



LAND ADJACENT TO WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION





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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

From the 5th to the 11th April 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on Land Adjacent Wyverstone Road, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR TM 04590 67170) on behalf of Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited and as part of a planning application (3270/16) ahead of residential development of the site.

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

The evaluation revealed two ditches and a pond, all the features are undated. However their orientations and locations match the ditches and a pond present on the 1839 Tithe map of Bacton.

*The Tithe map, dated 1839, shows the site was comprised of four fields, with a pond central to the site (Fig.15). Ditch **1003**, located in trench 3, trench 7 and trench 13 contain ditch **1003** which appears to respect the east-west field boundary located in the southern area of the site. Ditch **1009**, located in trench 20, has a north -south orientation and appears to respect the N-S ditch which bisects the site. Pond **1006** is visible in south-western corner of the north-east field. By the 1886 1st edition OS (Fig.16) the site has changed slightly. By 1886 ditch **1003** has disappeared, with the site being comprised of two agricultural fields divided by ditch **1009**, with pond **1006** still present in eastern field.*

The evaluation revealed features dated from the post-medieval period. Both the documentary and archaeological evidence shows the site to have been agricultural fields from at least the early 19th century. The lack of features and finds over the majority of the site would further suggest that the site has remained relatively unchanged for a considerable length of time.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 5th to the 11th April 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on Land Adjacent Wyverstone Road, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR TM 04590 67170) on) on behalf of Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited and as part of a planning application (3270/16) ahead of residential development of the site.

The work was undertaken in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. 24th January 2019). Twenty-four trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m were excavated (Fig. 3).

The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All archaeological features and layers were excavated by hand.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located between the villages of Bacton and Wyverstone, but falls within the parish of Bacton to the west of the historic village core. It is located approximately 8km north of Stowmarket and 19km east of Bury St Edmunds and is administered at a local level by Mid Suffolk District Council.

The site comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land measuring 2.69ha, on the south side of Wyverstone Road (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the east by residential housing and to the south and west by agricultural grass fields. It lies on land slightly rising to the north at between 60m and 62m aOD.

2.1 *Site Geology*

The underlying geology is described as Crag Group Sand. This is a sedimentary rock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2019).

The superficial geology is described as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. These deposits were formed during the Quaternary period in ice age conditions (BGS, 2019).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2018). The relevant local development framework is the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2-3)

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

The SHER returned 30 monument entries, 17 events and 25 listed building within the 1km search area.

No monument records were located within the site boundary.

4.1 Prehistoric

The results of the SHER search suggest limited early prehistoric activity in the area. A single record (WYV 023) identifies early Bronze Age finds which were recorded 740m north-west of the site during a metal detector rally.

Evidence of late prehistoric activity is represented by two records (WYV 010 & BAC 027). Metal detecting and a geophysical survey at the Bacton rally site (WYV 010), 200m to the north, have identified an enclosure containing round houses, probably dating to the Iron Age. Iron Age metalwork has also been recovered 660m to the south east of the site (BAC 027).

4.2 Roman

There is slightly more evidence for Roman activity within the search area. A possible Roman villa site (WYV 010) is identified 380m to the north-east and a Roman sestertius coin (BAC 001) of Trajan was found approximately 550m south of the site. Roman pottery was identified 510m to the north-west during monitoring works (WYV 018).

4.3 Anglo-Saxon

No direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was returned in the SHER search area, however the modern settlement likely has its roots in this period. Bacton was located in the Saxon hundred of Hartismere and is recorded in Domesday (1086AD) as *Bachetuna*,



the etymology being a portmanteau derived from Old English *Bacca* (person's name) and *tūn* (farmstead or settlement) (Mills, 2003).

4.4 Medieval

At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, the lordship of Bacton was held by Leofwin the noble of Bacton and *fourty* (sic) free men. The over lordship was held by Harold and the 'fourty' freemen. By 1086 the lordship had passed to a Norman named Walter the Deacon, however the settlement still contained forty free man as well as eight villagers, thirteen smallholders and one slave. This population made Bacton a very large settlement for the time with an unusual number of free men.

Archaeological evidence for medieval activity is well represented in the SHER data. A large scatter of medieval material is noted 90m to the north of the site (WYV 020) and an incomplete moated site is recorded 290m to the east (BAC 009).

The Grade I listed (NHLE: 1032755 & BAC 014) Church of St Mary lies 570m to the east and is recorded in Domesday as is the Church of St George (NHLE: 1181648) in Wyverstone which lies 670m to the north-west (WYV 003).

The sites of two medieval windmills are recorded 710m to the south at Millhouse Farm (BAC 023) and south-east at Mill Hill (BAC 015).

4.5 Post-medieval

Post-medieval activity is mainly represented by Grade II listed buildings clustered around St Mary's Church east and also to the south along the road to Haughley, variously known at Church Road, The Street and Rectory Road. The closest to the site lie between 140m and 260m to the south-east and include Tudor House (NHLE: 1032726), Forge Cottage (NHLE: 1032722), the descriptively titled House Occupied By Mrs Beales (NHLE: 1032723), Beach Tree Cottage (NHLE: 1180722), Ivy Cottage (NHLE: 1285354) and the Bull Inn (NHLE: 1032721). These are all 16th and 17th century in origin and suggest a period of expansion during the early post-medieval period.

The Tithe Map (1839) shows the proposed site covers four plots with a large pond evident at the centre. The 2nd Edition OS map (1904) shows the four fields had been combined into two with a winding boundary running through the middle of the proposed site with



the pond still evident in the centre. Crop marks on current aerial photographs also clearly show the 1904 plot boundaries and the pond converging towards the centre and will undoubtedly be present during the trenching.

Given the above, the site had a **high** potential for post-medieval activity, specifically field boundary ditches and a pond. There was believed to be a **moderate** potential for medieval activity, also likely associated with agricultural processes given the sites location between the settlements at Bacton and Wyverstone. The potential for all other periods was considered **low**.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief (Abraham, R. Section 4.2) stated that the evaluation should aim to:

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

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS/CT).

Twenty-four trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m and two trenches measuring 15.00m x 1.80m were to be excavated to achieve these aims (Fig.4).

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving has been undertaken in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014*, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS/CT).



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contexts.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

Particular study of the following was considered during the project:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits;
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features;
- palaeochannels;
- site formation processes generally;
- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located;
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contexts should be made: *eg* the basal contexts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct land use or landmark change in urban contexts.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of construction of the new residential building and associated works. The trenching will comprise **twenty-four** trenches measuring **30.00m x 1.80m** and **two** trenches measuring **15.00m x 1.80m**.

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

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



8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 4-14)

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

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on the north-western side of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located on the north-western side of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located on the central western side of the site aligned N to S. It contained ditch **1003**, orientated NW-SE, and continued beyond the trench towards trench 7. No archaeological finds were present.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located on the south-western corner of the site of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located on south-western corner of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located on the southern side of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.



8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located on the central western side of the site aligned NW to SE. It contained the continuation of ditch **1003**, found in trench 3, and orientated NW-SE. No archaeological finds were present.

8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located on the central western side of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located on the south-eastern side of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was located on the northern side of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was located on the north central side of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was located in the central area of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was located in the central area of the site aligned NE to SW. It contained a further continuation of ditch **1003** orientated NW-SE, which continued beyond the trench. No archaeological finds were present.



8.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 was located on the south central side of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.15 Trench 15

Trench 15 was located on the south central side of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was located in the central area of the site aligned NW to SE. It contained pond **1006**. The pond contained modern tarmac and concrete indicating that it has previously being subject to modern disturbance and then infilled.

8.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 was located in the central area of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.18 Trench 18

Trench 18 was located on the central northern side of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.19 Trench 19

Trench 19 was located in the north-eastern side of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.20 Trench 20

Trench 20 was located on the central north-eastern area of the site aligned NW to SE. It contained ditch **1009**, which was orientated N to S. No archaeological finds were present.



8.21 Trench 21

Trench 21 was located in the south-eastern central area of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.22 Trench 22

Trench 22 was located on the south central side of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.23 Trench 23

Trench 23 was located in the south-east corner of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.24 Trench 24

Trench 24 was located on the central eastern side of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.25 Trench 25

Trench 25 was located in the north-eastern side of the site aligned NE to SW. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.26 Trench 26

Trench 26 was located in the north-eastern corner of the site aligned NW to SE. No archaeological features or finds were present.



9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5-7)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil layer **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth 0.39m in sample section 8. It was a dark grey brown, loose clayey silt with no inclusions. This layer is the current agricultural ploughsoil.

Beneath topsoil layer **1000**, was subsoil **1001**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.73m, and was 0.40m thick in sample section 26. This layer comprised a light yellow brown, compact silty clay with infrequent sub-angular flint inclusions. The form and substance of this layer suggests it was an earlier plough soil.

The base of the archaeological sequence was natural geology **1002** which comprised a mid-yellow orange, very compact silty clay and was present from a depth of between 0.40m and 0.73m.



10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a high potential for features and finds dating to the post-medieval period and a low potential for all other periods.

The evaluation revealed two ditches and a pond, all the features are undated. However their orientations and locations match the ditches and a pond present on the 1839 Tithe map of Bacton.

The Tithe map, dated 1839, shows the site was comprised of four fields, with a pond central to the site (Fig.15). Ditch **1003**, located in trench 3, trench 7 and trench 13 contain ditch **1003** which appears to respect the E-W field boundary located in the southern area of the site. Ditch **1009**, located in trench 20, has a N-S orientation and appears to respect the N-S ditch which bisects the site. Pond **1006** is visible in south-western corner of the north-east field. By the 1886 1st edition OS (Fig.16) the site has changed slightly. By 1886 ditch **1003** has disappeared, with the site being comprised of two agricultural fields divided by ditch **1009**, with pond **1006** still present in eastern field.

Conclusion

The evaluation revealed features dated from the post-medieval period. Both the documentary and archaeological evidence shows the site to have been agricultural fields from at least the early 19th century. The lack of features and finds over the majority of the site would further suggest that the site has remained relatively unchanged for a considerable length of time.



11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned. The digital archive will be stored with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).



12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited for commissioning and funding the work.

We would also like to thank Rachael Abraham from SCCAS/CT for her advice and assistance on the project.

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



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

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

Historic England National List for England

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

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

St Edmundsbury chronicle

<http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/gas/gashistory.htm>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	SW - NE	60.04	2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	NW side, NE end	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.38m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose clayey silt.	
1001	0.38-0.53m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with very occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.53m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NW-SE	59.94	4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	SW side, NW end	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.22m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose clayey silt.	
1001	0.22-0.40m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with very occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.40m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	SW-NE	59.97	6
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	NW side, middle of trench	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.25m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose clayey silt.	
1001	0.25-0.48m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with very occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.48m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1003	Ditch (1.0m+ x 1.63m x 0.64m) Linear in plan, with concave sloping sides with a flat base. On an N-S orientation.	1004	Primary fill. Mid green grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint and quartzite pebble inclusions	-	-



		1005	Secondary fill. Mid orange brown grey, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.		
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TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	NW-SE	59.49	9
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	SW side, NW end	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.29m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose clayey silt.	
1001	0.29-0.38m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with very occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.38m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	NE-SW	59.38	11
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	SE side, SW end	NW facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.33m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose clayey silt.	
1001	0.33-0.41m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with very occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.41m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NE-SW	59.77	13
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
6	SE side, SW side	NW facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, loose clayey silt.	
1001	0.35-0.44m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, compact silty clay with very occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.44m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	NW-SE	60.23	15
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
7	NW side, SE end	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 -0.34m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.34m-0.50m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	



1002	0.50m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.
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TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	SW-NE	60.28	17
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
8	NW side, SW end	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.36m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.36-0.48m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.48m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 9

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
9	SE-NW	60.36	19
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
9	SW side, middle of trench	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	00.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.30m-0.58m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.58m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 10

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
10	NE-SW	60.36	21
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
10	SE side, NE end	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.33m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.33-0.58m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.58m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 11

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NE-SW	60.45	23
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
11	SE side, NE End	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.24m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.24-0.49m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.49m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	



TRENCH 12

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	E-W	60.30	25
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
12	E-W	N facin	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.029m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.29-0.60m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.60m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 13

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
13	NE-SW	60.19	27
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
13	NW side, SW end	N	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.30-0.51m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.51m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 14

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
14	E-W	59.96	29
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
14	N side, E end	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.32m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.32-0.m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.35m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 15

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
15	N-S	59.81	31
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
15	E side, S end	W facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.32m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.32-0.52m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.52m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 16

Trench N	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
16	NW-SE	60.03	33
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
16	NE Side, middle of trench	SW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	



1000	0.00 – 0.34m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.
1001	0.34m–0.45m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
1002	0.45m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1006	Modern Pond (1.0m+ x 20m x 0.86m) Sun circular in plan, shallow sloping sides with a concave flat base.	1007	Primary Fill. Mid grey green brown, compact silty clay with frequent sub-angler flint pebble inclusions.	-	-
		1008	Secondary fill. Dark grey brown, compact silty clay with frequent sub-angler flint inclusions		

TRENCH 17

Trench N	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
17	NE - SW	60.17	35
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
17	SE side, SW end	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.29M	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.29m-0.42m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.42m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 18

Trench N	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
18	NW-SE	60.33	38
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
18	SW side, NW end	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.27m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.27-0.50m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.50m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 19

Trench N	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
19	NE-SW	60.35	40
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
19	SE Side, NE End	NW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.30-0.52m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.52m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	



TRENCH 20

Trench N	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
20	NW-SE	59.95	42
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
20	SW Side, NW End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.33m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt.	
1001	0.33-0.55m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.555+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)
1009	Ditch (1.0m+ x 0.98m x 0.31m) Linear in plan, concave sloping sides with a rounded concave base. On an NE-SW orientation.	1010	Mid orange brown, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.	16 TH – 18 TH	Pot (19) 796g

TRENCH 21

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
21	NE-SW	60.11	44
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
21	SE Side, SW End	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.36m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.	
1001	0.36-0.57m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose, sandy silt.	
1002	0.57+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 22

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
22	NW-SE	59.92	46
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
22	SW Side, SE End	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.27m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.	
1001	0.27m-0.51m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.51m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	



TRENCH 23

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
23	NE-SW	59.73	49
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
23	SE Side, SW End	NW	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.	
1001	0.30-0.75m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.75m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 24

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
24	NW-SE	59.96	51
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
24	SW Side, middle of trench	NE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.	
1001	0.30-0.60m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.60m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 25

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
25	SW-NE	60.01	53
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
25	NW Side, SW End	SE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.35m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.	
1001	0.35-0.65m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.65m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	

TRENCH 26

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
26	NW-SE	60.35	55
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
26	SW Side, NW End	NE	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.30m	Topsoil: Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt.	
1001	0.30-0.60m	Subsoil: Light yellow brown, loose sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.	
1002	0.60m+	Natural: Mid yellow orange, very compact silty clay.	



