Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk, CO10 0QH

September 2020

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commissioned by Sophie Gittins
on behalf of Granville Developments

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Cover: working shot

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk in advance of the construction of nine new dwellings with associated infrastructure. An evaluation on an adjacent site to the south in 2019 revealed a medieval pit, two post-medieval ditches/pits and a modern path along with several undated features. Thirty-one features were uncovered during this current evaluation: eight ditches, seven pits, five tree-throws, four natural features, two gullies, two pits/natural features, a pit/posthole, a pit/tree-throw and a tree-throw/natural feature. Sherds of Roman pottery from a ditch may indicate activity on the site in the Romano-British period. A ditch and a pit/tree-throw both contained medieval pottery sherds, with two other pits producing medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval dating evidence. A number of tree-throws on the site could be indicative of a period of tree-clearance.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk which was carried out during 16th-17th September 2020. The work was commissioned by Sophie Gittins of Granville Developments in advance of the construction of nine new dwellings with associated infrastructure, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference DC/18/00190) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Gemma Stewart (SCCAS 2020b), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic Englands *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (2015), 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 field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b), as well as the SCCAS *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2020a).

A summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will be submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year.

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 9239472.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale[1]) shows the bedrock geology of the site as London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (sand and gravel) at roughly 64m AOD.

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

Historic landscape
Newton is defined as *rolling valley 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 (substantial groups of houses associated with a parish church). The landscape immediately around Newton is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre 18th century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 3.1/2 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields/rectilinear fields) and sub-type 9.2 (post-medieval park and leisure – informal park (golf course)).

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

Roman: A length of Roman road (Margary 322) runs across the Newton Green Golf Course (NEN 002, 400m west).

Medieval: The medieval Church of All Saints (NEN 001) lies 752m northeast with Alstrop Wood, an ancient woodland 1km north northeast (NEN 006). An archaeological evaluation 313m southeast (NEN 015) revealed a medieval ditch (11th-12th century) aligned NE/SE across the southeastern end of the site (three modern pits and a modern tree-throw were also recorded) (CAT Report 1052).

Medieval/post-medieval: Evaluation at Whisper Woods revealed one small post-medieval ditch and a small group of unstratified medieval pottery sherds (NEN 008, 632m southeast). Fieldwalking assessment in 1992 for the extension to the Newton Green Golf Course (NEN 020, 200m west) revealed medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material, probably from manuring.

Post-medieval: The site of a possible post-medieval mill is suggested by field names 'Great Mill Field' and 'Little Mill Field' (COG 066, 735m southwest). Historically, settlement within the parish, as depicted on Hodgkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783, clustered along the northern edge of Newton Green around the parish church/Newton Hall complex and along Sudbury Road. What is now the golf course to the south of Sudbury Road was the green until at least the late 18th century. Hodgkinson's map appears to show the development site as vacant ground.

Modern: A small type 22 pillbox from WW2 (NEN 009) lies 1.09km southeast.

Undated: Hawk Hill (NEN 004, 1.17km east southeast) was an oval-shaped mound defined and named as 'mound' on OS 1st edition facsimile map (based on 1838 edition). Four undated linear features were also identified during monitoring work for a pipeline replacement (NEN 012, 475m east northeast).

2019 Evaluation (NEN 018) (CAT Report 1371)
An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to the current development site in January 2019. Eight trial-trenches uncovered a medieval pit dated to the 11th-13th century, two post-medieval ditches/pits and a modern path. It is possible that the path and post-medieval features relate to activity at the blacksmith's forge shown on early 20th-century OS mapping of the area, while the medieval pit is representative of an earlier phase of activity at the site which was possibly associated with activity on the historic Newton Green. Several undated features (four ditches, ten pits and a pit/posthole) were also revealed.

[2] http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/
[3] The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characteristion Map, 2012, Suffolk County Council.
[4] This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

Listed buildings[5] (Fig 2)
There are twenty-one listed buildings within 1km of the development site. They are all Grade II listed and date from the 16th to the 18th century. Also Grade II listed are one 19th century wall and the village's war memorial, constructed in the 1920s. The nearest listed building is located 130m southeast of the site.

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the evaluation trenches.
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the evaluation trenches, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

5 Methodology

Five trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. The trenches were 30m long by 1.8m wide (totalling 54m²), providing a 5% sample of the site.

The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI (appended to this report).

There was sufficient excavation to give evidence for the period, depth and nature of all archaeological deposits. For linear features 1m wide sections were excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, were 50% excavated. There were no complex archaeological structures.

CAT uses a multi-context recording system assigning feature (F) and layer numbers (L) to distinct archaeological contexts, with separate finds numbers allocated to material recovered from these contexts. Individual records of excavated features and layers were entered on pro-forma record sheets with registers compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

The evaluation trenches and all features were surveyed by GPS with sections drawn by hand at 1:10. All trenches and features were digitally photographed with a scale and north arrow.

6 Results (Figs 3-5)

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, *c* 0.21-0.4m thick) and subsoil (L2, *c* 0.1-0.33m thick) onto natural sands and gravels (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.48-0.59m below current ground level). See Table 1 for depths per trench.

A complete context list with fill and soil descriptions can be found in Appendix 1. All of the features had one single fill, were sealed by L2 and cut into L3.

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

Trench No.	Depths
T1	L1 – 0.32-0.36m thick, L2 – 0.3-0.31m thick, L3 – encountered at a depth of 0.62-0.67m below current ground level (bcgl)
T2	L1 – 0.25-0.28m thick, L2 – 0.28-0.31m thick, L3 – encountered at a depth of 0.52-0.59m bcgl
T3	L1 – 0.24-0.27m thick, L2 – 0.24-0.30m thick, L3 – encountered at a depth of 0.48-0.57m bcgl
T4	L1 – 0.26-0.3m thick, L2 – 0.19-0.23m thick, L3 – encountered at a depth of 0.45-0.53m bcgl
T5	L1 – 0.27-0.30m thick, L2 – 0.35-0.36m thick, L3 – encountered at a depth of 0.62-0.66m bcgl

Table 1 Depths of topsoil, subsoil and natural by trench

Photograph 1 Trench 1 representative section, looking east

Trench 1 (T1): 30m long by 1.8m wide
Ditch F1 entered the trench from the north-west on a north-west to south-east alignment before turning 90° to the south-south-west where it terminated. Section 1 (sx1) with gently sloping sides and a concave base was 0.46m wide by 0.11m deep. Section 2 (sx2), closer to the terminal, also had gently sloping sides but a wider, flat base and was 0.75m wide by 0.12m deep. Three sherds of Roman pottery (78g) was recovered from the ditch.

The size and shape of pit F4 could not be determined, but as excavated it was 1.45m long, 0.84m wide and 0.09m deep. It had gentle sloping sides and a slightly concave base and contained a fragment of post-medieval clay pipe and a piece of coal/coke.

Feature F2 was a shallow, sub-oval feature with uneven edges and base and was probably a tree-throw. As excavated it was 2.8m long, 0.7m wide by 0.15m deep.

Natural features F3 and F5 were shallow features with irregular and uneven bases.

Photograph 2 Trench 1 with ditch F1 in the foreground, looking south-east

Photograph 3 Ditch F1 sx2, looking north-east

Trench 2 (T2): 30m long by 1.8m wide
Ditch F15 was oriented north-west to south-east. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and was 1.86m wide by 0.31m deep. The ditch did not pass through Trench T1, so either turns, terminates or is perhaps actually a pit feature. The ditch is undated but a single fragment of cow bone was recovered from the fill.

