



## **Area 8 (SSSP12), Rendlesham, Suffolk**

**Client:**

Mr Anthony Hardy (Capital Community  
Developments)

**Date:**

November 2018

RLM 083

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018\_084

Author: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA

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## HER Information

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<b>Site Name:</b>	<b>Area 8 (SSSP12)</b>
<b>Report Number</b>	<b>2018_084</b>
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<b>Client/Funding Body:</b>	<b>Mr Anthony Hardy (Capital Community Developments)</b>

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: 1st November 2018

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner PhD MCIfA

Position: Managing Director

Date: 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018



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## Summary











In August 2018, a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land known as Area 8 (SSSP12), Rendlesham, Suffolk prior to the determination of a planning application covering the construction of a proposed new housing development. Forty-six archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

The works revealed Late Iron Age/Romano British ditches, within Trenches 7, 8 and 9 along the northern periphery of the site, and Trench 38 along the western periphery, all of which contained assemblages of pottery. Two ditches identified in Trench 38 are likely to be contemporary and may have once formed a field boundary in the medieval or post-medieval periods. Modern pits and modern truncation identified in Trenches 5, 11-16, 20, 21, 25, 26, 29 and 30 likely relate to the construction of either the living quarters of Bentwaters airfield or subsequent housing development located directly to the south of the site; or the modern sewerage works to the north.

Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Features	
Break of Slope	
Features - Conjectured	
Natural Features	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Illustrated Section	
Cut Number	0008
Archaeological Feature	

Sections

Limit of Excavation	
Cut	
Modern Cut	
Cut - Uncertain	
Deposit Horizon	
Deposit Horizon - Uncertain	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Break in Section	
Cut Number	0088
Deposit Number	0089
Ordnance Datum	<div><div>S</div><div>55.27</div><div>N</div></div>  

## **1. Introduction**

---

Between the 21st and 31st August 2018, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation on Area 8 (SSSP12), Rendlesham, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by Mr Anthony Hardy (Capital Community Developments) and undertaken according to a Brief (dated 05/03/2018) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Faye Minter of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), and then addressed by a SACIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Green and Gardner, 2018, Appendix 1).

Evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) in order to inform proposals for the development of the site. The proposed development consists of a new housing development.

The site is located in the Suffolk Coastal district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Rendlesham, centred on NGR TM 3370 5377. The site lies within the former park of the 18th and 19th century Rendlesham Hall and comprises an irregular parcel of land encompassing 5 hectares that is currently under arable cultivation. The site is bounded to the west by woodland, to the north by woodland and a sewerage works and to the south and east by housing (Fig. 1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The bedrock geology consists of Chillesford Church sand formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas depositing detrital fine-grained deposits. Superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period during ice age conditions, where deposits of a glacial origin were created by the actions of the ice and its interglacial meltwaters (BGS, 2018).

The site slopes gently from 27m in the northwest to 24m above Ordnance Datum in the southeast.



### **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information obtained through a 1km radius search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as from other readily available sources (Table 1; Fig. 2).

Prehistoric activity in the area is limited to a low mound interpreted as a prehistoric burial mound (RLM 006) 140m WSW of the site and a further burial mound 900m northeast of the site (RLM 009). The prehistoric burial mound RLM 006, however, is not visible on aerial photography or on LIDAR imagery. Surface finds from this period include flint flake scatters 700m SSW (RLM 017) and 600m ESE (RLM 018) of the site and an Iron Age pottery scatter (RLM 010) 450m to the SW of the site.

Roman activity in the area include a number of pits identified during archaeological evaluation (RLM 030) located 700m WSW of the site. The evaluation also identified medieval pits and later post-medieval extraction pits. A further archaeological evaluation (RLM 035) just to the north of RLM 030 identified a severely truncated Roman pit.

The present settlement of Rendlesham likely originated during the Saxon period. The Northumbrian monk Bede mentions a royal settlement at Rendlesham in his 8th century document "Historia Ecclesiastica". Archaeological work has revealed an internationally important 6th-7th century Saxon royal settlement and cemetery complex in close proximity to the site. Rendlesham was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as Rendlaesham (Williams 2003), translated as a homestead of a man called Rendel (Mills 2003, 388). The village was very large at this time with a population of 46.5 households, held by Gilbert of Coleville and run by Robert Malet.

The site is located 1.4km ENE of the parish church of Rendlesham, the Church of St Gregory (Pevsner 1961). The village may have been focussed around the church at this time although by 1783, depicted on Hodkinson Map of Suffolk, the village consists of only a few dispersed houses.

A finds scatter of medieval pottery (RLM 017) was recovered from fields 700m south of the site. Undated cropmarks of probable medieval to post medieval field boundaries have also been identified close to the site.

In 1783, the site lies within the grounds of Rendlesham White House (RLM 019). The house burnt down in 1830 and was replaced in the 1860s by Rendlesham Hall (RLM 020), this was subsequently demolished in 1949. Rendlesham hall was located just to the north of the site.

The site lies on the northern periphery of the dispersed living quarters of the WW2 airfield known as RAF Butley or Bentwaters Airfield, Station 151 (RLM 069). The airfield was constructed in 1943-44 and intended for use by the USAAF, however it was passed to the RAF in 1944 and used by fighter command. Following the war, in 1951, the airfield was passed to the USAF and remained an airfield until 1993 (Smith 1995). The site is located just to the north of the barrack and living quarters associated with Bentwaters airfield, following the airfields closure this area was developed into modern housing.

Just to the north of the site is a sewerage works that was constructed between 1983 and 2000 to serve the airbase and modern housing. Three large sewerage pipes cross the development area.

### **Previous archaeological work**

In October 2017, SACIC undertook a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey on the site (Schofield 2017). The detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey prospected a variety of geophysical anomalies, including a single potential former field boundary, five potential archaeological pits and a discrete geological anomaly. Modern ferruginous and non-ferrous service pipe runs associated with the waste water plant were further recorded along with areas of magnetic disturbance.

HER No.	Period	Description
RLM 006	Saxon	Urn, drawing by Davy in British Museum.
RLM 006	Saxon	Possible barrow on Hoo Hill
RLM 008	Undated	Oval enclosure, formerly plantation (Nursery belt) (S1).
RLM 009	Undated	Round Barrow & ditch 330m SE of Ash Lodge and 800m NE of Rendlesham Hall Farm. Scheduled Monument.
RLM 010	Iron Age	One portion of base and three body sherds, also one sherd with grooved curvilinear markings.
RLM 016	Undated	The probable location of an Early Saxon cemetery where an urn was found and recorded in Davy M S in BM (see RLM 006).
RLM 017	Prehistoric	Thin scatter of 14 (listed as 18 but 4 probably natural) flint flakes found & area defined on map.
RLM 017	Medieval	Thin scatter of small potsherds, 1 rim plus 6 body sherds, C13/C14, found in area defined on map.
RLM 018	Prehistoric	Thin scatter of 10 flint flakes (listed as 16 but 6 very dubious), and heavily burnt flints.
RLM 019	Post-med	'Site of the old hall, called 'Rendlesham White House', which was burnt down in 1830.
RLM 020	Post-med	Rendlesham Hall or House, site of.
RLM 021	Post-med	Rendlesham Hall, site of.
RLM 022	Post-med	Rendlesham Park.
RLM 023	Undated	Pond with a double bend adjacent to the S side of the former Ash Green (see CAA 010) and the Ash Lodge of Rendlesham Hall.
RLM 024	Undated	Ancient woodland as defined in (S1).
RLM 026	Post-med	Brick kilns recorded in tithe (plot 195).
RLM 028	Undated	Cropmarks of an enclosed settlement of probable Roman, or Iron Age to Roman, date
RLM 029	Undated	Area 7, Bentwaters Airbase, Rendlesham
RLM 030	Roman	Multi-period pits and ditches
RLM 035	Roman	Prehistoric ditches and Roman pit
RLM 047	Modern	Former RAF Butley, renamed Bentwaters RAF Station in 1943
RLM 060	Undated	Cropmarks of probable medieval to post medieval boundary ditches and a group of pits, possibly relating to sunken-featured buildings of Saxon date
RLM 067	Undated	Cropmarks of multi-period enclosures and fields at site of Saxon settlement and burials
RLM 068	Undated	Cropmarks of undated and fragmentary ditches
RLM 069	Undated	Military camp associated with RAF Butley/Bentwaters Airfield
RLM 070	Undated	Earthworks of a semi-circular ditch of possible probable post medieval date
RLM 071	Undated	Cropmarks of undated and fragmentary ditches
RLM 076	Undated	Cropmarks and soilmarks of boundary ditches and trackways of probable medieval to post medieval date