APPENDIX 2 – COMPLIANCE - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited. The archaeological work is required as a condition of planning application 3270/16, for the residential development of the site on land adjacent to Wyverstone Road, Bacton, Suffolk (TM 04590 67170) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigations. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Abraham, R. 24th January 2019) requires a programme of linear trial trenching comprising a total of 750m x 1.80m to be located across the proposed development site.

Should the results of this evaluation lead to further mitigation work, this will be subject to an additional Brief and WSI.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located between the villages of Bacton and Wyverstone, but falls within the parish of Bacton to the west of the historic village core. It is located approximately 8km north of Stowmarket and 19km east of Bury St Edmunds and is administered at a local level by Mid Suffolk District Council.

The site comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land measuring 2.69ha, on the south side of Wyverstone Road (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the east by residential housing and to the south and west by agricultural grass fields. It lies on land slightly rising to the north at between 60m and 62m aOD.

2.1 *Site Geology*

The underlying geology is described as Crag Group Sand. This is a sedimentary rock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas.

The superficial geology is described as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. These deposits were formed during the Quaternary period in ice age conditions.



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2018). The relevant local development framework is the *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*.

3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG July 2018)*

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

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

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

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.



3.2 *Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)*

Policy HB14

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

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



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

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

The SHER returned 30 monument entries, 17 events and 25 listed building within the 1km search area.

No monument records were located within the site boundary.

4.1 *Prehistoric*

The results of the SHER search suggest limited early prehistoric activity in the area. A single record (WYV 023) identifies early Bronze Age finds which were recorded 740m north-west of the site during a metal detector rally.

Evidence of late prehistoric activity is represented by two records (WYV 010 & BAC 027). Metal detecting and a geophysical survey at the Bacton rally site (WYV 010), 200m to the north, have identified an enclosure containing round houses, probably dating to the Iron Age. Iron Age metalwork has also been recovered 660m to the south east of the site (BAC 027).

4.2 *Roman*

There is slightly more evidence for Roman activity within the search area. A possible Roman villa site (WYV 010) is identified 380m to the north-east and a Roman sesterius coin (BAC 001) of Trajan was found approximately 550m south of the site. Roman pottery was identified 510m to the north-west during monitoring works (WYV 018).

4.3 *Anglo-Saxon*

No direct evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was returned in the SHER search area, however the modern settlement likely has its roots in this period. Bacton was located in the Saxon hundred of Hartismere and is recorded in Domesday (1086AD) as *Bachetuna*,



the etymology being a portmanteau derived from Old English *Bacca* (person's name) and *tūn* (farmstead or settlement) (Mills, 2003).

4.4 Medieval

At the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066, the lordship of Bacton was held by Leofwin the noble of Bacton and *fourty* (sic) free men. The over lordship was held by Harold and the 'fourty' freemen. By 1086 the lordship had passed to a Norman named Walter the Deacon, however the settlement still contained forty free man as well as eight villagers, thirteen smallholders and one slave. This population made Bacton a very large settlement for the time with an unusual number of free men.

Archaeological evidence for medieval activity is well represented in the SHER data. A large scatter of medieval material is noted 90m to the north of the site (WYV 020) and an incomplete moated site is recorded 290m to the east (BAC 009).

The Grade I listed (NHLE: 1032755 & BAC 014) Church of St Mary lies 570m to the east and is recorded in Domesday as is the Church of St George (NHLE: 1181648) in Wyverstone which lies 670m to the north-west (WYV 003).

The sites of two medieval windmills are recorded 710m to the south at Millhouse Farm (BAC 023) and south-east at Mill Hill (BAC 015).

4.5 Post-medieval

Post-medieval activity is mainly represented by Grade II listed buildings clustered around St Mary's Church east and also to the south along the road to Haughley, variously known at Church Road, The Street and Rectory Road. The closest to the site lie between 140m and 260m to the south-east and include Tudor House (NHLE: 1032726), Forge Cottage (NHLE: 1032722), the descriptively titled House Occupied By Mrs Beales (NHLE: 1032723), Beach Tree Cottage (NHLE: 1180722), Ivy Cottage (NHLE: 1285354) and the Bull Inn (NHLE: 1032721). These are all 16th and 17th century in origin and suggest a period of expansion during the early post-medieval period.

The Tithe Map (1839) shows the proposed site covers four plots with a large pond evident at the centre. The 2nd Edition OS map (1904) shows the four fields had been combined into two with a winding boundary running through the middle of the proposed site with



the pond still evident in the centre. Crop marks on current aerial photographs also clearly show the 1904 plot boundaries and the pond converging towards the centre and will undoubtedly be present during the trenching.

Given the above, the site has a **high** potential for post-medieval activity, specifically field boundary ditches and a pond. There is a **moderate** potential for medieval activity, also likely associated with agricultural processes given the sites location between the settlements at Bacton and Wyverstone. The potential for all other periods is considered **low**.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief (Abraham, R. Section 4.2) states that the evaluation should aim to:

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

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014, and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, 2017* (SCCAS/CT).

Twenty-four trenches measuring **30.00m x 1.80m** and **two** trenches measuring **15.00m x 1.80m** will be excavated to achieve these aims (Fig.4).

All aspects of the trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, 2003*.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

Particular study of the following should occur:

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

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

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

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



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching in advance of construction of the new residential building and associated works. The trenching will comprise **twenty-four** trenches measuring **30.00m x 1.80m** and **two** trenches measuring **15.00m x 1.80m**.

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

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

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

7.1 Site Plans

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

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

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services in addition to the known gas pipeline will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.



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

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

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

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 Metal Detector

A professional metal detector will be used to scan the trenches prior to excavation, and subsequently the spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features identified. The finds will be recovered and recorded and located by GPS. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.

7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be



left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 Ditches

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

7.8 Discrete Features

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

7.9 Full Excavation

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

7.10 Burials

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

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



7.11 *Written Record*

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

7.12 *Photographic Record*

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 450, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

7.13 *Drawn Record*

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

7.14 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

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

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

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40



litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

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

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

7.16 Finds classed as Treasure

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

The Treasure Act

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

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

7.17 Artefact Recovery



A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench. Unstratified artefacts will be sought and recovered from trench spoil heaps



8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

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

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

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;



- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time. Provision will be made for a summary to be produced for the annual PSIAH round up should positive results be drawn from the evaluation.

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

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

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION



A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2017).

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

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

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

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

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with the



Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

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

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

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

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

11.0 RESOURCES

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



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

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

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is scheduled to begin in early March 2019, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS/CT. Two members of staff will



be on site to undertake the evaluation which is expected to last two days. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

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

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

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS/CT will be given a minimum of 1 week's written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

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

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

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

English Heritage National List for England

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

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

APPENDIX 1 STAFF



Specialist **Andy Fawcett MA, BA (Joint Hons)**

Experience: Andy joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as a Specialist and has twenty years commercial archaeological experience. Since 1997 Andy has worked for three commercial units and extensively as a free-lance specialist in the field of late Iron Age/Roman ceramics and ceramic building materials. In this time he has produced a large number of evaluation, assessment and publication reports (principally from around the midlands and south-east areas of England) as well undertaking several outreach and teaching roles. Andy's particular area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.

Experience: Matthew joined Britannia Archaeology in 2016 as a Project Officer and has four years' commercial archaeological experience. Matthew has been involved with numerous projects across the United Kingdom, including conducting geophysical surveys for the Exmoor Mire Project, and the Damerham Archaeological Project. Since 2013 Matthew has been working in East Anglia where he has developed his skills in both Archaeological excavation and geophysics, undertaking numerous small to large scale projects; including monitoring, trial trenching, full excavation and gradiometer surveys across East Anglia and beyond. Matthews's research interests involve metal production technology with a focus on the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age transition.



Director Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

Experience: Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 20 years commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980s onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

Director Martin Brook BA (Hons) PCIfA

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

Experience: Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 12 years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

Director Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA



Qualifications: University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997- 2000)

Experience: Matt is a Director of Britannia Archaeology and has 12 years commercial archaeology experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the midlands from the mid 1990s onwards and in the North East of England as an undergraduate. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor, GIS, AutoCAD operator and has experience of providing Development Control advice to local planning authorities in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. Matt was an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on transitional periods and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and the late Aegean Bronze Age in Crete.

APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS



Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) Dr Steph Leach (Independent)
Environmental:	Matt Law (LP Archaeology)
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent)
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent)



Geophysical Consultant:

Dr Dave Bescoby

Air Photographic Assessments:

Alison Deegan (BSc)

Topographic Survey:

Matt Adams (BA)

CAD:

Dan McConnell & Mr Matt Adams (BA)

Metal Detecting:

Steve Clarkson

Coins & Medals:

British Museum, Department of Coins &
Medals or University of Leicester Archaeological
Services (ULAS)



APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



APPENDIX 3 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: britanni1-342986

Project details

Project name	Land adjacent Wyverstone Road, Bacton
Short description of the project	From the 5th to the 11th April 2019, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation on Land Adjacent Wyverstone Road, Bacton, Suffolk (NGR TM 04590 67170) ahead of residential development of the site. The site had a high potential for features and finds dating to the post-medieval period and a low potential for all other periods. The evaluation revealed two ditches and a pond, all the features are undated. However their orientations and locations match the ditches and a pond present on the 1839 Tithe map of Bacton. The Tithe map, dated 1839, shows the site was comprised of four fields, with a pond central to the site. The evaluation revealed features dated from the post-medieval period. Both the documentary and archaeological evidence shows the site to have been agricultural fields from at least the early 19th century. The lack of features and finds over the majority of the site would further suggest that the site has remained relatively unchanged for a considerable length of time.
Project dates	Start: 05-04-2019 End: 11-04-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BAC 044 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POND Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location



Country England
Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BACTON Land adjacent Wyverstone Road, Bacton
Postcode IP14 4LH
Study area 0 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 045 671 52.263486244443 0.997118232813 52 15 48 N 000 59 49 E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator Martin Brook
Project director/manager Martin Brook
Project supervisor Dan McConnell
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Laurence Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID BAC044
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID BAC044
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Title	Land Adjacent Wyverstone Road, Bacton, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	M. Baker
Other bibliographic details	R1232
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 bound report with A3 pull-out figures
URL	www.britannia-archaeology.com
Entered by	Martin Brook (martin@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	3 May 2019

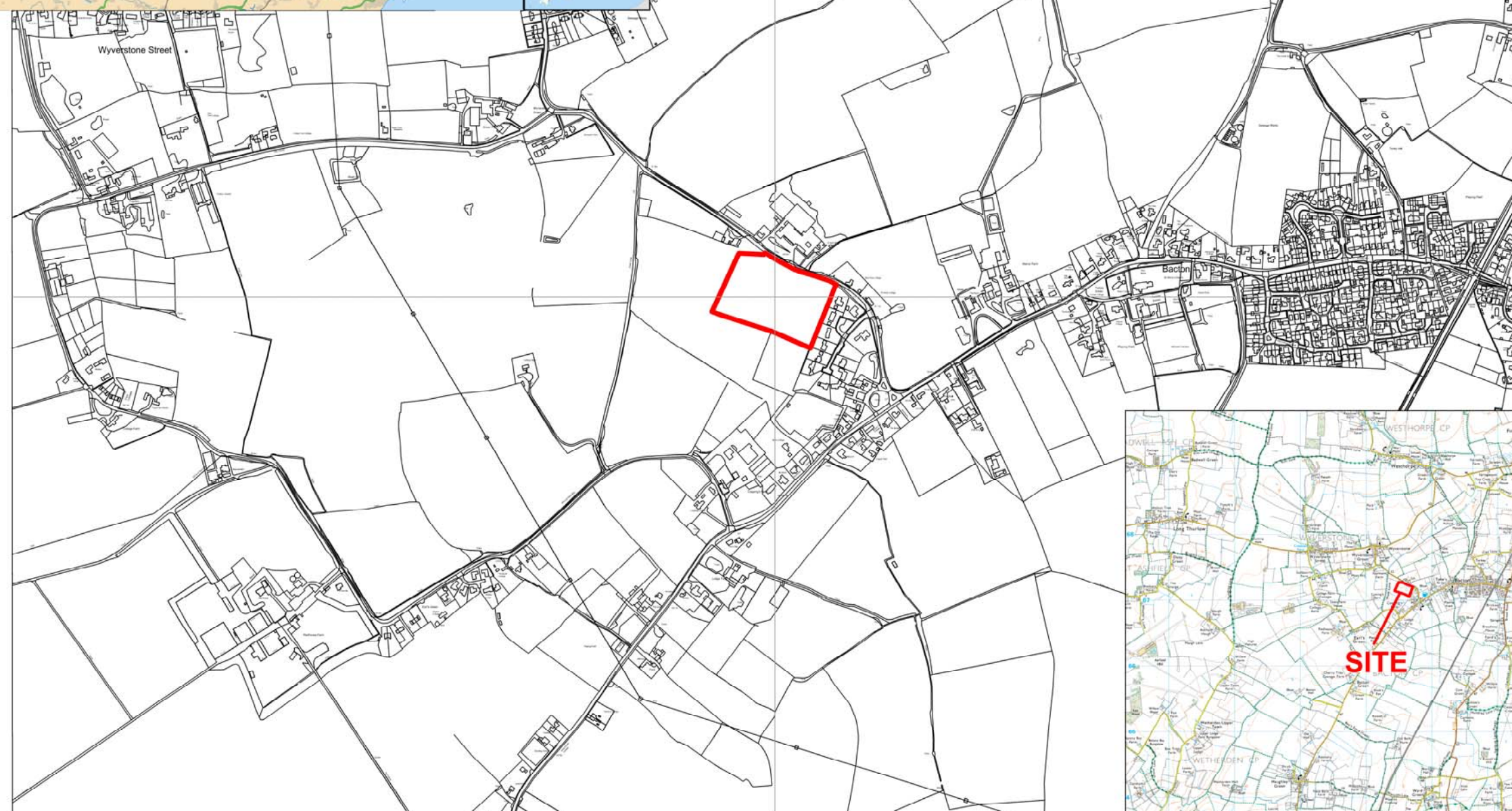
OASIS:

