Archaeological evaluation at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, CO10 0TH

July 2018

by Laura Pooley and Dr Elliott Hicks
with contributions by Howard Brooks
figures by Mark Baister, Sarah Carter and Chris Lister

fieldwork by Mark Baister with Elliott Hicks

commissioned by Stan and Jenny Ireland

NGR: TL 916 450 (centre)
Planning ref: DC/18/00781/FUL
CAT project ref.: 18/06i
Suffolk Parish Number: WFL 034
OASIS ref: colchest3-320261

Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1305
August 2018

Contents

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: general site shot

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk in advance of the construction of new residential dwelling. The development site was thought be to located on the site of the original Holbrook Hall, a Tudor building burnt down in the 1870s. There was no trace of Holbrook Hall itself, indicating that the hall is not located within this part of the development site, but a medieval/post-medieval pit and post-medieval ditch were found.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk which was carried out on 31st July 2018. The work was commissioned by Stan and Jenny Ireland in advance of the construction of a new residential dwelling, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference DC/18/00781/FUL) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National* P*lanning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

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

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

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9215492.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale[1]) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'White Chalk Subgroup – Chalk ' with superficial deposits of 'Till – Diamicton'.

Historic landscape

Little Waldingfield is in an area defined as *ancient rolling farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment[2]. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map[3] it is defined as landscape sub-type 10.3, built up area (village). The landscape immediately around the development site is primarily characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre-18th-century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 1.4 (pre-18th-century enclosure – irregular co-axial fields), sub-type 2.1 (18th-century and later enclosure – former common arable or heathland), sub-type 2.4 (18th-century and later

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

[2] http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/

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

enclosure – former post-medieval park) and sub-type 3.2 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from rectilinear fields).

Archaeology[4] (Fig 2)
(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the HER monument).

Medieval: The Medieval Church of St Lawrence is located 745m ENE (WFL 005). To the south of the church is The Priory, an 18th/19th-century house with 16th-century crypt and where early medieval pits have been identified (WFL 001 and WFL 018: 690m ENE). Medieval moated sites are located at Dyer's Green Farm (WFG 002: 530m WSW) and Lavenham Road Old Farmhouse (WFG 045: 700m NW).

Post-medieval: The development site is located on the site of the original Holbrook Hall (WFL 012), a Tudor building destroyed by fire in the 1870s and rebuilt in 1883 on a site further to the north of the former building. The tithe map showed a hall with landscape 'canal' to the east, and gardens and estate buildings to the north and west.

Immediately to the southeast of the development site is Mill Meadow, the site of a windmill built before 1693 (WFL 013: 260m SE). A milestone is located on the B1071 (WFG 040).

Undated: A possible deer park is located 1.5km E (WFL 026), with cropmarks located at Dyer's Green (WFG 025: 610m WSW) and to the southwest (WFG 026: 950m SW).

Archaeological finds: Metal detecting 800m to 1km to the east of the development site has produced finds ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period (WFL 008, WFL 009, WFL 010). In addition, a Roman pottery scatter was located 1km N (WFG 017).

Listed buildings[5]
In addition to the Church of St Lawrence there are 21 Grade II listed buildings within 1km of the development site. Two are of medieval date with the remainder ranging in date from the 15th century to 1935 (a telephone kiosk).

4 Aim

The aims of the evaluation were to excavate and record any archaeological deposits identified within the evaluation trench, to identify their date, approximate form and purpose, together with their likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

5 Methodology

One T-shaped trial-trench was laid out across the development site, totalling 20m in length by 1.8m wide. The trench was mechanically excavated under supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Appendix 1, Figs 3-4)

The trench was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, *c* 0.2m thick) and two layers of post-medieval/modern subsoil (L2, *c* 0.2m thick, and L3, *c* 0.28-0.3m thick) onto natural (L4).

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

Medieval/post-medieval pit F1 measured 1.9m wide by 0.23m deep. Further to the north was medieval/post-medieval ditch F2, aligned ESE-WNW and measuring 1.1m wide by 0.3m deep. To the east of F2 was post-medieval feature F3, originally identified as a pit and sondaged to a depth of 0.68m. However, the relationship between F2 and F3 could not be established and, as they both contained the same fill, it is possible that they are actually a part of the same ditch that became wider and deeper to the ESE.

Photograph 1 Evaluation trench, looking south

7 Finds

by Laura Pooley, pottery identified by Howard Brooks

A small quantity of post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material (brick and peg-tile) and animal bone was recovered from soil layer L3 and all of the features.

