LAND AT PARK FARM
VICARAGE LANE, WHERSTEAD
SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
BABERGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING REFERENCE: DC/18/0220

PCA REPORT NO: R13803
OASIS REF: preconst1-354567
SITE CODE: WHR132

AUGUST 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk

An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Assurance

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Land at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

In August 2019, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk. The evaluation was commissioned by ACD Environmental Ltd., acting on behalf of Tidal Hill Ltd., in response to a condition that had been attached to planning consent for the commercial development of the site by Babergh District Council.

The evaluation, which consisted of twelve 30m trial trenches, identified three late post-medieval ditches and two undated ditches, all of which are probably former field or paddock boundaries. They are not shown on the 1888 First Edition Ordnance survey map of the area, or on later maps, so had fallen out of use by this time. A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe stem and tile was recovered from three of the ditches.

An unstratified worked flint of Late Bronze Age date was recovered from the ploughsoil and a number of naturally-formed features were also investigated.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2019, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk (site centred on Ordnance Survey NGR: TM (6)1565 (2)4032; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by ACD Environmental Ltd. (ACDE), acting on behalf of Tidal Hill Ltd., in response to a condition that had been attached to planning consent for the commercial development of the site by Babergh District Council (BDC planning reference: DC/18/02200, Condition 15).

1.2 BDC had been advised to undertake the archaeological evaluation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters to local planning authorities in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2019), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential.

1.3 The methodology for the project was set out in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by (PCA 2019, Appendix 3) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The evaluation consisted of the excavation and investigation of twelve 30m by 1.8m wide trenches (a total of 360 linear metres), representing an approximate 5% sample of the site not already developed.

1.4 All work relating to the project was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, in addition to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).

1.5 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

1.6 On completion of the Transfer of Ownership forms, the site archive will be deposited with the SCCAS museum store.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site is located at the southern edge of Wherstead, a small village approximately 4km south of Ipswich city centre and *c.* 600m to the south-east of Junction 56 of the A14. The site, which covers an area of *c.* 1.6ha, consists of an irregular-shaped plot of land that is currently occupied by a number of post-war utilitarian commercial buildings, with their associated yards, car parks and access tracks, and parts of a pasture and arable field. The site is bounded by Vicarage Lane to the west, an arable field to the south and a large pasture field to the north, with commercial/community premises fronting on to Vicarage Lane in the adjacent property bordering its northernmost corner.

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a gentle east-facing slope that overlooks the valley of the River Orwell, with ground level descending from *c*. 37m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) near Vicarage Lane to *c.* 31m aOD at the site's south-eastern corner.

2.1.3 The solid geology of the site consists of Neogene and Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel of the Red Crag Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of glacial sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2019).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 The historical and archaeological background of the site has been presented in detail in the heritage desk-based assessment prepared by ACDE (ACDE 2018), which was based on information obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and other sources. This concluded that (ibid., 2):

'*The area is rich in archaeological remains, with a range of known prehistoric finds and monuments as well as evidence for Roman settlement in the study area. Although nothing significant has previously been identified within the site itself and past construction and cultivation is likely to have truncated any remains, further archaeological investigation is likely to be required in support of development.'*

2.2.2 The earliest finds listed are two Neolithic flint axes, one 900m to the south-east of the site (SHER 005) and the other 930m to the south-west (SHER 016). A Neolithic or Bronze Age scraper was located *c.* 300m to the north-east and other worked flints were recovered from test pits 350m to the north and 390m to the north-west (SHER 090/042).

2.2.3 During the construction of the A14, 640m to the north of the site, a late Neolithic feature was revealed where a previously recorded ring ditch cropmark existed (SHER 028).

Approximately 900m to the south the cropmark of a ring ditch was excavated to reveal the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (SHER 032). A further cropmark of a ring ditch was identified *c.* 830m to the south of the proposed development area (SHER 025).

2.2.4 Archaeological investigation along a pipeline has recorded a cropmark of an Iron Age trackway located 380m to the south-west of the site (SHER 021). This investigation is the closest archaeological fieldwork to the site to date (SHER 18928). A statement from SCCAS has pointed out that the cropmark heads into the proposed development area and that there is potential for associated remains to be present here. Iron Age features were also recorded in a field 840m to the north of the site (SHER 032). The cropmark of a large enclosure encircles the Church of St Mary, located *c.* 630m to the north-east, and fieldwalking in the vicinity has recovered worked flint and Iron Age pottery (SHER 039).

2.2.5 A number of finds and features of Roman date have been identified in the area. A hoard of 2,000 coins with dates from the 3rd century was found in the 19th century on land 600m to the south with finds of pottery, coins and a box flue tile in the vicinity (SHER 004/001). Further private investigations in the later 19th century 440m south-east of the site and 420m to the north located a chalk floor, a large amount of pottery and coins (SHER 009/013). Cropmarks of a possible Roman villa or settlement site with enclosure, pits and ditches have been recorded in an area 970m to the east of the site with associated coins and two brooches (SHER 030). Undated cropmarks have also been identified in the area to the south and west of the site. SHER 019, a linear cropmark and SHER 020, a field system with possible enclosure lie approximately 900m to 955m to the south-west of the site. Two other linear cropmarks, SHER 80 and 85, lie 910m south-west and 720m south of the site respectively. Cropmarks of possible enclosures of likely pre-medieval date are located 225m south-west (SHER 031), 770m west (SHER 051) and 770m south-east of the site (SHER 087).

2.2.6 Few post-Roman sites within the study area have been so far identified in the records. A fieldwalking survey in the vicinity of the Church of St Mary recovered some Anglo-Saxon pottery (SHER 039). Pottery from the medieval period is recorded as being recovered among multi-period finds at SHER 032, 039 and on an archaeological watching brief on the pipeline 390m to the west (SHER 12782). The only post-medieval entry in the record for the study area is for an icehouse associated with Wherstead Park located 390m to the east of the site (SHER 066).

