



LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS,
RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY,
SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY, SUFFOLK

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
REPORT**

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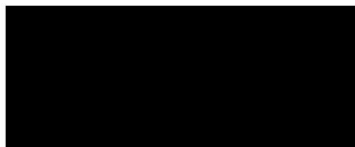
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FIGURE LIST

FIGURE 1	General Location Plan
FIGURE 2	HER Data – Events
FIGURE 3	HER Data – Monuments
FIGURE 4	Trench Plan
FIGURE 5	Site Section & Photographs
FIGURE 6	Trench Plan over 1843 Tithe Map



Abstract

On the 8th November 2022, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Lucinda Snowden. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/20/04430/OUT for the erection of one, 2 storey dwelling and associated services at Land Adjacent to Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay TM 0261 7687 (Fig. 1).

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the Medieval Period. There was a low – moderate potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.

Despite the potential, no features and finds were encountered bar a modern ceramic field drain. The 1843 Tithe Map of the area reveals that the land was to the rear of a dwelling to the east and is described as pasture, indicating that the site was located in the agricultural hinterland of the settlement.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 8th November 2022, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Lucinda Snowden. The archaeological work was required as a condition of application DC/20/04430/OUT for the erection of one, 2 storey dwelling and associated services at Land Adjacent to Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay TM 0261 7687 (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 11th February 2022) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by the development. This was achieved by excavating 20.00m x 1.80m of trenching (Fig. 4). The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located within the village of Hinderclay, Suffolk, located approximately 24km northeast of Bury St Edmunds. The site was located northeast of Rickinghall Road and is bound on all sides by residential dwellings except for the north eastern boundary which leads to agricultural land currently under crop.

2.1 Site Geology

The underlying geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk and Portsdown Chalk Formations - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (BGS 2022).

The superficial deposits at the site are recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These deposits formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2022)



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG 2021). The relevant local development framework is the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centered on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs. 2 & 3). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 Prehistoric

Relevant records relating to the prehistoric period in the search area are sparse. The most significant area of activity appears to be on the periphery of the search area to the north west of the assessment site. HNY020 relates to a scatter of Neolithic struck flints including flakes and a scraper that were recovered from Thorpe Street. HNY018 relates to a blade end of a socketed axe with a width of 60mm dated to the Bronze Age.

4.2 Roman

The records for the Roman period appear to be more significant, with the closest record being located approximately 300m south of the site. HYN 004 relates to Roman pottery sherds that were found on a between farm buildings while further south, HNY 017 refers to scatter of finds including Roman coins mainly dated to the 4th century. Alongside the coins there were brooches some grey ware pottery and a later Roman belt buckle.

4.3 Saxon

A single record relating to the Saxon period is noted within the search area. HNY 011 refers to a fragment of a silver penny of Athelstan recovered in the area of Thorpe Street.

4.4 Medieval

The medieval period is well represented in the SHER data. The site lies within a former medieval green (HNY 028). The site lies adjacent to the Church of St Mary (HNY 016)



which is located to the south east. St Mary's Church was built 1128. Basil Brown gives list of rectors from 1286-1412 and a pamphlet requesting money to re-hang the six bells, two of which date from pre-Reformation times. The structure is mostly made out of red brick. The site also lies near a known pottery production site (HNY 001) approximately 100m to the west of the assessment area. Two medieval clamp kiln sites were found in 1958/1959. The owner, Mr A Scott advised Basil Brown and one area circa 13 feet x 9 feet was cleared showing two black areas surrounded by red burnt clay. One area contained hundreds of sherds ranging from C14-C16 (early) including wasters. The second area contained more pottery and pieces of roof covering of red clay with impressed straw marks. Some medieval iron objects found, included a purse mount, tweezers and a lug from a bucket. The remains were 9 inches below ground surface.