Table 1. Summary of HER information within a 1km radius

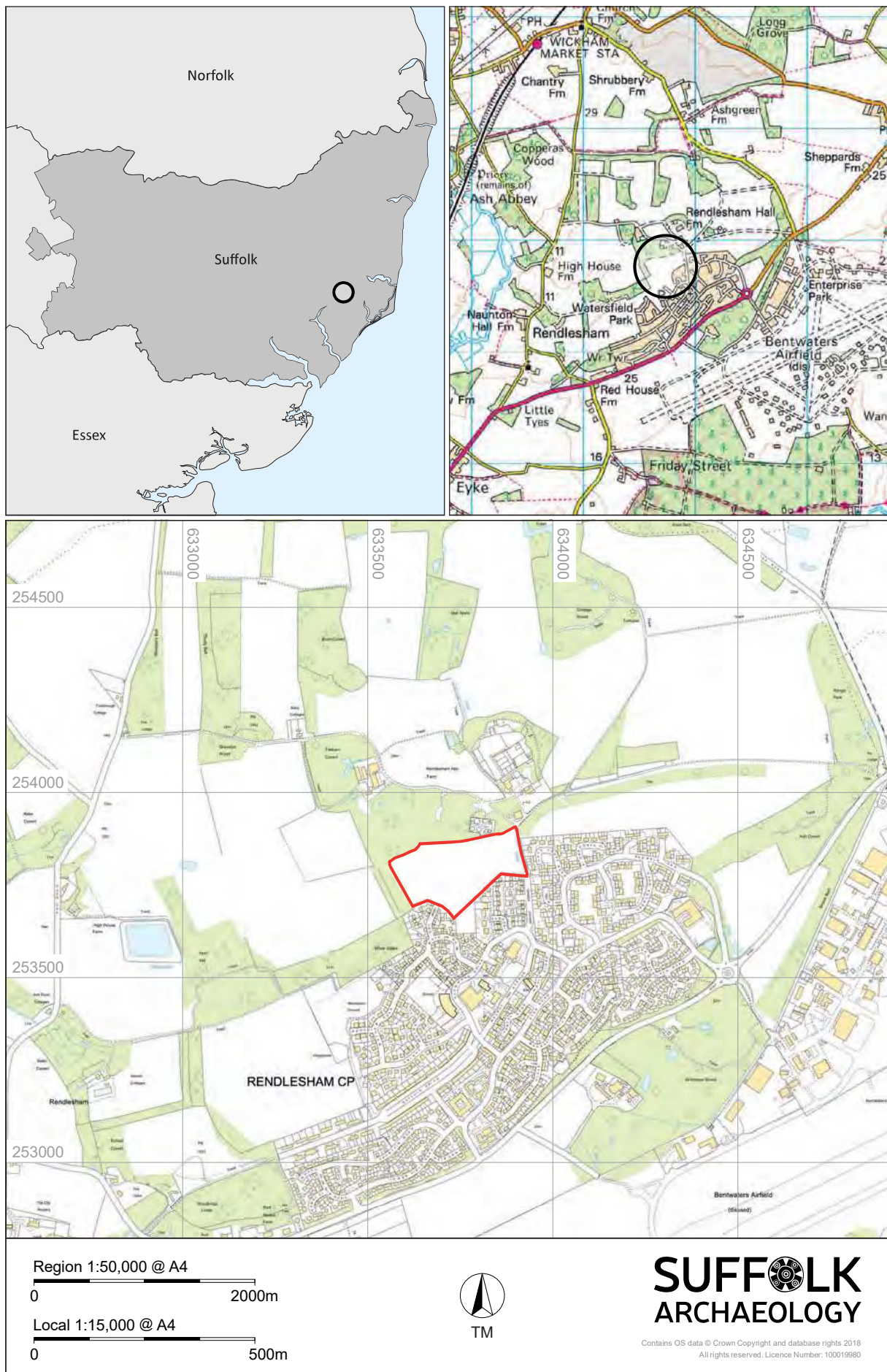
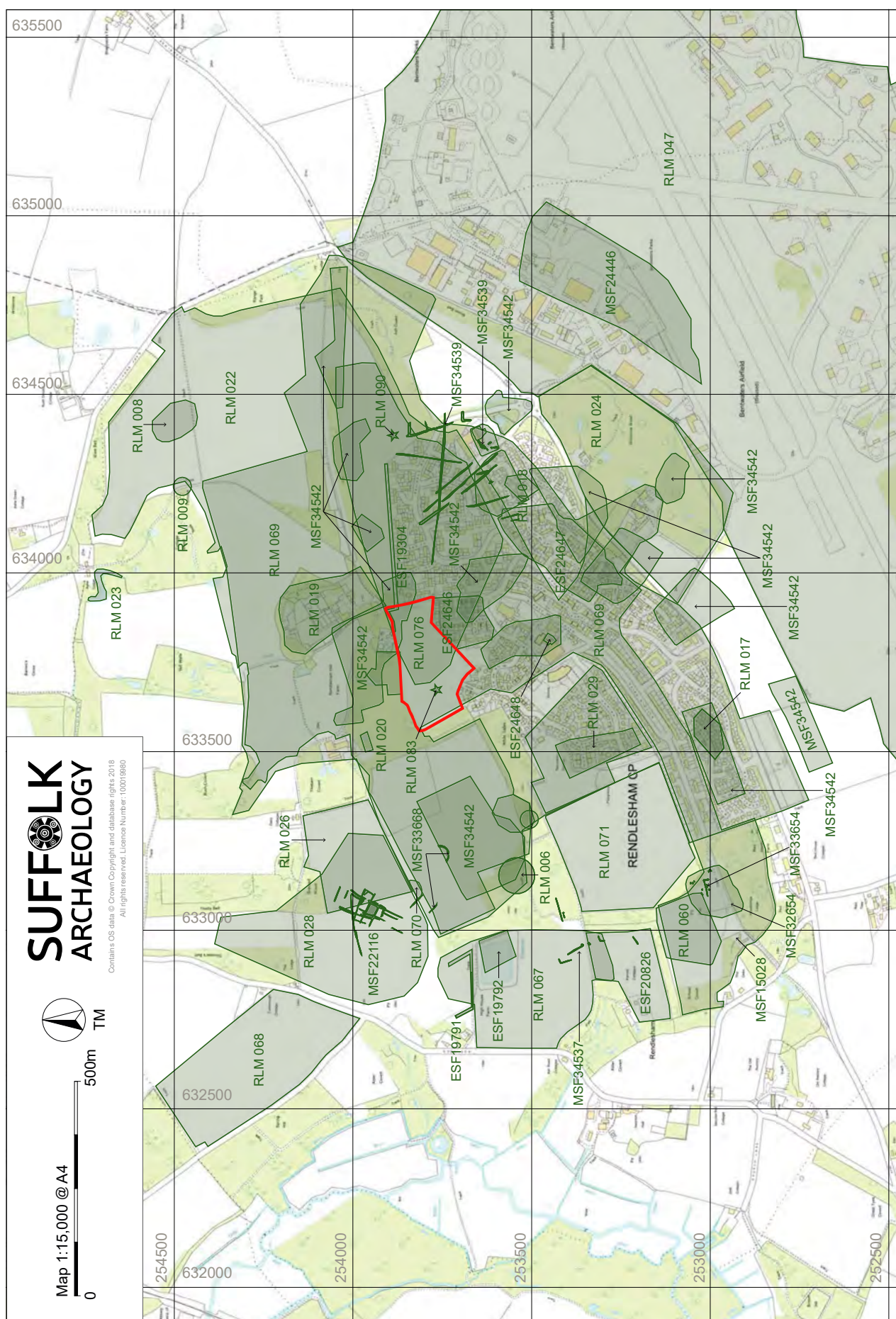


Figure 1. Site location (red)







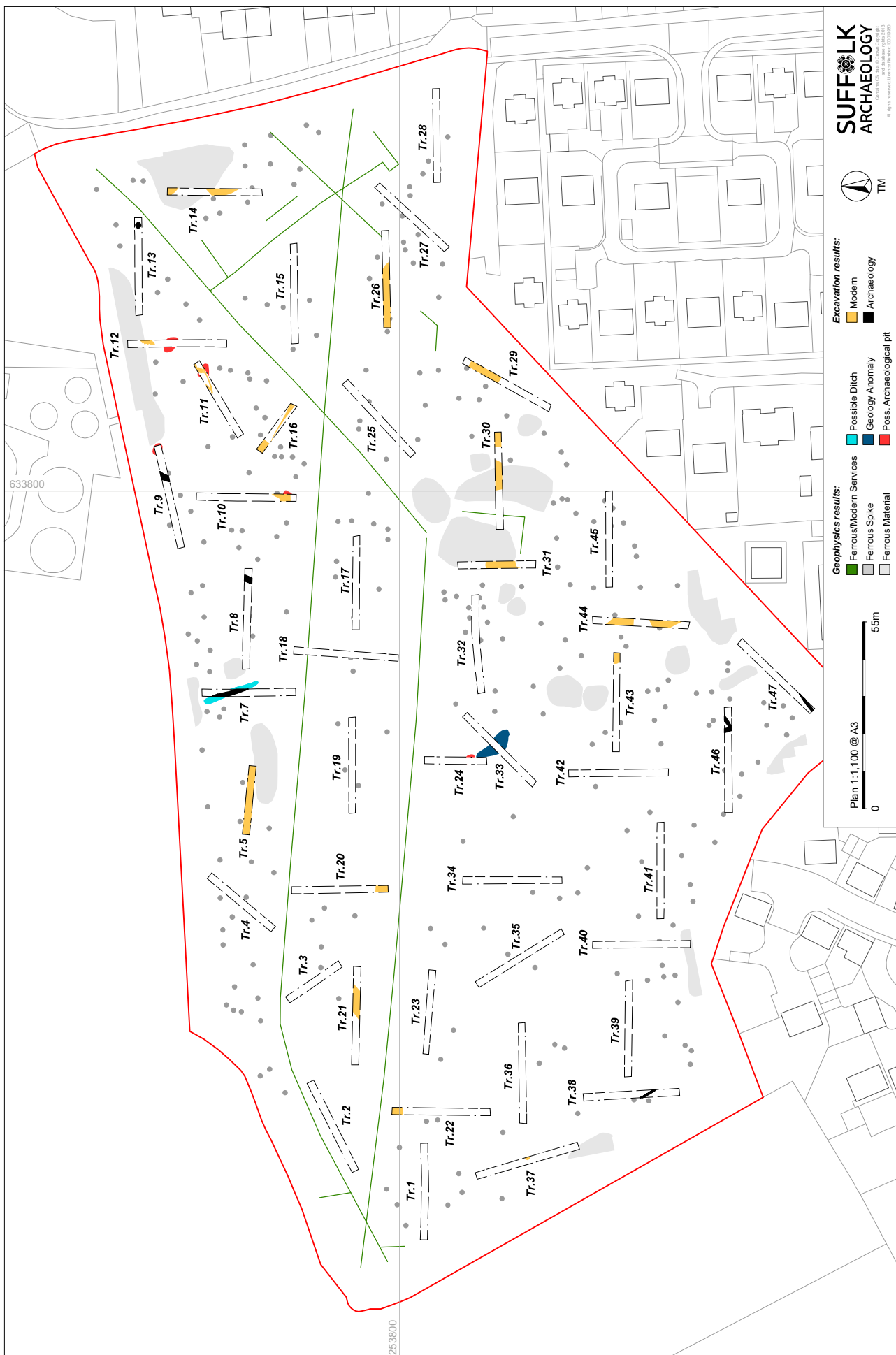


Figure 3. Site plan showing trench locations and geophysics results





## **4. Project Objectives**

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As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation the aims of the evaluation were to:

- 'Ground-truth' the geophysical results and metal detecting results.
- 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.
- Establish the suitability of the area for development.

## **5. Methodology**

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Forty-six trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig. 2). The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Upper deposits were removed, exposing the superficial geological layers. Following excavation, the trenches were cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present; all pre-modern archaeological features were metal detected. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled.

The ploughsoil within the line of the trenches was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts, but no pre-modern items were recovered.

Site data has been added onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code RLM 083.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: suffolka1-321758; Appendix 5) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The project archive is currently located at SACIC's office in Needham Market, but will be transferred to the Archaeological Store of SCCAS, upon approval of the report.

### **Constraints**

A number of trenches were shortened or moved due to the presence of modern services identified by the Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) scan. Trench 1 was moved 3m eastwards, Trench 16 was shortened at its south-eastern end and extended at its north-western end and Trenches 18 and 24 were shortened at their northern ends. Trench 2 was moved 10m southwards and Trench 3's north-western end was shortened by 10m due to the presence of overhead cables. Trench 6 was not excavated due to the presence of sewer pipe and associated manhole. The southern end of Trench 37 was swung 5m from its proposed location due to trees. The western end of Trench 9 was swung 5m southwards and Trench 40 was moved 5m northwards due to a farm trackway.

## **6. Results**

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### **6.1 Presentation of results**

This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation by trench. The location of evaluation trenches is shown in Figure 3, full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix 2 and contexts listed in Appendix 3.

The results of appropriate specialist assessment of significant finds and samples is presented in Section 7 and Appendix 4.

### **6.2 Soil conditions**

The soil profile across the site varied slightly but was largely consistent, characterised as a ploughsoil (0001) of dark brown orange silty clay with occasional small pebbles and occasional ceramic building material (CBM) and coke fragments, directly overlying the natural strata of orange – yellow clay with occasional orange sand patches and flint inclusions (0003). Plough scars were evident within these trenches suggesting a level of truncation has occurred.

Modern disturbance was evident within Trenches 11-16, 25, 26, 29 and 30 where the soil profile comprised ploughsoil (0001) overlying a modern made ground (0024) of mid yellow brown - grey clay, 0.15 – 0.5m thick, with concrete, brick and iron inclusions that directly overlay the natural strata of orange – yellow clay with occasional sand patches. Modern wheel rutting was evident within these trenches.

A subsoil deposit (0002) comprising a firm orange-brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions, 0.10-0.20m thick, was evident directly below the ploughsoil and above the natural strata within Trenches 4, 7-10, 34 and 47.

### **6.3 Summary of archaeological features**

A total of twenty-seven of the forty-six excavated trenches contained archaeological features. Features identified in Trenches 10-14, 17, 25-26, 29-31, 33, and 44-45 appear to relate to modern activity. These features take the form of large pits containing brick, concrete and metal fragments. Features identified in Trenches 5, 16, 18 and 20-21 appear to also relate to modern activity, likely relating to sewer pipes feeding the sewerage farm located just to the north of the site. Single ditches identified in Trenches

7, 8, 9 and 38 contained assemblages of late Iron Age/ early Romano British pottery, whilst two ditches in Trench 46 and two small pits identified in Trench 13 and 37 contained CBM and coke fragments and are likely to be post-medieval in date, whilst an undated ditch was identified in Trench 47.

## **6.4 Trench results**

### **6.4.1 Trenches 1-4**

Trenches 1-4 were located in the north-western corner of the site. The stratigraphy within Trenches 1-3 comprised ploughsoil directly overlying the natural strata, whilst within Trench 4 a small amount of subsoil was evident below the ploughsoil. Frequent plough scars were identified cutting the top of the natural strata within each trench and no archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the trenches.



