

**Crown Nursery, High Street,  
Ufford, Suffolk**

Pre-application

HER Ref: UFF 066

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(June, 2021)

(Tel: 07754 501033 Email: [johnnewman2@btinternet.com](mailto:johnnewman2@btinternet.com) )

**Site details for HER**

Name: Crown Nursery, High Street, Ufford, Suffolk, IP13 6EL

Clients: Landex Ltd

Planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Pre-application

Development: Erection of 12 business units with parking and access

Date of fieldwork: 15 & 16 June, 2021

HER ref: UFF 066

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-423535

Grid ref: TM 2925 5253

Site area: c1 ha

Recent land use: Former plant nursery, currently overgrown

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*Summary: Ufford, Crown Nursery, High Street (UFF 066, TM 2925 5253) evaluation trenching for a rural commercial proposal currently at the pre-application stage revealed two small scoops and one large pit of 20<sup>th</sup> century date and a few late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century stray finds but no other archaeological features or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Landex Ltd).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Landex Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned commercial business unit development (see Fig. 1) which is at present at a pre-application stage. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development area within the site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and reported on before submission of a planning application. This planned development concerns the erection of 12 business units with parking and access at Crown Nursery, High Street, Ufford.

1.2 Ufford is located some 4km north of Woodbridge in east Suffolk on the western side of the River Deben with a long standing bridging point close to its confluence with the Byng Brook. The planned development site is c700m north-west of the parish church and 300m west of the Byng Brook. Much of the parish has been developed for residential use and a golf course in the last 100-200 years with the village in effect becoming a dormitory settlement for Woodbridge with the adjacent parish of Melton having similar development leaving little open space for archaeological survey. The site under consideration here has until recently been a plant nursery fronting onto the High Street or Yarmouth Road this being the original line of the A12 which linked areas to the south-west with north-east Suffolk. There are very few nearby listed buildings with the core of the historic village being around the church and closer to the crossing point across the River Deben to the south-east.

1.3 The British Geological Survey indicated that this site is on Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel but also close to diamiction deposits of mixed sand, clay and silts and at c25m OD with the area sloping gently down from north-west to south-east.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this planned development was generated by its proximity to a number of Prehistoric, Saxon and medieval artefact scatters (CHER ref nos. UFF 007, UFF 009, UFF 013 & UFF 016). In addition various casual finds to the south and closer to the former site of Ufford Place area strongly suggest the presence of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery though some of these finds are poorly located. It is also notable that Ufford is on the opposite side of the River Deben to the major Saxon site at Rendlesham. Therefore any development at this planned development site could damage or destroy archaeological deposits.

## 2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2), apart from trench 4 which was moved 4m to the west to avoid a cable and trench 10 had to have a 'dog-leg' shape to avoid a concrete base, using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological

supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed as was the area between the trenches where the vegetation cover allowed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

### 3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the tables below (see also Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	30	250	250 mid brown sandy clay	Pale brown sandy clay with flints and chalk frags	Two 20 <sup>th</sup> C scoops, modern building debris in topsoil
2	Northeast-southwest	20	250	250 as T1 (deeper at SE end)	Orange silty sand with pockets of pale brown sandy clay	No features, a few stray Pmed brick and tile frags
3	Northwest-southeast	30	250	250 mid brown sand	Orange silty sand with flints	No features, few Pmed brick and tile frags and one burnt flint
4	Northeast-southwest	30	200	400-600 as T3	Orange sand with flints and pockets of pale brown silty sand	No features, a few Pmed brick and tile frags
5	Northwest-southeast	30	200	300 as T3	Pale brown sand with pockets of orange silty sand	Large 20 <sup>th</sup> C pit, 8m in diameter with nursery waste
6	Northeast-southwest	30	200	400 as T3	Dark orange sand at each end and pale brown silty sand in centre	No features, few late Pmed brick and tile frags
7	Northwest-southeast	30	200	180 as T3	Orange sand with large pockets of very chalky pale brown sand	No features
8	Northeast-southwest	20	180	120 as T3	As T7	No features, few late Pmed tile and brick frags
9	Northeast-southwest	30	(180 building debris)	280 as T3	Orange to brown sand	No features, modern debris in spoil
10	Northwest-southeast	30	(200 as T9)	300 as T3	As T9	No features
		280m (504m <sup>2</sup> )	180-250	120-600		Only one modern pit and a few late Pmed stray finds