4.5 Post-medieval

The post medieval period is well represented by numerous listed buildings. This is common in village in this area of Suffolk where expansion from towns into more rural areas was common. This can be seen for example with the following records; The Grange (HNY 066), Pear Tree Farm (HNY 067), Morley Farm (HNY 068), Garlick Farmhouse (HNY 069), Mill Farm (HNY 070) and The Old Rectory (HNY 071).

4.6 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records and the results from the previous evaluation, the site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period. There was a low - moderate potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Baker, M. Section 4.2) states that the evaluation should aim 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 cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving was undertaken in accordance with Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS), ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2020, and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project were in line with those laid out in Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: eg the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the erection of a single, two storey detached dwelling. This was achieved by excavating 20.00m of trenching.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken.



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 4 - 6)

A summary of the features and layers encountered is described below. Full context descriptions can be found at Appendix 1.

A professional metal detectorist was used to scan the trench locations prior and post excavation along with the spoil heaps. Only demonstrably modern finds were recovered and therefore were not retained.

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the south-west portion of the site on a north-east to south-west orientation, measuring 20.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present bar a single modern ceramic land drain.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 5)

The site stratigraphy was consistent across the site. Please see Appendix 1 for detailed context descriptions.

At the top of the sequence across the site was topsoil 1000, a dark-greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional medium sub-angular stone inclusions.

Below this layer and at the base of the stratigraphic sequence, was natural geology 1001, which comprised of light-yellowish brown, compact silty clay with rare, medium sub-angular stone inclusions.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period. There is a low - moderate potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.

Despite the potential, no features and finds were encountered bar a modern ceramic field drain. The 1843 Tithe Map of the area reveals that the land was to the rear of a dwelling to the east and is described as pasture, indicating that the site was located in the agricultural hinterland of the settlement.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The archive will be prepared in line with the standards and guidance in Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS, 2020). Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Lucinda Snowden for commissioning and funding the project and for her assistance throughout.

Special thanks to Mr Steve Clarkson (PCIfA) for his specialist services in metal detecting on the site.

The site was excavated by Dan McConnell and Matt Selfe of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.

We would also like to thank Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council.



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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

TRENCH 1

Trench No 1	Orientation SW-NE	Height AOD 46.00m	Shot ID 1
Sample Section No 1	Location SW end of trench, NW side	Facing SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00m – 0.45m	Dark-greyish, brown, compact silty, clay with occasional medium sub angular stone inclusions.	
1001	0.46m+	Light- yellowish, brown, compact silty, clay with rare, medium sub angular stone inclusions.	



APPENDIX 2 – Compliance (Approved Written Scheme of Investigation)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of the Lucinda Snowden. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/20/04430/OUT for the erection of one, 2 storey dwelling and associated services at Land Adjacent to Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay TM 0261 7687 (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, M. 11th February 2022) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. This will be achieved by excavating 20.00m x 1.80m of trenching. The trench will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

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.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located within the village of Hinderclay, Suffolk located approximately 24km northeast of Bury St Edmunds. The site is located northeast of Rickinghall Road and is bound on all sides by residential dwellings except for the north eastern boundary which leads to agricultural land currently under crop.

2.1 Site Geology

The underlying geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk and Portsdown Chalk Formations - Chalk. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 93.9 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (BGS 2022).

The superficial deposits at the site are recorded as Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton. These deposits formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS 2022)



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG 2021). The relevant local development framework is the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG February 2021)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

190.

The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;

The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and

Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

197.

The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.

The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and

The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.



3.2 Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)

Policy HB14

Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or its setting will be refused.

Having taken archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains in situ or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centered on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible.

4.1 Prehistoric

Relevant records relating to the prehistoric period in the search area are sparse. The most significant area of activity appears to be on the periphery of the search area to the north west of the assessment site. HNY020 relates to a scatter of Neolithic struck flints including flakes and a scraper that were recovered from Thorpe Street. HNY018 relates to a blade end of a socketed axe with a width of 60mm dated to the Bronze Age.