Context no.	Finds no.	Description of finds	Spot date
L3	1	**Medieval and post-medieval pottery:** 1 sherd (8g), Fabric 13 (early medieval sandy ware) or 20 (Medieval sandy greyware), late 11th to late 14th/15th century; 1 sherd (8g), Fabric 45F (Westerwald stoneware), 17th-18th century. Fabric codes follow *CAR* **7**. **Medieval/post-medieval CBM:** 6 fragments of peg-tile (334), one with animal print, one with mortar on both faces, one with mortar on face, edge and in peg-hole (reuse), 14th century +; three fragments of brick (636g). **Animal bone:** four fragments (28g).	Post-medieval, 17th-18th century
F1	2	**Medieval/post-medieval CBM:** one fragment of peg-tile (14g), 14th century +; three fragments of tile (10g, orange with a grey core). **Animal bone:** seven fragments (196g) of animal bone,	Medieval/ post-medieval

		including a horn core.	
F2	3	**Medieval pottery:** Two sherds (4g), Fabric 13 (early medieval sandy ware) or 20 (Medieval sandy greyware), late 11th to late 14th/15th century. **Medieval/post-medieval CBM:** Two fragments of peg-tile (110g), 14th century +. **Animal bone:** Two fragments of animal bone (122g).	Medieval/ post-medieval
F3	4	**Post-medieval CBM:** Fragment of brick (978g), 120mm long (incomplete length), 110mm wide (complete width), 50mm thick (incomplete thickness), (?early) post-medieval; fragment of peg-tile (46g), 14th century +. **Animal bone:** four fragments (128g).	Post-medieval

Table 1 All finds by context

8 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield did not reveal any trace of the original Holbrook Hall, a Tudor building destroyed by fire in the 1870s, indicating that it is not located within this part of the development site. However, three medieval/post-medieval features were excavated, all probably located within the grounds of the hall. Two of the features (F2 and F3) are likely to be part of the same ditch. This ditch appears to be shown on the 1st edition 6-inch OS map of 1885 (Map 1), where it drains into a pond to the east (which is still in existence). If the feature is a drainage ditch into the pond then it might explain why the ditch appears to become both wider and deeper to the east.

Map 1 First edition 6-inch OS map of 1885 (Suffolk LXXIII.NW), showing drainage ditch (indicated by a blue arrow).

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Stan and Jennie Ireland for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister with

E Hicks. Figures are by M Baister and S Carter. The project was monitored by Abby Antrobus for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

10 References

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

Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J	2000	*Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy,* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA **8**)
CAR 7	2000	*Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,* by J Cotter
CAT	2014	*Health & Safety Policy*
CIfA	2008a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
CIfA	2008b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
DCLG	2012	*National Planning Policy Framework*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
English Heritage	2006	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
SCC	2008	*The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3*
SCCAS	2017a	*Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (version 1.3)
SCCAS	2017b	*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition*
SCCAS	2018	*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, CO10 0TH*, by A Antrobus

11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to *c* AD 1500
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first commonly used in the *c* 14th century and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: Part of one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1305)
SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, sections)
Site digital photographic log, site photographic record
Inked section drawings
Digital record
The report (CAT Report 1305)
SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
All figures
All site photographs with photographic record and log
Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number WFL 034.

Distribution list:
Stan and Jennie Ireland
Abby Antrobus, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ
tel.: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 18.8.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context no.	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Loose, dry, medium-dark brown silty-loam	Modern
L2	-	Accumulation	Firm, dry, medium brown silty-loam, with rare brick/tile fragments, <1% stone.	Post-medieval/ modern
L3	1	Accumulation	Firm, dry, medium brown silty-loam, <1% stone.	Post-medieval
L4	-	Natural	Natural silty-clay	Post-glacial
F1	2	Pit	Firm, dry, light brown silty-clay	Medieval/ post-medieval
F2	3	Ditch	Firm, dry, light brown silty-clay	Medieval/ post-medieval
F3	4	?Ditch, possibly part of F2	Firm, dry, light brown silty-clay	Post-medieval