Plate 1. Trench 4 general shot, looking southeast, 2x1m scale

### **6.4.2 Trench 5**

The stratigraphy within Trench 5 comprised ploughsoil overlying a mixed re-deposited yellow clay. A sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.6m through the re-deposited clay but the natural strata was not reached. The re-deposited clay was also noted in Trench 21, it was then apparent that the entirety of Trench 5 was located over a modern sewer pipe.



### 6.4.3 Trench 7

Trench 7 was 27.60m long, 2.2m wide and 0.50m deep, and was aligned north-south. The trench was located to target a positive linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as a ditch boundary (Schofield 2017). Ditch 0010 was identified within the trench at its northern end, in the location of the geophysical anomaly.

#### **Ditch 0010** (Fig. 4; Plate 2)

A single ditch, orientated NNW-SSE, was identified at the northern end of the trench. The ditch 0010 extended beyond the eastern and western trench limits. An assemblage of sixty-one sherds of Late Iron Age and early Romano British pottery was recovered from the ditch's single fill (0011) along with a single flint flake and nine pieces of fired clay.

Bulk environmental Sample, 2, was taken from the single fill to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sample were poor with rare amounts of wheat grains and a single barley grain and two flint flakes.



Plate 2. North-northwest facing section through Ditch 0010, 1m scale

#### 6.4.4 Trench 8

Trench 8 was 29.70m long, 2.2m wide and 0.50m deep, and was aligned east-west. The trench contained a single ditch, 0019, located at the eastern end of the trench.

##### **Ditch 0019** (Fig. 4; Plate 3)

The NNE-SSW orientated ditch extended beyond the southern and northern trench limits. The ditch contained two fills, 0020 and 0021. Two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the ditch's upper fill (0020) whilst no finds were recovered from lower fill 0021.



Plate 3. North-northeast facing section through Ditch 0019, 1m scale

#### 6.4.5 Trench 9

Trench 9 was 30.87m long, 2.2m wide and 0.70m deep, and was aligned ENE-WSW. The trench was located to target a positive discrete anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as an archaeological pit (Schofield 2017). The pit was not identified within the trench; however, a single ditch 0006 was identified at the trench's eastern end.



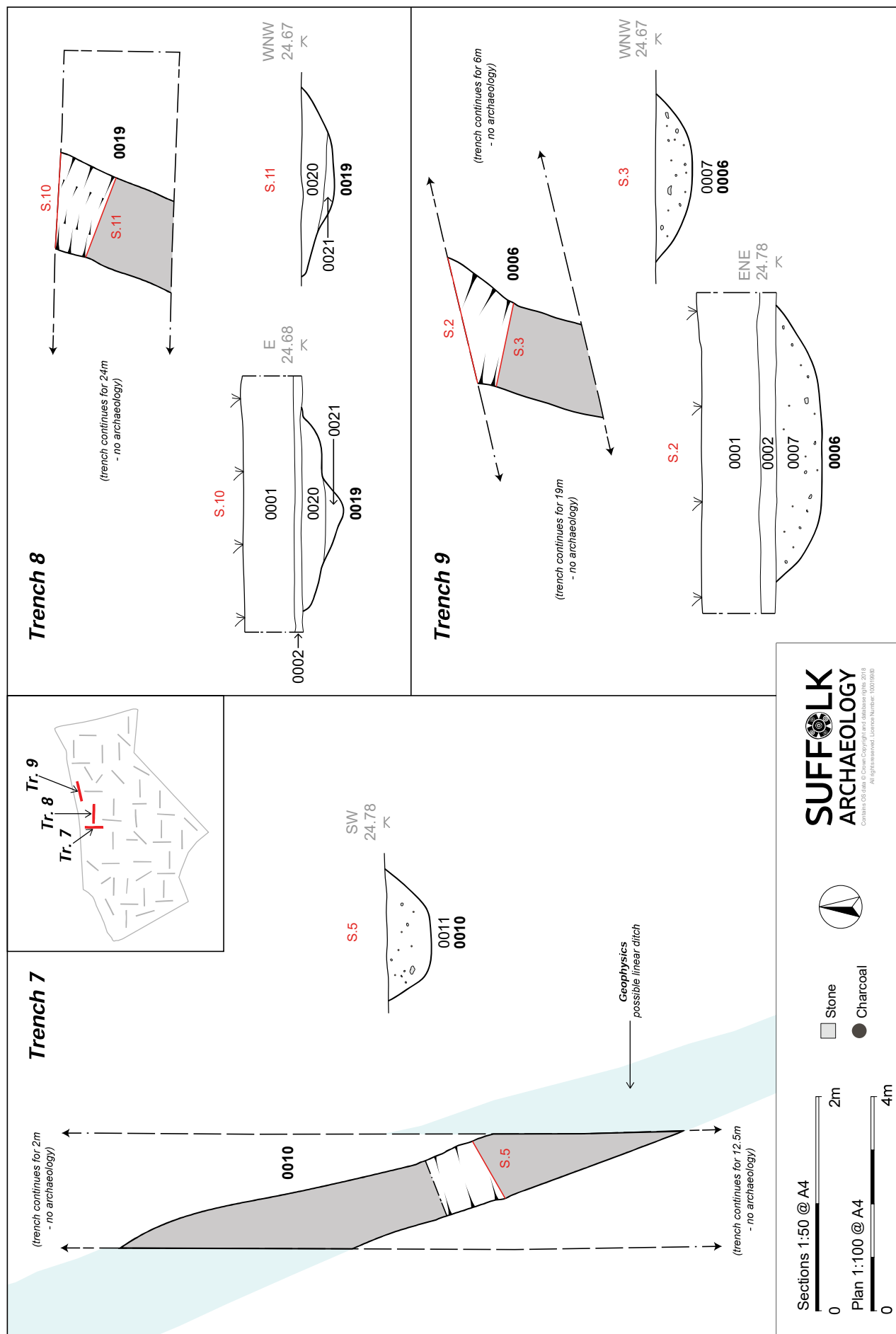
**Ditch 0006** (Fig. 4; Plate 4)

The NNE-SSW orientated ditch 0006 extended beyond the northern and southern trench limits. An assemblage of sixteen sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from the single fill (0007) along with four flint flakes.

Bulk environmental Sample, 1, was taken from the single fill to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Results of the environmental sample were poor, recovered finds include a small struck flint spall and small piece of heat-altered flint and a single cereal grain fragment.



Plate 4. North-northeast facing section through Ditch 0006, 1m scale





#### 6.4.6 Trenches 10-12

Trenches 10-12 were located in the north-eastern corner of the site. The stratigraphy within Trenches 11-12 comprised ploughsoil directly overlying a modern made ground deposit that directly overlay the natural strata, whilst within Trench 10 the modern made ground was not evident and instead a small amount of subsoil was identified below the ploughsoil.

Trenches 10, 11 and 12 were located to target positive discrete anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as archaeological pits (Schofield 2017). A modern pit containing concrete and brick rubble was identified in the vicinity of the geophysical anomaly within Trench 10 and a modern brick manhole was identified in the vicinity of the geophysical anomaly within Trench 11. The geophysical anomaly targeted by Trench 12 was not identified within the trench but a modern pit containing brick and concrete was identified just to the north of the anomaly (Plate 5).



Plate 5. Trench 12 general shot, looking southeast, 2x1m scale

#### 6.4.7 Trench 13

Trench 13 was located in the north-eastern corner of the site. The stratigraphy within trench comprised ploughsoil directly overlying a modern made ground deposit that directly overlay the natural strata. A single pit was identified at the eastern end of the trench.

**Pit 0004** (Fig. 5; Plate 6)

A single pit 0004 was identified at the eastern end of the trench. The pit was sub-circular in plan and displayed a very gradual shallow profile. CBM and coke fragments were recovered from the pit's single fill 0005 but not retained.



Plate 6. East facing section through Pit 0004, 1m scale

No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.

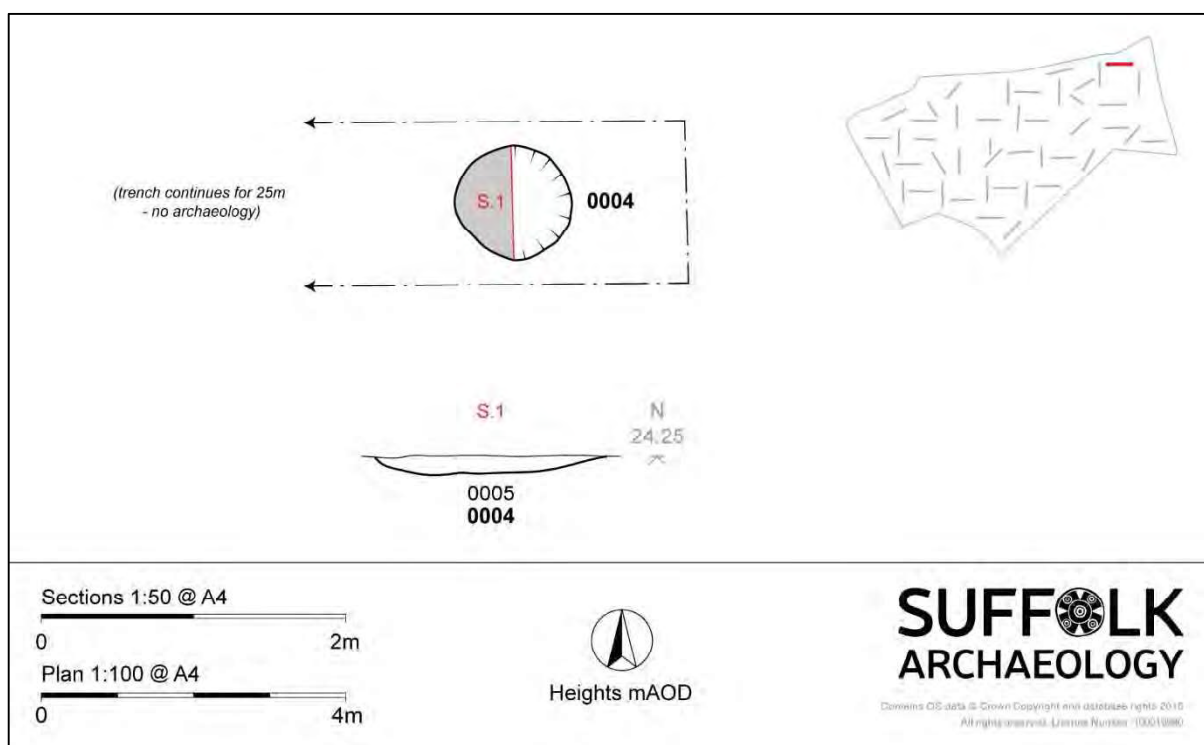


Figure 5. Plan and section from Trench 13

#### 6.4.8 Trenches 14-16

Trenches 14-16 were located in the north-eastern corner of the site. The stratigraphy within Trenches 14-16 comprised ploughsoil directly overlying a modern made ground deposit that directly overlay the natural strata.

A number of large modern pits containing brick, concrete and iron objects were identified in Trench 14 (Plate 7) and 16. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within Trench 15.





Plate 7. Trench 14 general shot, looking southeast, 2x1m scale

#### 6.4.9 Trenches 17-25

The stratigraphy within Trenches 17-23 comprised ploughsoil directly overlying the natural strata, whilst within Trench 24 a thin layer of subsoil was identified below the ploughsoil. The subsoil layer was not evident within Trench 25, however a deposit of modern made ground was identified below the ploughsoil, overlying the natural strata. Plough scars were identified in each trench cutting the natural strata.

Trench 24 was located to target a positive a discrete anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as an archaeological pit (Schofield 2017), however no archaeological features or deposits were identified within any of the trenches.

#### 6.4.10 Trenches 26-31

The stratigraphy within Trench 27, 28 and 31 comprised ploughsoil directly overlying the natural strata, whilst within Trench 26, 29 and 30 a deposit of modern made ground was identified below the ploughsoil, overlying the natural strata.

Large modern pits containing brick and concrete fragments were identified in Trench 26 (Plate 8), 29, 30 and 31 whilst no archaeological features were identified within Trench 27 and 28.