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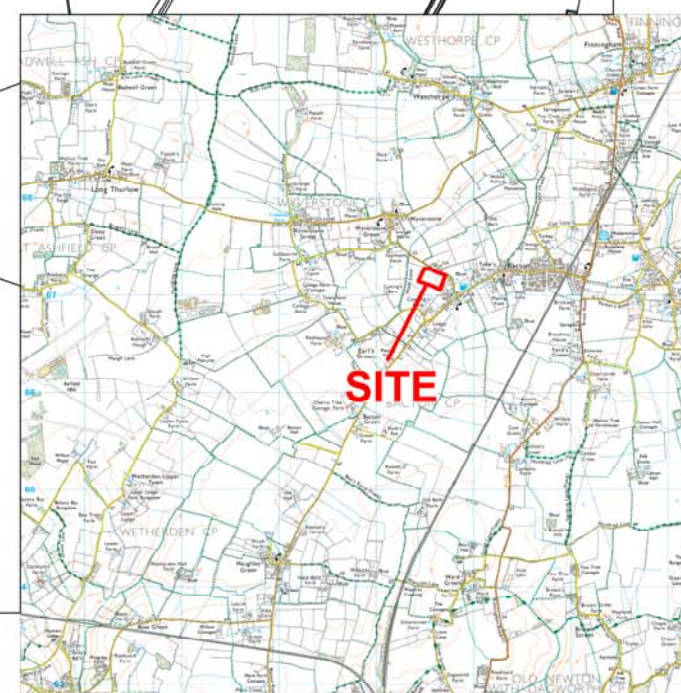
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267169



Site Boundary



1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

604590

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NGR: 604590 267169 REF: R1232

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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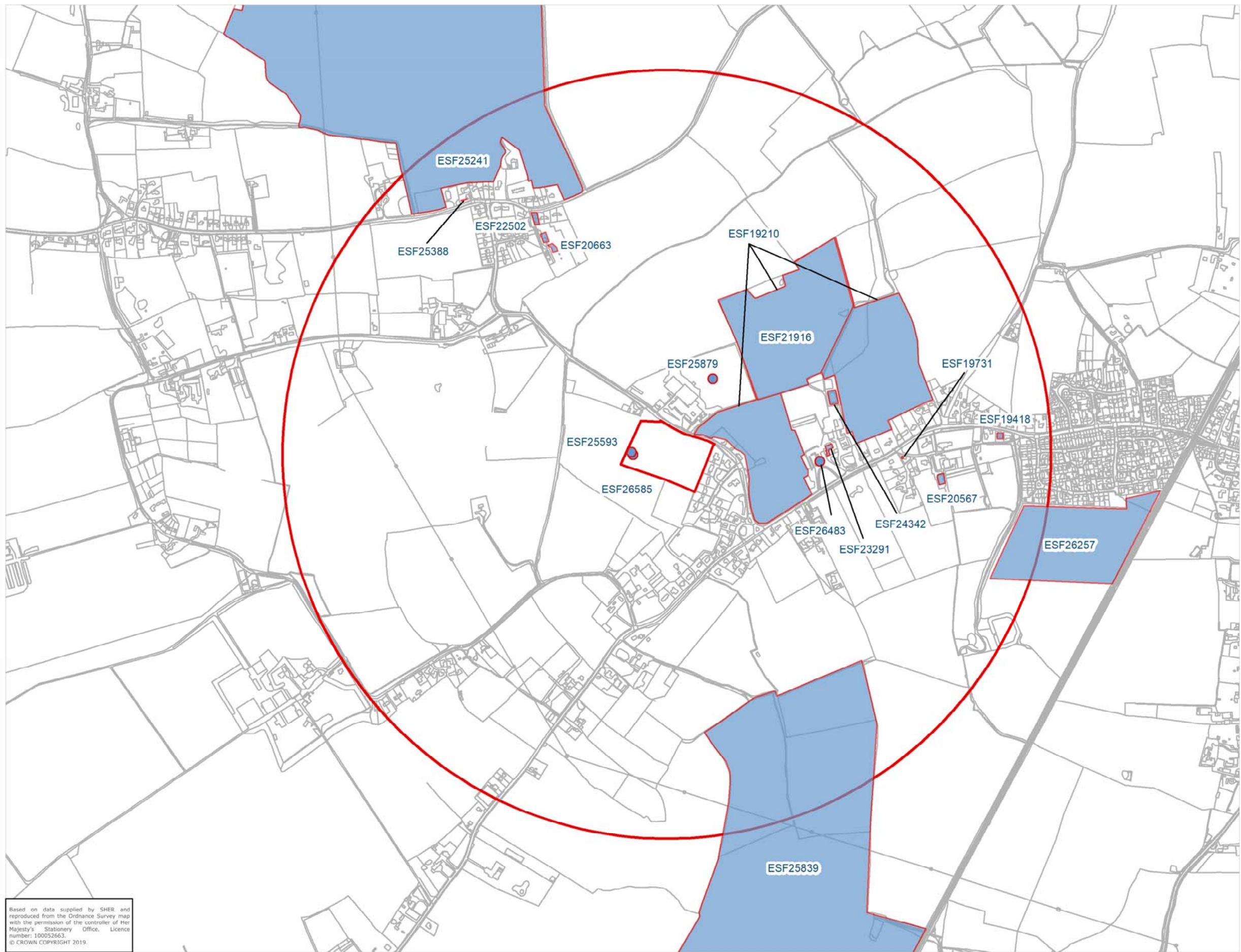
DATE: APRIL 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: MS

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 1

1



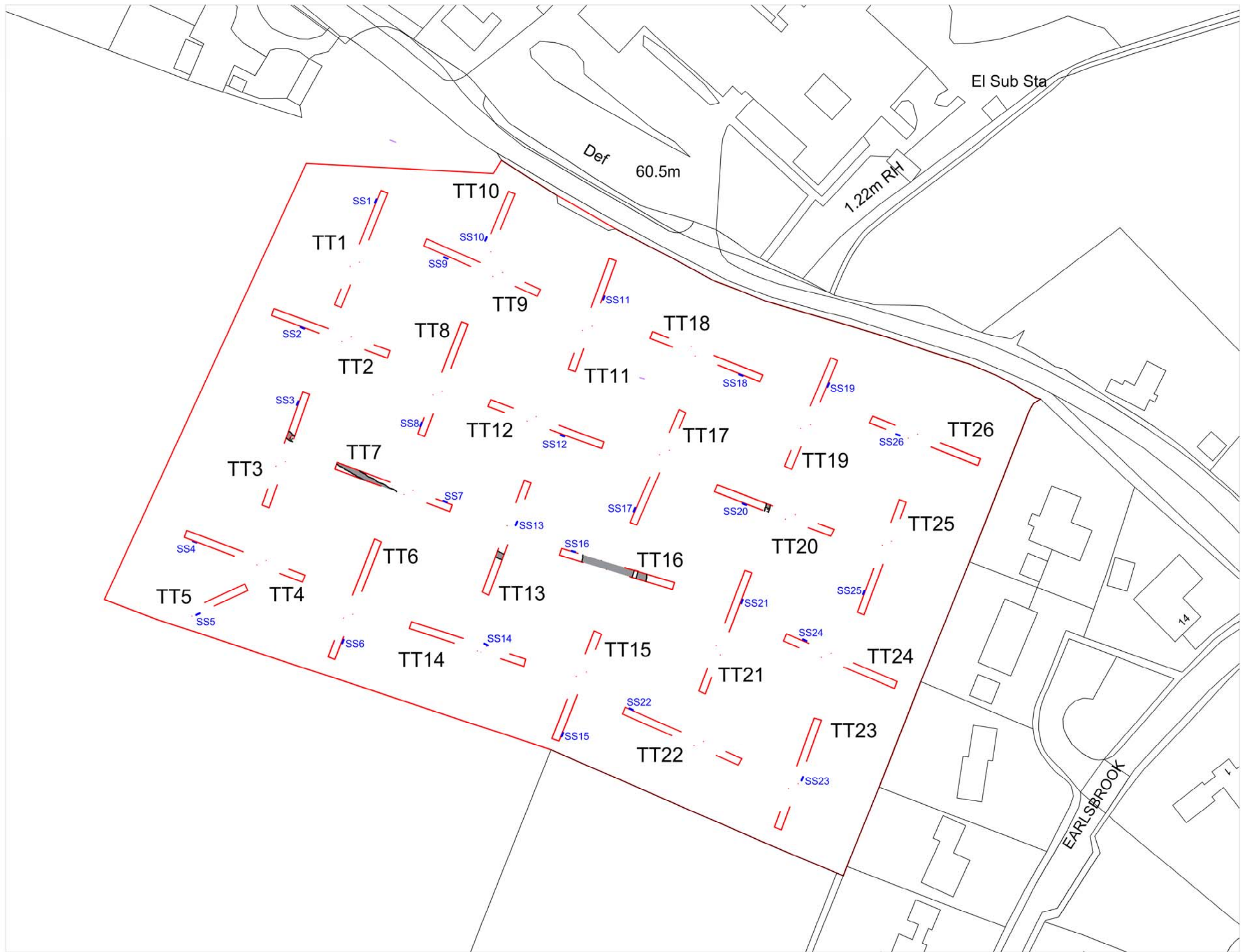
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- HER Search Area
- Archaeological Event
- Site Boundary

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - MONUMENTS		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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DATE:	APRIL 2019	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	3
APPROVED:	DPM		
VERSION:	1		

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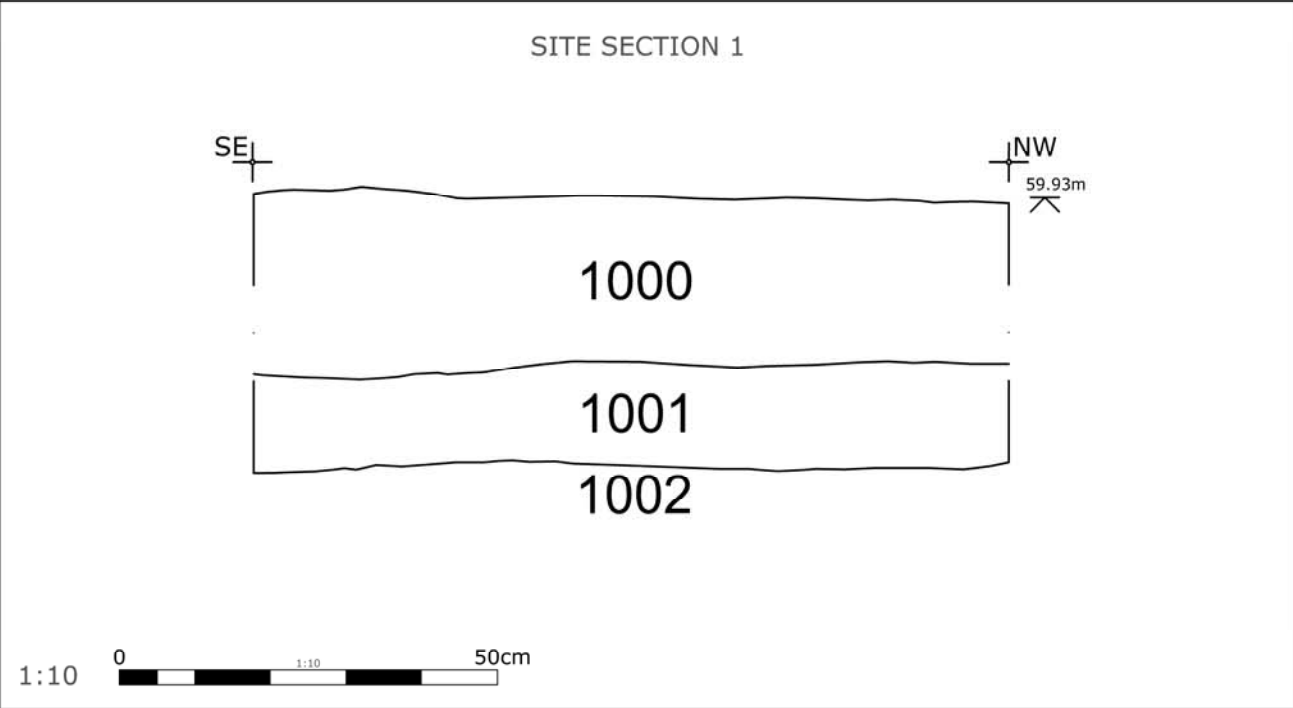