4.2 Roman

The records for the Roman period appear to be more significant, with the closest record being located approximately 300m south of the site. HYN 004 relates to Roman pottery sherds that were found on a between farm buildings while further south, HNY 017 refers to scatter of finds including Roman coins mainly dated to the 4th century. Alongside the coins there were brooches some grey ware pottery and a later Roman belt buckle.

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A single record relating to the Saxon period is noted within the search area. HNY 011 refers to a fragment of a silver penny of Athelstan recovered in the area of Thorpe Street.

4.4 Medieval

The medieval period is well represented in the SHER data. The site lies within a former medieval green (HNY 028). The site lies adjacent to the Church of St Mary (HNY 016) which is located to the south east. St Mary's Church was built 1128. Basil Brown gives list of rectors from 1286-1412 and a pamphlet requesting money to re-hang the six bells, two of which date from pre-Reformation times. The structure is mostly made out of red brick. The site also lies near a known pottery production site (HNY 001) approximately 100m to the west of the assessment area. Two medieval clamp kiln sites were found in 1958/1959.



The owner, Mr A Scott advised Basil Brown and one area circa 13 feet x 9 feet was cleared showing two black areas surrounded by red burnt clay. One area contained hundreds of sherds ranging from C14-C16 (early) including wasters. The second area contained more pottery and pieces of roof covering of red clay with impressed straw marks. Some medieval iron objects found, included a purse mount, tweezers and a lug from a bucket. The remains were 9 inches below ground surface.

4.5 Post-medieval

The post medieval period is well represented by numerous listed buildings. This is common in village in this area of Suffolk where expansion from towns into more rural areas was common. This can be seen for example with the following records; The Grange (HNY 066), Pear Tree Farm (HNY 067), Morley Farm (HNY 068), Garlick Farmhouse (HNY 069), Mill Farm (HNY 070) and The Old Rectory (HNY 071).

4.6 Archaeological Potential

Given the above records and the results from the previous evaluation, the site has a high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period. There is a low - moderate potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Baker, M. Section 4.2) states that the evaluation should aim 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 cost.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (SCCAS), CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2020, and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: eg the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the erection of a single detached dwelling. This will be achieved by excavating 20.00m of trenching. In addition, provision has been made for localised extensions to trenches if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains or complex/unexpected deposits are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the strategy and scope of further excavation and recording. The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services in addition to the known gas pipeline will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity



of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed prior to the investigation commencing.

Overburden and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surfaces.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator will produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so. In the event that it is not possible to excavate deep features by hand due to safety concerns a handheld auger will be used to gain information from very deep deposits/features. Machine assistance might also be required to excavate very large/deep features and should this become necessary then the SCCAS planning archaeologist will be consulted first.

Should stratified layers be encountered (such as 'dark earth') excavation will cease and SCCAS will be consulted in order to ascertain a suitable investigation strategy dependant on the complexity/extent of such layers. This is likely to form a 1.00m systematic grid array with all stratigraphically removed spoil being hand sieved for finds retrieval and finds being 3D plotted. A metal detecting survey will also be undertaken on any such deposits encountered by a qualified metal detectorist. A robust sampling strategy will also be formed in consultation with SCCAS and the Historic England Science Advisor.



7.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detectorist (see specialist list) will scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left in situ. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 Discrete Features

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS planning archaeologist.



7.10 Burials

Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However, in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.11 Written Record

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on pro forma context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 Photographic Record

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.



7.14 Finds and Environmental Remains

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the ClfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2014. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.

7.16 Finds classed as Treasure

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:



The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

7.17 Remote Monitoring Requirements

Due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, changing government guidance might necessitate a remote monitoring requirement by SCCAS. In response to this SCCAS have put in place requirements to enable the remote monitoring of sites should site visits not be permitted:

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

A GPS trench plan showing what is present in each trench (including context numbers) will be produced.

A written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional dates, will be made available.

Trench shots will be taken from each end of the trench and provided to SCCAS.

Photographs of trench sections (bulk) will also be provided.

Photographs of all features will be provided with context numbers.

A diagram indicating the direction each photograph was taken from including the photograph number will be produced.