Gully F17 was aligned north/south, had gently sloping sides and a flat base, and was 0.74m wide by 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from the excavated section.

Photograph 4 Trench 2 with ditch F15 in foreground, looking south-west

Trench 3 (T3): 30m long by 1.8m wide
Ditch F6 passed through the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment, it was V-shaped in profile measuring 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep. The ditch did not pass through Trench T4, so it either turns or terminates before this trench.

Pits or natural features F7 and F8 had gentle sloping sides and slightly undulating bases. Feature F7 was 1.0m long by 0.81m wide and 0.18m deep, and as excavated F8 was 1.52m by 1.11m and 0.09m deep.

Small pit/posthole F9 cut tree-throw F10. Pit F9 was a small round feature 0.36m in diameter by 0.14m deep and was relatively straight-sided with a concave base. Tree-throw F10 was a shallow and undulating which, as excavated, was 1.16m by 0.86m and 0.1m deep.

Tree-throw or natural feature F11 and natural feature F12 were also excavated. Both had irregular sides and undulating bases. Neither feature was fully exposed within the evaluation trench, but as recorded they were 1.3m by 1.06m and 0.25m deep and 2.36m by 1.51m and 0.14m deep respectively.

No finds were recovered from any of the features in Trench 3.

Photograph 5 Trench 3, looking south-east

Photograph 6 Ditch F6, looking north-west

Trench 4 (T4): 30m long by 1.8m wide
A series of ditches were uncovered within Trench 4. Only one of these features produced dating evidence. Ditch F19 yielded one small sherd of 13th- to mid 16th-century pottery along with a fragment of mammal bone. The feature passed through the trench on an east to west alignment, was slightly V-shaped in profile and measured 0.87m wide and 0.17m deep. The ditch represented a continuation of a previously undatable ditch excavated during the adjacent evaluation in 2019 (CAT Report 1371, F14 in T1).

Photograph 7 Trench 4, looking south-west

The remaining ditches/gullies in Trench T4 could not be dated. Ditch F13 to the south was aligned north-north-west/south-south-east. With gently sloping sides and a slightly undulating base it was 0.52m wide and 0.09m deep. Ditch F20 appeared to be curvilinear in plan, curving from the north-west to the south-west, and terminated within the trench. It had gently sloping sides and curved base, and was 1.14m wide and 0.17m deep. Small gully F28 also terminated within the trench. Aligned north-north-west/south-south-east it was only 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep but had gently sloping sides and a flat base. To the north, ditch F27 was aligned west-north-west/east-south-east, it also had gently sloping sides and a curved base, and was 0.48m wide and 0.11m deep. No finds were recovered from these features.

Only two other features in Trench 4 contained dating evidence. Pit/three-throw F31 was shallow with an undulating base and as exposed was 1.5m by 0.93m and 0.09m deep. It produced the largest assemblage of pottery from the site dating from the mid 13th to the late 14th century. If a tree-throw then this feature was used as a convenient rubbish pit while still open. Only a small section of pit F14 was visible in the trench, and as excavated it was 0.87m by 0.29m and 0.24m deep. It appeared to have a straighter edge on its north-east side with a slightly concave base. A fragment of peg-

tile and a piece of coal/coke from the fill would suggest a medieval or post-medieval date for the pit.

Photograph 8 Ditch F19, looking east

Photograph 9 Pit/tree-throw F31, looking south-west

Tree-throws F16, F18 and F30 were all irregular features with uneven sides and undulating bases. F16 was 0.98 by 0.84m and 0.09m deep, F18 was 1.2m by 0.66m and 0.07m deep, and F30 was only partially located within the evaluation trench. As excavated it measured 1.24m by 0.7m and 0.11m deep.

Natural linear F29 was also excavated. It was quite a deep silt patch but had very irregular sides and base.

Trench 5 (T5): 30m long by 1.8m wide
Undatable pits F21, F23, F24, F25 and F26 were excavated. They were all sub-oval features with gently sloping sides and either a flat or concave base. Most of the pits were partially located outside of the limited of excavation, but as exposed they measured: F21, 1.61m by 0.67m and 0.16m deep; F23, 0.82m by 0.76m and 0.1m deep; F24, 0.7m by 0.42m and 0.05m deep; F25, 1.05m by 0.57m and 0.17m deep; and F26, 0.85m by 0.75m and 0.16m deep.

Curvilinear ditch F22 passed through the middle of the trench aligned from the north-east to the south-south-west. It was a shallow feature with gently sloping sides and a flat base, and was 0.51m wide and 0.04m deep.

No finds were recovered from any of the features in Trench 5.

Photograph 10 Trench 5, looking west-north-west

Photograph 11 Pit F23, looking north-east

7 Finds

7.1 Pottery

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered 35 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 340g and 0.24 vessels (Table 2). Pottery and CBM was recovered from four features although most of the material came from pit F31 (Table 3).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	34	329	10	0.24
CBM	1	11	11	-
Total	**35**	**340**	**10**	**0.24**

Table 2 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	Gully	3	78	26
F14	Pit	1	11	11
F19	Ditch	1	2	2
F31	Pit/tree-throw	30	249	8
Total		**35**	**340**	**10**

Table 3 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and contexts

Roman pottery

Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR* **10** (1999) (Table 3). Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR* **10** 1999, 468-487).

The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There were only three sherds of Roman coarse, principally locally-produced grey ware pottery with a weight of 78g which came from gully F1.

Post-Roman pottery
Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR* **7** (2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). Two post-Roman pottery fabrics are represented: one small sherd (2g) of Colchester type-ware pottery (fabric F21), dating to *c* AD 1200-1550 was recovered from ditch F19; while pit/tree-throw F31 contained thirty sherds of medieval sandy greyware pottery (fabric 20) with a weight of 249g, including a cooking pot (EVE: 0.24) with a thickened flat-topped rim (B2) dating to 1250/1275-1375/1400 (*CAR* **7** 2000, 94-96, 107 fig. 68).

Ceramic building material (CBM)
There was only one sherd of medieval/post-medieval peg tile with a weight of 11g which came from pit F14.

Conclusion
Table 4 summarizes the dating evidence for the features and layers which produced dateable ceramic finds.

Context	Feature type	Roman	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	Gully	GX	-	-	Roman?
F14	Pit	-	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval
F19	Ditch	-	F21	-	1200-1550
F31	Pit/tree-throw	-	F20 (Cooking pot B2)	-	1250/1275-1375/1400

Table 4 Approximate dates for the individual features

7.2 Miscellaneous finds
by Laura Pooley

A fragment of post-medieval clay pipe stem (1.4g) came from pit F4 (finds no. 3) along with a small fragment of coal/coke (0.8g) which was found in the environmental sample. A small fragment of coal/coke (0.2g) also came from the environmental sample from F14.

Twenty-three pieces of 19th-20th-century agricultural ironwork (1,103g), five steel screws (17g) and the remains of a crumpled aluminium can (11g) were unstratified finds, found while metal-detecting the trenches and spoil from T1, T2, T3 and T5 (Table 5).

As per SCCAS guidelines, all of these finds have been recorded and discarded.