Plate 8. Trench 26 general shot, looking east, 2x1m scale

#### 6.4.11 Trenches 32-37

The stratigraphy within Trenches 32-37 comprised ploughsoil directly overlying the natural strata. Plough scars were identified in each trench cutting the natural strata.

Trench 33 was located to target a broad positive discrete anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as a geological anomaly (Schofield 2017), however no archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.

A small modern pit containing brick and coke fragments was identified in Trench 37 cutting the natural strata. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within Trenches 32-36.

#### 6.4.12 Trench 38

Trench 38 was 28.28m long, 2.2m wide and 0.35m deep, and was aligned north-south. The trench contained a single ditch 0008 located at the southern end of the trench.

##### **Ditch 0008** (Fig. 6; Plate 9)

The NW-SE orientated ditch, 0008, extended beyond the eastern and western trench limits. The ditch contained a single fill, 0009 comprising a mid brown-orange firm silty



clay with rare sub-rounded pebbles, charcoal and flecks of daub. Nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the ditch's single fill and two fragments of fired clay.



Plate 9. Northwest facing section through Ditch 0008, 0.3m scale

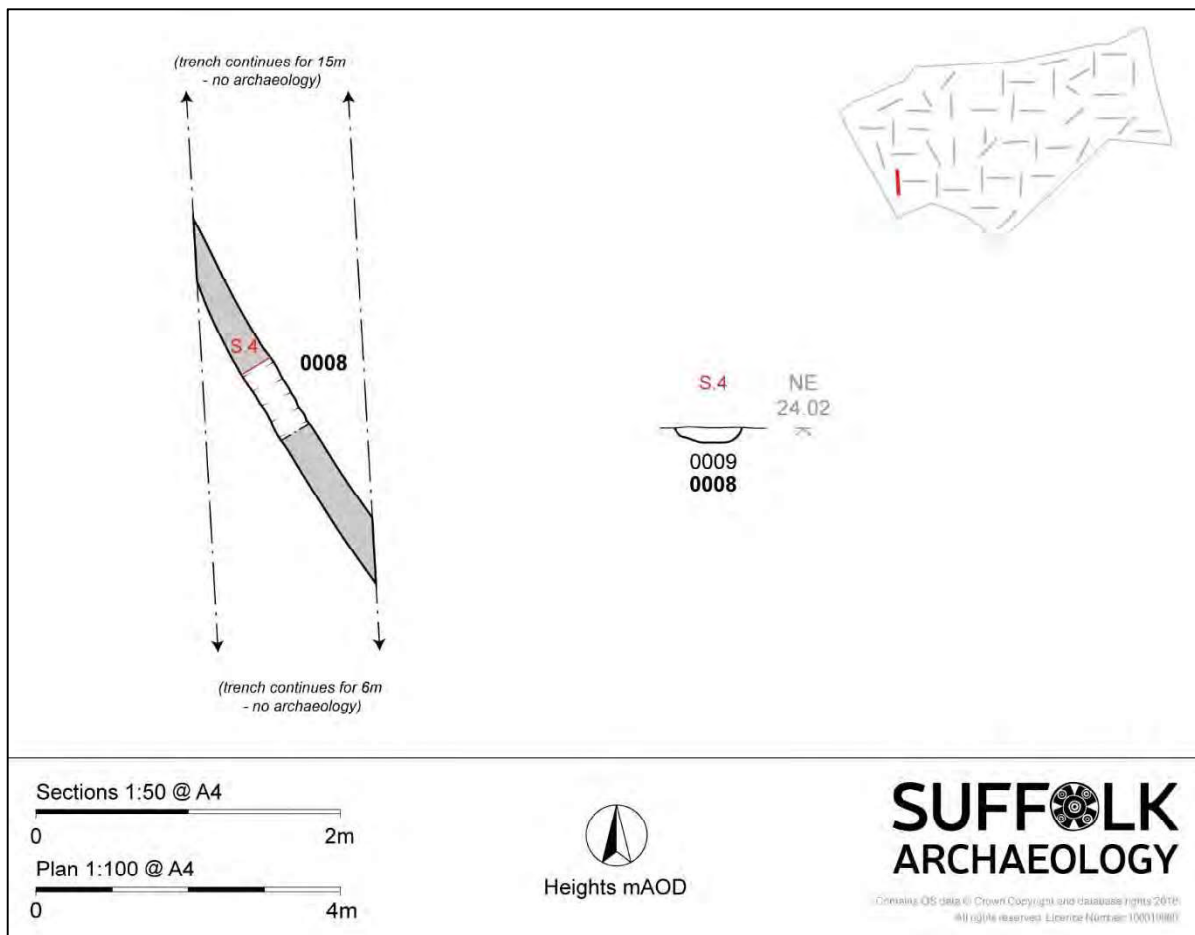


Figure 6. Plan and section from Trench 38

#### 6.4.13 Trenches 39-45

The stratigraphy within Trenches 39-45 comprised ploughsoil directly overlying the natural strata. Plough scars were identified in each trench cutting the natural strata. Two large modern pits containing brick and concrete fragments was identified in Trench 44 (Plate 10) and a single modern pit at the eastern end of Trench 43. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 41 (0022) whilst no archaeological features or deposits were identified within Trenches 39, 40, 42 and 45.



Plate 10. Trench 44 general shot, looking north, 2x1m scale

#### 6.4.14 Trench 46

Trench 46 was 30.92m long, 2.2m wide and 0.40m deep, and was aligned east-west. The trench contained two intersecting ditches, 0013 and 0015, located at the eastern end of the trench.

##### **Ditch 0013** (Fig. 7; Plate 11)

Ditch 0013 was orientated NE-SW and extended beyond the northern and southern trench limits. The ditch contained a single fill, 0014, comprising a mid brown-orange firm silty clay with rare sub-rounded pebbles and chalk flecks. Fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and a single fragment of animal bone were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

##### **Ditch 0015** (Fig. 7; Plate 12)

Ditch 0015 was orientated NNW-SSE and extended beyond the northern and southern trench limits. The ditch contained a single fill, 0016, comprising a mid brown-orange firm silty clay with rare sub-rounded pebbles and chalk flecks. Fragments of CBM were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

A relationship section was excavated through intersecting ditches 0013 and 0015; however, the relationship was unclear due to similarities between the ditch fill's. The



similarity in their fill's and the finds recovered suggest the ditches maybe contemporary with one another.



Plate 11. Southeast facing section through Ditch 0013, 0.5m scale



Plate 12. South-southeast facing section through Ditch 0015, 1m scale

#### 6.4.15 Trench 47

Trench 47 was 29.63m long, 2.2m wide and 0.40-0.50m deep, and was aligned northeast-southwest. The trench contained a single ditch, 0017, located at the southwestern end of the trench. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil (0023).

##### **Ditch 0017** (Fig. 7; Plate 13)

Ditch 0017 was orientated ENE-WSW and extended beyond the south-eastern and south-western trench limits. The ditch contained a single fill, 0018, comprising a mid brown-grey firm silty clay with flint and wood inclusions along with flecks of CBM. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.



Plate 13. East-northeast facing section through Ditch 0017, 0.5m scale



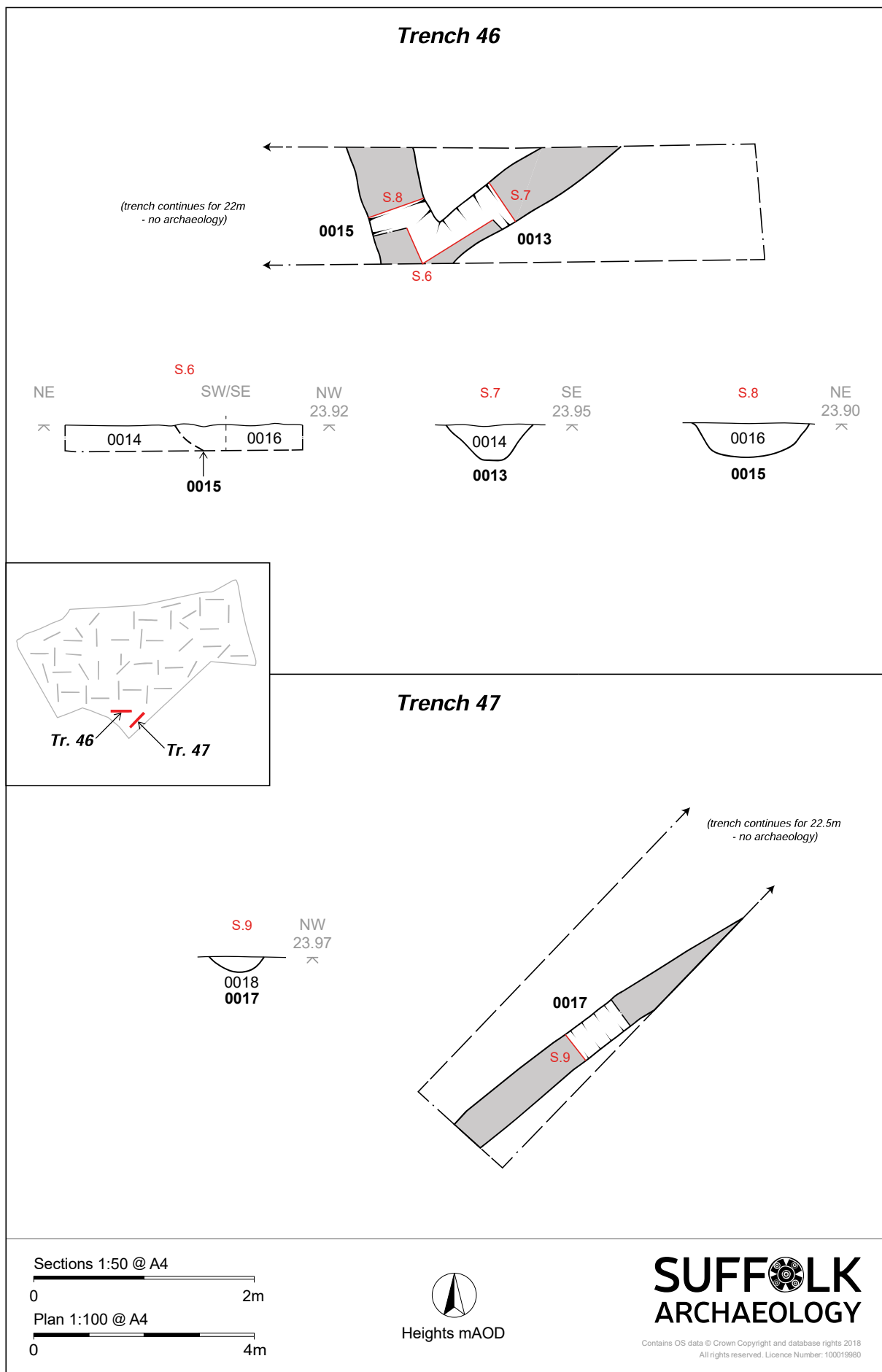


Figure 7. Plan and sections from Trenches 46 and 47

## 7. Finds and environmental evidence

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Stephen Benfield

### 7.1 Introduction

A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered from a number of ditches and from soil layers located in several of the evaluation trenches. The finds are primarily of pottery with a proportion of this material dated to the later Iron Age and a larger amount dated to the early Roman period. All of the finds are listed below (Table 2) and are catalogued in more detail in the finds appendix (Appendix 4). Finds recovered from processing bulk samples have been incorporated in the text where of particular significance.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	89	588
CBM	7	23
Fired clay	11	68
Flint	6	39
Heat altered stone*	1	11
Animal bone	1	2

Table 2. Type and quantity of (hand collected) bulk finds (\*recovered from a bulk sample)

### 7.2 The Pottery

#### Iron Age and Roman Pottery

A total of eighty-nine sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered with a combined weight of 588g. Almost all of this comes from the fill of ditches located in four of the evaluation trenches: T7 ditch 0010 (0011), T8 ditch 0019 (0020), T9 ditch 0006 (0007) and T38 ditch 0008 (0009). Two sherds were recovered from topsoil (0022, 0023).