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



8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 - 6 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within an acceptable timeframe.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015) and contain the following:

Summary. A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;

Introduction. Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;

Background. The history, layout and development of the site;

Aims and Objectives;

Methodology. Strategy and technique for site excavation;

Results. Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;

Deposit Model. Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;

Specialist Reports. Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;



Discussion and Conclusions. A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;

Bibliography;

Appendices. Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;

Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS (one copy and a .pdf copy). An OASIS entry will be completed, and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will be included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of MoRPHE. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Provision has been made for a summary in the annual PSIAH roundup if positive results are drawn from the evaluation.



9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition (SCCAS, 2022).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced, and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled, and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's Conservation Guidelines No.2 and the Archaeological Archives Forum's Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown, 2007).

Arrangements for the long-term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole as per the procedures in the guidance.



10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) Health and Safety Field Manual, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken, and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

The assessment of risk is an on-going process, and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

10.2 COVID-19

Due to the current COVID-19 epidemic a robust SOP is in place included within the sites RA. Britannia will closely monitor and adhere to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) outlined by the Construction Leadership Council and Prospect.



11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CVs are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist immediately.



12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin in October 2022, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that it will take up to 2 days to open and record the trench with thw members of staff on site. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The SCCAS Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS will be given a minimum of 10 days' written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.



12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Mills. A. D, 2003. Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press.

SCCAS, 2022. Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition.

SCCAS, 2021. Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.



Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

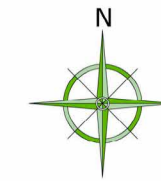
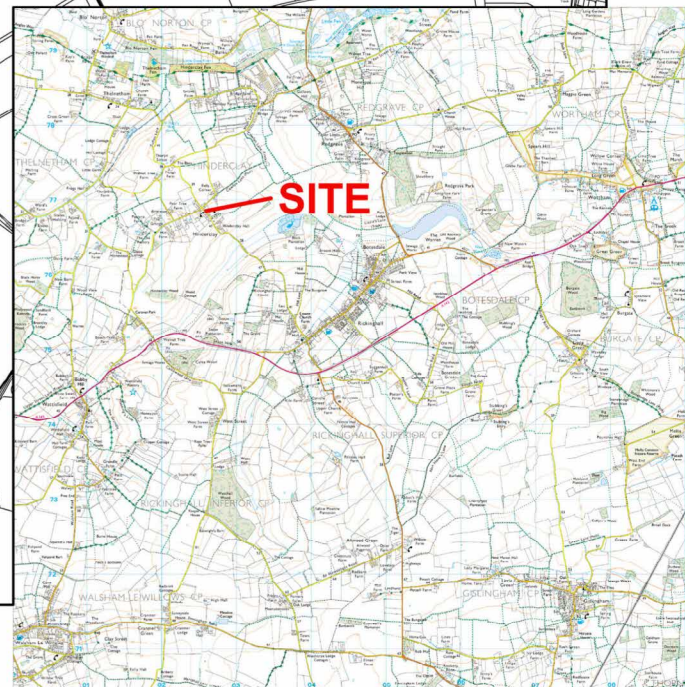
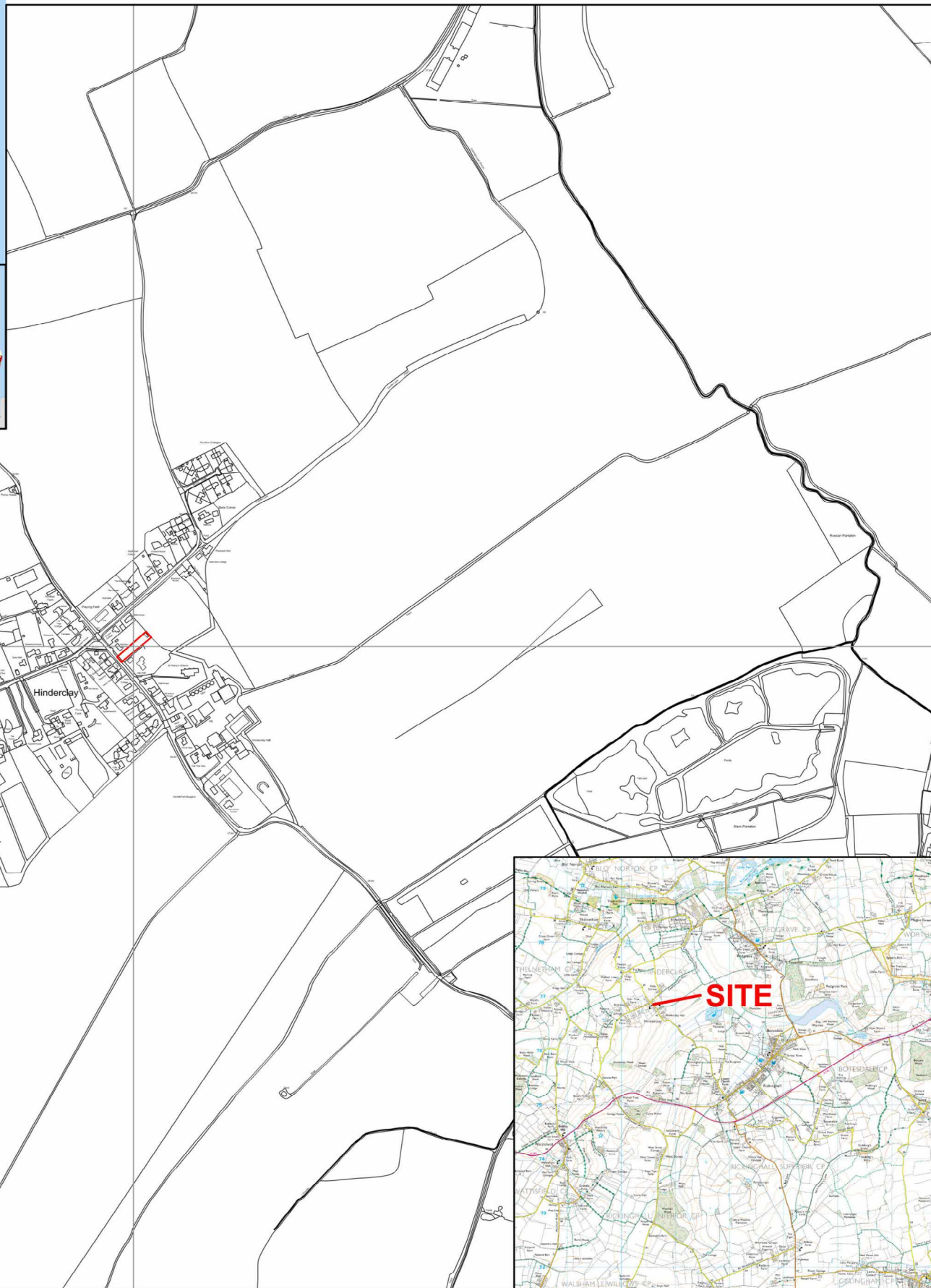
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APPENDIX 3 – Oasis Sheet

Summary for britanni1-508060

OASIS ID (UID)	britanni1-508060
Project Name	Land Adjacent To Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay Archaeological Evaluation
Sitename	1 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation AT Land Adjacent To Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	Land Adjacent To Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay, Land Adjacent To Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay
Planning Id	DC/20/04430/OUT, DC/20/04430/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	08-Nov-2022 - 08-Nov-2022
Location	1 Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation AT Land Adjacent To Redvers, Rickinghall Road, Hinderclay NGR : TM 02610 76870 LL : 52.3524406109018, 0.973568374315743 12 Fig : 602610,276870
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Hinderclay
Project Methodology	A single machined 30m trial trench was excavated within the south- western portion of the plot.
Project Results	The site had a high potential for features and finds relating to the medieval period. There is a low - moderate potential for features and finds relating to all other periods. Despite the potential, no features and finds were encountered bar a modern ceramic field drain. The 1843 Tithe Map of the area reveals that the land was to the rear of a dwelling to the east and is described as pasture, indicating that the site was located in the agricultural hinterland of the settlement.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Alice, Schute
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - HNY 079
Archives	