2.2.7 Listed buildings within the study area are catalogued in the DBA: none appear to have a direct relationship to the site. The former parkland (SHER 044) is depicted as encompassing the area of the site and surrounding fields down to Vicarage Lane to the south. A military vehicle embarkation camp from prior to D-Day in 1944 has been identified in aerial photographs located 925m north of the site (SHER 060).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2019), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of the archaeological remains that were encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

General

4.1 The archaeological evaluation consisted of twelve 30m by 1.8m trial trenches (a total of 360 linear metres; Fig. 2). These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area. In the southern part of the site the trenches lay within an arable field, in the northern part in a pasture field.

Excavation methodology

4.2 The trenches were excavated using a 13 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator. Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.3 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

Recording and finds recovery

4.4 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.5 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording were carried out in accordance with PCA's *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.6 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital colour photographs were taken of the general site and archaeological features and deposits.

4.7 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not

retained for accession.

Sampling strategy

4.8 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). All discrete features identified during the evaluation were subsequently 100% excavated for finds retrieval.

4.9 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

Environmental sampling

4.10 No deposits were encountered that were suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context sheets	55
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	13
Trench record sheets	12
Photo register sheets	5

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	298
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical archive

Struck flint	1
Pottery	2 sherds (18g)
Ceramic building material (CBM)	4 fragments

6 EVALUATION RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation and investigation of twelve 30m by 1.8m trial trenches (Fig. 2; Plate 1). This yielded evidence for three post-medieval agricultural boundaries and two undated ditches. Where present, the subsoil sealed the archaeological features.

6.1.2 The features and deposits investigated by the evaluation are summarised below and presented by context in Appendix 1. Information relating to the trenches and the thicknesses of the ploughsoil, subsoil and the depth of the geology are given in Appendix 2. Seven of the trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 1–5, 8 and 12).

6.2 General stratigraphy

6.2.1 The geological substrate predominately consisted of compacted mid-reddish or yellowish-brown silty sand with frequent gravel. In Trenches 7, 8, 10 and 11 this was overlain by friable mid greyish-brown silty sand subsoil, which varied between 0.15m and 0.68m thick. However, in most trenches the geological substrate was directly overlain by the ploughsoil/topsoil, which consisted of loose, mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand.

6.2.2 A number of features were investigated that were shown to be of natural origin, either variations in the natural substrate ([604], [608], [706] and [708]) or tree throw hollows ([103], [503] and [1204]).

6.3 Trench 6

6.3.1 At the western end of the trench was undated ditch [606], which was aligned north to south and measured 0.82m wide by 0.30m deep (Fig. 3, Section 3; Plate 2). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single deposit (605) of friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.

6.4 Trench 7

6.4.1 At the western end of the trench and aligned roughly parallel with ditch [606] in Trench 6 was undated ditch [704] (Fig. 3, Section 6; Plates 3 and 4). It measured 0.72m wide by 0.25m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single deposit (703) of friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.

6.5 Trench 9

6.5.1 Passing through the western end of the trench on an approximate north to south alignment was post-medieval ditch [903]. It measured 1.14m wide by 0.36m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single deposit (902) of friable, dark greyish-brown silty sand, from which was recovered three fragments (62g) of post-medieval peg tile and a piece of clay pipe stem.

6.6 Trench 10

6.6.1 In the northern half of the trench and aligned roughly north-west to south-east was undated ditch [1004]. It measured 1.17m wide by 0.22m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single deposit (1003) of friable, dark greyish-brown silty sand.

6.7 Trench 11

6.7.1 The probable westwards continuation of ditch [1004] in Trench 10 was identified at the south-west end of Trench 11 (Plates 5 and 6). Ditch [1104] measured 0.94m wide by 0.25m deep and had steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 3, Section 11). It contained a single fill (1103) of firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, from which was recovered two sherds (18g) of post-medieval pottery and a fragment (51g) of pantile.

6.7.2 Ditch [1106] was located at the south-west end of the trench and measured 0.84m wide by 0.28m deep (Fig. 3, Section 12). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand (1105).

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Worked flint *by Ella Egberts*

7.1.1 Archaeological investigations at the above mentioned site resulted in the recovery of one struck flint, found in unstratified context. The struck piece is a thick, cortical flake (59mm long, 42mm wide, 14mm thick, 30.3g) made from translucent dark grey flint with some lighter, opaque inclusions. The cortex, present on the distal part of the dorsal side, is thick and nodular. The flake is in chipped condition. It has a slightly obtuse, but narrow striking platform, possibly narrowed due to some secondary flaking. The dorsal face shows some crudely parallel negative flake scars. The flake is unsystematically normally and inversely retouched along the right edge, some smaller flakes possibly representing post-depositional damage. Steep, crude retouch along the left edge forms a notch, 17mm wide and 3.5mm deep. The technological and typological characteristics of this flake resemble later prehistoric flintworking and the piece can probably be dated to the Late Bronze Age period.

7.1.2 Although the assemblage from the site is limited to one fragment, the technological and typological characteristics of the struck flint from the site indicate that people were present at or near the site at least during the Late Bronze Age period.

7.2 Post-medieval pottery *by Chris Jarret*

7.2.1 Two sherds of post-medieval pottery (18g) were recovered by hand from the archaeological work and both fragments were found in fill (1103), ditch [1104], Trench 11. Both sherds of pottery consist of glazed red earthenware (GRE), dated 1550–1800 and are derived from unidentified forms. One sherd (15g) is glazed on both surfaces, whilst the other sherd is unglazed on one surface and the other surface is laminated. The pottery dates the deposition of the context it was found to *c*. 1550–1800, although both sherds are abraded or laminated and were therefore likely to have been deposited under tertiary conditions.

7.2.2 The finds have no significance as the pottery occurs as non-diagnostic, abraded and probably redeposited sherds with little meaning. The only potential of the pottery is to suggest a deposition date for the context the material was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery, which can be discarded at the archiving stage of the project.