-  Proposed Trench
-  Site Boundary

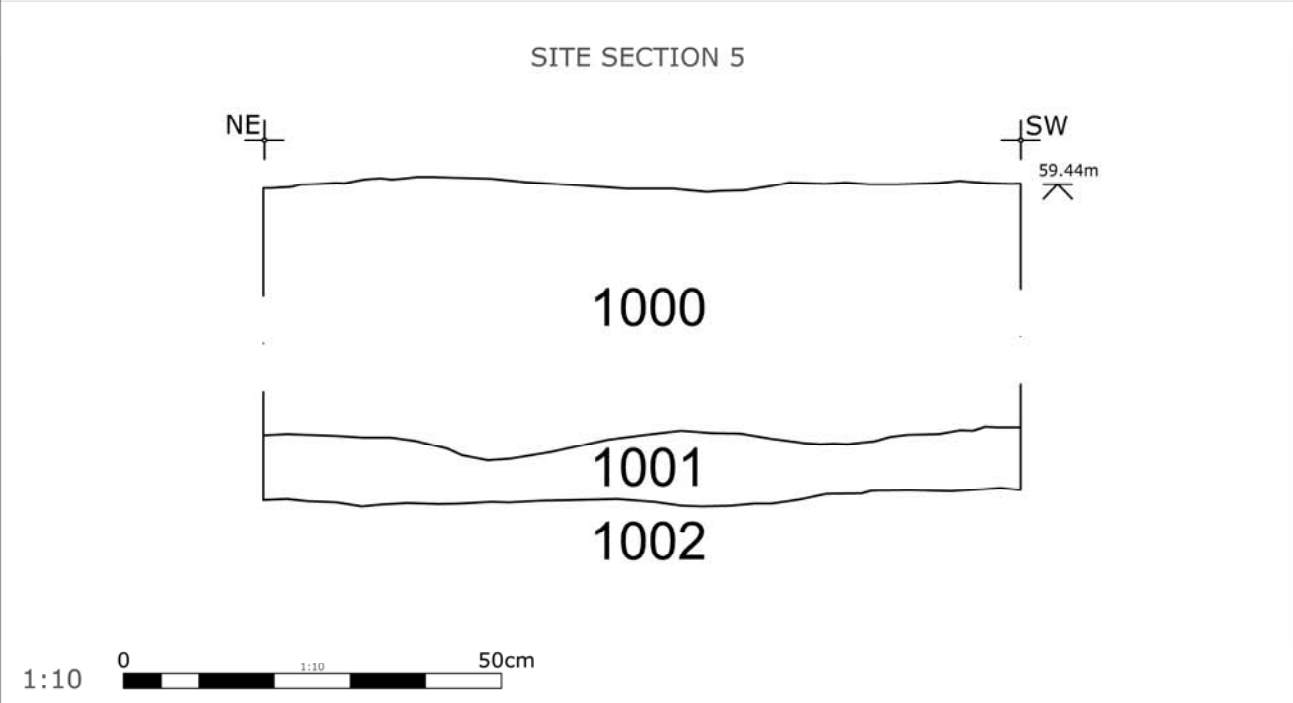
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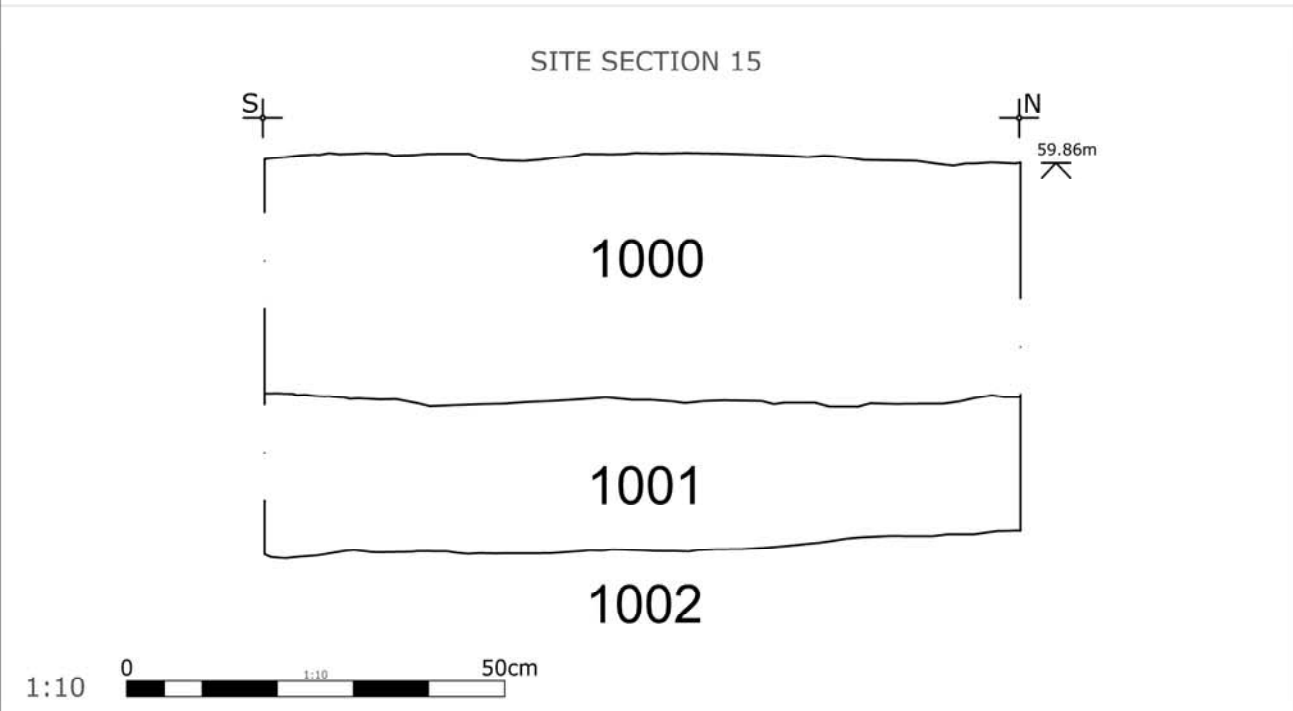
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CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
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DATE:	FEB 2019	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	4
APPROVED:	DPM		



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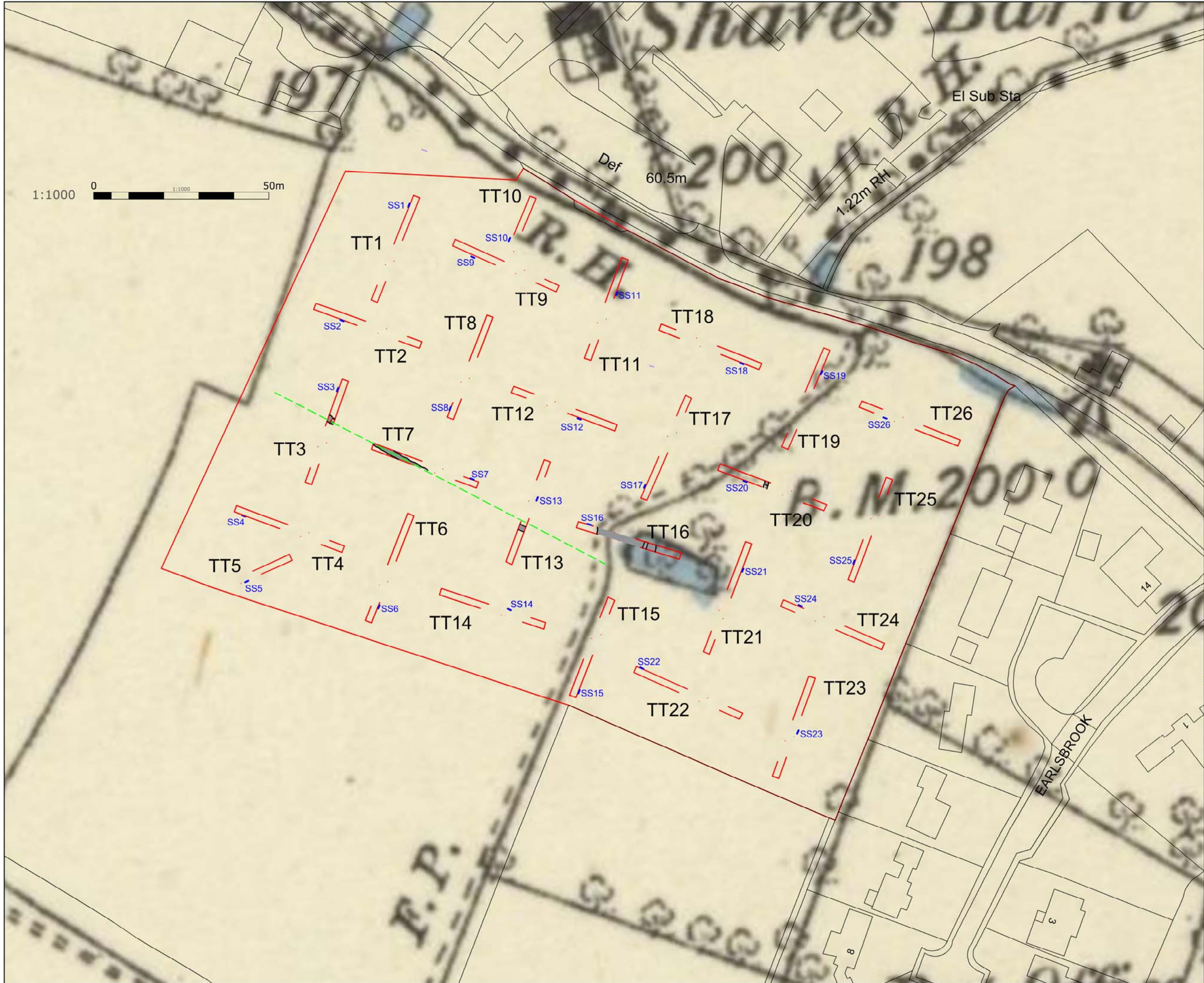


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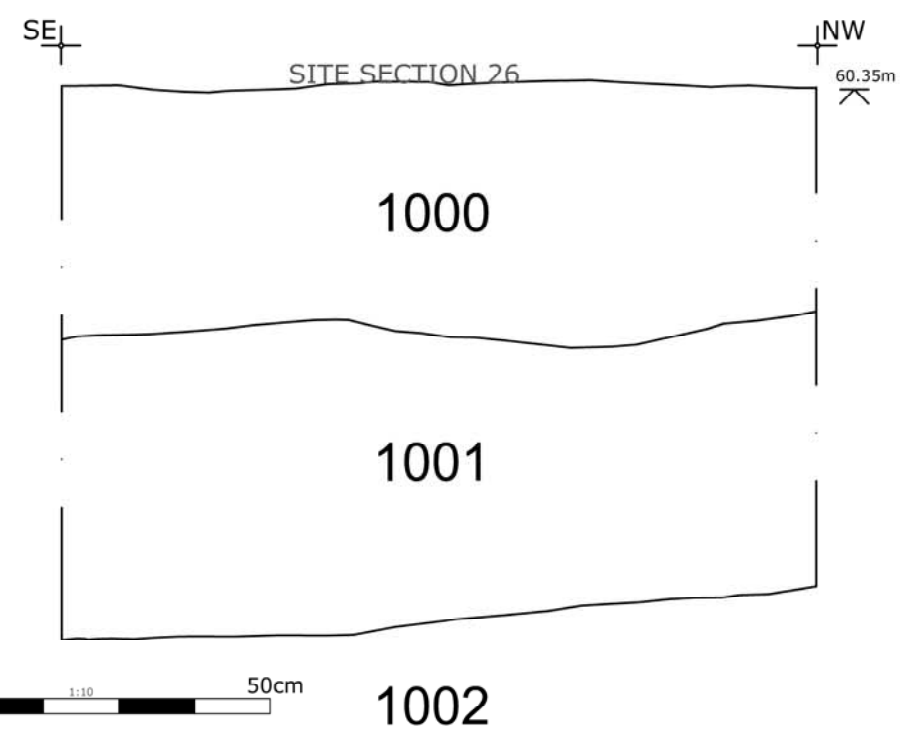
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CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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DATE:	APR 2019	FLUT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	5



- Projection of 19th Ditch
- Trench
- Site Boundary

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN OVERLAYING 1886 OS 6" MAP		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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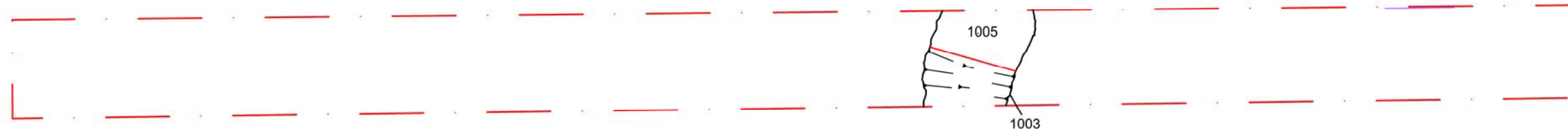
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CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	7
APPROVED:	DPM		