 Site Boundary

276868

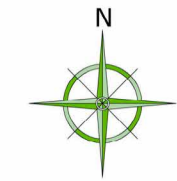
602607

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County Map: CC licensed Image by Wikipedia under CC BY-SA 3.0



NGR:	602607 276868	REF:	R1341
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	LUCINDA SNOWDEN		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2022			

DATE:	NOV 2022	PLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE: 1			
APPROVED:	MB				

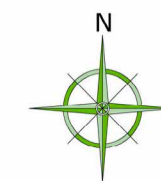
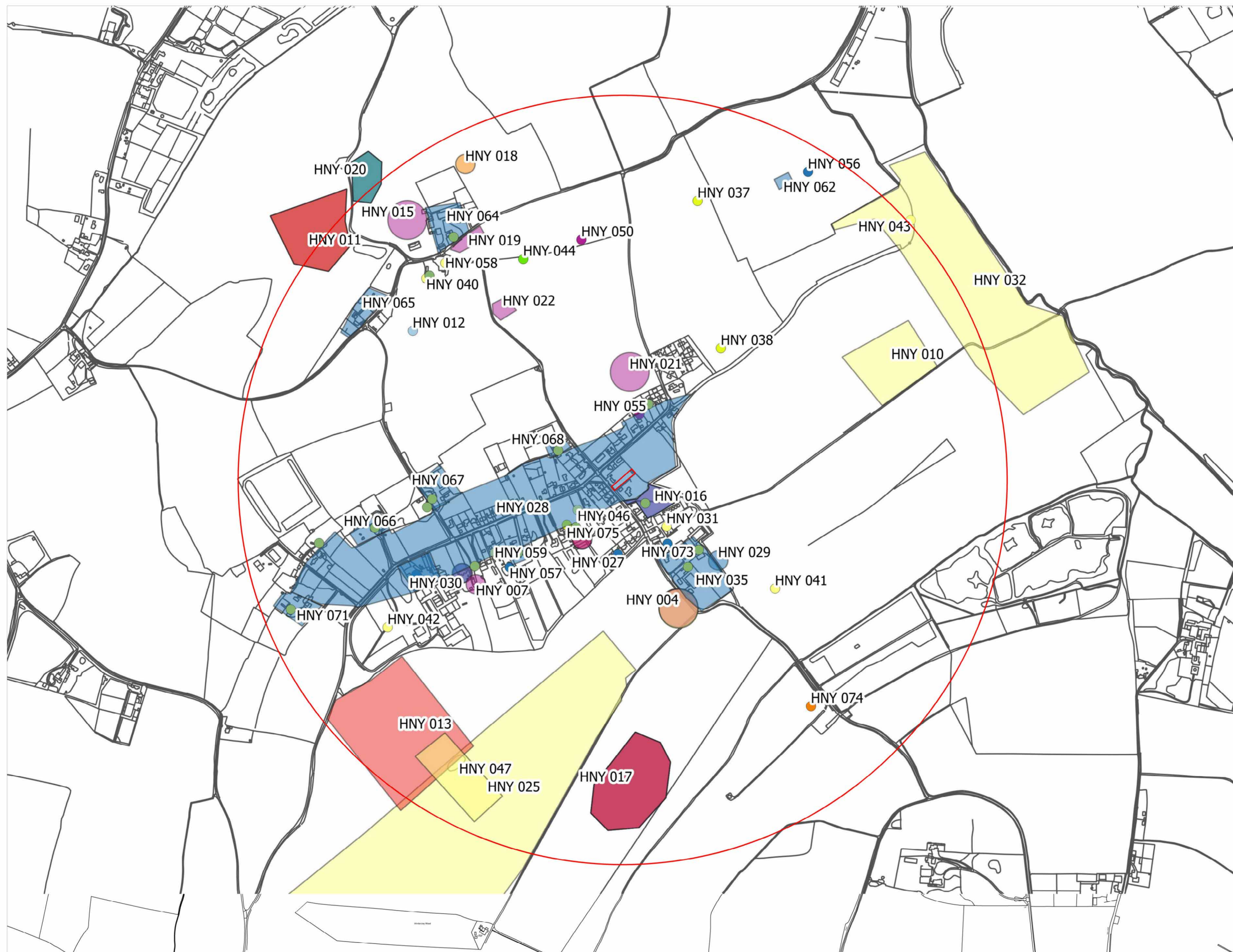


- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area
- Registered Parks & Gardens

0 1:10000 500m

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(NGR: 602607 276868	(REF: R1341	
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY		
DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - EVENTS		
CLIENT: LUCINDA SNOWDEN		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD		
	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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DATE: NOV 2022	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 2	
APPROVED: MB		



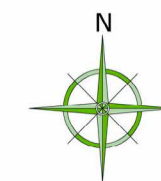
- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record

(NGR):	602607 276868	(REF):	R1341
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - MONUMENTS		
CLIENT:	LUCINDA SNOWDEN		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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DATE:	NOV 2022	PLOT:	A3	VERSION:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:		3	
APPROVED:	MB				

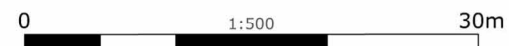


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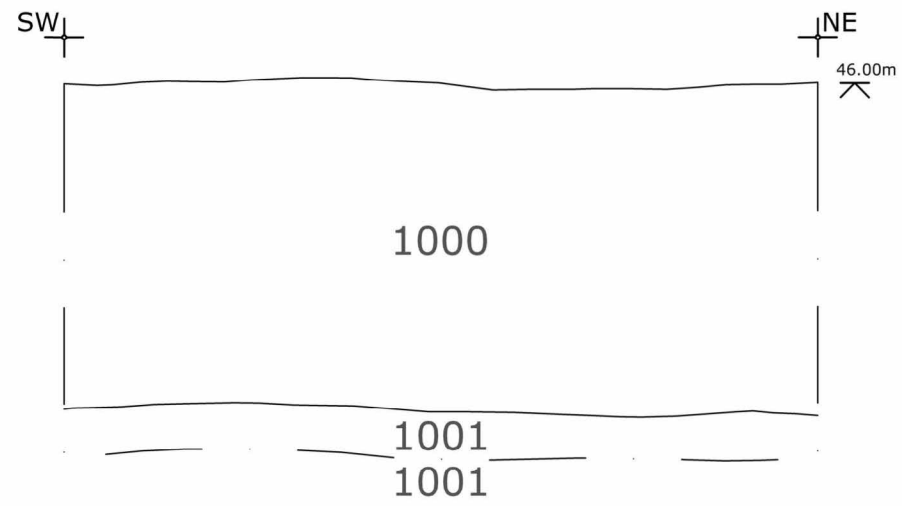
- Trench
- Site Boundary
- Sample Section
- Ceramic Land Drain

(NGR: 602607 276868	(REF: R1341	
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN		
CLIENT: LUCINDA SNOWDEN		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD		
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2022		
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AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 4	
APPROVED: MB		



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SITE SECTION 1



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DP1 - SS1 - VIEW NW



DP2 - TT1 - VIEW SW

NGR: 602607 276868 REF: R1341

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY

DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: LUCINDA SNOWDEN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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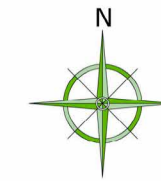
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AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 5



- Trench
- Site Boundary
- Sample Section
- Ceramic Land Drain

(NGR):	602607 276868	(REF):	R1341
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT TO REDVERS, RICKINGHALL ROAD, HINDERCLAY		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN OVER 1843 TITHE MAP		
CLIENT:	LUCINDA SNOWDEN		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
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AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	6



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