7.3 Ceramic building material *by Amparo Valcarcel*

7.3.1 Four ceramic building fragments were collected from archaeological features. Three peg tiles fragments (62g) were found in fill (902) of ditch [903]; these are made of a local fine sandy micaceous fabric with frequent red iron oxide and date 1600-1800. The Flemish pan tile (51g) collected from fill (1103) of ditch [1104] was introduced in Britain in 1630 and was manufactured until 1850.

7.3.2 There are no recommendations for further work on the tile, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

7.4 Clay tobacco pipe *by Chris Jarret*

7.4.1 A single clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered by hand from fill (902), ditch [903], Trench 9. The clay tobacco pipe stem is of a medium-thick thickness and has a medium sized bore, indicating that the stem is dated approximately to the late 17th to early 18th century. The stem is of no significance as it is absent of a maker's mark and has little meaning. The only potential of the stem is to broadly date the context it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the stem, which can be discarded at the archive stage of the project.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation identified three late post-medieval ditches and two undated ditches, all of which are probably former field or paddock boundaries. They are not shown on the 1888 first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, or on later maps, so had fallen out of use by this time. A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe stem and tile was recovered from three of the ditches.

8.2 An unstratified worked flint of Late Bronze Age date was recovered from the ploughsoil and a number of naturally-formed features were also investigated.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank ACDE for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of Tidal Hill Ltd. PCA are also grateful to Hannah Cutler of SCCAS for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

9.2 The fieldwork was supervised by Judy Mlynarska, with the assistance of Eleanor Attwood and Chloe Gibson. The report was written by Judy Mlynarska, with contributions from Chris Jarret and Amparo Valcarcel, and the figures were prepared by Rosie Scales. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle and Ben Stephenson for ACDE.

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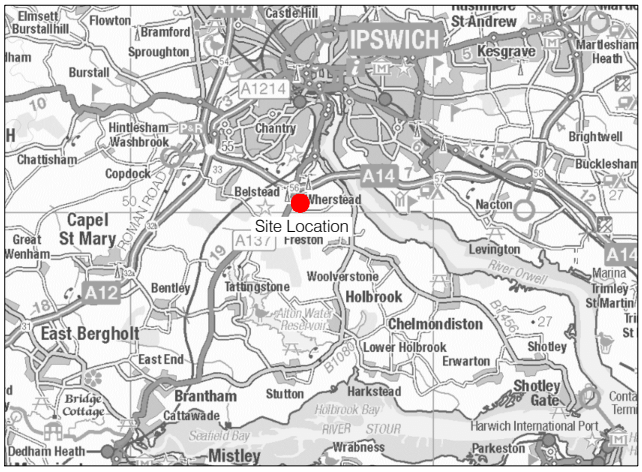
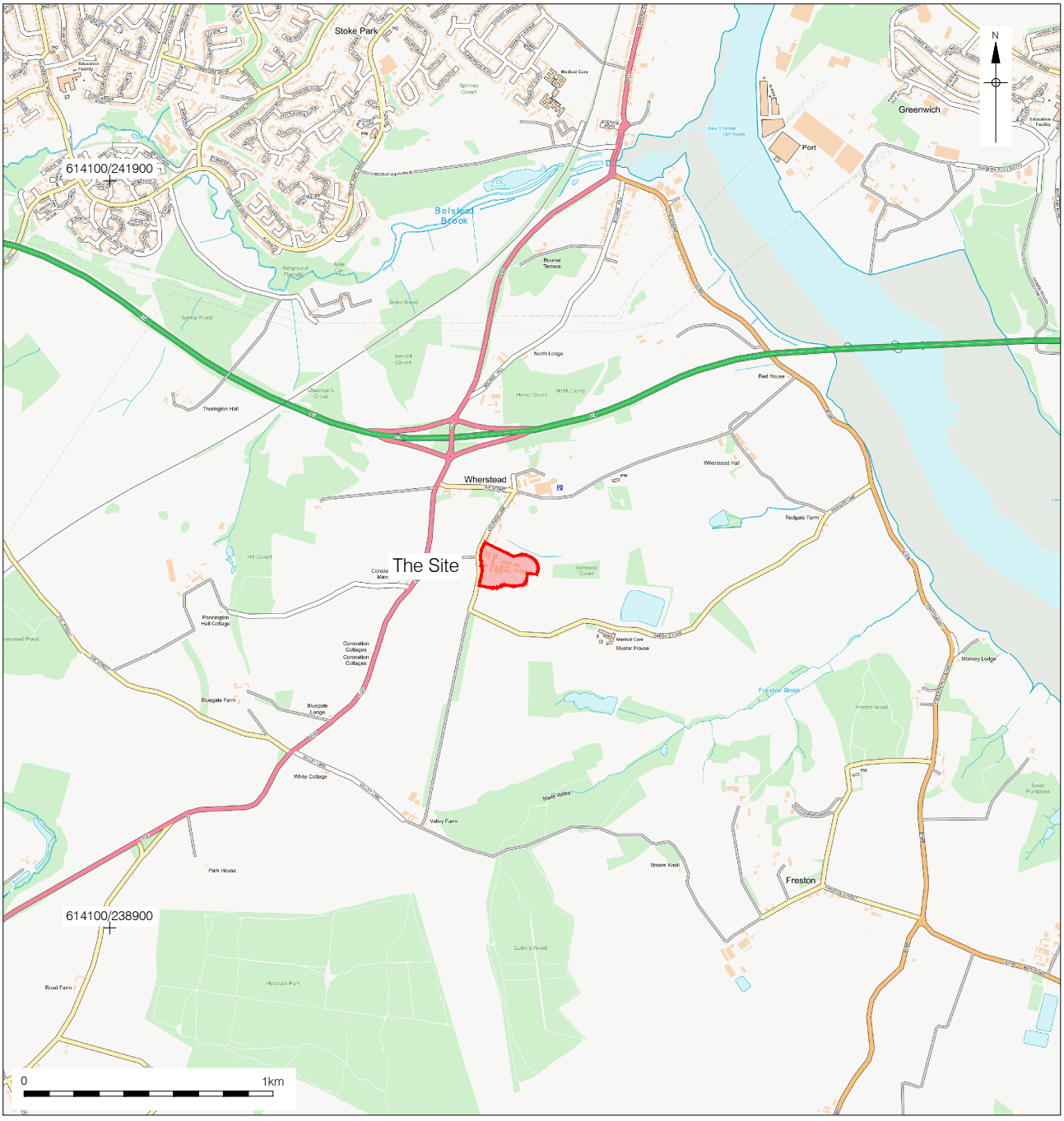
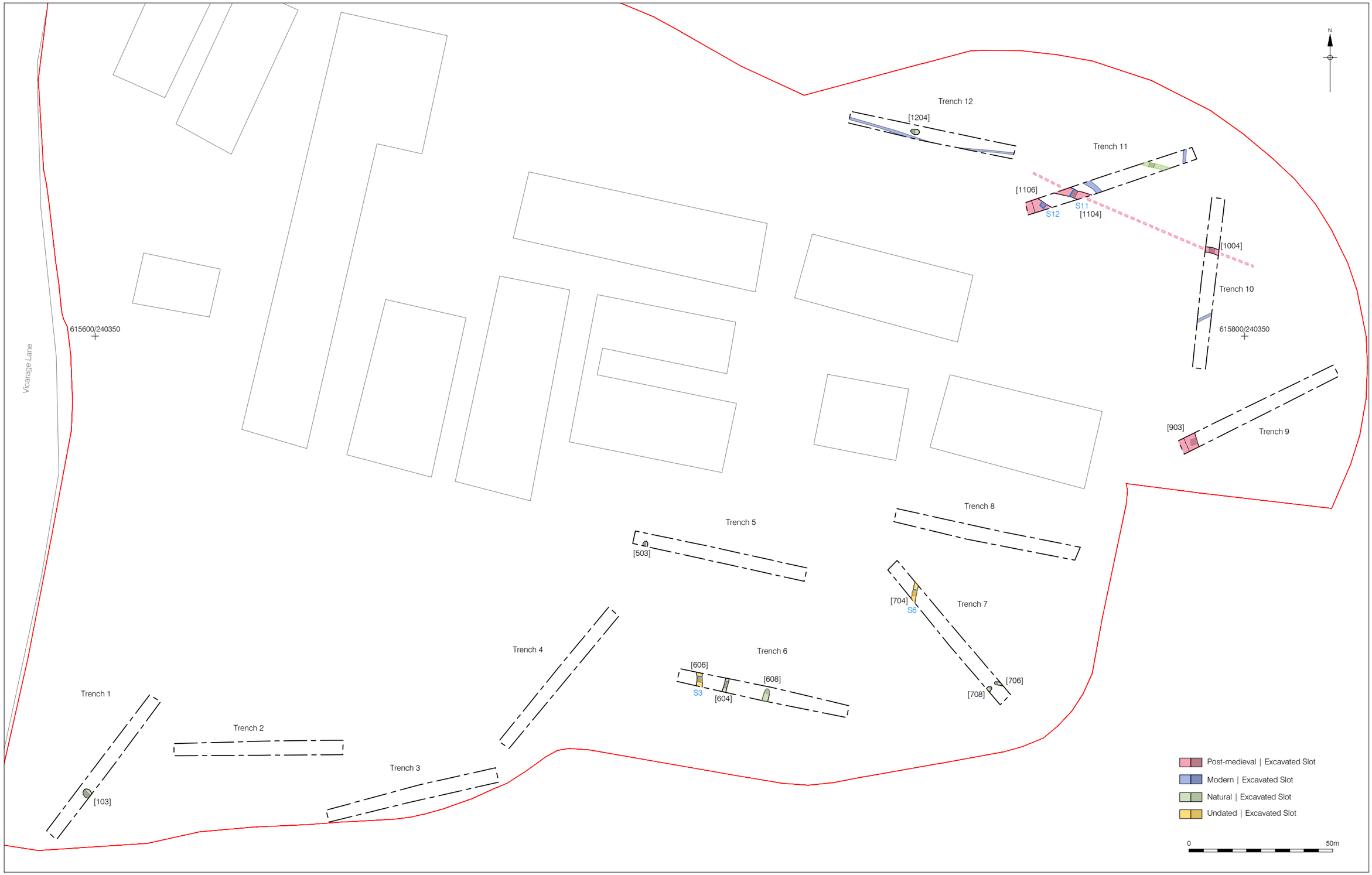