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed a 180mm to 250mm depth of topsoil above 120mm to 600mm with a mix of soil and crushed building debris lying over the area of trenches 1, 9 and 10 towards the north-eastern quarter of the site. Below this the subsoil was generally of a mid-brown sandy type and 180mm to 250mm deep in general with trenches 4 and 6 being deeper at 400mm to 600mm. In addition the underlying natural glaciofluvial deposits varied across the site with pale brown sandy clay in the north-eastern corner and often silty orange sand with flints and chalks fragments elsewhere; this latter deposit often being interspersed with pockets of pale brown very silty sand.

3.3 The only features revealed apart from a cable in trench 1 were two small scoops of recent date in the same trench and in trench 5 a large pit at least 8m across which clearly contained modern plant nursery debris. In addition trenches in the south-western quarter of the site exhibited ground disturbance from tree roots as the site has become heavily overgrown in recent years and various rabbit burrows.

3.4 With no features of any age revealed the few stray ceramic finds were small fragments of brick and tile of Post medieval date, one sherd of glazed red earthenware of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date and one blue and white pottery sherd of late 19<sup>th</sup> to earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The stray metal finds included a George V penny dated 1912, four copper alloy buttons, one small strap junction dated 1941, a 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century disc shaped brooch and a small crude lead weight plus a few other copper alloy and lead fragments of late Post medieval date (see Appendix III).

#### 4. Conclusion

4.1 With largely negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance and to be consistent with similar projects in the county a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not requested. However the Suffolk Heritage Explorer was examined for the location of the sites noted above in section 1.4 above and the evaluation report for the adjoining residential development that was carried out in 2016 was accessed via the LPA planning web site (CHER UFF 047, Picard, 2016).

4.2 While this site is close to artefact scatters of Prehistoric, Saxon and medieval date (see Fig. 1) the only possible find of pre-19<sup>th</sup> century was a single stray heavily burnt flint in the spoil of trench 3 which could be of Prehistoric date as a 'pot boiler.' In addition it is notable that the evaluation of the area of residential development to the north-east of this site (CHER 047) only revealed one small pit of earlier Iron Age date. At this site the only features were two small scoops in trench 1 of recent date and a large pit of 20<sup>th</sup> century date in trench 5.

4.3 Therefore from this evaluation, carried out under a SCCAS brief, which was at a standard 5% sample of the planned commercial development area it can be confirmed that the site has a very low archaeological potential with no significant

deposits or finds being revealed at what was part of the Crown Nursery, High Street, Ufford.

Ref:

Picard, S 2016 'Crown Nurseries, High Street, Ufford- Evaluation Report,' SACIC report 2016/019

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: UFF 066

*Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this planned development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.*

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Darren the digger driver for his close co-operation and to James Armes and Keith Lewis for carrying out the metal detector survey)*