Trench no.	Finds no.	Description
T1	3	Flat iron bar with rectangular cross-section, straight at one short end tapering to a rounded point, both long edges curved, 155mm long, 23-43mm wide, 15mm thick, 332g. Wedge-shaped fitting, 78mm long, 17mm wide, 8-16mm thick, 55g. Round disc, 37mm diameter, 10mm thick, 45g. Nail with T-shaped head and rectangular-sectioned shank, 48mm long, 6g. Nail shank, rectangular-sectioned, 29mm long, 2g.

T2	9	Fragment of curved sheet, 82mm long, 50mm wide, 9mm thick, 117g. Nail, square-sectioned shank and flat round head, 42mm long, 7g. Three fragments/lumps, 157g.
T3	2	Rod, 127mm long, 10mm diameter, 51g. Fragment of L-shaped bar, 36g, round-sectioned shank 45mm long and 12mm diameter, and rectangular-sectioned, 22mm long, 16mm wide and 9mm thick. Possibly a small hinge-pivot. Two fragments of rectangular-sectioned strip, 47mm long by 17mm wide and 15mm thick and 25mm long by 19mm wide and 13mm thick, total 61g. Thin rectangular sheet fragment with cut corners, 72mm long, 53mm wide, 2mm thick, 15g. Nail, rectangular-sectioned shank, flat oval head, 102mm long, 30g. Nail, thick square-sectioned shank (clenched), flat round head, 60mm long, 34g. Nail, square-sectioned shank (clenched), flat found head, 30mm long, 4g. Nail shank, ?round-sectioned, 40mm long, 7g.
T5	1	Rod, 76mm long, 14mm wide, 41g. T-shaped bracket, 78mm and 64mm long, 20mm wide, 2mm thick, 45g. Two fragments/lumps, 66g. Screw, 31mm long, 2g. Five stainless steel screws still taped together, 62mm long, 17g. Remains of a crumpled aluminium can, 11g.

Table 5 Catalogue of the metal-detected finds (all iron unless otherwise stated)

7.3 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced two pieces of bone (total weight 60g) from two features, one undated (F15) and the other of medieval/early post-medieval date (F19). The material was in poor condition with some loss of surface detail.

The only species identified in the assemblage was cow, with other fragments being from a medium sized mammal (probably sheep or goat).

Context	Find or <sample> number	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F15 ditch (T2, undated)	7	1	52	Cow	Scapula fragment (Proximal, right). Possibly dog gnawed?
F19 ditch (T4, 1200-1550 AD)	<7>	1	8	Medium-sized mammal	Diaphysis fragment (Tibia?).
Total		**3**	**60**		

Table 6 Animal bone by context

8 Environmental assessment

Environmental samples were taken from features F3 (10L), F4 (10L), F5 (10L), F8 (10L), F14 (20L), F19 (20L), F21 (40L), F25 (10L), F26 (40L) and F31 (10). They were all 100% processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust using a Siraf-type flotation device with the flot collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. The samples from F3, F5, F8, F21, F25 and F26 were devoid of material. The samples from F4, F14, F19 and F31 produced small quantities of animal bone, pottery and coal/coke. None of the samples produced any environmental remains.

9 Discussion

Thirty-one features were uncovered during this evaluation: eight ditches, seven pits, five tree-throws, four natural features, two gullies, two pits/natural features, a pit/posthole, a pit/tree-throw and a tree-throw/natural feature.

Very little dating evidence was recovered from the across the site. The presence of three sherds of Roman pottery in ditch F1 would suggest that the earliest phase of human activity on the site was in the Romano-British period, perhaps associated with the Roman road 400m to the west. Ditch F19 and pit/tree-throw F31 both contained pottery of a medieval date probably focussed around the 13th to 14th centuries. An 11th- to 13th-century pit was excavated during the 2019 evaluation on the adjacent site (CAT Report 1371) and an evaluation in 2017 on land opposite the Saracens Head public house revealed an 11th- to 12th-century ditch (CAT Report 1052). The medieval Church of All Saints also lies 752m northeast of the development site. A fragment of clay pipe stem from F4 also shows activity on the development site in the post-medieval period, and two post-medieval ditches/pits were also excavated on the adjacent site (CAT Report 1371). The fragment of peg-tile from pit F14 indicates that the pit could be of medieval or post-medieval date.

At least five tree-throws were excavated on the development site along with a tree-throw/ natural feature. All of these features were irregular in plan with uneven sides and undulating bases and all were devoid of finds. Another four natural features and two pits/ natural features were of a similar appearance, and it is possible that all 12 features are tree-throws, suggesting that the area was at at least partially covered by trees at some point in the past. If pit/tree-throw F31 is actually a tree-throw reused as a pit, then the dating evidence recovered from this feature might suggest that some tree clearance took place in the medieval period.

10 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Sophie Gittins and Granville Developments for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister with M Perou, Nicholas Pryke and Alexander Smith. Figures are by C Lister, M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Gemma Stewart for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

11 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
CAR **10**	1999	*Colchester Archaeological Report* **10***: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*, by R Symonds & S Wade
CAT	2020	*Health & Safety Policy*
CAT Report 1052	2016	*Archaeological evaluation on land opposite Saracens Head, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk, CO10 0QJ: December 2016*, by L Pooley
CAT Report 1371	2019	*Archaeological evaluation at Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk, CO10 0QH: January 2019*, by E Hicks
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation.* Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2019	*Code of Conduct*

MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Historic England (HE)	2015b	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**)
Hawkes, C & Hull, M	1947	*Camulodunum: First Report on the Excavation at Colchester 1930-1939* (RRCSAL **14**)
Hull, M	1958	*Roman Colchester* (RRCSAL **20**)
Margary, I D	1967	*Roman roads in Britain.* 2nd edition.
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
SCC	2012	*The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3*
SCCAS	2019	*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*
SCCAS	2020a	*Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
SCCAS	2020b	*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at site adjacent Red House Farm, Newton*, by G Stewart
Schmid, E	1972	*Atlas of Animal Bones*

12 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from *c* 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
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
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to *c* AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

13 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box (pottery, CBM, animal bone)

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1603)
SCCAS evaluation brief
Original site record (trench record sheet, sections)
Site digital photographic log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1603)
SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

14 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 NEN 027. The archive will be deposited in line with SCCAS guidance (SCCAS 2019).