The pottery was recorded by fabric (Table 3). The fabrics for the Iron Age pottery broadly divide between handmade sand-tempered sherds (HMSA) and handmade sherds with some vegetable-temper (HMSAVT), although given the nature of the sherds this division is by no means necessarily a clear one. The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics follow the Suffolk Roman fabric series (unpublished).

<b>Fabric code</b>	<b>Fabric name/description</b>	<b>Sherd count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
<i>Handmade:</i>			
HMSA	Handmade sand-tempered	11	24
HMSA2	Handmade sand-tempered (coarse sand)	1	8
HMSAVT	Handmade sand and vegetable (chaff)-temper	2	36
HMSAVT2	Handmade sand and moderate-common vegetable (chaff)-temper	1	1
<b>Fabric code</b>	<b>Fabric name/description</b>	<b>Sherd count</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
<i>Late Iron Age &amp; Roman:</i>			
BUF	Oxidised Buff	1	2
GROG	Grog-tempered	1	100
GX	Sandy coarseware	3	10
RCW	Romanising coarseware	60	356
RCW2	Romanising coarseware (sandy)	9	51

Table 3. Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric

## Iron Age

Small amounts of hand-made pottery of later Iron Age type, broadly current from the 4th century BC-1st early 1st century AD, were associated with three of the ditches: 0006 (0007), 0010 (0011) and 0019 (0020). Pottery of this date can be difficult to tell apart from Anglo-Saxon pottery, especially as small sherds, and being from the parish of Rendlesham (well known for its Anglo-Saxon associations) the first though might be toward an Anglo-Saxon date. However, in this instance it is clear that all of this pottery is or is likely to belong to the later Iron Age. Firstly, a rim sherd with an internal cordon (0011) can be closely compared with rims from several Iron age pots from Burgh, Suffolk (Martin 1988, fig. 20 nos. 37-40). Secondly, it is broadly a homogeneous assemblage and is associated in the fill of the ditches with larger quantities of pottery dated to the Early Roman period; certainly, for ditch 0010 (0011). This suggests that this ditch at least was an open feature at that time and given this, it seems much less likely that this pottery could be Anglo-Saxon.

Close dating of the Iron Age pottery is difficult so that, given the small assemblage, it is difficult to be certain as to whether this represents continuity with the early Roman period. Although the lack of this material from other features on the site, other than those with early Roman pottery would appear to suggest some close association.

## Roman

The early Roman pottery is dominated by sherds of Romanising coarseware (RCW) broadly current as a fabric type from the mid-1st-early 2nd century. Although there are few diagnostic sherds these can be seen to probably be mostly from medium size jars.

Other fabrics are only represented by one or a few sherds. These include a few sherds typical of Roman greywares, while a sherd of Buff ware (BUF) might come from a flagon. The largest rim sherd is from a large jar/storage jar (Suffolk Form 4.2.1) which is grog-tempered (GROG). This can be dated to the 1st or early 2nd century and might belong to the Late Iron Age, although an early Roman date is also possible if not more likely.

Although the dating is primarily based on coarseware fabrics with little or no closely dated typological pieces to support it, it can be said that there is no pottery among the assemblage that need date to the mid or late Roman period (c. late 2nd-4th century).

The largest quantity of pottery comes from context 0011, consisting of medium size sherds likely to be broadly contemporary with the feature. A small group of sherds from 0009 appear to be mostly from one pot and again may indicate they are broadly contemporary with the context. The sherds from 0007 are very small and broken up so that this material may be residual.

### **7.3 Struck flint**

A small number of struck flint flakes were recovered, four from ditch 0006 (0007) in T9, one from ditch 0010 (0011) in T7 and another from ploughsoil (0012) in T7. In addition, a small struck flint spall was recovered from processing a bulk sample (Sample 1) from context 0007 (ditch 0006) and two crude flakes (or a flake and a shatter piece) were among the residue from processing another bulk sample (Sample 2) from ditch 0010 (0011).

None of the flints are particularly diagnostic as to age other than they are likely to date to the period of the Neolithic-Bronze Age/Iron Age. Some are clearly hard hammer struck, while several of the pieces have plunge fractures and are mostly small thick or squat flakes with broad striking platforms. This is certainly the case with the flint from ditch 0006 (0007). These features would tend to suggest that some at least of the flint is of Bronze Age date or later rather than earlier. The nature of the flakes indicates working of local flint pebbles/stones and the small flint spall (0007) also appears to indicate local working.

## 7.4 Other finds

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

Small pieces of sandy, orange coloured CBM were recovered from ditch 0013 (0014) and ditch 0015 (0016) both located in T46. In total, there are seven pieces (although in reality only three pieces as much of this is from one broken piece) together weighing 23g. The only piece that can be closely dated is small and is almost certainly peg-tile. Although possibly of earlier date, this most probably dates to c.14th century before which time it appears that they were not in common use, certainly in North Essex (Ryan and Andrews 1993, 97) and overall is more likely to be of post-medieval or modern date. The two other pieces of CBM (one broken) each comes from one of the two ditches above, are in rather coarser sandy fabric with few other inclusions. They are not closely dated. They might be Roman, but a later date is also possible.

### Fired clay

There are eleven pieces of fired clay together weighing 68g. Most of this comes from the fill of ditch 0010 (0011) with two pieces from ditch 0008 (0009). The fired clay consists of small slightly abraded, or rounded abraded, pieces. In terms of fabric, these can be divided between those with a relatively dense sand fabric (five pieces) and those with a slightly vesicular sandy fabric (four pieces). There is little indication of what these pieces come from. One of the vesicular pieces from 0011 preserves part of a round, tubular void the diameter of which is in excess of 20mm. This could be a wattle void, but still falls within the size range of perforations on loomweights. There is a small area of original flat surface on one of the dense sand piece from the same context.

Much of the broken-up fired clay on archaeological sites is likely to derive from features associated with heat, such as ovens and hearths, although also from fired clay objects such as loomweights.

### Heat-altered stone (HAS):

A small piece of heat altered flint (11g) came from processing a bulk sample (Sample 1) from the fill of ditch 0006 (0007) in T9. When found in quantity, this material is most commonly of prehistoric date and used to transfer heat from a fire to water. This piece is the only heat-altered stone recovered from the site.

## 7.5 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

### Introduction and methods

Two bulk samples were taken from ditches during the evaluation. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any hammer scale or ferrous spheroids present.

### Results

All the samples contained fibrous rootlet fragments in small quantities; these are modern contaminants and are considered intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

The samples produced relatively small flots of 10ml and 50ml respectively. These were exclusively made up of wood charcoal and the fragments recovered were too small to be utilised for species identification or radiocarbon dating. No species identification was attempted for the purposes of this report.

Charred plant macrofossil remains were rare. Sample 1, ditch fill 0007 contained a single cereal grain fragment, which was very abraded making identification difficult, but was most likely wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Sample 2, ditch fill 0011 contained a low number of wheat grains and a single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain, all of which were highly abraded. A small number of cereal grain fragments too abraded and fragmented to identify were also present within Sample 2.

Uncharred seeds were sparse, a single blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* L.) pip was



observed within Sample 1, and redshank (*Persicaria maculosa* Gray) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* L.) were present in Sample 2 as single specimens. These were all considered to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposits sampled.

A single birch shieldbug (*Elasmotethus intersinctus* Linnaeus, 1758) was recovered from ditch fill 0007, Sample 1, again this is considered to be modern and intrusive.

## Discussion and recommendations for further work

The remains recovered from these samples are too sparse to say anything conclusive beyond the fact that agricultural activities may have been taking place in the vicinity. The sparse and fragmented nature of the remains suggest they may have been moved through the action of wind or water prior to becoming incorporated within the archaeological deposits.

It is not recommended that any further work should be carried out on these samples, however, if further interventions are undertaken on this site bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated deposits in order to recover any plant macro fossils present. Additional material may provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site. The material recovered from this evaluation should be retained as part of the site archive.

## 7.6 Faunal Remains

A small almost certainly animal bone, which is a flake from a larger bone mass, was recovered from the fill of ditch 0013 (0014) in T46. In addition, a few small pieces of animal bone were recovered processing two bulk samples: Sample 1 from ditch 0006 (0007) and Sample 2 from ditch 0010 (0011). The pieces from 0007 consist almost entirely of fragments of ruminant tooth with one or two very small, abraded pieces of bone. That from 0011 is two very small bone pieces which are whitened and slightly cracked/crazed so that it might be that these have been burnt. One of these is part of a very small socket joint.

The very limited quantity of bone and the fact that, by count, much of it consists of pieces of tooth, the hardest of the skeletal material, and that two other pieces appear to

have been burnt, increasing their resistance to decay, indicates that, in general, bone does not survive well on the site.

## **7.7 Discussion of material evidence**

A few struck flint flakes result from activity in the area in the later prehistoric period, although these are not closely dated and taken together a broad Neolithic-Bronze Age/Iron Age date seems appropriate. However, some of the pieces exhibit a relatively crude working technique which is more indicative of a later date (Bronze Age/Iron Age) than earlier. The pieces indicate the working of flint pebbles/stones which could have been obtained locally. A small flint flake/spall from a sample could indicate some flint working on the site.

The small assemblage of hand-made sand-tempered pottery, with some vegetable/chaff-temper, is considered to date to the later Iron Age period (c. AD 350-50) and to result from occupation/settlement in the immediate vicinity. Similar pottery is also produced in the Anglo-Saxon period and, depending on circumstance, it is notoriously difficult to separate the two. Given Rendlesham's strong Anglo-Saxon links a Saxon date might be considered a strong possibility. However, an Iron Age date for the material is supported here as it includes a rim from an Iron Age vessel form.

Of possible Late Iron Age date is a large grog-tempered jar (c. 1st century AD), although grog-temper continued to be used for large jars into the Roman period and this could belong with the early Roman pottery assemblage, broadly dated to the mid 1st-early 2nd century. There are no significant diagnostic sherds, although all are coarseware; most probably from broken jars, although one sherd might come from a flagon. There is no indication from this relatively small assemblage other than that typical of a relatively low status rural site. However, the small size of the assemblage should caution this conclusion.

A number of sites in Rendlesham parish have been identified as Iron Age and Roman following the Rendlesham Survey carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS 2016, table 2) to which this adds.

In terms of the finds from the site, the Iron Age and Roman period is certainly the main focus of interest and further work might shed more light on the nature of the

activity/occupation here, as well as the issue of possible continuity between the Iron Age and Roman periods.

## **8. Discussion**

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### **8.1. Deposit model**

The natural geological surface and pre- modern archaeological horizon is generally present at a depth ranging from 0.3m to 0.8m, being deepest in Trenches 11-16, 25, 26, 29 & 30 where a thicker build-up of modern made ground was present. A subsoil deposit was present within Trenches 4, 7-10, 34 and 47. Levels of truncation were evident from surviving ploughscars and wheel ruts.

### **8.2 Prehistoric**

Finds relating to the prehistoric period are limited to six struck flints, one of which was from ploughsoil deposits. It is likely that all the flint is residual in nature dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age and suggests a low-level utilisation of the landscape in these periods.

### **8.3. Phase 1. Late Iron Age/Romano British**

Evaluation Trenches 7, 8, 9 and 38 contained ditches of Late Iron Age/Romano British date. The ditches included assemblages of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano British transitional period, with a particularly large assemblage from the ditch identified in Trench 7. Single sherds of pottery were recovered from the topsoil deposits from Trenches 41 and 47.

The large assemblage of pottery recovered from the ditch in Trench 7, and the small assemblages recovered from ditches in Trenches 8, 9 and 38 suggest Late Iron Age/Romano British activity in the vicinity with a potential settlement focus likely to be located along the northern periphery of the development site and perhaps along the western periphery.

The Late Iron Age/Romano British ditches are heritage assets of local significance and are thought to have moderate potential to address regional research aims for the period, such as rural settlements and landscapes, Romanisation and finds studies (Medlycott 2011, 47-48).