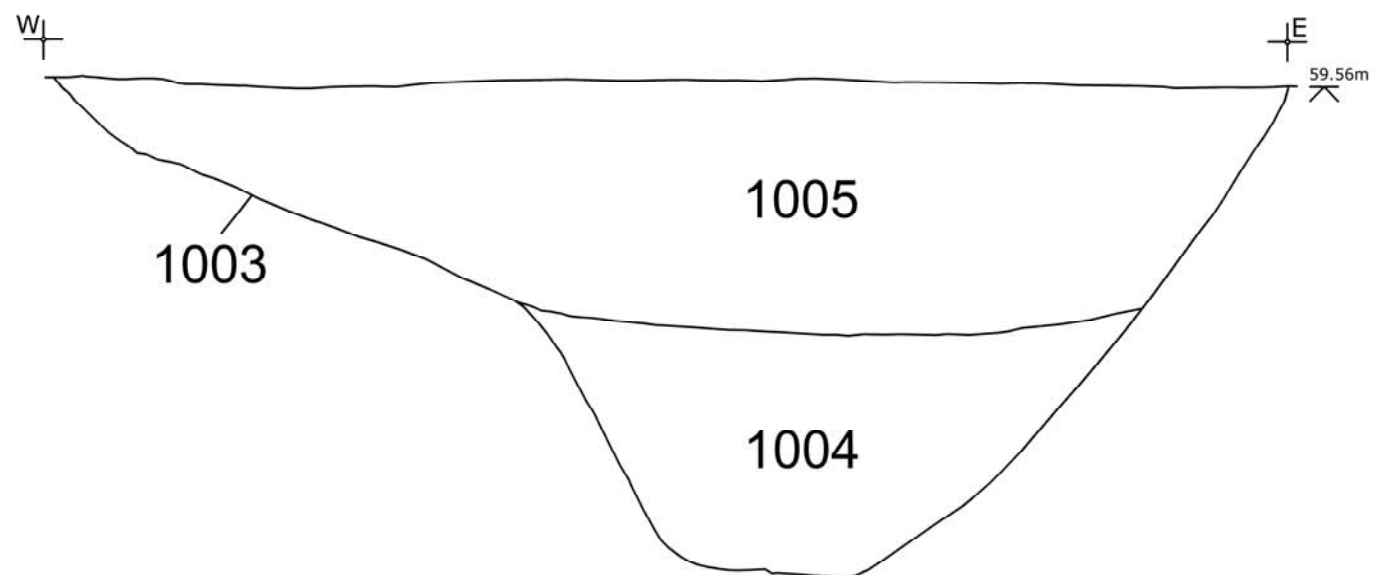
TRIAL TRENCH 3

SS3



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FEATURE 1003



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DP7-FEATURE 1003-VIEW N

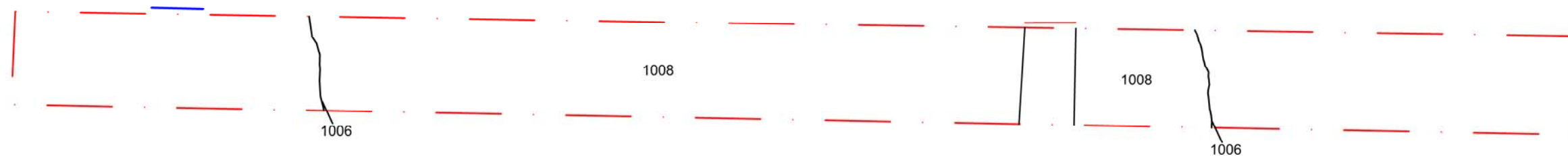
- SS1 Sample Section
- Section Line
- Trench
- Excavated Feature

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DESCRIPTION:	TT3 TRENCH PLAN, FEATURE AND PHOTOGRAPH		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
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DATE:	APRIL 2019	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	8
APPROVED:	DPM	VERSION:	1

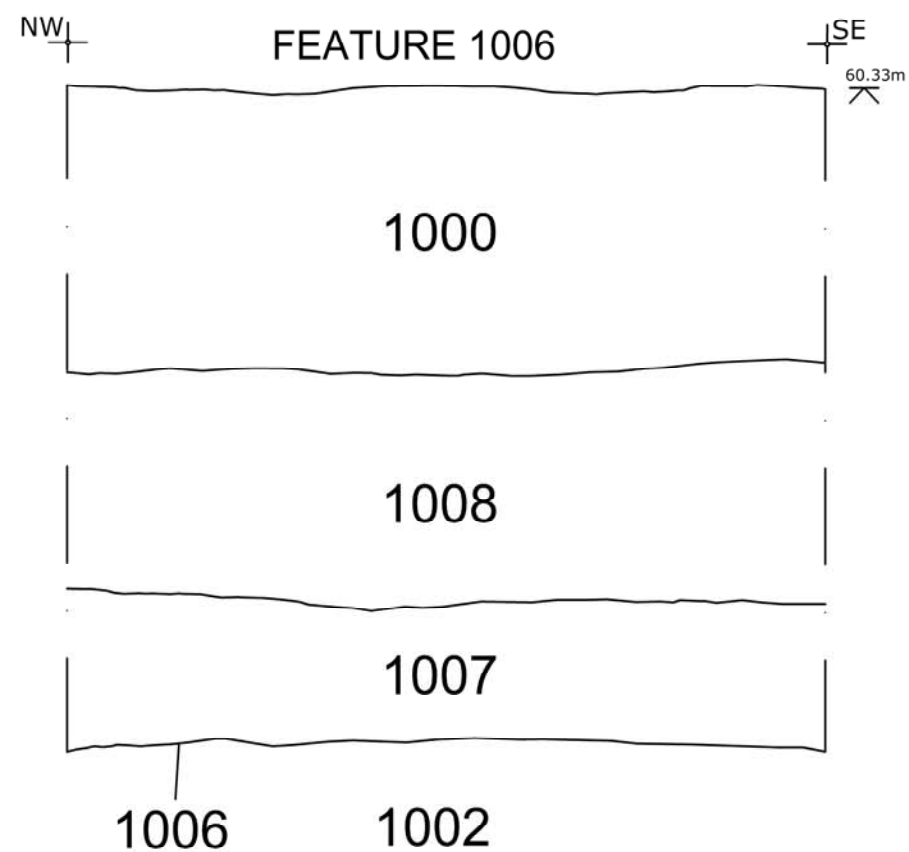


TRIAL TRENCH 16

SS16



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1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP34-FEATURE1006-VIEW NE

- SS1 Sample Section
- Section Line
- Trench
- Excavated Feature

NGR: 604590 267169 REF: R1232

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: TT16 TRENCH PLAN, FEATURE AND PHOTOGRAPH

CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES

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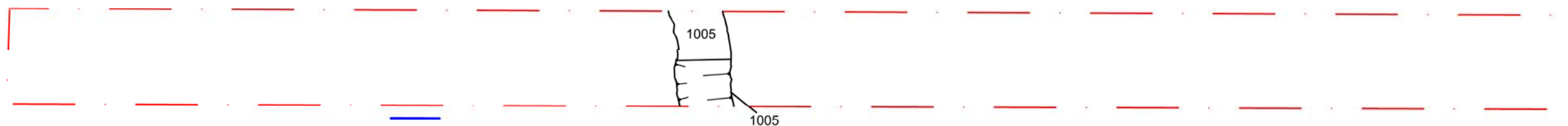
AUTHOR: MS

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 9

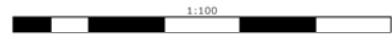


TRIAL TRENCH 20

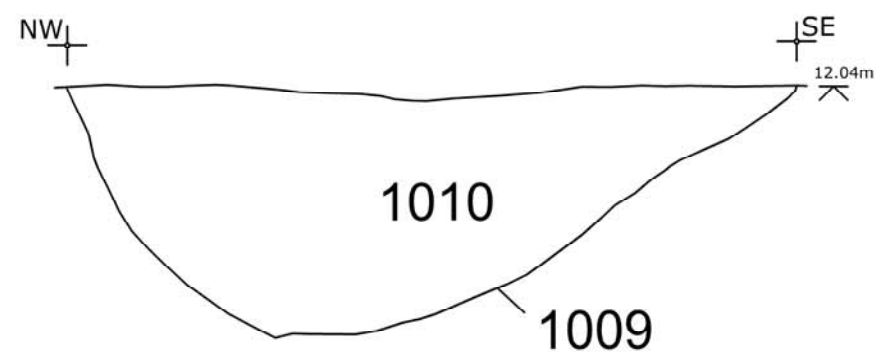


SS20

1:100



FEATURE 1006



1:10



DP34-FEATURE1006-VIEW NE



- SS1 Sample Section
- Section Line
- Trench
- Excavated Feature

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT20 TRENCH PLAN, FEATURE AND PHOTOGRAPH		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	10
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DP1-TT1-VIEW NE



DP5-TT3-VIEW SE



DP10-TT5-VIEW NE

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PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOS		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2019</small>			
DATE:	APR 2019	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	11
APPROVED:	DPM		



DP30-TT15-VIEW SE



DP32-TT16-VIEW NW



DP38-TT18-VIEW NW

NGR: 604590 267169		REF: R1232
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOS		
CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2019</small>		
DATE: APR 2019	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MS	FIGURE: 12	
APPROVED: DPM		



DP41-TT20-VIEW SE



DP48-TT23-VIEW SW



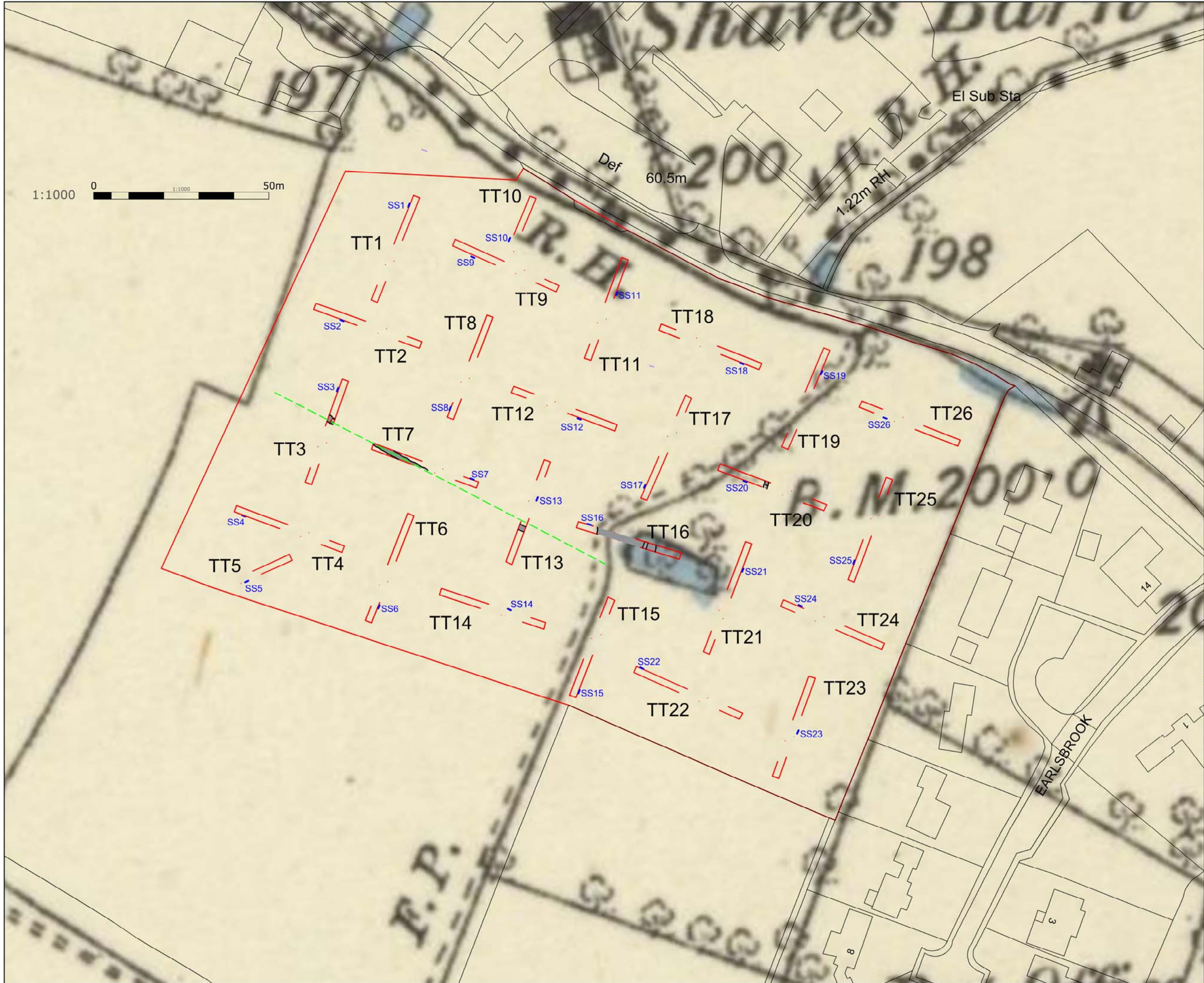
DP50-TT24-VIEW SE

NGR: 604590 267169		REF: R1232
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOS		
CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES		
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DATE: APR 2019	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MS	FIGURE: 13	
APPROVED: DPM		



DP54-TT26-VIEW SE

NGR: 604590 267169		REF: R1232
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOS		
CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD		
		
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH		
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DATE: APR 2019	FLUT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MS	FIGURE: 14	
APPROVED: DPM		