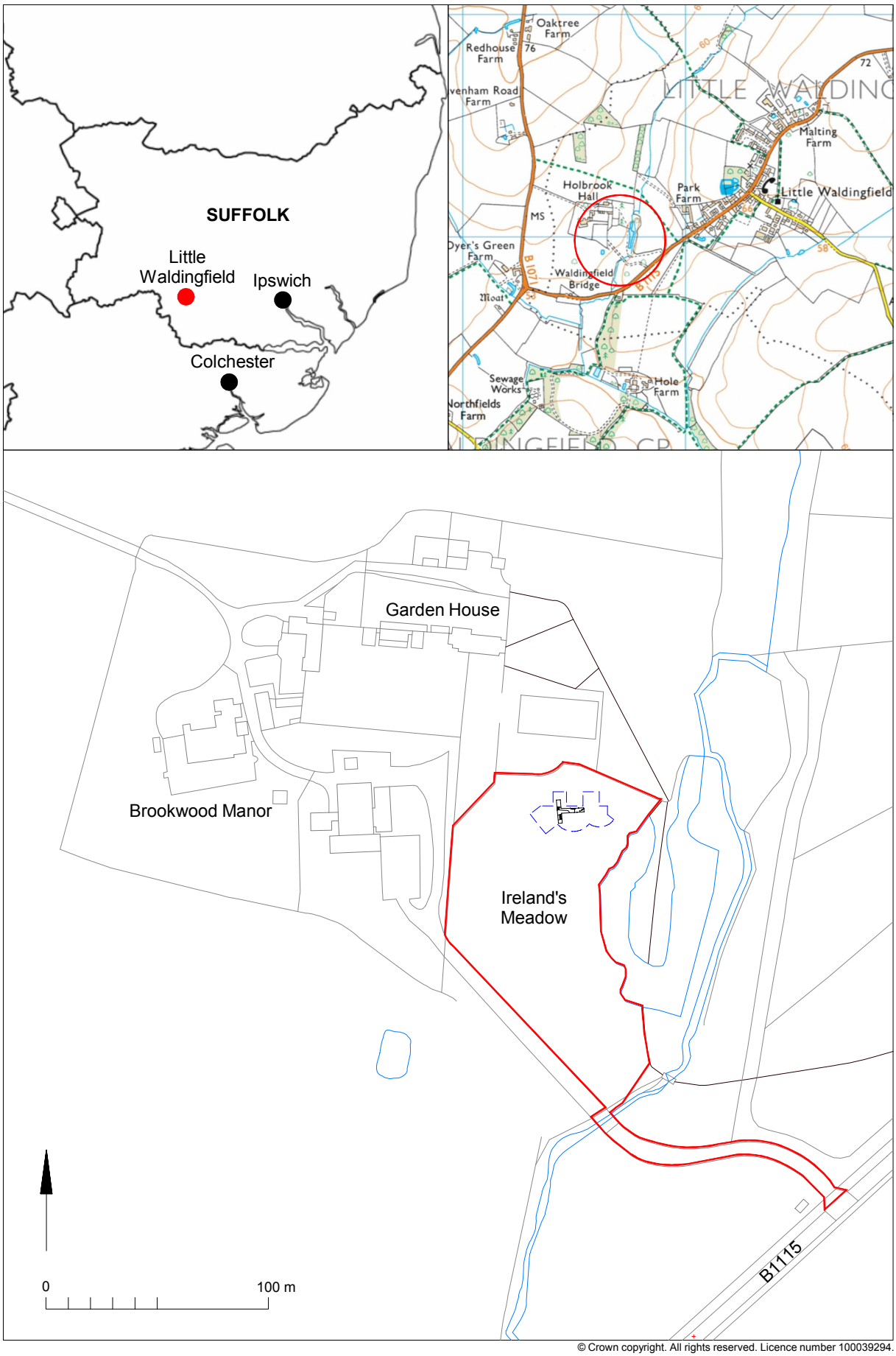

Fig 1 Site location in relation to the proposed development (dashed blue)

Imagery ©2018 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Getmapping plc, Map data ©2018 Google
HER data ©Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Fig 2 Development site shown in relation to local archaeological sites as recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