Distribution list:
Sophie Gittins, Granville Developments
Gemma Stewart, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ
tel.: 01206 501785
email: eh2@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 16.10.2020

Appendix 1 Context list[6]

Context Number	Trench	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Soft, moist medium brown silt	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Firm, moist light/medium yellow silt with occasional gravel	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, dry medium orange/brown sand with abundant gravel	Post-glacial
F1	T1	4	Gully	Single fill: Hard, dry light/medium grey/ brown sandy-silt with occasional small stones	?Roman
F2	T1	-	Tree-throw	Single fill: Hard, dry light yellow/grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F3	T1	<1>	Natural feature	Single fill: Firm, dry medium grey sandy-silt with frequent gravel	Post-glacial
F4	T1	5, <2>	Pit	Single fill: Firm, dry/moist light/medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent gravel and stones	Post-medieval
F5	T1	<4>	Natural feature	Single fill: Hard, dry light yellow/grey sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F6	T3	-	Ditch	Single fill: Hard, dry light yellow/grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F7	T3	-	Pit/ natural feature	Single fill: Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent gravel and stones	Undatable
F8	T3	<5>	Pit/ natural feature	Single fill: Firm, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent gravel and stones	Undatable
F9	T3	-	Pit/posthole	Single fill: Firm, dry light yellow/grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F10	T3	-	Tree-throw	Single fill: Firm, dry light yellow/grey sandy-silt	Undatable
F11	T3	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	Single fill: Firm, dry light grey/brown sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F12	T3	-	Natural feature	Single fill: Firm, dry light yellow/grey sandy-silt	Post-glacial
F13	T4	-	Ditch	Single fill: Friable, moist medium grey/ brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F14	T4	6, <6>	Pit	Single fill: Soft, moist medium brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Medieval / post-medieval
F15	T2	7	Ditch	Single fill: Firm, dry light/medium grey/ brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undatable
F16	T4	-	Tree-throw	Single fill: Friable, moist medium grey/ brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F17	T2	-	Gully	Single fill: Firm, dry light yellow/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F18	T4	-	Tree-throw	Single fill: Friable, moist medium grey/ brown sandy-silt	Post-glacial

[6] Finds nos. 1, 2, 3 and 9 were assigned to artefacts recovered during metal detecting of spoil heaps from T5, T3, T1 and T2, respectively. Soil sample no. 3 was not used.

F19	T4	<7>	Ditch	Single fill: Friable, moist medium grey/ brown sandy-silt	Medieval (13th to mid 16th century)
F20	T4	-	Ditch	Single fill: Friable, moist medium/dark brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F21	T5	<8>	Pit	Single fill: Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F22	T5	-	Ditch	Single fill: Loose, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent gravel	Undatable
F23	T5	-	Pit	Single fill: Soft/friable, dry medium grey sandy-silt with very frequent gravel	Undatable
F24	T5	-	Pit	Single fill: Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with frequent stones	Undatable
F25	T5	<9>	Pit	Single fill: Soft, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with very frequent gravel	Undatable
F26	T5	<10>	Pit	Single fill: Soft, dry/moist medium grey/ brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F27	T4	-	Ditch	Single fill: Friable, moist medium grey/ brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F28	T4	-	Gully	Single fill: Firm, dry medium orange/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F29	T4	-	Tree-throw	Single fill: Friable, moist medium yellow/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F30	T4	-	Tree-throw	Single fill: Friable, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	Undatable
F31	T4	8, <11>	Pit/tree-throw	Single fill: Friable, moist medium grey/ brown sandy-silt	Medieval (mid 13th to late 14th century)

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F1	Gully		3	78	*26*		0	0	1										X							GX					Roman
F19	Linear		1	2	*2*																					F21				GLAZE?	1200-1550
F31	Pit	8	7	82	*12*									X												F20					*c* 1150-1375/1400
F31	Pit	8	11	146	*13*		3	0	2																	F20	COOKING POT B2	0.24	240	WELL FIRED, WHEEL MADE	1250/1275-1375/1400
F31	Pit		2	9	*5*									X												F20					*c* 1150-1375/1400
F31	Pit		10	12	*1*																					F20					*c* 1150-1375/1400

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ.	2 Phs.	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
F014	Pit	6	1	11	*11*		PT		0																																		Medieval/post-medieval

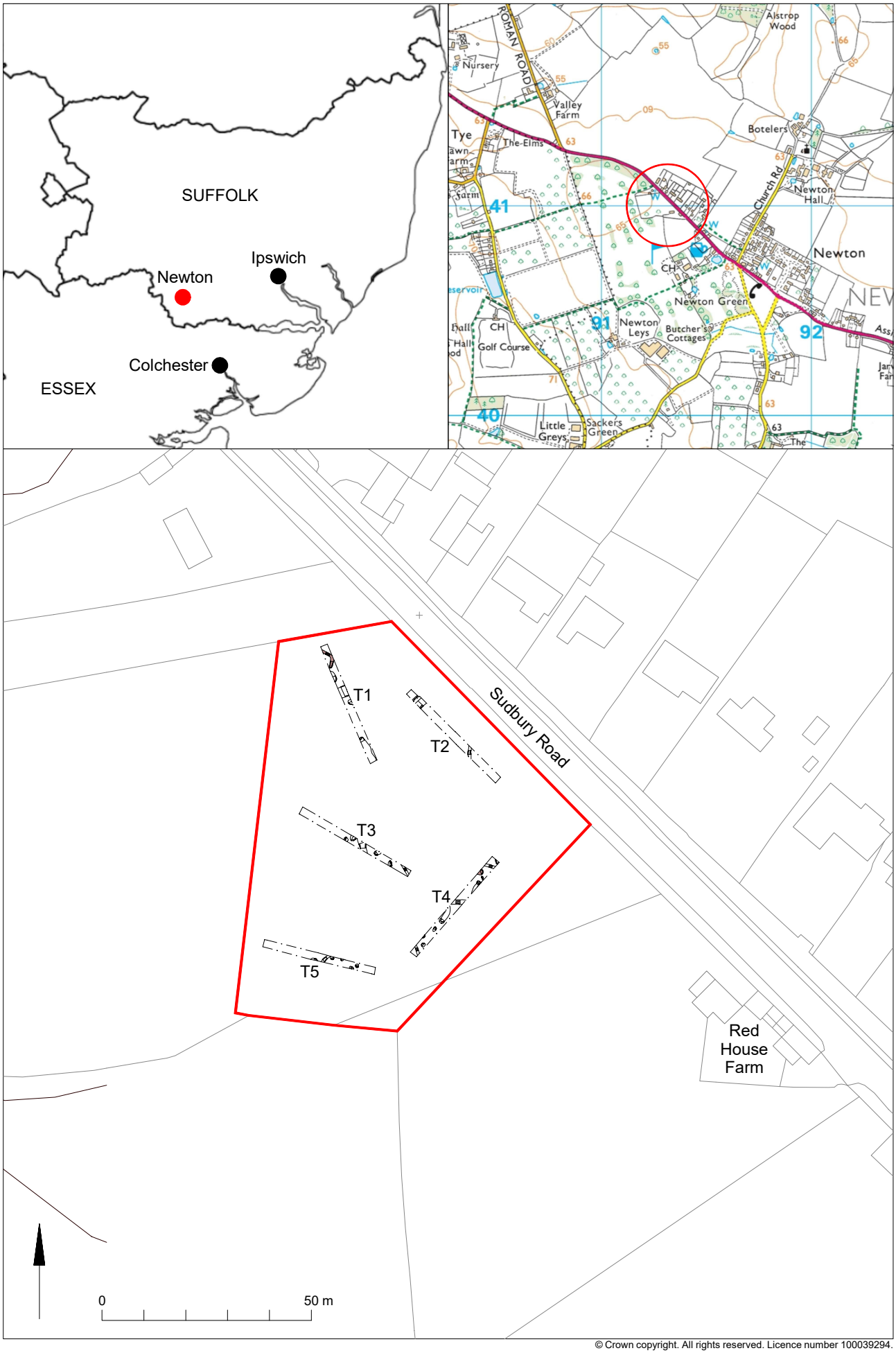

Fig 1 Site location.