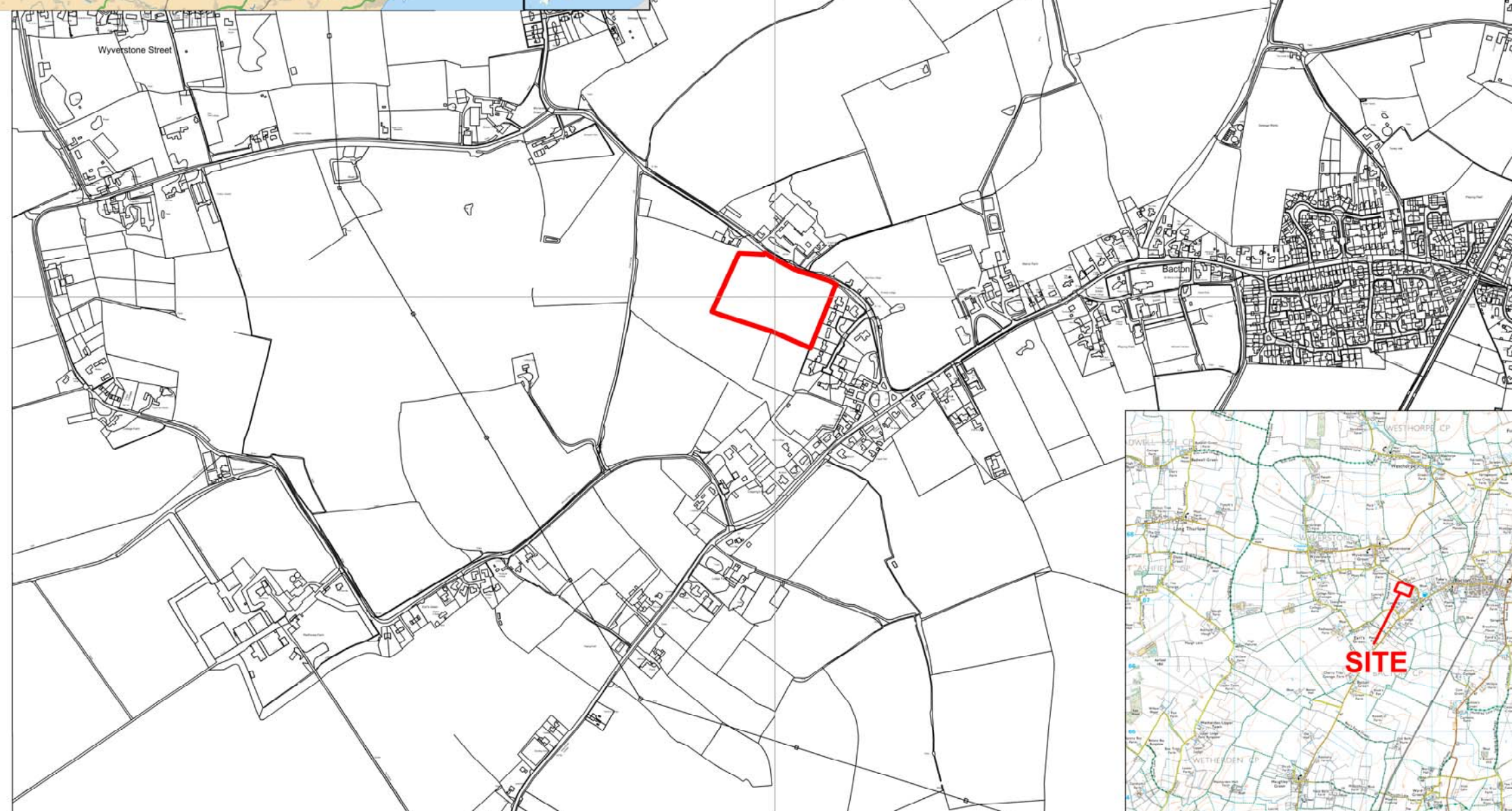


- Projection of 19th Ditch
- Trench
- Site Boundary

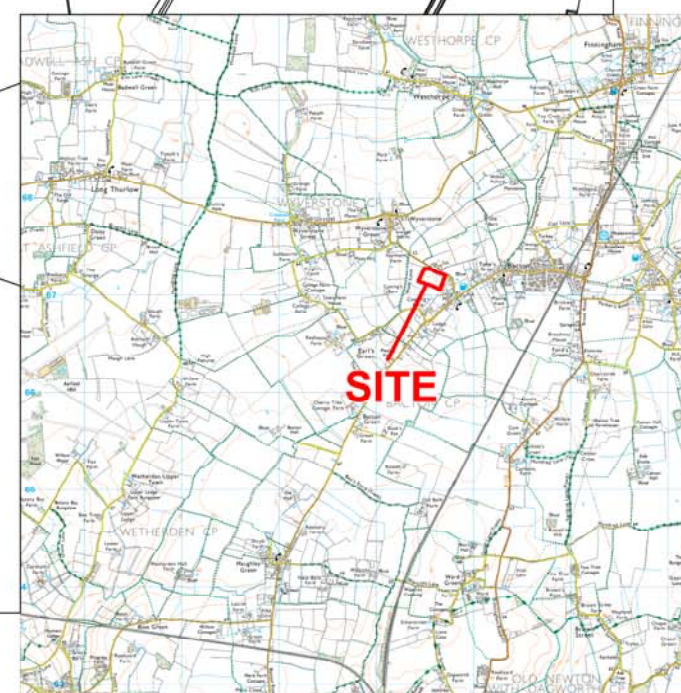
NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN OVERLAYING 1886 OS 6" MAP		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DATE:	APR 2019	FLUT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	15



267169



Site Boundary



1:10000 0 1:10000 500m

604590

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NGR: 604590 267169 REF: R1232

PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: GENERAL LOCATION PLAN

CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK
IP33 3PH

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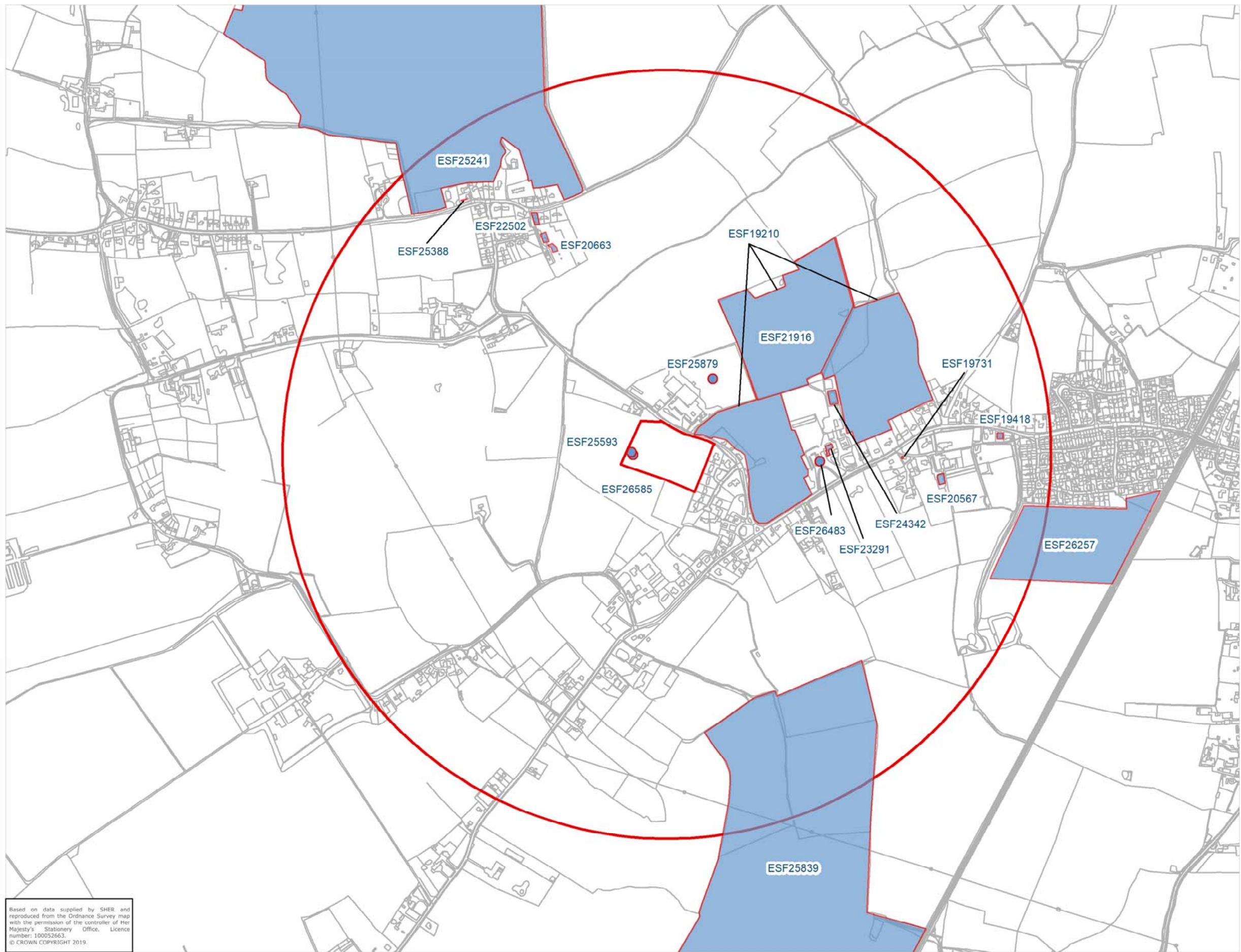
DATE: APRIL 2019 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: MS

APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 1

1



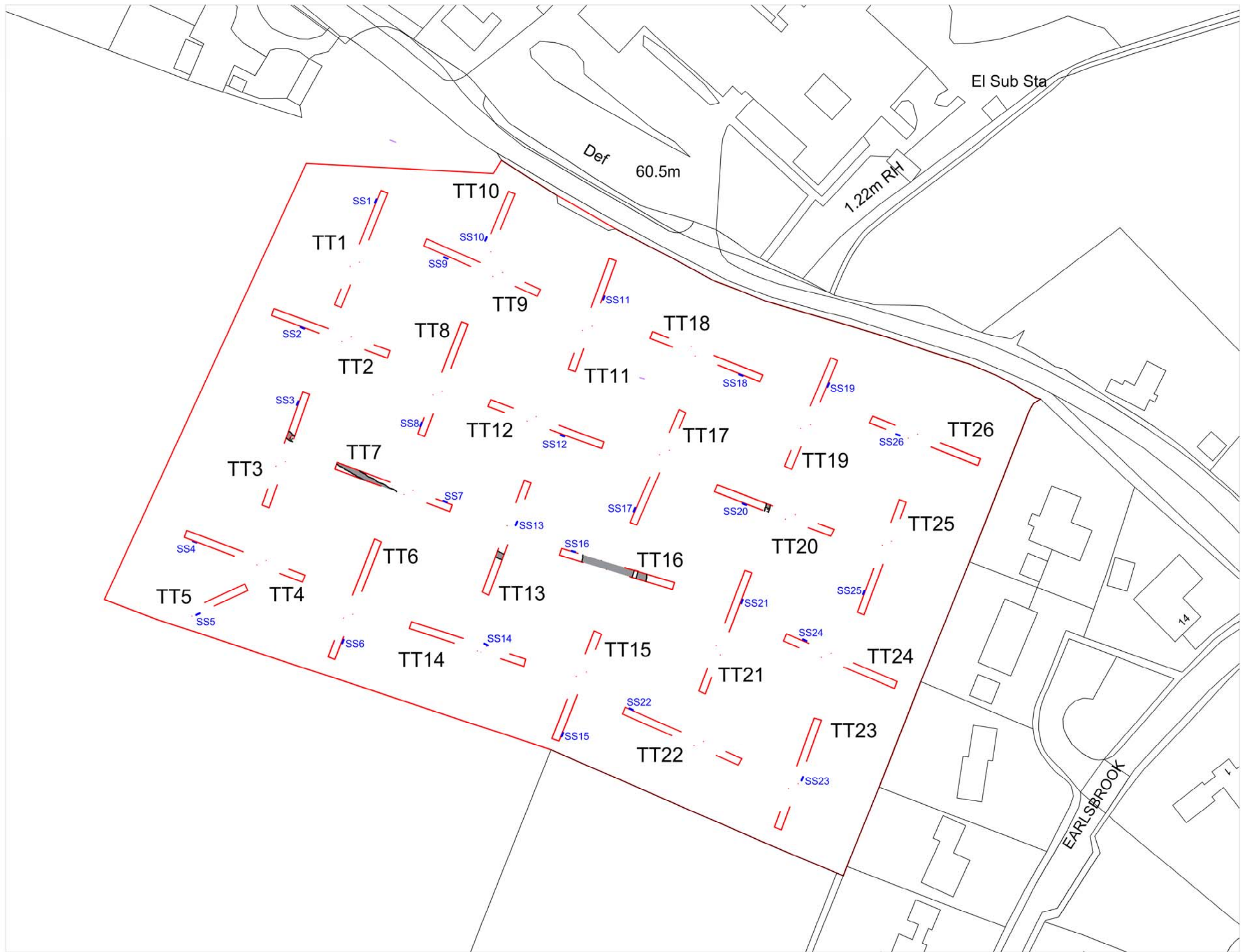
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-  HER Search Area
-  Archaeological Event
-  Site Boundary

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - MONUMENTS		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
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DATE:	APRIL 2019	FLUT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	3
APPROVED:	DPM		
VERSION:	1		