### **8.4. Phase 2. Medieval/Post-medieval**

Ceramic building material (CBM), including part of a peg tile, was recovered from two ditches in Trench 46. The ditches are not present on early OS mapping and may have

been filled in by this time and probably represent a medieval or post-medieval field boundary. Two small pits identified in Trench 13 and 37 contained CBM and coke fragments and are likely to be post-medieval in date.

The archaeological deposits of the later historic periods are of local significance and there is a low potential for the presence of similar features across the development site. The site is thought to have minimal potential to address regional research aims for the period.

### **8.5. Phase 3. Modern**

The large pits and modern truncation identified in Trenches 5, 11-16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 26, 29 and 30 all contain fragments of brick, concrete and metal. The features likely relate to the construction of either the living quarters of Bentwaters airfield or subsequent housing development located directly to the south of the site or the modern sewerage works to the north.

### **8.6. Undated features**

A single undated ditch was identified in Trench 47 and may relate to an earlier field system of Late Iron Age/Romano British date or could represent the remnant of a field boundary of medieval or post-medieval date.

### **8.7. Confidence rating**

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

## 9. Conclusions

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The evaluation trenching has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site.

The evidence suggests the survival of an archaeological horizon with the presence of three distinct phases of past activity in the Late Iron Age/Romano British, medieval/post-medieval and modern periods.

The post-medieval pits and ditches, and the modern pits are heritage assets of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features of these periods are low.

The large assemblage of pottery from the Late Iron Age/Romano British ditch identified within Trench 7 and the smaller assemblages from ditches identified in Trenches 8, 9 and 38, along the northern and western periphery of the development site, are heritage assets of local significance and the results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential here is moderate-high.

The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

## **10. Archive deposition**

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The project archive consisting of all paper and digital records and finds will be deposited with the Archaeological Store of SCCAS and ownership transferred within six months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the Suffolk Archaeology CIC store in Needham Market.

The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial Report
4. Site records
5. Finds records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. GIS data
9. List of photographs
10. Original specialist reports and supporting information
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files



## **11. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA, Jez Meridith BA (Hons) MPhil MCIIfA and Filipe Santos MA PCIIfA and directed by Martin Cuthbert. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner PhD MCIIfA who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin BA (Hons) PgDip MCIIfA. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Stephen Benfield BA (Hons) and Anna West BSc (Hons).

The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo BA (Hons) PCIIfA and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter BSc (Hons) MCIIfA.

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1783 Hodkinson Map of Suffolk

1881 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

1944 Air Ministry Site Plan – Bentwaters Airfield

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<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

SCC, 2016, file:///C:/Users/benfs/Downloads/RendleshamSurvey2008-2014\_AssessmentReport%20(1).pdf



## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### **RLM 083, Area 8 (SSSP12), Rendlesham, Suffolk**

Written Scheme of Investigation for a  
Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

**Date:** July 2018  
**Prepared by:** Michael Green ACIfA & Rhodri Gardner MCIfA  
**Issued to:** Mr Anthony Hardy (Capital Community Developments)  
& Faye Minter (SCCAS)  
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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	Pre-application
Curatorial Officer:	Faye Minter (SCCAS)
Grid Reference:	TM 3370 5377
Area:	c. 5.00ha
HER Parish Code:	RLM 083
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-321758
SACIC Invoice code:	RLMARE002
Project Start date	TBA
Project Duration:	c. 10 days

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Client/Funding Body:	Mr Anthony Hardy (Capital Community Developments)
SACIC Project Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC

# 1. Introduction and Project Background

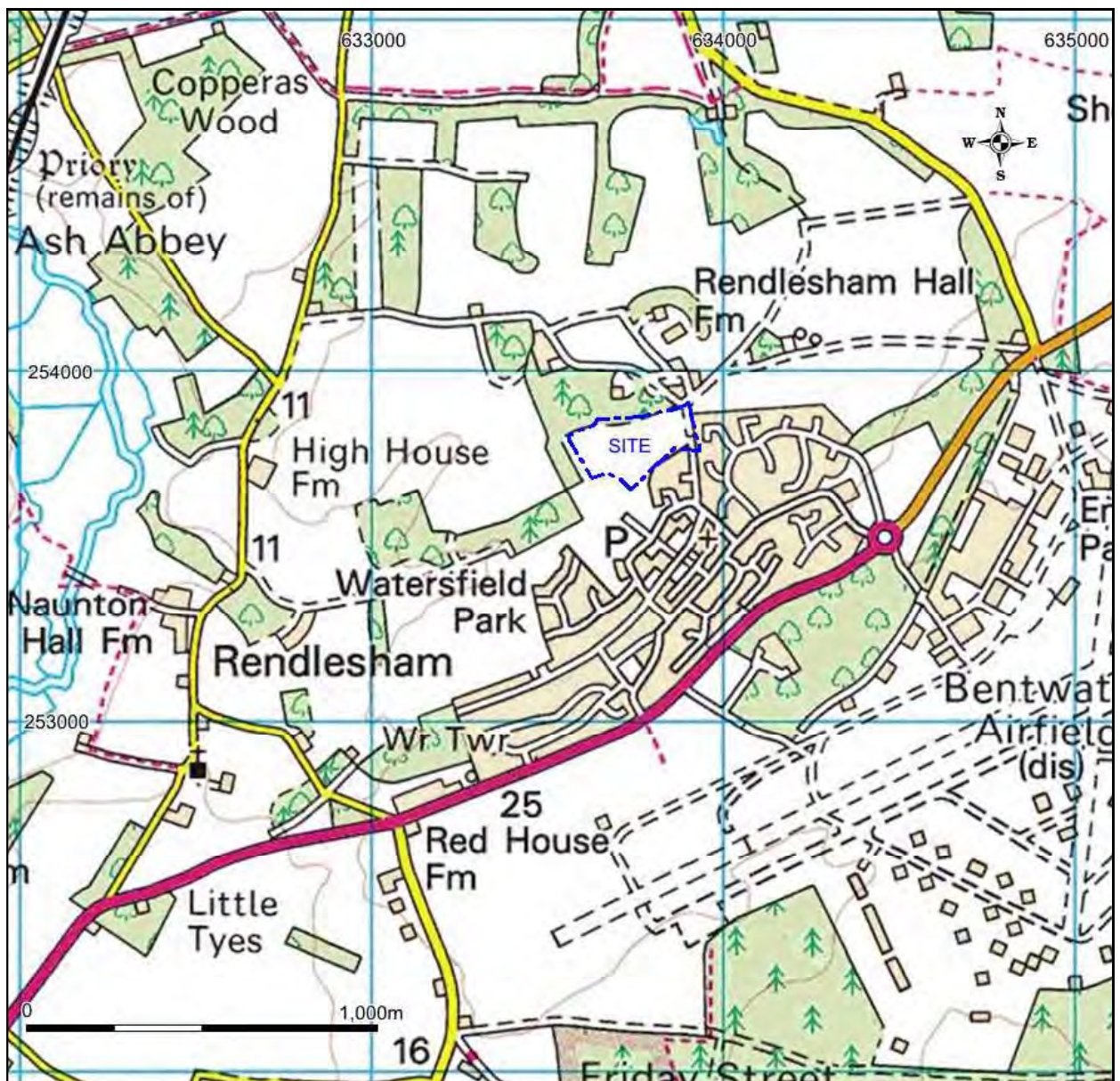
- 1.1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC (hereafter SACIC) have been asked by the client (Mr Anthony Hardy of Capital Community Developments) to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench on Area 8 (SSSP12), Rendlesham, Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 2). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. **Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation. The final decision on further work is made by the curatorial office in conjunction with the LPA, not the contracting company.**
- 1.2. The site consists of a single arable field c. 5ha in size on the north-west edge of Rendlesham.
- 1.3. The works are being conducted prior to determination of a planning application in accordance with paragraph 128, 129 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. A previous geophysical survey (Schofield, 2018) has been conducted on the development area.
- 1.4. The proposed development is likely to have a severe but localised impact on underlying deposits through the cutting of footings and service trenches. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.
- 1.5. This WSI complies with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS) Standard Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation (2017), Excavation (2017) and Archiving (2017) as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (ClfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.6. The main aims of the evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 3 of a SCCAS brief prepared by Faye Minter, dated 5th March 2018:



- 'Ground-truth' the geophysical results and metal detecting results.
- 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.
- Establish the suitability of the area for development.

## 2. The Site

- 2.1. The site lies within the former park of the 18th and 19th century Rendlesham Hall (TM 3370 5377), comprising a single five-hectare field that is currently under arable cultivation. It slopes gently from 27m in the northwest to 24m Above Ordnance Datum in the southeast. To the north of the site lies the waterworks, the southern edge of the site is flanked by housing and the east and west of the site is bounded by hedges and trees.
- 2.2. The bedrock geology consists of Chillesford Church sand formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas depositing detrital fine-grained deposits (BGS, 2018). Superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period during ice age conditions, where deposits of a glacial origin were created by the actions of the ice and its interglacial meltwaters (BGS, 2018).



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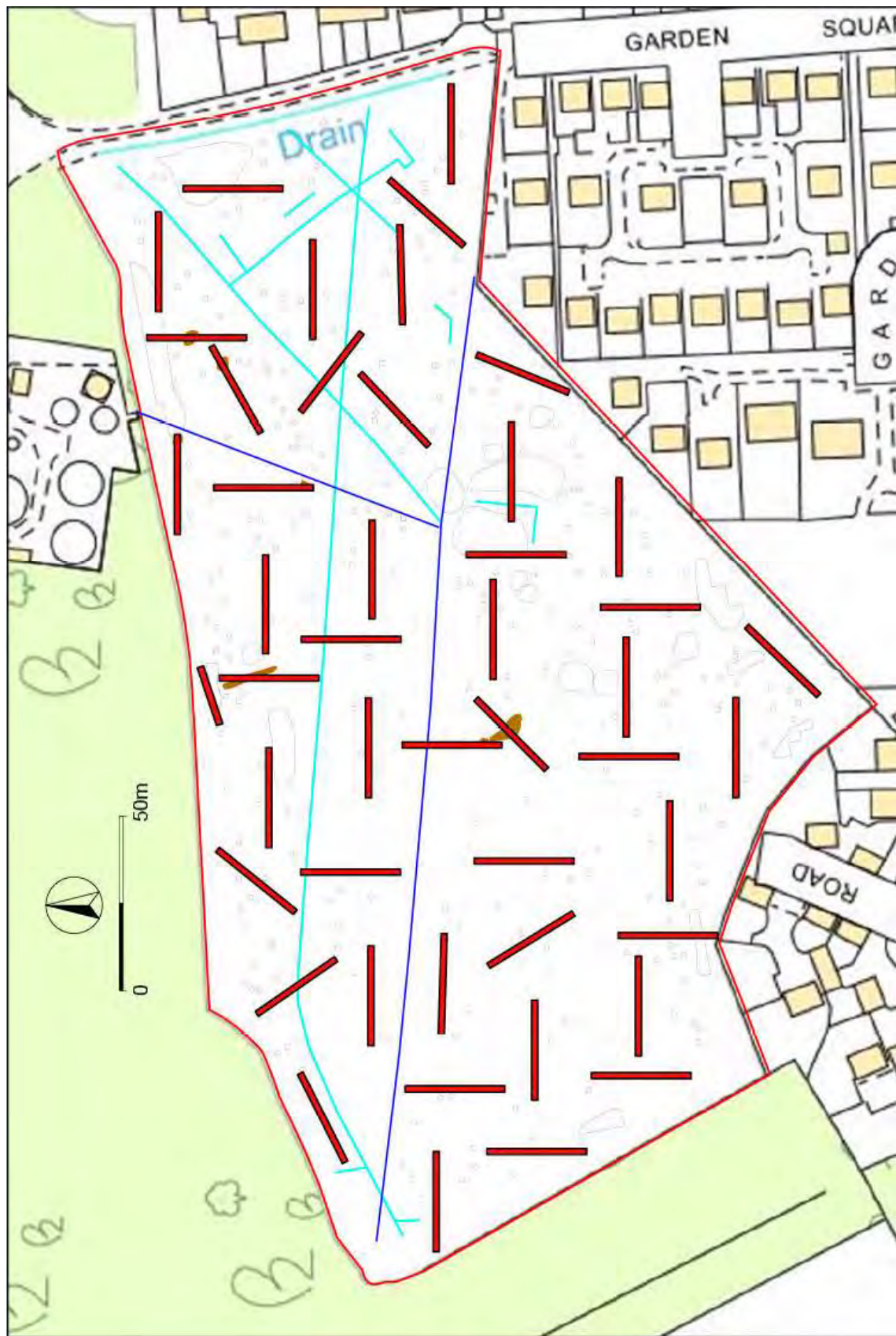
**Figure 1.** Site location (blue)