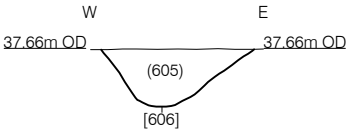
21/08/19 RS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

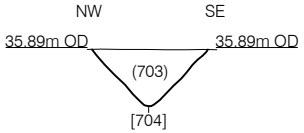


21/08/19 RS

Figure 2
All Features Plan
1:625 at A3



Section 3
Trench 6
South Facing



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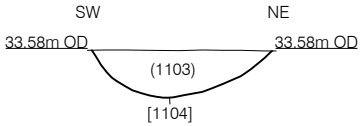
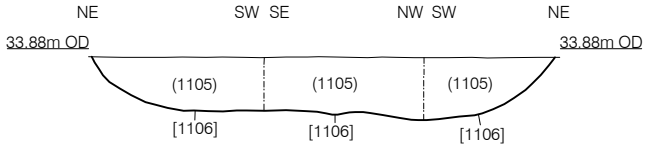
Trench 7
Southwest Facing



Section 11
Trench 11
Southeast Facing



Section 12
Trench 11
Northwest, Northeast and Southeast Facing

21/08/19 RS

Figure 3
Selected Sections
1:40 at A4

PLATES

Plate 1: Excavating and recording features in Trench 6, looking east-south-east

Plate 2: Ditch [606] in Trench 6, looking north

Plate 3: Trench 7, looking south-east

Plate 4: Ditch [704] in Trench 7, looking north

Plate 5: Excavating and recording features in Trench 11, looking north-east

Plate 6: Ditches [1104] and [1106] in Trench 11, looking north-east

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Cut	Context No	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	100	1	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
101	101	1	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Compacted mid reddish-brown silty sand, frequent gravel.
103	102	1	Fill	Treethrow	1.35	0.85	0.27	Firm, mid reddish-brown clayey sand.
103	103	1	Cut	Treethrow	1.35	0.85	0.27	Irregular in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base.
200	200	2	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand, frequent stones.
201	201	2	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Compacted mid to light yellowish-brown silty sand, frequent gravel.
300	300	3	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	Loose, light to mid greyish-brown silty sand.
301	301	3	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Compacted mid reddish-brown silty sand, frequent gravel.
400	400	4	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
401	401	4	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Compacted mid reddish brown silty sand.
500	500	5	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.
501	501	5	Layer	Natural	0	0	0	Compacted mid reddish-brown silty sand.
503	502	5	Fill	Treethrow	1.49	0.59	0.14	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand.
503	503	5	Cut	Treethrow	1.49	0.59	0.14	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
601	601	6	Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
602	602	6	Layer	Natural	0	0		Compacted mid reddish-brown sandy silt.
604	603	6	Fill	Natural Feature	1	0.56	0.12	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.
604	604	6	Cut	Natural Feature	1	0.56	0.12	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
606	605	6	Fill	Ditch	1	0.82	0.3	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.
606	606	6	Cut	Ditch	1	0.82	0.3	Linear in plan, steep to moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S oriented.
608	607	6	Fill	Natural Feature	1	0.96	0.17	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.
608	608	6	Cut	Natural Feature	1	0.96	0.17	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
700	700	7	Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
701	701	7	Layer	Subsoil	0	0		Friable, mid to light greyish-brown silty sand.
702	702	7	Layer	Natural	0	0		Firm, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.
704	703	7	Fill	Ditch	1	0.72	0.25	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.

Cut	Context No	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
704	704	7	Cut	Ditch	1	0.72	0.25	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S oriented.
706	705	7	Fill	Natural Feature	1	0.6	0.3	Friable, light brownish-grey sandy silt.
706	706	7	Cut	Natural Feature	1	0.6	0.3	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, slightly tapered base.
708	707	7	Fill	Natural Feature	1	0.55	0.15	Friable, light brownish-grey sandy silt.
708	708	7	Cut	Natural Feature	1	0.55	0.15	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.
800	800	8	Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
801	801	8	Layer	Subsoil	0	0		Friable, mid to light greyish-brown silty sand.
802	802	8	Layer	Natural	0	0		Firm, light yellowish-brown sandy silt.
900	900	9	Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
901	901	9	Layer	Natural	0	0		Compacted light yellowish-brown silty sand.
903	902	9	Fill	Ditch	1	1.14	0.36	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand.
903	903	9	Cut	Ditch	1	1.14	0.36	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S oriented.
1000	1000	10	Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
1001	1001	10	Layer	Subsoil	0	0		Friable, light greyish-brown silty sand.
1002	1002	10	Layer	Natural	0	0		Compacted mid yellowish brown sand.
1004	1003	10	Fill	Ditch	1	1.17	0.22	Friable, dark greyish-brown silty sand.
1004	1004	10	Cut	Ditch	1	1.17	0.22	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W oriented.
1100	1100	11	Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
1101	1101	11	Layer	Subsoil	0	0		Loose, light greyish brown silty sand.
1102	1102	11	Layer	Natural	0	0		Compacted light reddish-yellow silty sand.
1104	1103	11	Fill	Ditch	1	0.94	0.25	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand.
1104	1104	11	Cut	Ditch	1	0.94	0.25	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, E-W oriented.
1106	1105	11	Fill	Ditch	0.91	0.84	0.28	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand
1106	1106	11	Cut	Ditch	0.91	0.84	0.28	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W oriented.
1200	1200	12	Layer	Topsoil	0	0		Loose, mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand.
1201	1201	12	Layer	Subsoil	0	0		Friable mid greyish-brown silty sand.

Cut	Context No	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1202	1202	12	Layer	Natural	0	0		Compacted light brownish-red sand.
1204	1203	12	Fill	Treethrow	1.77	0.82	0.24	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.
1204	1204	12	Cut	Treethrow	1.77	0.82	0.24	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH TABLE

Trench Number	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Natural depth (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
1	NE-SW	30	0.54	0.4	0	0.05	[103] Treethrow
2	E-W	30	0.49	0.34	0	0.04	No archaeological features found
3	NE-SW	30	0.5	0.45	0	0.01	No archaeological features found
4	NE-SW	30	0.52	0.43	0	0.02	No archaeological features found
5	WNW-ESE	30	0.55	0.45	0	0.05	[503] Treethrow
6	WNW-ESE	30	0.6	0.43	0	0.05	[606] Ditch, [604] Natural Feature, [608] Natural Feature
7	NW-SE	30	0.81	0.45	0.28	0.04	[704] Ditch, [706] Natural Feature, [708] Natural Feature
8	E-W	30	1.25	0.4	0.2	0.07	No archaeological features found
9	ESE-WNW	30	0.38	0.24	0	0.1	[903] Ditch
10	N-S	30	0.66	0.26	0.4	0	[1004] Ditch
11	ESE_WNW	30	0.57	0.22	0.1	0.04	[1104] Ditch, [1106] Ditch
12	WNW-ESE	30	0.79	0.42	0.32	0.05	[1204] Treethrow

APPENDIX 3: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

LAND AT PARK FARM
VICARAGE LANE, WHERSTEAD
SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
BABERGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

PARISH/SITE CODE: WHR132
OASIS NO: preconst1-354567

JUNE 2019

AMENDED 24TH JUNE 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**Babergh District Council**
Planning reference:	**DC/18/0220**
Parish code:	**WHR132**
Site code:	**Parish code will be used**
OASIS reference:	**preconst1-354567**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TM (6)1565 (2)4032**
Written and researched by:	**B P Hobbs**
Project Manager:	**Simon Carlyle**
Commissioning client:	**Burnt Wood Ltd** **c/o ACD Environmental Ltd**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Central Office** **The Granary** **Rectory Farm** **Brewery Road** **Pampisford** **Cambridgeshire** **CB22 3EN**
Tel:	**01223 845522**
E-mail:	**scarlyle@pre-construct.com**
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June 2019

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3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES 7

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Fig. 1 Site location, 1:25,000

Fig. 2 Trench location plan, 1:1000

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) has been prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) for an archaeological evaluation of land at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk (site centred on NGR Ref. TM (6)1565 (2)4032; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which has been commissioned by Burnt Wood Ltd through their archaeological consultant ACD Environmental Ltd (ACDE), is being carried out to meet the requirements of a condition that was attached to planning consent by Babergh District Council (BDC) for the commercial development of the site (planning ref. DC/18/02200, Condition 15).