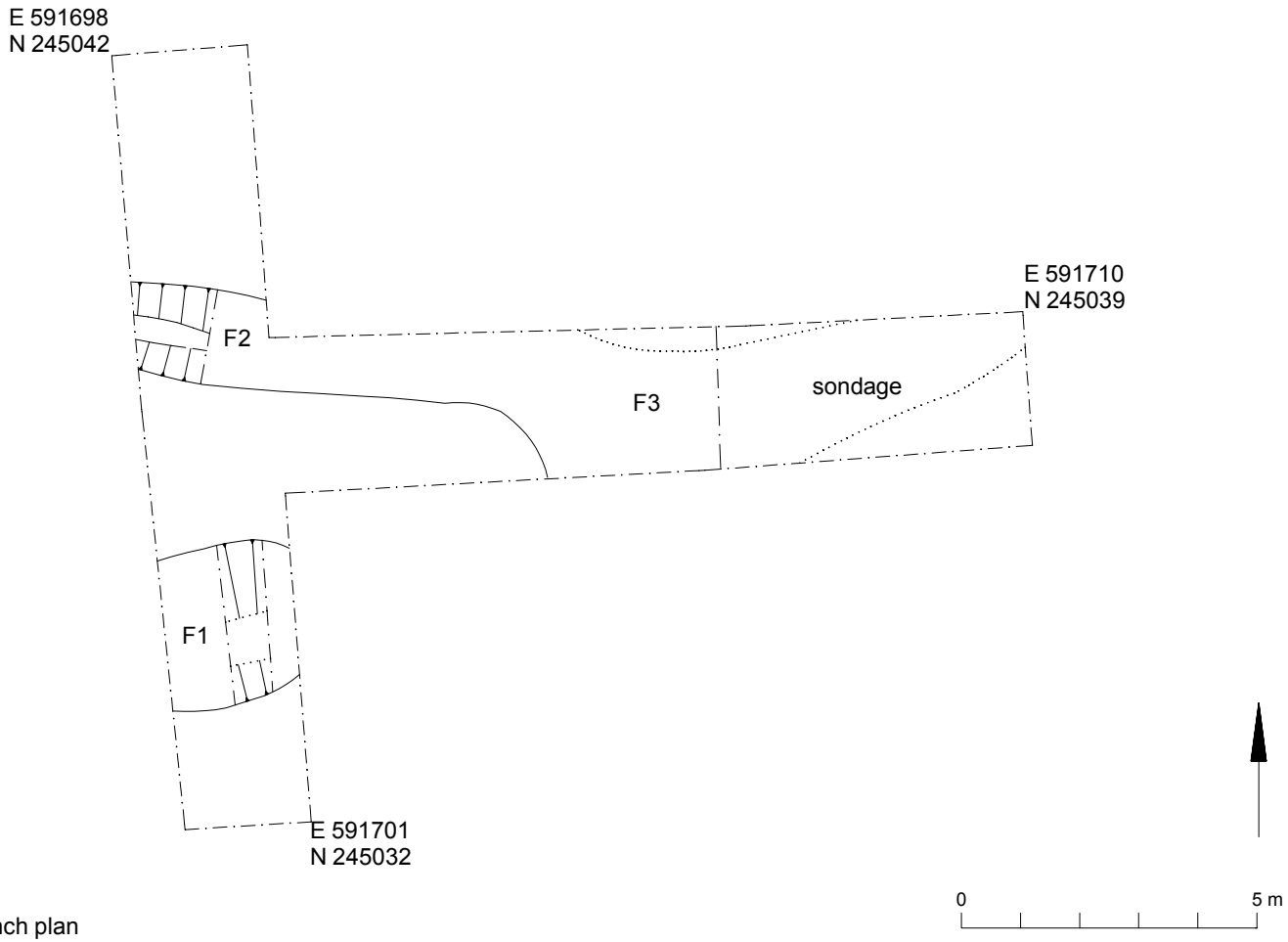

Fig 3 Detailed trench plan

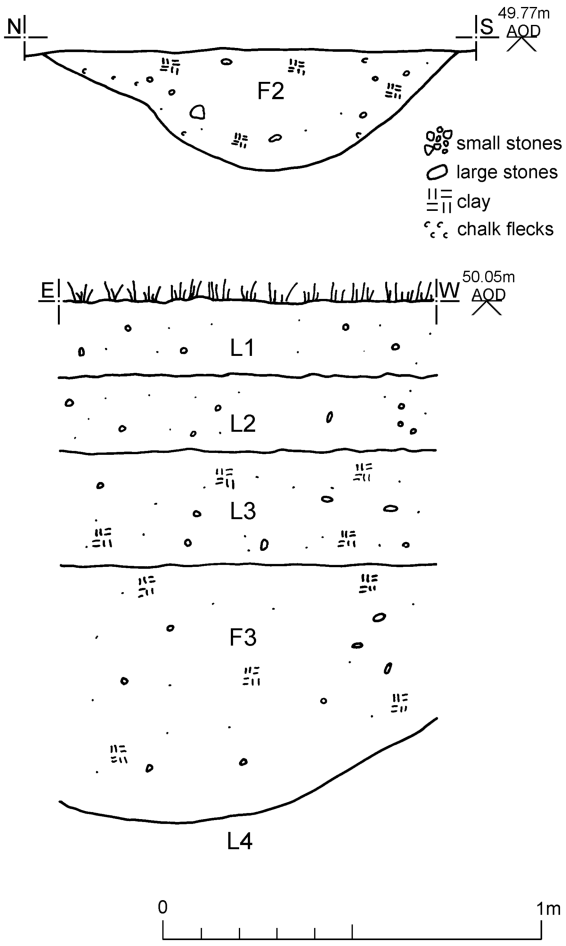

Fig 4 Feature and representative sections

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, CO10 0TH

NGR: TL 916 450 (centre)

Planning references: DC/18/00781/FUL

Commissioned by: Stan & Jennie Ireland

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk HER parish code: WFL 034
CAT project code: 18/06i
OASIS reference: colchest3-320261

Site manager: Chris Lister
SCCAS monitor: Abby Antrobus

This WSI written: 6.7.2018

COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The development site is located at Ireland's Meadow, off The Street, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 916 450.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of a new residential dwelling.

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9215492.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale[1]) shows the bedrock geology of the site as 'White Chalk Subgroup – Chalk ' with superficial deposits of 'Till – Diamicton'.

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(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the HER monument).

Medieval: The Medieval Church of St Lawrence is located 745m ENE (WFL 005). To the south of the church is The Priory, an 18th/19th-century house with 16th-century crypt and where early medieval pits have been identified (WFL 001 and WFL 018: 690m ENE). Medieval moated sites are located at Dyer's Green Farm (WFG 002: 530m WSW) and Lavenham Road Old Farmhouse (WFG 045: 700m NW).

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Immediately to the southeast of the development site is Mill Meadow, the site of a windmill built before 1693 (WFL 013: 260m SE). A milestone is located on the B1071 (WFG 040).

Undated: A possible deer park is located 1.5km E (WFL 026), with cropmarks located at Dyer's Green (WFG 025: 610m WSW) and to the southwest (WFG 026: 950m SW).

Archaeological finds: Metal detecting between 800m-1km to the east of the development site has produced finds ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period (WFL 008, WFL 009, WFL 010). In addition, a Roman pottery scatter was located 1km N (WFG 017).

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

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

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

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

Listed buildings[5]
In addition to the Church of St Lawrence there are 21 Grade II listed buildings within 1km of the development site. Two are of medieval date with the remainder ranging in date from the 15th century to a 1935 telephone kiosk.

Planning background
As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, it was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) that an archaeological evaluation take place to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

Requirement for work (Fig 1)
The required archaeological work is for evaluation by trial-trenching to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details are given in a Project Brief written by SCCAS (2018):

Specifically, a single T-shaped trial-trench totalling 20m long by 1.8m wide will be located within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling.

Trial-trenching is required to:

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

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

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

Staffing
The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus one archaeologist for one day.
In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2008a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS (2018)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017a) to be used alongside the Project Brief.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evaluation methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAO will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Post-excavation assessment

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

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation of finds: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / staff at Norfolk Museum Conservation Service

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey
Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

Results

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

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project

- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA**8**, EAA**14** & EAA**24**).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete. Evaluation trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

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

Education and outreach

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

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

References

Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J.	2000	*Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy,* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA **8**)
CAT	2014	*Health & Safety Policy*
CIfA	2008a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*

CIfA	2008b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
DCLG	2012	*National Planning Policy Framework*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
English Heritage	2006	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
SCC	2008	*The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3*
SCCAS	2017a	*Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (version 1.3)
SCCAS	2017b	*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition*
SCCAS	2018	*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, CO10 0TH*, by A Antrobus, June 2018

L Pooley

Colchester Archaeological Trust,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