### **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1. The following information has been summarised from Suffolk Heritage Explorer (accessed 06/07/2018). An up-to-date search of the Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) data will be commissioned as part of the evaluation work, as specified in the SCCAS Brief, to further inform any archaeological information recovered during the current project. There are no Scheduled Monuments or other designated heritage assets on the site.
- 3.2. The area forms part of a single agricultural field within the former park (RLM 022) of Rendlesham Hall (RLM 021) built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and updated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the Second World War the Hall was taken over by the armed services who left the building in such a poor state of repair that it was finally demolished in 1949.
- 3.3. Previous archaeological investigations 860m to the west (RLM 030) have revealed several phases of clay extraction pitting, dating from the Roman to medieval periods; medieval and post-medieval ditches were also recorded at this site. Prehistoric and Roman features were identified during trial trenching at RLM 035, 870m to the west. A suspected Anglo-Saxon cemetery (RLM 006) lies 730m to the south-west. An Iron Age pottery scatter (RLM 010) is recorded 570m to the south-west of site. A single undated rectilinear enclosure (RLM 028) is identified 790m to the west on aerial photographs. Archaeological monitoring undertaken on the Rendlesham pumping main replacement (RLM 033) located on the boundary of the site, then running 500m to the east in 2005, revealed no archaeological features.
- 3.4. Previous geophysical survey (Schofield, 2018) identified little evidence for features of high archaeological potential but as stated in the brief 'further trenched evaluation is needed to identify the presence or absence of burials, cremations and/or Anglo-Saxon settlement evidence, which does not show well in magnetometry surveys' (Minter, 2018).

- 3.5. The presence of the above-mentioned sites suggests there is the potential for multi-period heritage assets to be preserved within the proposed development area. However, the highest potential is for later Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon features and finds to be present.





**Figure 2.** Trench plan and site outline (red), known services (blue), possible services from geophysical survey (light blue) and geophysical features (brown)

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## **4. Fieldwork: Trial Trench Evaluation**

- 4.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBA). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to three experienced excavators, surveyors and a named metal detectorist (John Phillips).
- 4.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will involve the mechanical excavation of forty-seven trial trenches, most measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide, four shorter targeted trenches are inclusive of this number. These will be distributed as evenly as possible to give a representative sample over the whole site, while also needing to be positioned in areas currently free from obstacles, trees and hedges, and known services. Trenches have also been positioned to sample possible features identified by the geophysical survey (Schofield, 2018). The proposed location of the trenches is presented in Figure 2. The number of trenches has been calculated based on a 5% sample of the 5ha site. This requires approx. 2500m<sup>2</sup> of trial trench.
- 4.3 Information has currently been provided about the presence of various sewer mains (Fig.2) and power cables on site but no other services have been identified by the developer. While the location of each trench will be subjected to a CAT scan prior to excavation, if unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered and damaged during work then this will not be the responsibility of SACIC. The identification of previously unknown services may result in the proposed trench layout being amended accordingly. The proposed trench plan (Figure 2) takes into account known services and potential services identified by the geophysical survey. Services marked as light blue on figure 2 were identified by the geophysical survey and have been sampled in select trenches to ground truth the survey results. If a service is present within one of these trenches any further trenches sampling the same linear feature will be moved.
- 4.4 Trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an experienced archaeologist of Project Officer grade

(TBA). Overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Upcast spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be mechanically separated to facilitate sequential backfilling.

- 4.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation with trench bases and sections cleaned, as necessary, in order to satisfy the project aims and also to comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2017.
- 4.6 Where a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, the combined depth of the trench and feature will not exceed 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). If additional works are specified by SCCAS, such as shoring or excavating and battering a larger area, then additional costs will be incurred by the client.
- 4.7 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 4.8 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER (in this instance RLM 083) and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 4.9 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 4.10 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works, including the line of the trenches prior to cutting as well as trench bases, exposed features and upcast spoil. Metal detecting will be carried out by a trained experienced metal detectorist, in this case John Phillips (SACIC), who will be present at all times on site and Roy Damant

(experienced metal detector) will visit the site for specific days to conduct searches (if possible).

- 4.11 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until they have been processed and assessed.
- 4.12 Finds will be brought back to the SACIC warehouse premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in-house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 4.13 Bulk soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of paleo-environmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. Samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for paleo-environmental remains. If particularly noteworthy paleo-environmental deposits are encountered sample selection may also include monoliths. At the evaluation stage these would be retained only. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary, advice will be sought from Historic England's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 4.14 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials (including cremation burials). If found, the need for excavation/removal of burials will be discussed with SCCAS. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

- 4.15 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained, covering their excavation and removal to the SACIC warehouse for temporary storage. Approval for additional costs may need to be sought from the client.

## **5. Post-excavation**

- 5.1 A unique HER number (RLM 083) has been acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 5.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by the SACIC Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 5.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 5.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 5.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate, finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 5.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 5.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Iron objects will be x-rayed; all other small finds, including coins, will be cleaned and digitally photographed. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- 5.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 5.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 5.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 5.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 5.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within six weeks of the conclusion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 5.13 A search of the Suffolk HER will be commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may simply be tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 5.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.



- 5.15 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report, in this case the relevant OASIS number is 321751.
- 5.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within thirty days of receipt of any report.
- 5.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its continued preservation.
- 5.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the latest guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs. The archive will be deposited within the SCCAS storage facility unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 5.20 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will either be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 5.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site-specific basis.

5.22 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

5.23 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.

- The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
- If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.

## **6. Additional Considerations**

### **6.1 Health and Safety**

- 6.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with the SACIC Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present one and are aware of the SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 6.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 6.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 6.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS curators. All such staff and visitors must abide by the SACIC H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high-risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 6.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by the SACIC insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

### **6.2 Environmental controls**

- 6.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC EMS policies.

### **6.3 Plant machinery**

- 6.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator (c.14t) equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

### **6.4 Site security**

- 6.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

### **6.5 Access**

- 6.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 6.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

### **6.6 Site preparation**

- 6.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

## **6.7 Backfilling**

- 6.7.1 Each trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.
- 6.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 6.7.3 Backfilling will only occur after confirmation with the representatives of the LPA (SCCAS).
- 6.7.4 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement. If required, it could lead to a variation in costs.

## **6.8 Monitoring**

- 6.8.1 The work will be monitored by SCCAS staff who will be acting on behalf of the LPA.

## 7. Staffing

7.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- Up to 3 x Site Assistants; includes surveyor and metal detectorist (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

7.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 7.1.

7.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Stephen Benfield	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

7.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum



## External specialists cont.

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement & cemeteries	University of Cardiff

## Appendix 2. Trench List

Trench Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
01	28.45	E-W	orange sandy clay occ gravel	0.30	ploughsoil over natural	none	
02	29.39	ENE-WSW	orange sandy clay occ gravel	0.30	ploughsoil over natural	none	
03	18.65	NW-SE	orange sandy clay occ gravel	0.30	ploughsoil over natural	none	
04	24.5	NE-SW	orange sandy clay occ gravel	0.30	ploughsoil over natural	none	
05	20.32	E-W	orange sandy clay occ gravel		ploughsoil over made ground, natural not reached. Entire trench located over a modern sewer pipe trench	none	
06					not excavated		
07	27.6	N-S	Orange sandy clay occ chalk clay	0.50	Ploughsoil over subsoil over natural	ditch 0010	
08	29.7	E-W	Orange sandy clay occ chalk clay and flint	0.50	Ploughsoil over subsoil over natural	ditch 0019	
09	30.87	ENE-WSW	Orange sandy clay occ chalk clay and flint	0.6	Ploughsoil over subsoil over natural	ditch 0006	
10	29.38	N-S	Orange sandy clay occ chalk clay and flint	0.60 - 0.72	Ploughsoil over subsoil over natural.	Modern disturbance at southern end shown on geophysics	
11	25.06	NE-SW	Orange sandy clay occ chalk clay and flint	0.60-0.70	Ploughsoil over subsoil over natural.	20th century broick manhole identified on geophysics, modern wheel rutting	
12	29.07	N-S	Orange sandy clay occ chalk clay and flint	0.6-0.8	Ploughsoil over subsoil over natural.	Large modern pits, modern wheel rutting.	
13	28.85	E-W	Orange sandy clay occ and flint	0.60	Ploughsoil over subsoil over natural.	pit 0004 Large modern pits, modern wheel rutting.	0004, 0005
14	27.83	N-S	Orange sandy clay occ and flint	0.80	ploughsoil over made ground over natural	Large modern pit on geophysics, modern wheel rutting	
15	29.4	E-W	Orange sandy clay occ and flint	0.70	ploughsoil over made ground over natural	no arch	

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
16		17.19	NW-SE	Orange clay occ and flint		ploughsoil over made ground over natural	modern wheel rutting, sewer pipe trench at NW end	
17		27.7	E-W	Orange clay occ and flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch 1 modern pit	
18		30.8	N-S	Orange clay occ and flint	0.30	ploughsoil over natural	2 x modern services no arch	
19		28.19	E-W	Orange clay occ and flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	No arch	
20		28.45	N-S	Orange clay occ and flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	large disturbance at S end, plough scarring	
21		29.06	E-W	Orange clay occ and flint	0.30	ploughsoil over natural	modern sewer pipe trench	
22		28.8	N-S	Orange clay occ and flint	0.30	ploughsoil over natural	No arch	
23		24.74	E-W	Orange clay occ and flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	No arch	
24		18.38	N-S	Orange clay	0.50	Ploughsoil over subsoil over natural	no arch	
25		29.4	NE-SW	Orange clay occ and flint	0.60	ploughsoil over made ground over natural	wheel ruts, modern service trench	
26		28.63	E-W	Orange clay occ and flint	0.55	ploughsoil over made ground over natural	wheel ruts. Modernpit with concrete	
27		27.81	NE-SW	Orange clay occ and flint	0.30	ploughsoil over natural	plough scars, no arch	
28		27.6	E-W	Orange yellow clay freq gravel	0.35	ploughsoil over natural. Natural had been truncated and gravel was intrusive	no arch	
29		28.89	NNE-SSW	Orange clay	0.85	ploughsoil over made ground over natural	wheel rutting and 1 modern pit at NE end	
30		28.59	E-W	Orange clay	0.50-0.60	ploughsoil over made ground over natural	modern disturbance throughout brick rubble filled pits	
31		23.04	N-S	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	1 modern pit at entire south and central areas	
32		29.05	E-W	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	
33		29.09	NE-SW	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	
34		29.14	N-S	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
35		29.65	NW-SE	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	
36		29.43	E-W	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	
37		31.3	NNW-SSE	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	1 small modern pit - not excavated	
38		28.28	N-S	orange yellow clay occ flint, orange sandy patches	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	1 ditch 0008	0008, 0009
39		28.21	E-W	orange yellow clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	
40		28.76	N-S	orange yellow clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	
41		28.33	E-W	orange yellow clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	0022
42		29.49	N-S	orange yellow clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	
43		29.22	E-W	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.35	ploughsoil over natural	no arch	
44		28.72	N-S	orange sandy clay occ flint	0.40	ploughsoil over natural	2 large modern pits wheel ruts	
45		28.1	E-W	orange clay occ flint	0.40	ploughsoil over natural	modern pit at west end, poss same pit as in tr 44 no arch	
46		30.92	E-W	orange clay occ flint	0.40	ploughsoil over natural	2 ditches 0013 and 0015	0013, 0014, 0015, 0016
47		29.63	NE-SW	orange clay occ flint	0.40-0.50	ploughsoil over subsoil over natural	wheel ruts 1 modern ditch 0017	0017, 0018, 0023