1.2 BDC had been advised to attach the planning condition by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters to local planning authorities in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2018), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential.

1.3 The scope of the evaluation was agreed following consultation between ACDE and SCCAS, the discussions informed by the results of a heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared by ACDE (ACDE 2018). It was agreed that the evaluation would consist of twelve 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (Fig. 2; a total of 360 linear metres, an approximate 4% sample of accessible parts of the site).

1.4 Once approved by SCCAS, all work relating to this project will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2017a) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).

1.5 The project will be managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

1.6 Subject to the results of this investigation, if any further archaeological work is required by SCCAS, this will be carried out in accordance with a subsequent Brief and WSI.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site is located at the southern edge of Wherstead, a small village approximately 4km south of Ipswich city centre and *c.* 600m to the southeast of Junction 56 of the A14. The site, which covers an area of *c.* 1.6ha, consists of an irregular-shaped plot of land that is currently occupied by a number of post-war utilitarian commercial buildings, with their associated yards, car parks and access tracks, and parts of a pasture and arable field. The site is bounded by Vicarage Lane to the west, an arable field to the south and a large pasture field to the north, with commercial/community premises fronting on to Vicarage Lane in the adjacent property bordering its northernmost corner.

2.1.2 Topographically, the site is situated on a gentle east-facing slope that overlooks the valley of the River Orwell, with ground level descending from *c.* 37m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) near Vicarage Lane to *c.* 31m aOD at the site's eastern corner.

2.1.3 The solid geology of the site consists of Neogene and Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel of the Red Crag Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of glacial sand and gravel of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2019).

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

2.2.1 The historical and archaeological background of the site has been presented in detail in the heritage desk-based assessment prepared by ACDE (ACDE 2018), which was based on information obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). This concluded that (*ibid*., 2):

'*The area is rich in archaeological remains, with a range of known prehistoric finds and monuments as well as evidence for Roman settlement in the study area. Although nothing significant has previously been identified within the site itself and past construction and cultivation is likely to have truncated any remains, further archaeological investigation is likely to be required in support of development.'*

2.2.2 The earliest finds listed are two Neolithic flint axes, one 900m to the southeast of the site (SHER 005) and the other 930m to the southwest (SHER 016). A Neolithic or Bronze Age scraper was located *c.* 300m to the and other worked flints were recovered from test pits 350m to the north and 390m to the northwest (SHER 090/042).

2.2.3 During the construction of the A14, 640m to the north of the site, a late Neolithic feature was revealed where a previously recorded ring ditch cropmark existed (SHER 028). Approximately 900m to the south the cropmark of a ring ditch was excavated to reveal the remains of a Bronze Age round barrow (SHER 032). A further cropmark of a ring ditch was identified *c.* 830m to the south of the proposed development area (SHER 025).

2.2.4 Archaeological investigation along a pipeline has recorded a cropmark of an Iron Age trackway located 380m to the southwest of the site (SHER 021); this investigation is the closest archaeological fieldwork to the site to date (SHER 18928). A statement from SCCAS has pointed out that the cropmark heads into the proposed development area and that there is potential for associated remains to be present here.

2.2.5 Iron Age features were also recorded in a field 840m to the north of the site (SHER 032). The cropmark of a large enclosure is around the Church of St Mary, located *c.* 630m to the northeast, and fieldwalking in the vicinity has recovered worked flint and Iron Age pottery (SHER 039).

2.2.6 A number of finds and features of Roman date have been identified in the area. A hoard of 2,000 coins with dates from the 3rd century was found in the 19th century on land 600m to the south with finds of pottery, coins and a box flue tile in the vicinity (SHER 004/001). Further private investigations in the later 19th century 440m southeast of the site and 420m to the north located a chalk floor, a large amount of pottery and coins (SHER 009/013).

2.2.7 Cropmarks of a possible Roman villa or settlement site with enclosure, pits and ditches have been recorded in an area 970m to the east of the site with associated coins and two brooches (SHER 030).

2.2.8 Undated cropmarks have been identified in the area to the south and west of the site. SHER 019, a linear cropmark and SHER 020, a field system with possible enclosure lie approximately 900m to 955m to the southwest of the site. Two other linear cropmarks, SHER 80 and 85, lie 910m southwest and 720m south of the site respectively. Cropmarks of possible enclosures of likely pre-medieval date are located 225m southwest (SHER 031), 770m west (SHER 051) and 770m southeast (SHER 087).

2.2.9 Few post-Roman sites within the study area have been so far identified in the records. A fieldwalking survey in the vicinity of the Church of St Mary recovered some Anglo-Saxon pottery (SHER 039). Pottery from the medieval period is recorded as being

recovered among multi-period finds at SHER 032, 039 and on an archaeological watching brief on the pipeline 390m to the west (SHER 12782).

2.2.10 The only post-medieval entry in the record for the study area is for an icehouse associated with Wherstead Park located 390m to the east of the site (SHER 066). Listed buildings within the study area are catalogued in the DBA: none appear to have a direct relationship to the site. The former parkland (SHER 044) is depicted as encompassing the area of the site and surrounding fields down to Vicarage Lane to the south. A military vehicle embarkation camp from prior to D-Day in 1944 has been identified in aerial photographs located 925m north of the site (SHER 060).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation is to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This will be achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of any archaeological remains that may be encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference will be made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The evaluation will consist of the excavation of 12no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 360 linear metres), the locations of which are shown in Figure 2.