Fig 2 Development site in relation to nearby archaeological and historic sites as listed on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (listed buildings shown as orange circles)

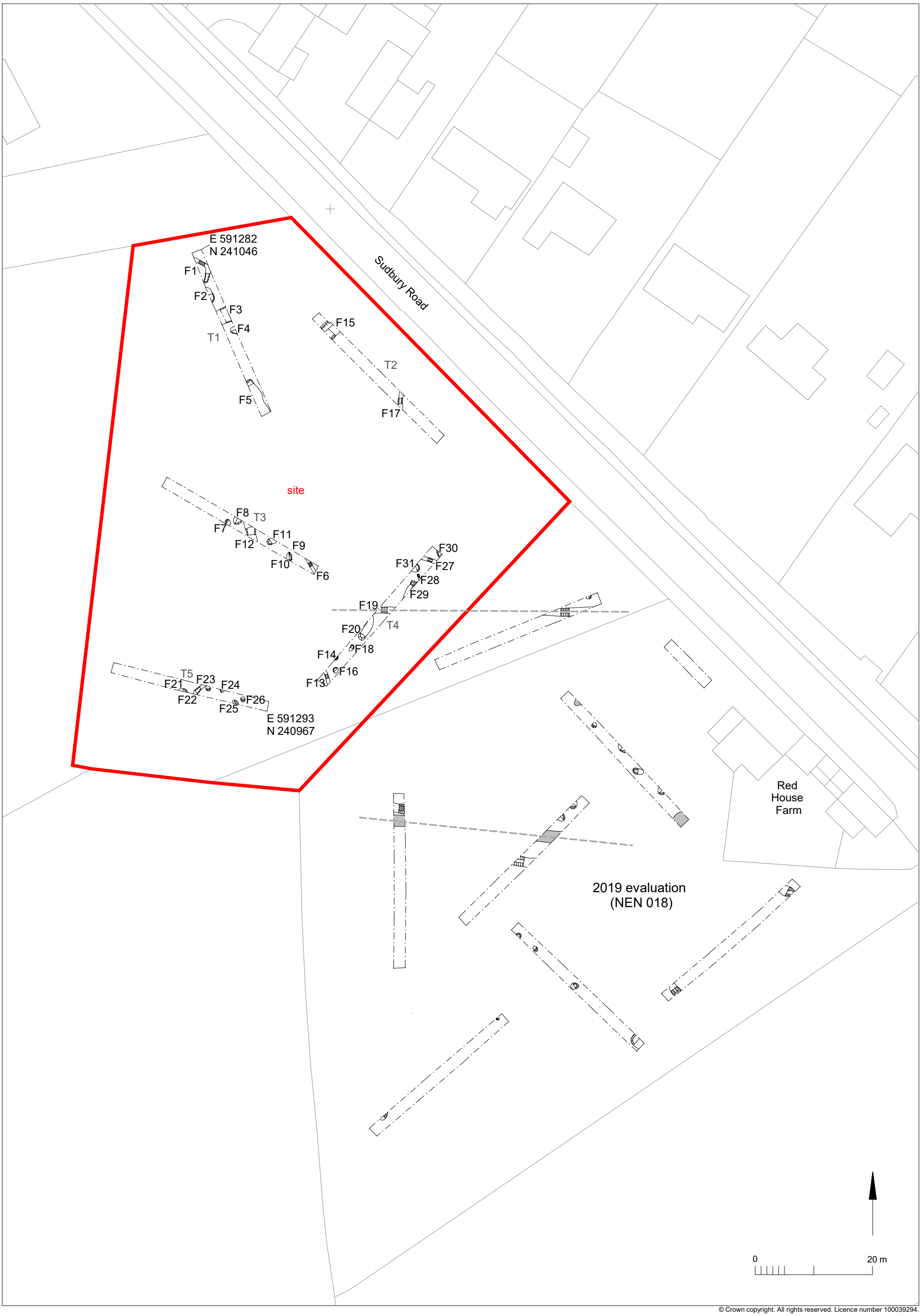

Fig 3 Evaluation results in relation to adjacent 2019 excavation.

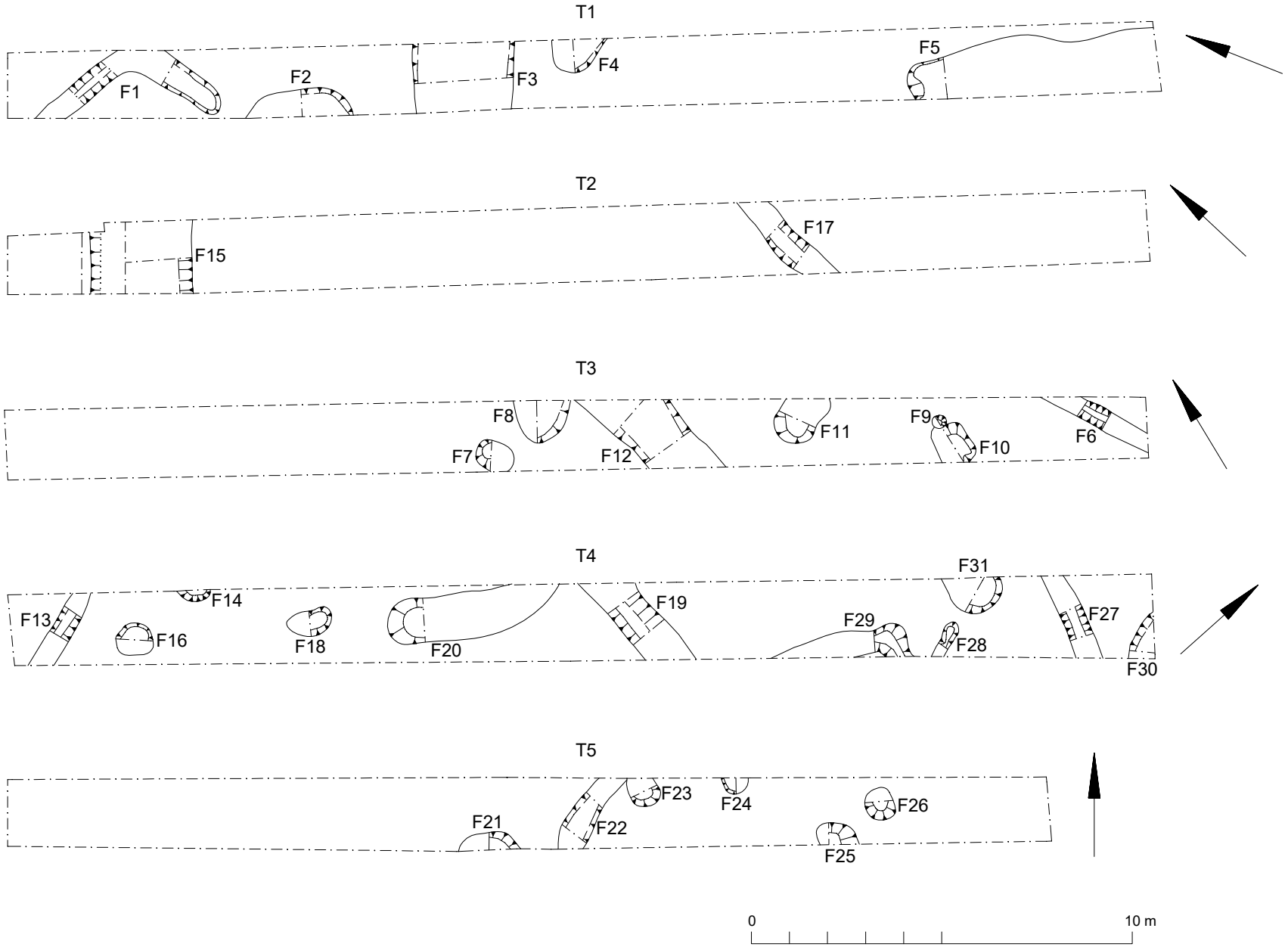

Fig 4 Trench plans.