TM 29

TM 30

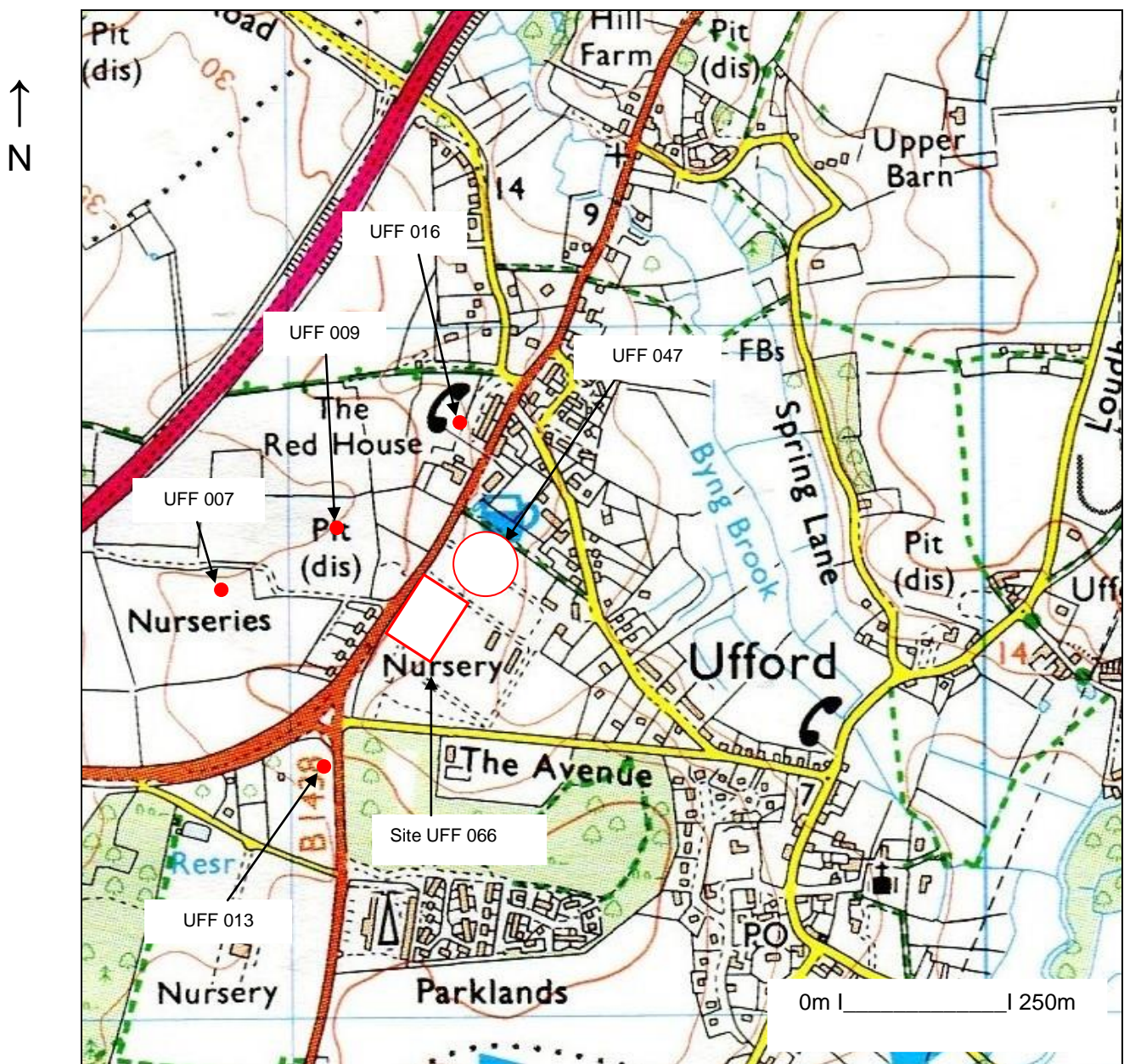