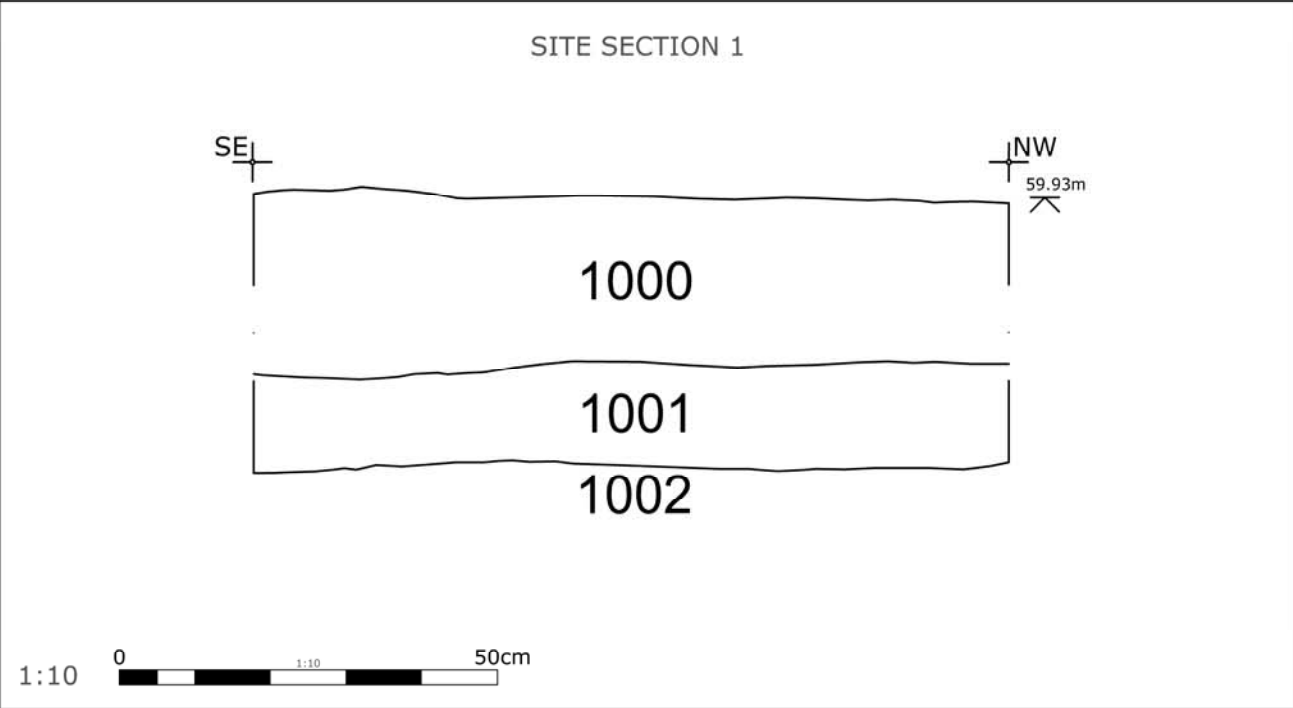
0 1:10000 500m



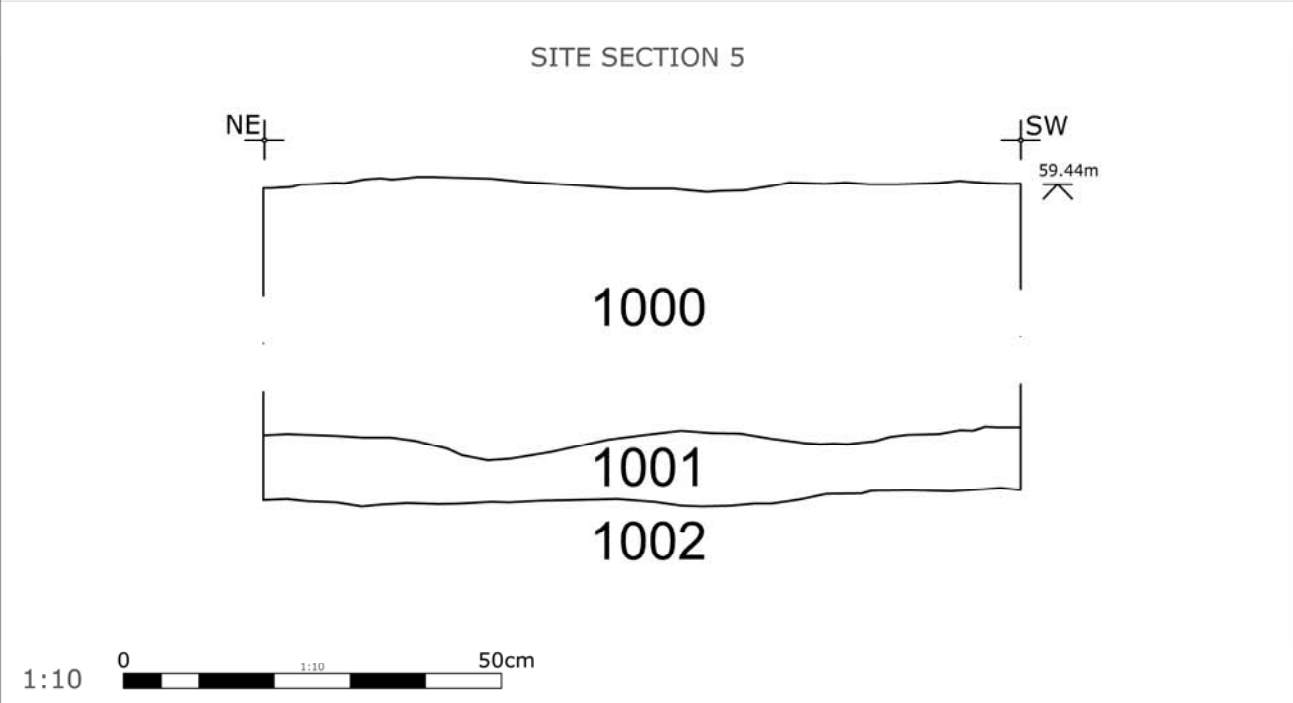
-  Proposed Trench
-  Site Boundary

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	P1266
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	PROPOSED TRENCH PLAN		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DATE:	FEB 2019	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	4
APPROVED:	DPM		

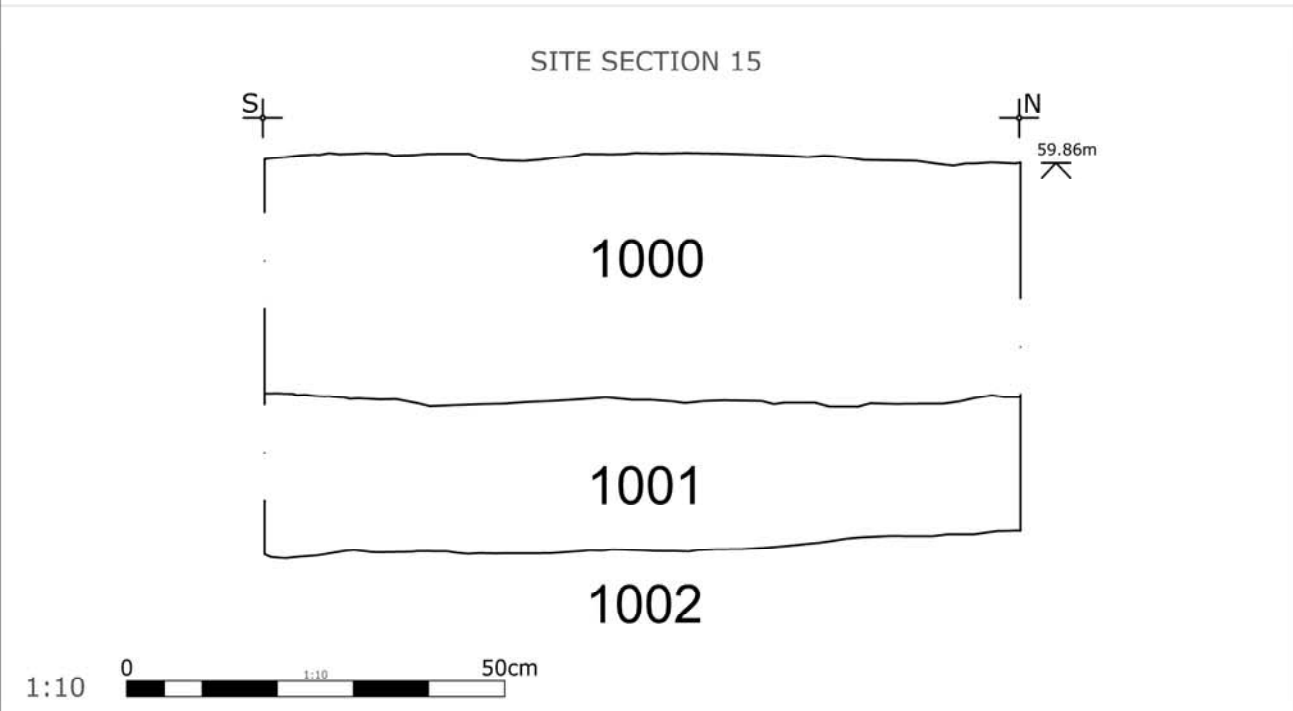
1:1000 0 1:1000 50m



DP2-SS1-VIEW SW

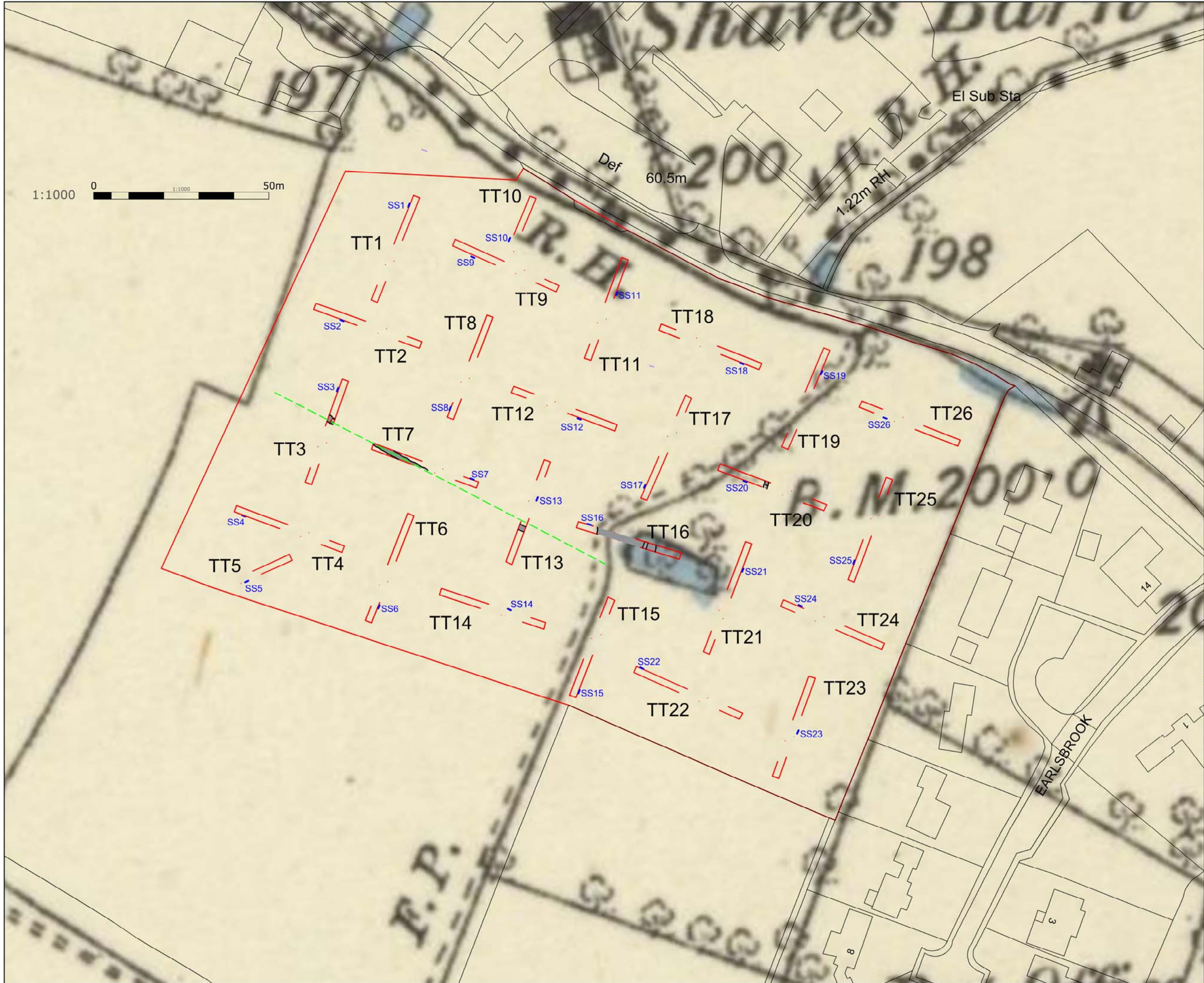


DP11-SS5-VIEW SE



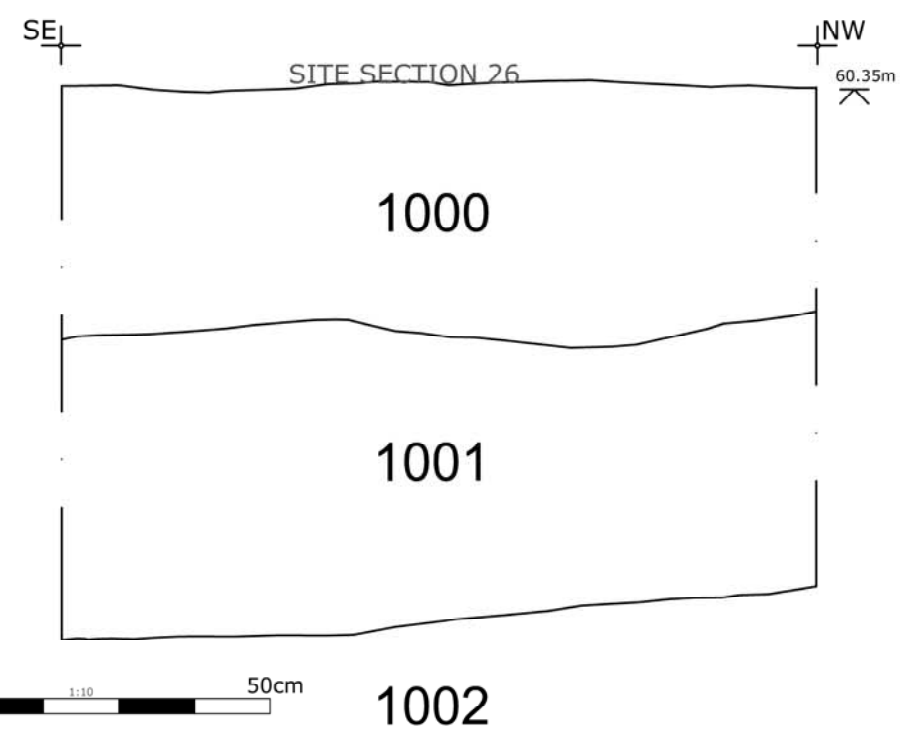
DP31-SS15-VIEW SE

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DATE:	APR 2019	FLUT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	5



- Projection of 19th Ditch
- Trench
- Site Boundary

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN OVERLAYING 1886 OS 6" MAP		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DATE:	APR 2019	FLUT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	15



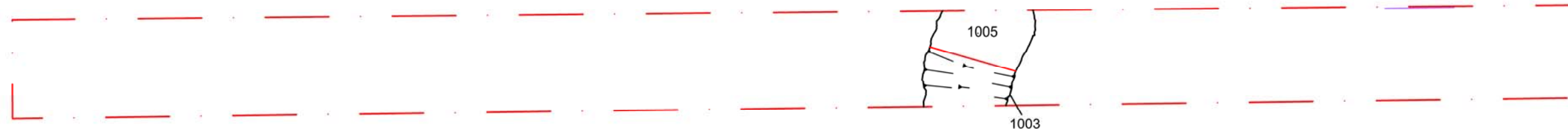
DP55-SS26-VIEW SW

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTION AND PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DATE:	APRIL 2019	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	7
APPROVED:	DPM		