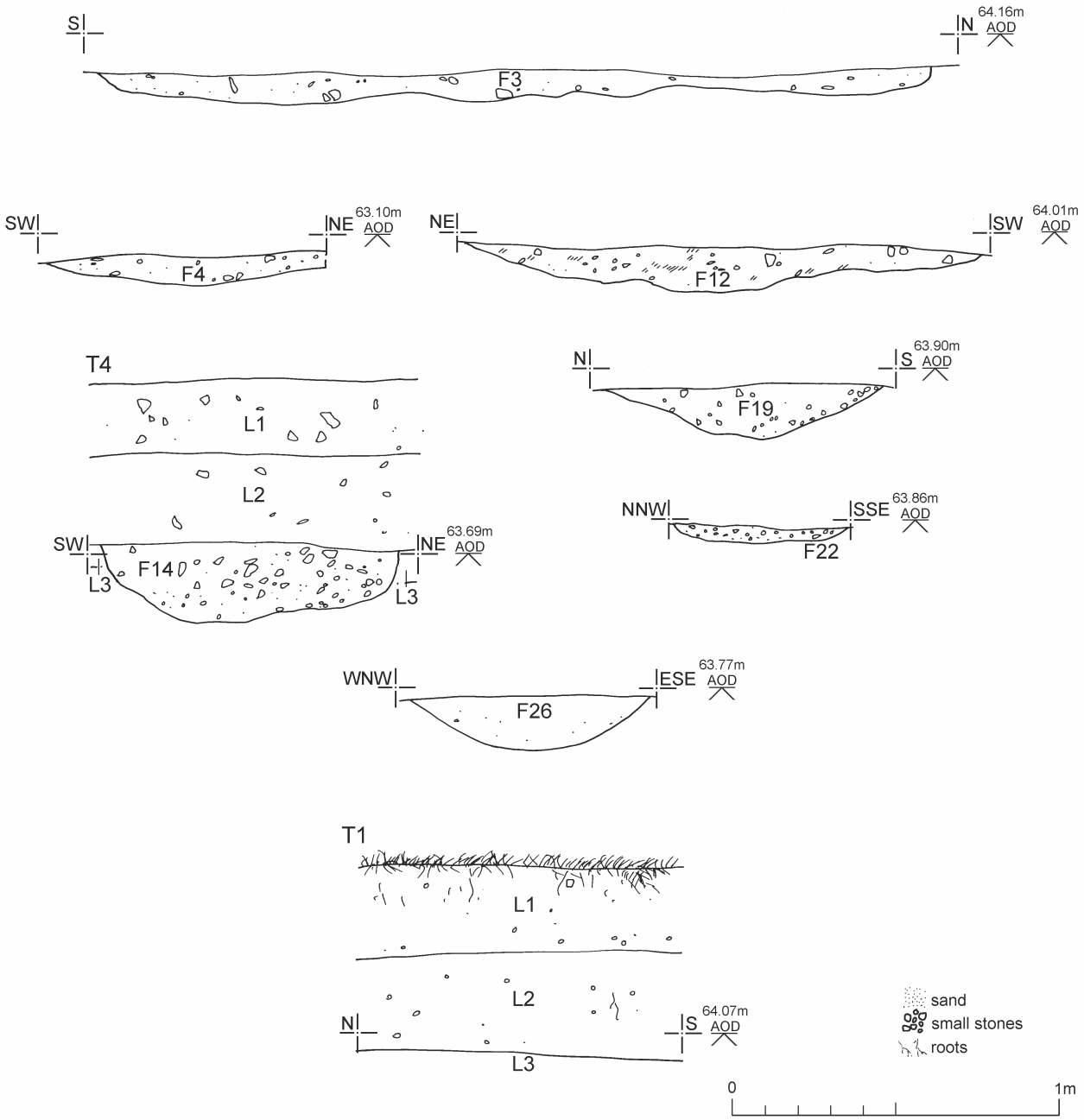

Fig 5 Feature and representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at site adjacent to Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk, CO10 0QH

NGR: TL 9126 4100 (centre)

Planning references: DC/18/00190

Commissioned by: Sophie Gittins

Client: Granville Developments

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk parish number: NEN 027
CAT project code: 2020/07c
OASIS reference no.: colchest3-401094

Site manager: Chris Lister

SCCAS Monitor: Gemma Stewart

This WSI written: 25.8.2020
Revised: 8.9.2020

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 (0.498ha) is located on land adjacent to Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, 2.5 miles east of Sudbury, Suffolk (Fig 1). Site centre is NGR TL 9126 4100.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of nine new dwellings with associated infrastructure.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9239472.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale[1]) shows the bedrock geology of the site as London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (sand and gravel) at roughly 64m AOD.

Historic landscape

Newton is defined as *rolling valley 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 (substantial groups of houses associated with a parish church). The landscape immediately around Newton is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre 18th century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 3.1/2 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields/rectilinear fields) and sub-type 9.2 (post-medieval park and leisure – informal park (golf course)).

Archaeology[4] (Fig 2)

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

Roman: A length of Roman road (Margary 322) runs across the Newton Green Golf Course (NEN 002, 400m W).

Medieval: The medieval Church of All Saints (NEN 001) lies 752m NE with Alstrop Wood, an ancient woodland 1km NNE (NEN 006). An archaeological evaluation 313m SE (NEN 015) revealed a medieval ditch (11th-12th century) aligned NE/SE across the southeastern end of the site (three modern pits and a modern tree-throw were also recorded) (CAT Report 1052).

Medieval/post-medieval: Evaluation at Whisper Woods revealed one small post-medieval ditch and a small group of unstratified medieval pottery sherds (NEN 008, 632m SE). Fieldwalking assessment in 1992 for the extension to the Newton Green Golf Course (NEN 020, 200m W) revealed medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material, probably from manuring.

Post-medieval: The site of a possible post-medieval mill is suggested by field names 'Great Mill Field' and 'Little Mill Field' (COG 066, 735m SW). Historically settlement within the parish, as depicted on Hodgkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783, clustered along the northern edge of Newton Green around the parish church/Newton Hall complex and along Sudbury Road. What is now the golf course to the south of Sudbury Road was the green until at least the late 18th century. Hodgkinson's map appears to show the development site as vacant ground.

Modern: A small type 22 pillbox from WW2 (NEN 009) lies 1.09km SE.

Undated: Hawk Hill (NEN 004, 1.17km ESE) was an oval shaped mound defined and named as 'mound' on OS 1st edition facsimile map (based on 1838 edition). Four undated linear

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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 Characteristion Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

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

features were also identified during monitoring work for a pipeline replacement (NEN 012, 475m ENE).

2019 Evaluation (NEN 018) (CAT Report 1317)
An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to the current development site in January 2019. Eight trial-trenches uncovered a medieval pit dated to 11th-13th century, two post-medieval ditches/pits and a modern path. It is possible that the path and post-medieval features relate to activity at the blacksmith's forge shown on early 20th century OS mapping of the area, while the medieval pit is representative of an earlier phase of activity at the site which was possibly associated with activity on the historic Newton Green. Several undated features (four ditches, ten pits and a pit/posthole) were also revealed.