4.2 Survey and machine excavation

4.2.1 The trenches will be set out in accordance with the approved trench plan using a Leica Global Positioning System (GPS). Prior to machine excavation, the locations of each trench will be scanned with a CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) to check for services. With the agreement of SCCAS, trenches will be moved to avoid any services or any other constraints that may be identified.

4.2.2 Using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, the overburden will be removed in level spits down to the surface of the geological substrate or first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate and stored in temporary bunds adjacent to each trench.

4.2.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned using hand tools to define their boundaries and extent within the trenches. Limits and locations of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum will be recorded using Leica GPS.

4.2.4 The trenches will only be backfilled following inspection by or with the agreement of SCCAS. The trenches will be simply backfilled, topsoil uppermost, and tracked in by the machine.

4.3 Recording and sampling

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological features and deposits will be sufficiently excavated to fulfil the project aims stated in Section 3 above.

4.3.2 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all excavated archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50), while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA *pro forma* context sheets. Appropriate photographs of the archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation, supported by general photographs of the site, its

setting and working shots, will be taken using high resolution digital cameras (minimum 10 megapixels).

4.3.3 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. A minimum of 10% of each linear will be excavated. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships, although care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record by excavating complex features or groups of features that would be better understood if they were investigated at the mitigation stage.

4.3.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.

4.3.5 Bulk soil samples, normally up to 40 litres in volume (where obtainable), will be taken in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The sampling strategy and subsequent assessment of the samples will be carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines, as set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Where appropriate, advice on the sampling strategy will be obtained from PCA's Environmental Archaeology specialist and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

4.4 Metal detecting and Treasure

4.4.1 Prior to the mechanical excavation of the trenches, the area of each trench will be scanned by an experienced metal detectorist. Once the trenches are open, the spoil heaps and any features exposed in the trenches will be scanned for finds. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

4.4.2 All finds defined as 'Treasure' will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery, in line with the Treasure Act.

4.5 Human remains

4.5.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS and the client will be informed immediately. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary, and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes.

4.6 Monitoring visits

4.6.1 ACDE will be responsible for notifying SCCAS of the proposed start date of the evaluation at least ten working days normally given before commencement so that a monitoring visit can be arranged. The PCA project manager will keep ACDE updated on any significant discoveries made during the fieldwork so that SCCAS can be kept informed.

5 ACCESS, WELFARE AND SAFETY

5.1 Permission to access to the site for the evaluation will be arranged by ACDE or their client so that the PCA field team can start work promptly on the first day of their arrival at site. It is expected that the site will be suitably clear of vegetation and other obstructions to allow the free movement of plant and the excavation of the trenches.

5.2 Welfare facilities will be provided by PCA for the use of their site staff, sub-contractors and visitors.

5.3 PCA staff will secure all deep excavations (over *c.* 0.8m deep) with orange netlon fencing secured on road pins.

5.4 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of PCA and will be in accordance with all statutory regulations. A site-specific *Risk Assessment and Method Statement* (RAMS) will be prepared before fieldwork commences and all staff will be briefed on the content of the RAMS at an induction that they will be required to attend on arrival on site.

5.5 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 The project will be managed by Simon Carlyle MCIfA, Senior Project Manager at PCA Cambridge, and the fieldwork will be directed by Tom Revell, Project Supervisor, assisted by up to three Site Assistants drawn from PCA's team of qualified and experienced staff, as required.

6.2 The duration of the evaluation will be up to three working days (including backfilling). Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday, 8am–4pm. The start date for the evaluation has yet to be arranged. ACDE will notify SCCAS of the start date at least ten working days before fieldwork commences.

6.3 Metal detecting will be carried out by Dave Curry (PCA), an acknowledged metal-detectorist who has over 40 years' experience and routinely carries out metal detector surveys for PCA.

6.4 Where required, the following PCA specialists may be invited to advise on aspects of the project and contribute to the evaluation report:

Berni Seddon–medieval pottery

Chris Jarrett–medieval pottery

Katie Anderson–Roman pottery

Barry Bishop–worked flint and prehistoric pottery

Kevin Haywood–CBM/stone

Karen Deighton–animal bone

6.5 Other specialists may be consulted, depending on the types of artefacts recovered or the nature of the deposits encountered by the evaluation. A full list of specialists currently used by PCA is presented in Appendix A. Illustrations will be prepared by the PCA Drawing Office.

7 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

7.1 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately four weeks to complete following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary.

7.2 An illustrated report on the evaluation will be prepared to present the results of the fieldwork and the assessment of the artefacts and palaeoenvironmental samples. The report will include: a non-technical summary; an archaeological and historical background to the site, supported by relevant historical maps; a description of the methodology employed; plans and sections showing the location and extent of any archaeology encountered; a site narrative, with a discussion of the archaeological results; specialist reports; photographs supporting the text.

7.3 A draft copy of the report will be provided to the client for comment prior to its submission to SCCAS. Once the report has been approved by SCCAS, a final copy and a digital copy (in pdf/A format) will be presented to SCCAS and the Suffolk HER (SHER), on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

7.4 The unique event number for this project, issued by SHER (**WHR132**), will be clearly indicated on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form.

7.5 Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the *Archaeology in Suffolk* section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. This summary will be included in the project report or submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is soonest.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

8.1 The site will use the SHER Parish Code **WHR132** as a unique identifier. This reference will be used to identify the archive (including finds, paper and digital archive). It will be cross-referenced with any reports and the OASIS data collection form.

8.2 The parish number will be used to identify any resulting reports and will be added to the OASIS data collection form.

8.3 All artefactual material will be held in storage by PCA Cambridge until ownership of all such archaeological finds are transferred and the archive is deposited with the SCCAS Store or the relevant recipient museum. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to *Treasure Act* legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

8.4 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the advice contained in *Archive Guidelines* (SCCAS 2017b), *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).

8.5 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the museum stores.