## Appendix 3. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0001				Layer	ploughsoil dark brown orange silty clay friable occasional pebbles coke and cbm frags	ploughsoil				0002, 0024	
0002				Layer	subsoil- firm orange brown silty clay occ flint inclusions	subsoil			0003	0001	
0003				Layer	natural pale orange and yellow clay occasional sandy clay	natural				0002, 0024	
0004	0004	13	Pit	Cut	sub rounded in plan with v gradual sides leading to a flat shallow base	single filled pit post med cbm and coke frags not retained	1.50	1.52	0.10		0005
0005	0004	13	Pit	Fill	mid brown orange soft silty clay occ coke and cbm frags	single filled pit post med cbm and coke frags not retained	1.50	1.52	0.10	0004	
0006	0006	9	Ditch	Cut	NE-SW linear with gently sloping sides and gradual b.o.s to a broad slightly rounded base	ditch in trench 9		1.60	0.32		0007
0007	0006	9	Ditch	Fill	pale mid grey brown silty clay with freq small flecks of charcoal. mod to small to large flints round to sub ang	ditch single fill		1.6	0.32	0006	



Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0008	0008	38	Ditch	Cut	linear NW-SE aligned with grad sides leading to grad b.o.s and a concave flat base	shallow ditch gully structure related?		0.42	0.10		0009
0009	0008	38	Ditch	Fill	mid brown orange silty clay firm rare sub rounded pebbles rare charcoal flecks of daub	shallow ditch gully structure related pot finds		0.42	0.10	0008	
0010	0010	7	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan aligned NW-SE grad concave sides flat base	ditch only present in tr 7 lielly late iron age early roman significant amounts of pottery evidence of nearby occupation		1.34	0.44		0011
0011	0010	7	Ditch	Fill	mid yellowish grey firm silty clay containing occ to mod amounts of small sub ang flint occ charcoal flecks and rare chalk flecks	ditch only present in tr 7 lielly late iron age early roman significant amounts of pottery evidence of nearby occupation		1.34	0.44	0010	
0012		7		Layer	mid dark brown silty clay occ coke and cbm	ploughsoil in tr 7					
0013	0013	46	Ditch	Cut	linear alloigned NE-SW grad sloping sides to s sharp b.o.,s and a flat base	ditch post med modern	3	0.78	0.32		0014
0014	0013	46	Ditch	Fill	mid brown orange v compact silty clay occ small sub rounded pebbles and chalk cbm tile frags and bone	single fill of ditch		0.78	0.32	0013	
0015	0015	46	Ditch	Cut	linear aligned NNW-SSE grad sloping sides to a flat base grad b.o.s	ditch post med modern same as 0013?		1.04	0.30		0016

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0016	0015	46	Ditch	Fill	mid brown orange silty clay oc small sub rounded pebbles and chalk, cbm tile frags	ditch post med modern same as 0013?	1.04	0.30	0015		
0017	0017	47	Ditch	Cut	v shallow and narrow ENE-WSW aligned ditch v grad sides to a v grad concave base	ditch	0.50	0.14	0018		
0018	0017	47	Ditch	Fill	mid brown grey silty clay occ small flints small cbm flecks and wood	ditch fill	0.50	0.14	0017		
0019	0019	8	Ditch	Cut	linear aligned SSW-NNE grad sloping sides to a broad and v shaped base	dithc late IA roman could be same as ditch oin tr 9	1.75	0.30	0021		
0020	0019	8	Ditch	Fill	mid brown grey silty clay v firm occ small flints	upper fill of ditch	1.75	0.20	0021		
0021	0019	8	Ditch	Fill	mid brown grey orange mottling v firm occ small flints silty clay no finds	lower fill of ditch	1.75	0.30	0019	0020	
0022	41			Layer	ploughsoil in tr 41	ploughsoil		0.35			
0023	47			Layer	ploughsoil in tr 47	ploughsoil					

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
0024				Deposit	modernm made ground deposit freq brick coke metalk iron objects string and plastic	modern made ground			0003		0001

## Appendix 4. Bulk Finds Catalogue

Ctxt No	Finds type	Count	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Abraded	Spot date	Fabric notes	Comments/description
0007	pot	1	1	GX		(A)	Roman		Pale greyware
0007	pot	6	8	HMSA		A	Later Iron Age (Mid-Late IA)		Quite broken-up, very small sherds, more than one pot
0007	pot	1	8	HMSA2	Bowl/jar		Later Iron Age (Mid-Late IA/Late IA)	Coarse sand, some burnt out chaff fragments in surface	Small rim sherd from a bowl? Thickened rim, flat (slightly dishd) top
0007	pot	8	12	RCW		(A)	Roman c. mid 1 <sup>st</sup> -early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century	(see RCW context 0011)	Quite broken-up, very small sherds
0007	flint	1					Prehistoric (later prehistoric?)		Grey flint. Small squat flake, hard hammer strike, plunge fracture along distal end
0007	flint	1					Prehistoric (later prehistoric?)		Dark flint. Small, irregular thick secondary flake, broad striking platform, plunge fracture at distal end. Snapped area missing on one edge?
0007	flint	1					Prehistoric (later prehistoric?)		Dark flint. Small secondary flake with cortex over striking platform, edges snapped off, possibly part of a small notch surviving at distal end
0007	flint	1					prehistoric		Dark flint. Large striking platform, part broken away, plunge fracture at distal end, use wear/damage all around surviving edge
0007 <S1>	flint	1					prehistoric		Dark flint. Small struck flint spall. Cortex on dorsal face.
0007 <S1>	Burnt stone	1	11						Small piece of heat altered (burnt) flint
0009	pot	9	51	RCW2	Jar rim (EVE 0.10)	(A)	Roman c. mid 1 <sup>st</sup> -early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century	Hard sandy fabric, some sparse, fine red grog	Two joining rim sherds, simple everted rim, wheel made/finished
0009	Fired clay	2	5	SA(V)		A		Small abraded orange coloured pieces	
0011	pot	1	2	BUF		(A)	Roman mid 1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> /3 <sup>rd</sup> century		Possibly from a flagon

Ctxt No	Finds type	Count	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Abraded	Spot date	Fabric notes	Comments/description
0011	pot	4	12	HMSA		A	Later Iron Age (Mid-Late IA)	Sandy fabric, occasional/rare chaff fragment	Small sherds from two pots, one with oxidised orange surface sandy fabric
0011	pot	1	4	HMSA	Lid seated? Jar (see comments)		Later Iron Age (Mid-Late IA)	Sandy grey fabric with oxidised (orange brown surface – grey interior)	Rim from a jar with internal cordon/lid seated (see Burg Fig 20 nos 37-40 – Martin 1988 EAA 40) Small pre-firing perforation for tying on an organic cover(?) in pot wall just below level of internal cordon
0011	pot	2	36	HMSAVT	base	A	Later Iron Age (Mid-Late IA)	Sandy fabric with moderate/common small/fine burnt out chaff fragments	Two sherds, one with pre-firing perforation, oxidised pale orange/buff surfaces, dark fabric
0011	pot	1	29	RCW	base (footring)	A	Roman c. mid 1 <sup>st</sup> -early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century	Some dark smuts and organic material/fine chaff voids	Wheel made Grey surface pale fabric
0011	pot	3	29	RCW	base	A	Roman c. mid 1 <sup>st</sup> -early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century	Sandy fabric, some organic voids	Groove defining shallow footring on base
0011	pot	47	284	RCW			Roman c. mid 1 <sup>st</sup> -early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century	Mix of dark grey, abraded lighter grey-buff surfaces with grey and dark grey fabric cores, some grog pieces, dark smuts and organic material/fine chaff voids	Wheel turning visible on several sherds
0011	pot	1	2	RCW	Jar rim		Roman c. mid 1 <sup>st</sup> -early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century		Very small rim sherd. Simple, slightly flaring rim
0011	flint	1					prehistoric		Dark flint. Secondary flake, cortex covering dorsal surface, most of striking platform broken away, second tangential strike on side of ventral face
0011	Fired clay	5	36	SA		A		Slightly misc collection of pieces but with relatively dense sand fabric and few other inclusions, one small piece with buff coloured flat surface	

Ctxt No	Finds type	Count	Weight (g)	Fabric	Form	Abraded	Spot date	Fabric notes	Comments/description
0011	Fired clay	2	20	SA(V)		(A)		Slightly vesicular sandy fabric with few other inclusions	One piece preserves part of a void over 20 mm dia. probably from a wattle
0011	Fired clay	2	7	SA(V)		A		Small abraded orange coloured pieces	
0012	flint	1					prehistoric		Dark flint. Snapped tertiary flake, striking platform missing, damage to edges, one larger flake has produced a V shaped notch-like feature on the distal end but there is no indication of secondary working of this feature
0014	CBM	5	5	OR MS		A	Roman?	Orange coloured, medium sand fabric	Broken tile/brick flake, similar to 0014. Possibly Roman but not closely dated and could be later
0014	bone	1	2						Small bone flake from a larger bone
0016	CBM	1	9	OR FS		(A)	Medieval- post-medieval/modern	Orange coloured, relatively fine sand fabric	Thin tile (10 mm), almost without doubt peg tile, medieval (usually c 14C+) or poss. More likely post-med or modern
0016	CBM	1	9	OR MS		A	Roman?	Orange coloured, medium sand fabric	Tile/brick flake. Possibly Roman but not closely dated and could be later
0020	pot	1	100	GROG	L Store jar Type 4.2.1		LIA/Roman mid-late 1 <sup>st</sup> century	Sandy fabric with more common dark grog & some pale grog	Bead rim. Wheel made/finished. Grey surface, red-brown margins, lighter grey fabric
0020	pot	1	1	HMSAVT2		A	probably Later Iron Age (Mid-Late IA)	Moderate-common burnt-out chaff-temper	Very small sherd, abraded, Among this assemblage possibly IA, but of itself might be Anglo-Saxon
0022	pot	1	3	GX			(LIA)/Roman	Hard sandy fabric	Probably Roman but might be Later IA, not clear but may be hand made
0023	pot	1	6	GX		(A)	Early Roman/Roman	Some dark smuts in sandy fabric	Hard sandy fabric, brownish-grey surfaces





## Appendix 5. OASIS Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-321758

### Project details

Project name	RLM083, Area 8 (SSSP12), Rendlesham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In August 2018 a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out on a piece of land known as Area 8 (SSSP12), Rendlesham, Suffolk prior to the construction of a new housing development. Forty-six archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. The works revealed Late Iron Age/Romano British ditches, within Trenches 7, 8 and 9 along the northern periphery of the site; and Trench 38 along the western periphery, all of which contained assemblages of pottery. Two ditches identified in Trench 46 are likely to be contemporary and may have once formed a field boundary in the medieval or post-medieval periods. Modern pits and modern truncation identified in Trenches 5, 11-16, 20, 21, 25, 26, 29 and 30 likely relate to the construction of either the living quarters of Bentwaters airfield or subsequent housing development located directly to the south of the site; or the modern sewerage works to the north.
Project dates	Start: 21-08-2018 End: 31-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	297922 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	RLM083 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2018_084 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain

Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Roman
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL RENDLESHAM Area 8 (SSSP12) Rendlesham
Postcode	IP12 2HJ
Study area	5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3370 5377 52.132148819522 1.415101462145 52 07 55 N 001 24 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 24.13m Max: 27.81m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Capital Community Developments

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	RLM083

Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	RLM083
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	RLM083
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Area 8 (SSSP12), Rendlesham, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Cuthbert, M.
Other bibliographic details	2018/084
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 ring bound report with full colour photos and figures
Entered by	martin Cuthbert (martin.cuthbert@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	31 October 2018

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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