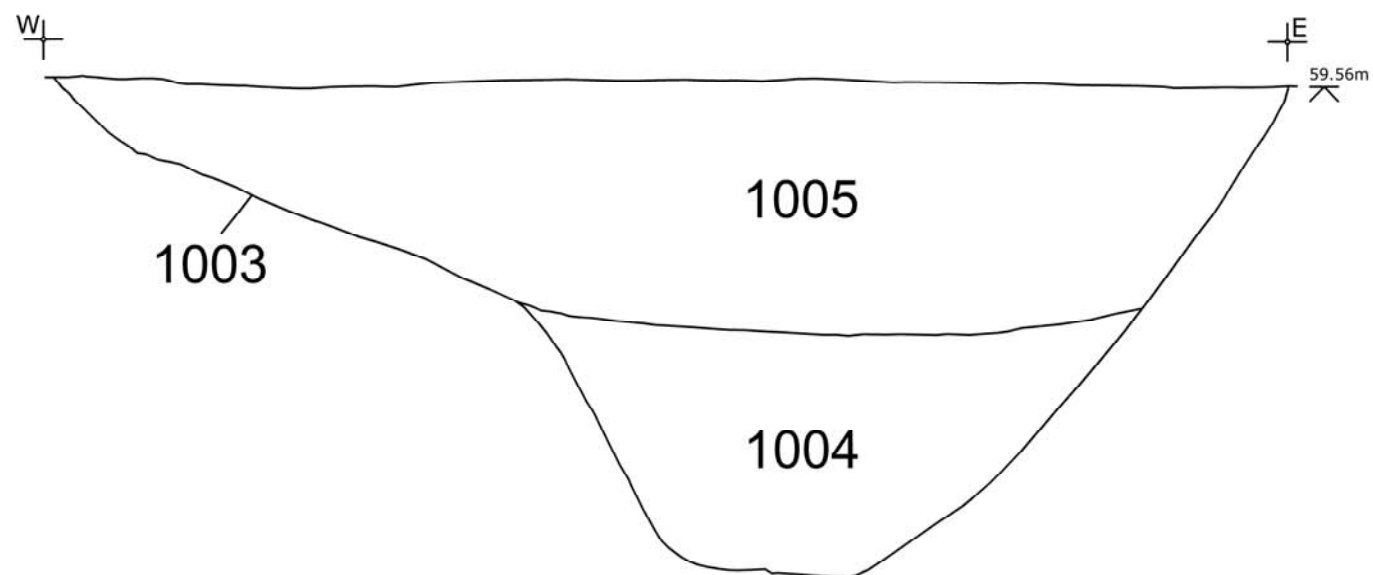
TRIAL TRENCH 3

SS3



1:100 0 5m

FEATURE 1003



1:10 0 50cm



DP7-FEATURE 1003-VIEW N

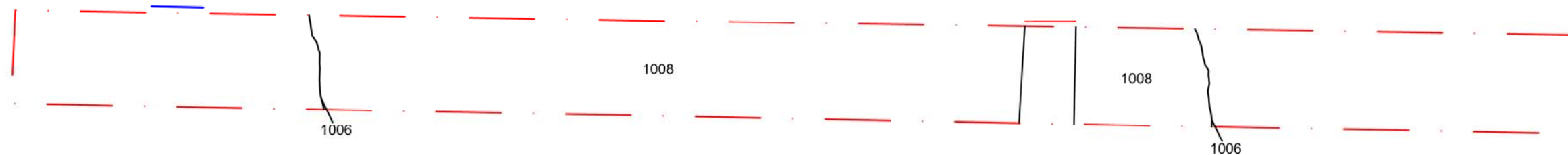
- SS1 Sample Section
- Section Line
- Trench
- Excavated Feature

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT3 TRENCH PLAN, FEATURE AND PHOTOGRAPH		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DATE:	APRIL 2019	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	8
APPROVED:	DPM	VERSION:	1

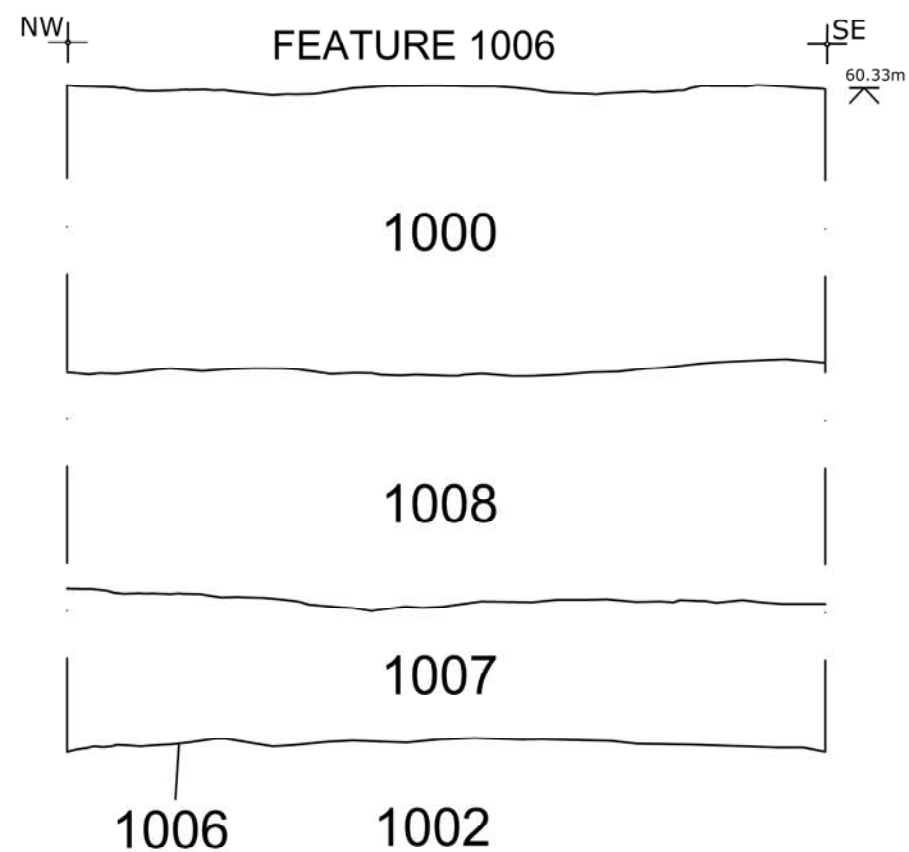


TRIAL TRENCH 16

SS16



1:100 0 1:100 5m



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



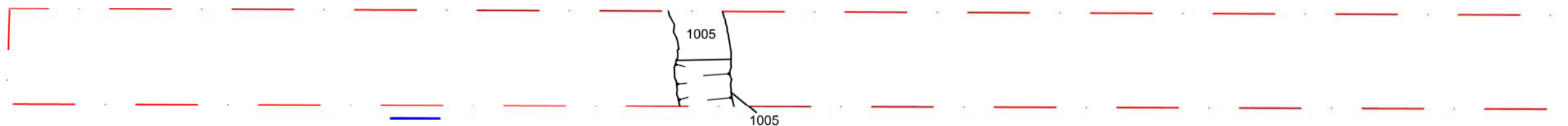
DP34-FEATURE1006-VIEW NE

- SS1 Sample Section
- Section Line
- Trench
- Excavated Feature

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT16 TRENCH PLAN, FEATURE AND PHOTOGRAPH		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH			
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DATE:	APRIL 2019	FLUT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	9
APPROVED:	DPM		

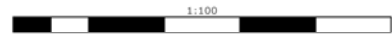


TRIAL TRENCH 20

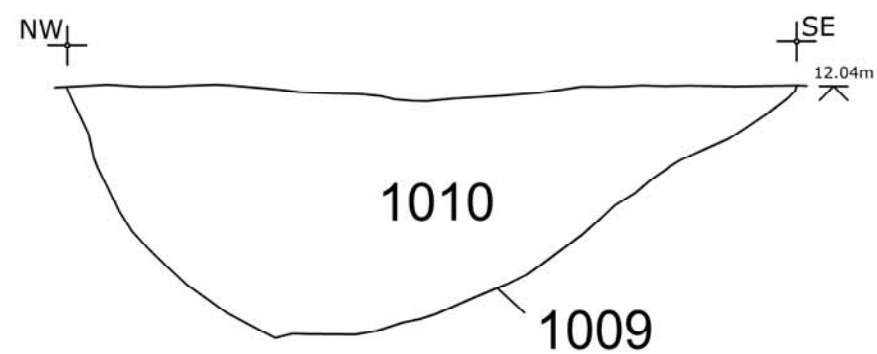


SS20

1:100



FEATURE 1006



1:10



DP34-FEATURE1006-VIEW NE



- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Trench
- Excavated Feature

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TT20 TRENCH PLAN, FEATURE AND PHOTOGRAPH		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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DATE:	APRIL 2019	FLAT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	
APPROVED:	DPM	10	



DP1-TT1-VIEW NE



DP5-TT3-VIEW SE



DP10-TT5-VIEW NE

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PHOTOS		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
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DATE:	APR 2019	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	FIGURE:	11
APPROVED:	DPM		



DP30-TT15-VIEW SE



DP32-TT16-VIEW NW



DP38-TT18-VIEW NW

NGR: 604590 267169	REF: R1232
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOS	
CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2019</small>	
DATE: APR 2019	PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MS APPROVED: DPM	FIGURE: <div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">12</div>



DP41-TT20-VIEW SE



DP48-TT23-VIEW SW



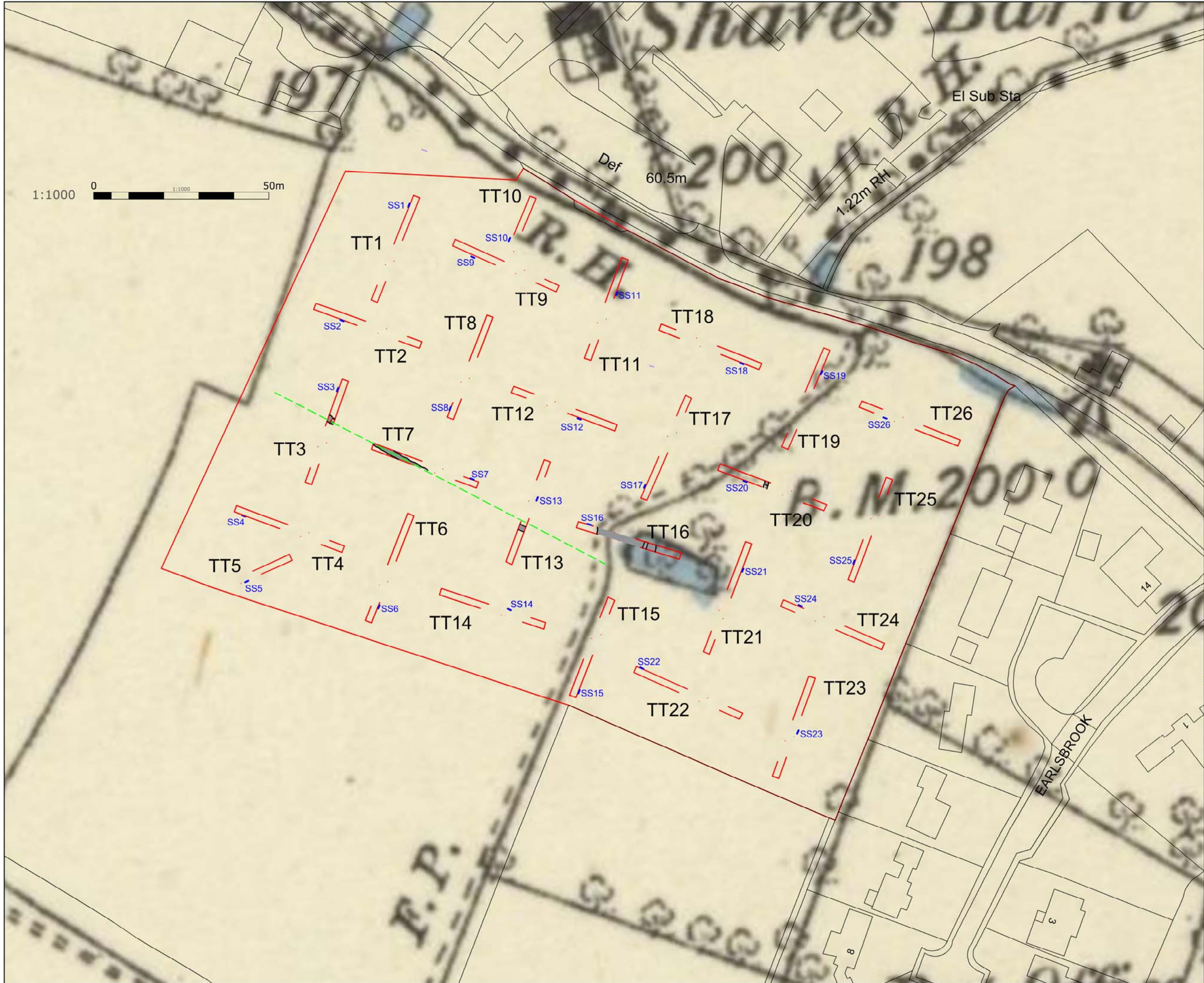
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NGR: 604590 267169		REF: R1232
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOS		
CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES		
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DATE: APR 2019	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MS	FIGURE: 13	
APPROVED: DPM		



DP54-TT26-VIEW SE

NGR: 604590 267169		REF: R1232
PROJECT: LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PHOTOS		
CLIENT: LAURENCE HOMES		
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DATE: APR 2019	FLUT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: MS	14	
APPROVED: DPM		



- Projection of 19th Ditch
- Trench
- Site Boundary

NGR:	604590 267169	REF:	R1232
PROJECT:	LAND ADJACENT WYVERSTONE ROAD, BACTON, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH PLAN OVERLAYING 1886 OS 6" MAP		
CLIENT:	LAURENCE HOMES		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
			
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DATE:	APR 2019	FLUT:	A3
AUTHOR:	MS	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	DPM	FIGURE:	15