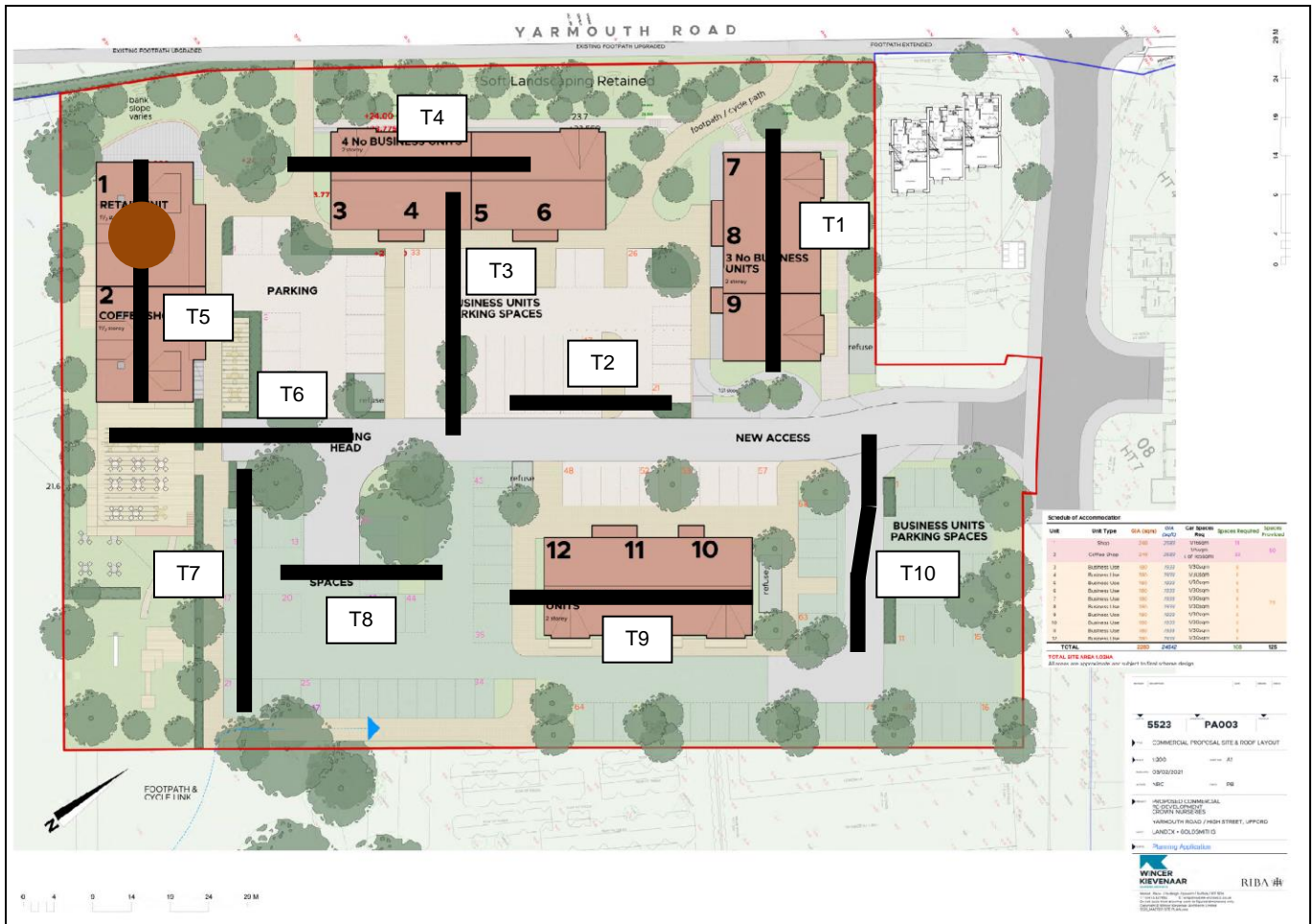