8.6 The SHER is registered with the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service. An online OASIS record has been initiated (preconst1-354567).

9 INSURANCES

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by the following insurances:

- Professional Indemnity £5,000,000, Hiscox Insurance Company Limited, 9446188;
- Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & AIG, 24765101CHC/000133 & 25035008;
- Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACDE (ACD Environmental Ltd) 2018 *Park Farm Barns, Wherstead; Archaeology and Heritage Assessment,* report **PRI21533_AHA**

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J (eds.) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8**

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Code of Conduct*

CIfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

DCLG (Department for Communities and Local Government) 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*

Glazebrook, J (ed.) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **3**

Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*

HE (Historic England) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

Medlycott, M 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **24**

Museum and Galleries Commission 1992 *Storage* and *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

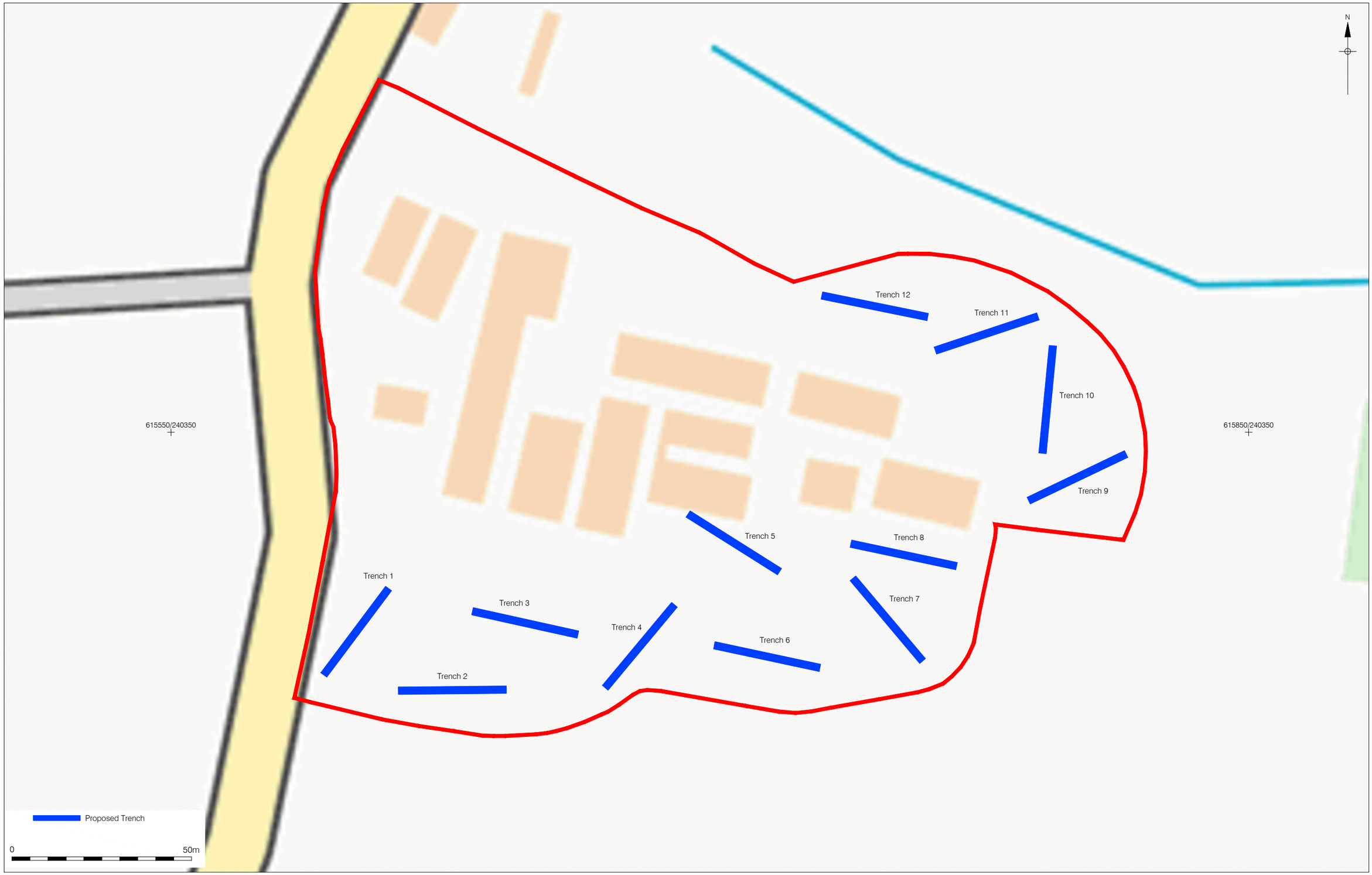
SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2017a *Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1*

SCCAS (Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service) 2017b A*rchive Guidelines*

UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term*

18/06/19 RS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



18/06/19 RS

Figure 2
Proposed Trench Location
1:1000 at A3

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house), Su Pringle, Ian Betts

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: Aileen Tierney

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman) (in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-354567

Project details

Project name	Land at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The evaluation, which consisted of twelve of twelve 30m trial trenches, identified three late post-medieval ditches and two undated ditches, all of which are probably former field or paddock boundaries. They are not shown on the 1888 First Edition Ordnance survey map of the area, or on later maps, so had fallen out of use by this time. A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, clay pipe stem and tile was recovered from three of the ditches. An unstratified worked flint of Late Bronze Age date was recovered from the ploughsoil and a number of naturally-formed features were also investigated.
Project dates	Start: 06-08-2019 End: 09-08-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WHR132 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH WHERSTEAD Land at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk

Postcode	IP9 2BB
Study area	1.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 15652 40320 52.018778850309 1.143310243103 52 01 07 N 001 08 35 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 31m Max: 37m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Judyta Mlynarska
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Media available	"Survey","Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Media available	"Section","Context sheet","Drawing"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Park Farm, Vicarage Lane, Wherstead, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mlynarska, J.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford, Cambridge

Entered by	Simon Carlyle (scarlyle@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	30 August 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice
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