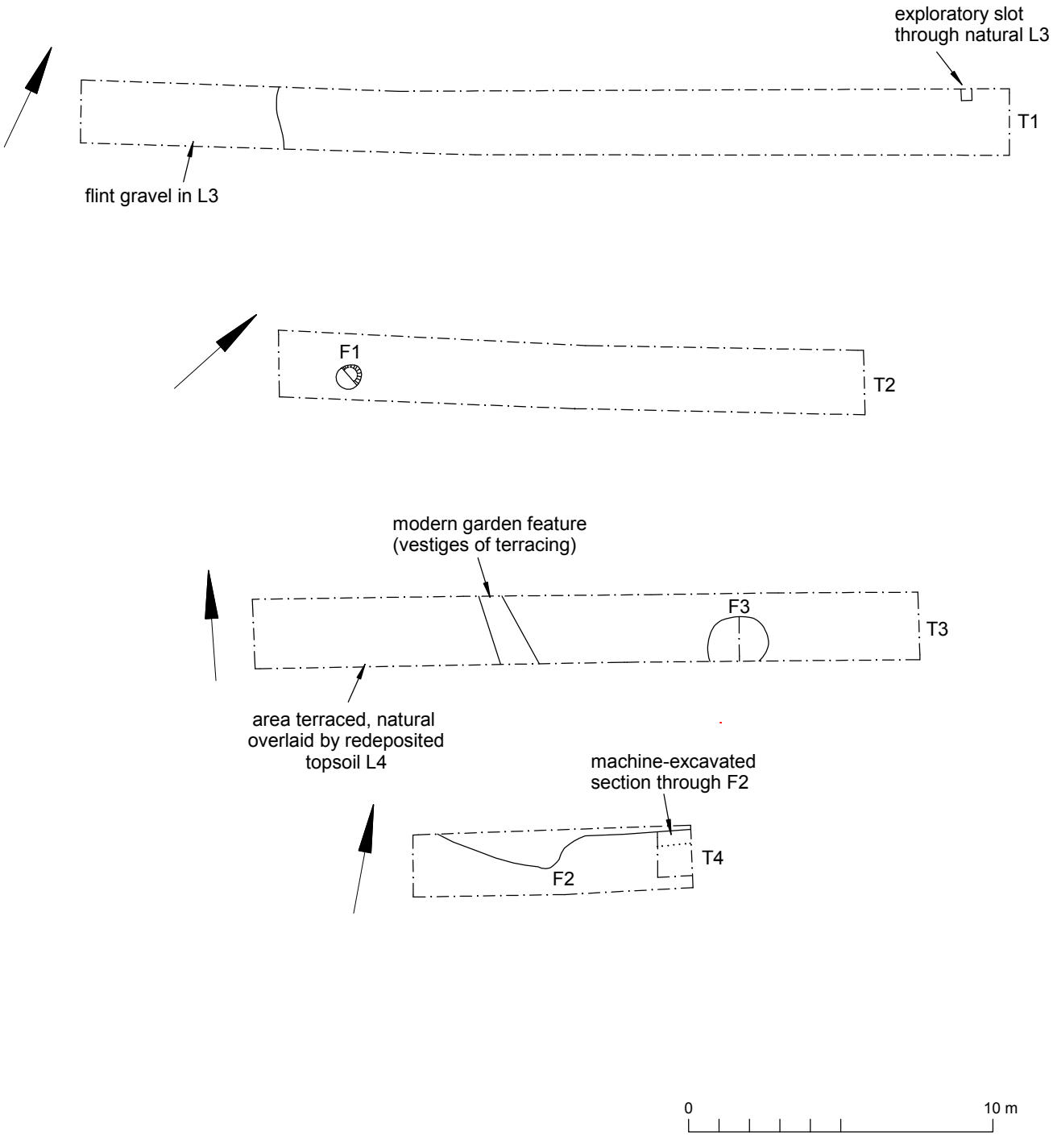

Fig 3 T1-T4: plans.

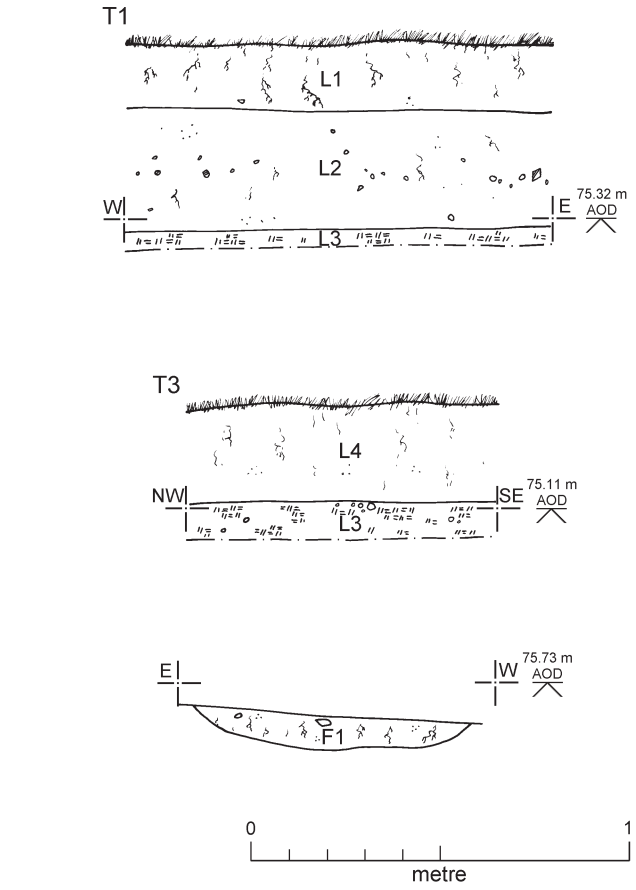

Fig 4 T1 and T3: representative sections; F1: section.