Listed buildings[5] (Fig 2)
There are 21 listed buildings within 1km of the development site. They are all Grade II listed and date from the 16th to the 18th century. Also Grade II listed are one 19th century wall and one 20th century WWI war memorial. The nearest is located 130m SE.

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

Requirement for work
The required archaeological work is for trenched archaeological evaluation. Details are given in the Project Brief *(Brief for a trenched archaeological evaluation at site adjacent Red House Farm, Newton)* written by SCCAS (2020).

As per the brief, 5% of the development site will be sampled (150m of linear trenching at 1.8m wide). Five 30m long trenches will be positioned across the development site in (see Fig 1).

In addition and if required by the SCCAS after the site monitoring visit, there is a 30m contingency in place for further trenching or deposit testing. This will only be used if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

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.

This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus three archaeologists for two days.
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; CIfA 2019)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020), including a Risk Assessment which will be carried out before the evaluation begins.
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS (2020)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019a) to be used alongside the Project Brief.

CAT is covered by Aviva Insurance Ltd, 006288/04/20, which includes Professional Indemnity £1,000,000, Employer's Liability £10,000,000 and Public Liability £5,000,000.

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. Machine assistance may also be required for very large/deep features and a contingency has been made within the budget if required, but all features will be hand excavated unless specifically agreed with SCCAS.

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. **All** features will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

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.

Any complex/unexpected deposits will be discussed with SCCAS to agree a strategy.

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.

The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff under the supervision of project manager/supervisors Adam Wightman, Mark Baister or Ben Holloway who have over 5 years experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has 4 years experience and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations at the Mercury Theatre and Essex County Hospital sites in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizan Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. 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 trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, 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* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site.

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

All archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the evaluation will either be analysed and reported by CAT project osteologist Megan Seehra or will be sent to external specialist Julie Curl.

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.

Basic site record shots will be taken using the site recording tablet at a resolution of 2592 x 1944 (5 megapixals).

Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixal DX-format sensor.

Post-excavation assessment

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

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman pottery: Dr Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade / Adam Wightman (small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) /
Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

prehistoric and Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield
Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey
Small finds: Nina Crummy
Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2019b).

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 2019b).

If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will 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). 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.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner or an approved third party, 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 officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and will review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation.

Notification of the start of work will be given to SCCAS ten days in advance of its commencement and a monitoring visit will be booked with SCCAS at this time.

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

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

SCCAS remote monitoring requirements during the Covid-19 pandemic

Currently SCCAS are undertaking monitoring visits.

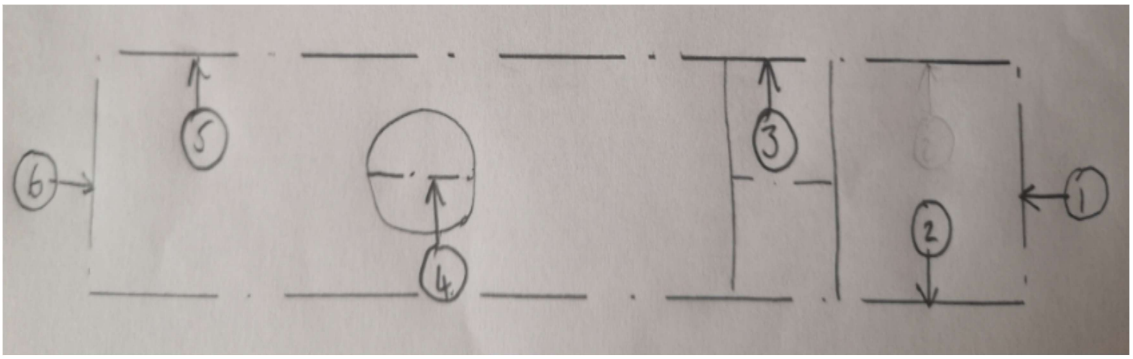
However, if government/local government advice changes due to a spike in cases/localised lockdown, *etc.* SCCAS may have to start remotely monitoring sites again.

In this case, the following remote monitoring requirements have been laid-out by SCCAS:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI

In addition, the following must be sent to the SCCAS to enable them to decide if the fieldwork can be signed-off and trenches backfilled.

- GPS trench plans showing what is present in each trench – with context numbers included,
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date,
- Text stating which features environmental samples have been taken from,
- Photographs of 1) each trench, from each end of the trench; 2) trench sections (bulk); and 3) features (all photographs will be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number. For example,



Provision will be made in the timetable of works for the SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.

CAT understands that if SCCAS cannot gain sufficient information remotely, they will not be able to sign off fieldwork which may lead to delays in the completion of projects.

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. Staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

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

References

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CAT Report 1317	2019	*Archaeological evaluation at Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk, CO10 0QH: January 2019*
CIfA	2008a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation*
CIfA	2008b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
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England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
SCC 2008 *The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3*
SCCAS 2019a *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
SCCAS 2019b *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*
SCCAS 2020 *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at site adjacent Red House Farm, Newton*, by Gemma Stewart

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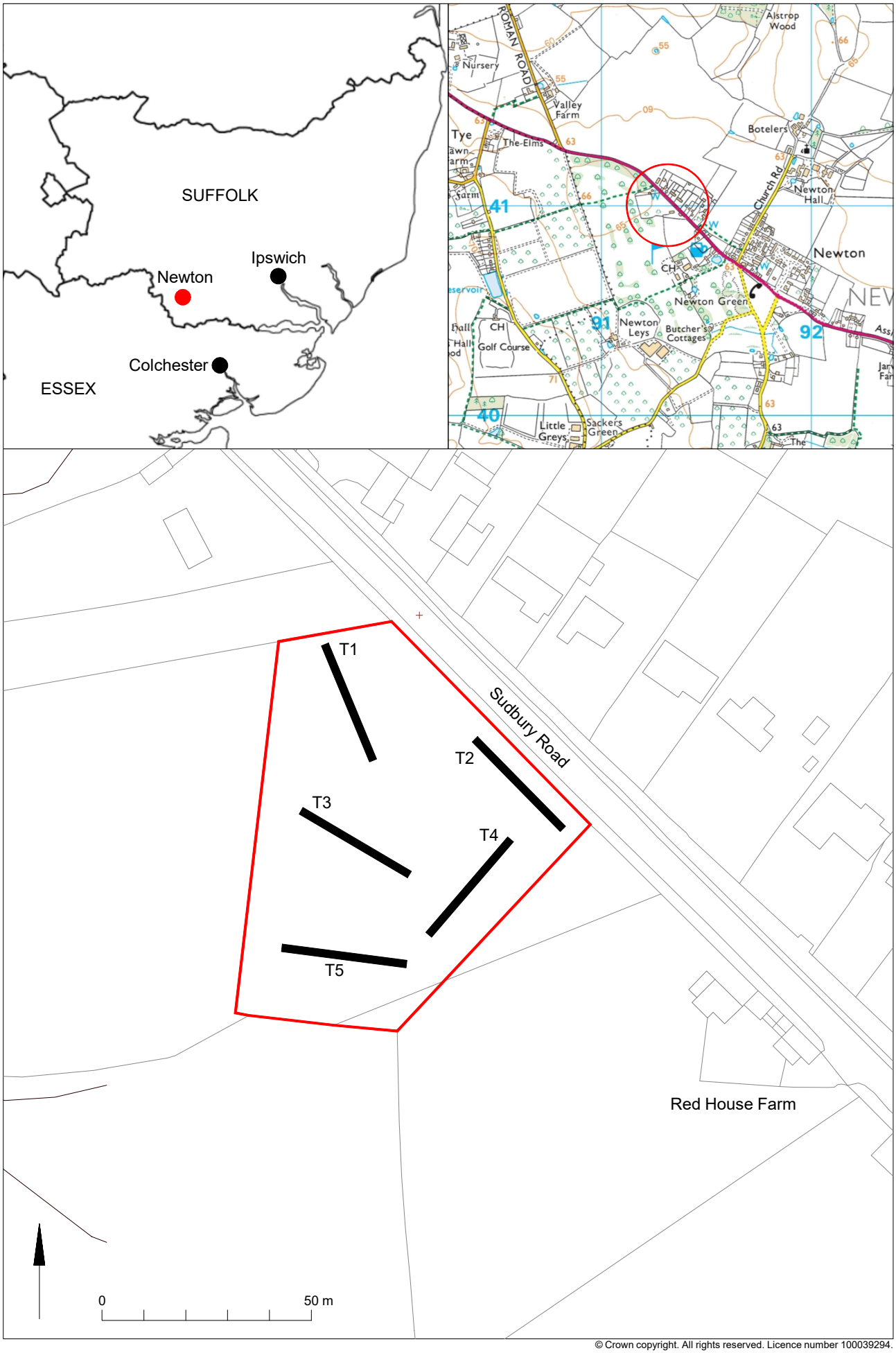