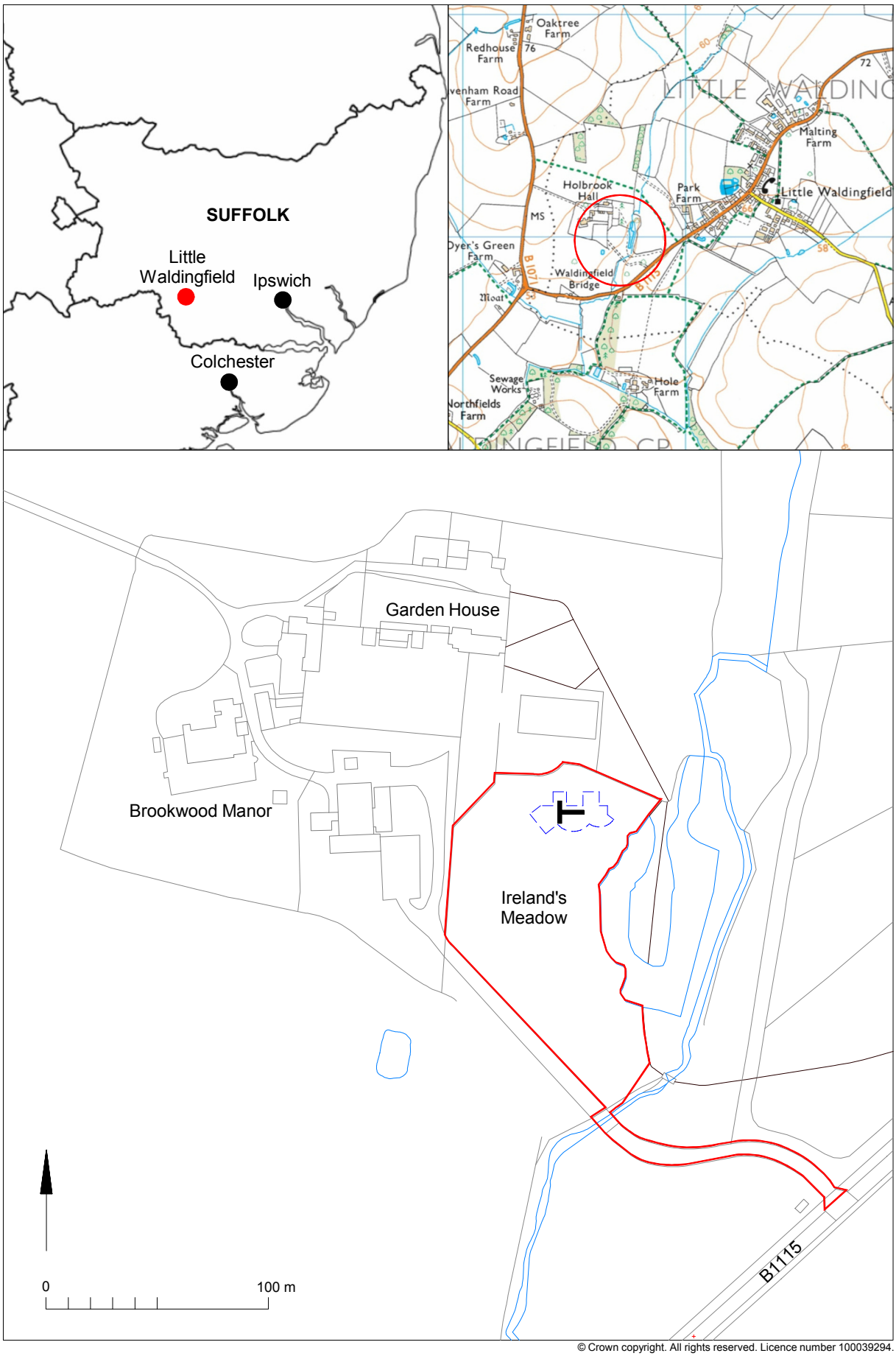

Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to the proposed development (shown as dashed blue lines).

Fig 2 Development site shown in relation to local archaeological sites as recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: colchest3-320261

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, CO10 0TH
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk in advance of the construction of new residential dwelling. The development site was thought be to located on the site of the original Holbrook Hall, a Tudor building burnt down in the 1870s. There was no trace of Holbrook Hall itself, indicating that the hall is not located within this part of the development site, but a medieval/post-medieval pit and post-medieval ditch were found.
Project dates	Start: 31-07-2018 End: 31-07-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/06i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00781 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	WFL 034 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches'"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LITTLE WALDINGFIELD Ireland's Meadow
Postcode	CO10 0TH
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 916 450 52.06968159372 0.795834179573 52 04 10 N 000 47 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49.42m Max: 49.86m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	WFL 034
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	WFL 034
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	WFL 034
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Ireland's Meadow, Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, CO10 0TH: July 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1305
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html

Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	20 August 2018