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



0m | \_\_\_\_\_ | 30m

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (against planned development)  
(Brown- 20<sup>th</sup> century pit)



## Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



General view from northwest



Trench 1 from northwest



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from northeast



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from northwest



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from west



Trench 4 deposit profile



Trench 5 from northeast with 20<sup>th</sup> century pit



Trench 5 deposit profile



Trench 6 from northwest



Trench 6 deposit profile



Trench 7 from northwest



Trench 7 deposit profile





Trench 8 from northwest



Trench 8 deposit profile



Trench 9 from northeast



Trench 9 deposit profile



Trench 10 northeast part



Trench 10 southern part

**Land At Crown Nursery, High Street,  
Ufford, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Archaeological Evaluation**

## **Site details**

Name: Land at Crown Nursery, High Street, Ufford, Suffolk, IP13 6EL

Client: Landex Ltd

Local planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: Pre-application

Proposed development: Erection of 12 business units with parking and access

Proposed date for evaluation: 15 June, 2021

Brief ref: SCCAS\_ (MB) Pre-app Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Land at Crown Nursery, High Street, Ufford

Grid ref: TM 2925 5253

HER ref: UFF 066

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-423535

Area: c1 ha

Current site use: Former nursery

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2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

# John Newman Archaeological Services

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Landex Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a development concerning the erection of 12 business units with parking and access that is at the pre-application stage. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr M Baker of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) is at Crown Nursery, High Street, Ufford.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2021 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 & 2020)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation at the pre-application stage for this planned development. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Ufford is located some 4km north of Woodbridge in east Suffolk on the western side of the River Deben with a long standing bridging point close to its confluence with the Byng Brook. The proposed development site (PDS) is c700m north-west of the parish church and 300m west of the Bing Brook. Much of the parish has been developed for residential use and a golf course in the last 100-200 years with the village in effect becoming a dormitory settlement for Woodbridge with the adjacent parish of Melton having similar development leaving little open space for archaeological survey. The site under consideration here has until recently been a plant nursery fronting onto the High Street or Yarmouth Road this being the original line of the A12 which linked areas to the south-west with north-east Suffolk. There are very few nearby listed buildings with the core of the historic village being around the church and closer to the crossing point across the River Deben.

2.2 The British Geological Survey indicates that the PDS is on Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel but also close to diamiction deposits of mixed sand, clay and silts at c25m OD.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant brief 'The site lies in an area of archaeological potential as indicated by the County Historic Environment Record (HER), situated close to a number of Prehistoric, Saxon and medieval artefact scatters (HER ref nos. UFF 007, UFF 013 & UFF 016).' In addition various casual finds to the south and closer to the former of Ufford Place strongly suggests the presence of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery though some of these finds are poorly located. It is also notable that Ufford is on the opposite side of the River Deben to the major Saxon site at Rendlesham. Therefore any development at the PDS could damage or destroy archaeological deposits.

A site evaluation by trial trenching prior to any other works starting is therefore 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 cost when an application is submitted.

## 4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of this PDS relates to its location close to areas where evidence for Prehistoric, Saxon and medieval activity has been recorded.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of 12 business units with associated parking and access. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 500m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and through the post-excavation study and

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work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation.

5.2 The Brief requires 280m of sample trenching, which will be 1.8m wide, across the area of the overall development footprint. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trenches with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened (see specialists section below) for both ferrous and non-ferrous finds. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. Allowance has been made for two members staff on site for two days with additional detector survey for a day plus a machine and operator for two days to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled)



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will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling) as will any evidence of pottery production which will be sampled by hand so it can be characterised while left in situ when revealed. Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption is to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage depending on SCCAS advice if lifting remains appears to be sensible at this stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low to medium).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples

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with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).

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- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

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## 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations and the client will be consulted regarding any possible underground services. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