Fig 1 Site location and trench layout targeted to proposed development

Fig 2 Development site in relation to nearby archaeological and historic sites as listed on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (listed buildings shown as orange circles)

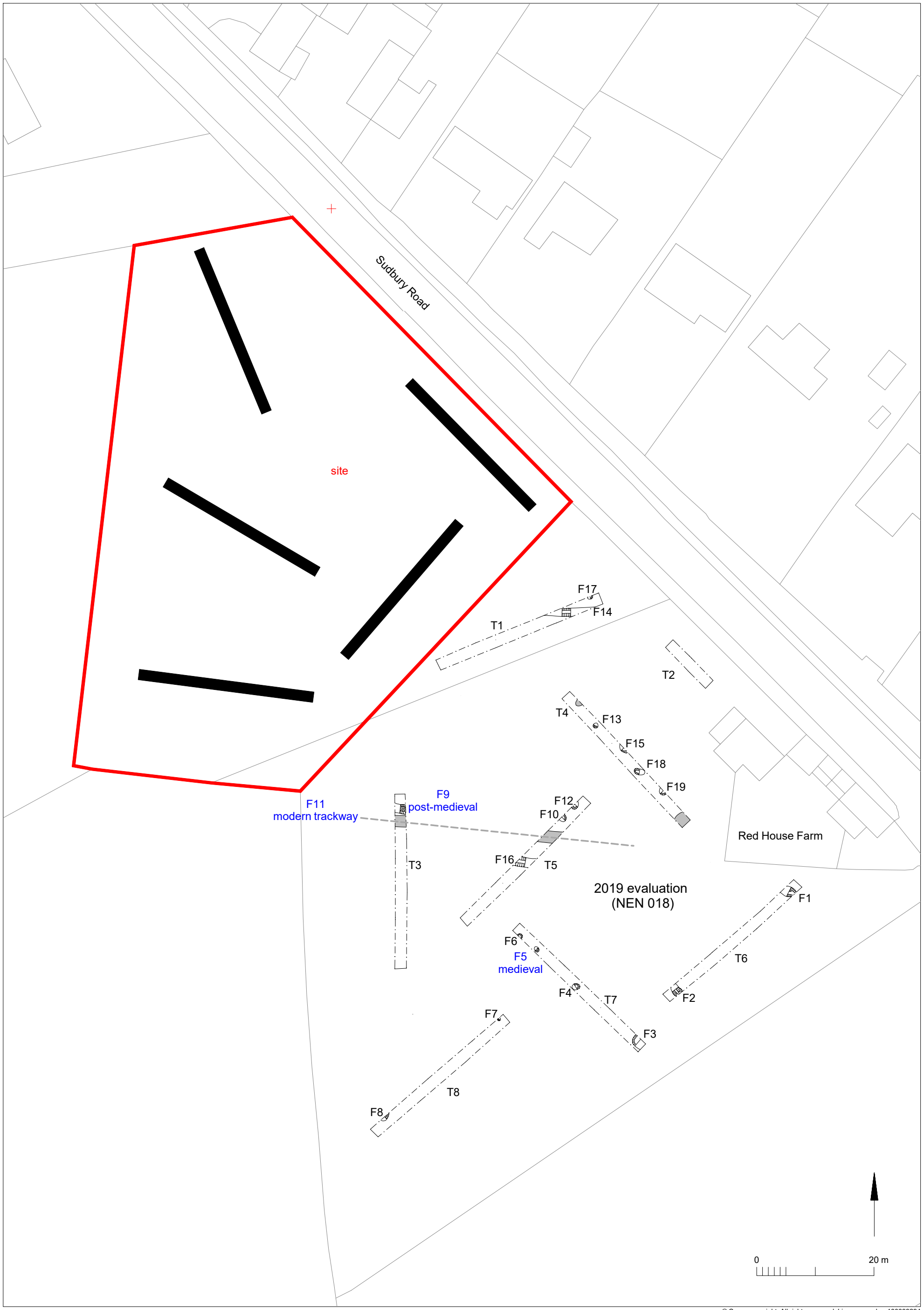

Fig 3 Proposed development site and evaluation trenches shown in relation to 2019 evalulation NEN 018

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: colchest3-401094

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk, CO10 0QH
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk in advance of the construction of nine new dwellings with associated infrastructure. An evaluation on an adjacent site to the south in 2019 revealed a medieval pit, two post-medieval ditches/pits and a modern path along with several undated features. Thirty-one features were uncovered during this current evaluation: eight ditches, seven pits, five tree-throws, four natural features, two gullies, two pits/natural features, a pit/posthole, a pit/tree-throw and a tree-throw/natural feature. Sherds of Roman pottery from a ditch may indicate activity on the site in the Romano-British period. A ditch and a pit/tree-throw both contained medieval pottery sherds, with two other pits producing medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval dating evidence. A number of tree-throws on the site could be indicative of a period of tree-clearance.
Project dates	Start: 16-09-2020 End: 17-09-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/07c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00190 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	NEN 027 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-401094 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT/TREE-THROW Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	TREE-THROWS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Modern
Significant Finds	STEEL OBJECT Modern
Significant Finds	ALUMINIUM OBJECT Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH NEWTON land adjacent to Red House Farm, Sudbury Road
Postcode	CO10 0QH
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9126 4100 52.033875936653 0.788640155813 52 02 01 N 000 47 19 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63.68m Max: 64.08m

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	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	NEN 027
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	NEN 027
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	NEN 027
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Red House Farm, Sudbury Road, Newton, Suffolk, CO10 0QH: September 2020
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1603
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Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
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Entered on	16 November 2020