## 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust

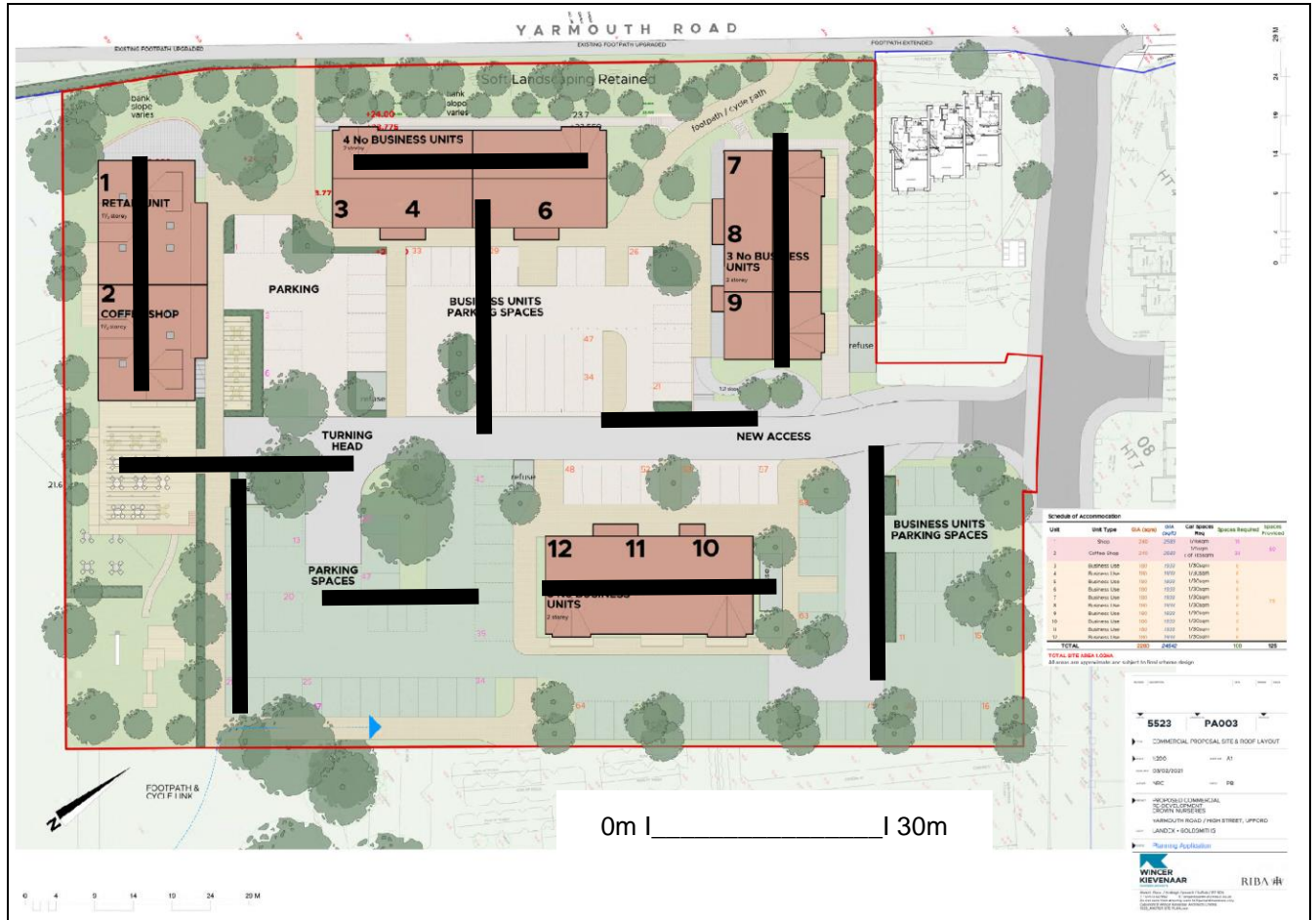
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Medieval coins:

M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)

Post Roman small finds:

JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench (2 x 20m & 8 x 30m)

## Appendix III- The Finds

(JNAS)

George V penny, 1912

Four plain copper alloy buttons of later Post medieval date

One D shaped plain copper alloy buckle of later Post medieval date

One copper alloy curtain type ring

One small copper alloy strap junction with a sliding bar, dated 1941 so probably military

Three small copper alloy machine parts of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date

One small disc shaped copper alloy brooch with a florid openwork design, 19<sup>th</sup> to earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century date, diameter 22mm

One small crude thick disc shaped lead weight, 18mm diameter, 4mm thick, wt. 20g

Two small lead fragments

One glazed red earthenware pottery sherd of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date (wt. 10g)

One small blue and white sherd of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date, (wt. 4g)

## OASIS ID: johnnewm1-423535

### Project details

Project name	Crown Nursery, High Street, Ufford, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Ufford, Crown Nursery, High Street (UFF 066, TM 2925 5253) evaluation trenching for a rural commercial proposal currently at the pre-application stage revealed two small scoops and one large pit of 20th century date and a few late 19th to 20th century stray finds but no other archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 15-06-2021 End: 16-06-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	UFF 066 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL UFFORD CROWN NURSERY HIGH STREET
Postcode	IP13 6EL
Study area	10000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2925 5253 52.122894528249 1.349358559685 52 07 22 N 001 20 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25m Max: 26m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning

originator	Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Crown Nursery, High Street, Ufford, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Bramford, Suffolk
Description	Client report in pdf format
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