SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS, PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS, PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Prepared on behalf of:

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Abstract

From the 15th – 23rd of March 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Carter Jonas. The archaeological fieldwork was required as a pre-determination condition of application DC/20/0902/OUT, for the construction of up to 300 dwellings at Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters, Portal Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Martlesham, Suffolk (TM 2415 4595).

The site had a moderate potential for features and finds of prehistoric date, in particular relating to the previous round barrow on the site and the scheduled barrows close to the site. There was a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the early medieval period, and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the modern airfield. There was a low potential for activity relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

Despite the above potential only two phases of activity were identified.

The first phase of activity relates to the series of linear features present in the trenches in the western half of the site. The presence of a single post-medieval button in ditch 1015 in trench 20 along with the map regression data (Fig. 17) allows this ditch to be securely related to the north – south boundary that was present on the 1893 OS map.

The second phase of activity associated with the site relates to the development of the land in the mid-20th century when the police headquarters was constructed. Until this time even with the Martlesham heath airfield located partially on the site no major changes to the landscape have been observed.

Overall, the evaluation was achieved its aims of successfully evaluation the site to characterise the setting in its historical and archaeological context.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 15th – 23rd of March 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Carter Jonas. The archaeological fieldwork was required as a pre-determination condition of application DC/20/0902/OUT, for the construction of up to 300 dwellings at Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters, Portal Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Martlesham, Suffolk (TM 2415 4595) (Fig. 1).

A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Stewart, G. 21st July 2020) required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample 5% of the area threatened by the development. The sample was to be achieved by excavating 31 trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. The trenches were excavated using a 360º tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site was located within the Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters at Martlesham to the west of the A12 and to the south of the A1214. It was occupied by a grass-covered sports field, bounded on the north, west, and south by trees and on the east by buildings (which are to be demolished as part of the potential development).

2.1 Site Geology

The Bedrock geology was described as Crag Formation - Sand. This Sedimentary Bedrock was formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2021).

The superficial deposits were recorded as Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup - Sand and Gravel. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (BGS, 2021).

2.2 Previous Work

The western area of the site which is in use as a playing field was previously subject to detailed magnetometer survey in 2017 (Davies, 2017). No archaeological responses were detected, and no evidence of the previous round barrow (see 4.1 for details) was identified. The response detected related to the site's use as a sports field and included land drains, ferrous disturbance from goalposts and other ferrous objects (figs. 5-7). However, due to the high level of magnetic disturbance, the potential for fragmentary features cannot be discounted based on the results of the geophysical survey.

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was 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 2019). The relevant local development framework was the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (Policy SCLP11.7; Adopted 2020).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2, 3 & 4)

The following archaeological background draws on a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development site conducted by Orion Heritage Ltd (MacQuarrie, 2019) based on a radius of 1km.

4.1 Prehistoric

The site is located within an area with extensive evidence for prehistoric activity.

The most significant prehistoric record is that of a Bronze Age round barrow (MRM001) located within the site. The barrow was excavated and removed in 1942, the results of which were published in the Proceeding of Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (see Appendix A of MacQuarrie, 2019). Previous partial excavation had reportedly taken place in 1905 by the Ipswich Scientific Society and subsequent military works had caused disturbance in the form of a concrete hut base and an L-shaped shelter trench. At its removal in 1942, the bowl-shaped barrow measured 30m wide and 1.5m high. No primary burial was found but two deposits of cremated bone were present in the south-east portion of the mound. A depression was noted on top of the mound and it was concluded that early grave robbers had likely disturbed any primary interment. Finds included ceramics, worked flint, shell, a burnt post, and evidence of hearth deposits.

This barrow forms part of a group of, at least, seven further Bronze Age barrows located within the search area three of which are Scheduled (MRM 014, MRM 015, MRM 018). The site of a round barrow, which was reportedly destroyed in 1917 when the airfield was built, was located c.500m to the south east (MRM 017).

Further evidence of Bronze Age activity within the search area was identified c.150m north of the site (MRM 075) in the form of field systems and a deposit of cremated bone. In the same area a scatter of Bronze Age finds was identified which included beaker sherds, flakes, and arrowheads (MRM 002).

4.2 Roman

Evidence of Roman activity within the search area is limited and consists primarily of residual findspots located in the northeast region of the search area (MRM 007, MRM 008, MRM 020, MRM 039). Excavation c.150m north of the site which revealed Bronze Age field systems also identified a Roman ditch as well as features and finds or Late Bronze Age/Early Roman date (MRM 075).

4.3 Saxon and Medieval

The site of three Anglo-Saxon round barrows, which are no longer extant, is recorded in the SHER c.500m east of the site (MRM 016).

The site is located within the ancient parishes of Martlesham and Brightwell which are recorded in the Carlford Hundred and recorded as having manors in Domesday. No medieval finds or features have been recorded close to the site. The possible site of medieval gallows is recorded on the SHER c.700m northeast of the site (MRM 180) and evidence of medieval field systems has been recorded c.900m to the southwest (KSG 030).

4.4 Post-medieval and Modern

Historical maps from 1787 have recorded the site as being unoccupied and located within undeveloped or agricultural land until the area at the east of the site is occupied by the Suffolk Constabulary on the 1983 OS map.

RAF Martlesham Heath was built in 1917 and used in both world wars until 1963 (MRM 083). It is Suffolk's oldest airfield but has now largely been redeveloped with only a few structures surviving. The proposed development site lies within the area identified as the airfield on the SHER and as discussed in section 4.1, remnants of military work including a concrete hut base and shelter trench were found disturbing the Bronze Age barrow which previously occupied the site (MRM 001).

Previous archaeological investigations have taken place on the east area of the site, east of the Suffolk Constabulary structures, and revealed only evidence of modern disturbance (ESF 19968).

4.6 Archaeological Potential

The results of the 2019 Heritage Desk-Based Assessment concluded that the site had a **moderate** potential for features and finds of prehistoric date, in particular relating to the previous round barrow on the site and the Scheduled barrows close to the site. There was a **low to moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the early medieval period, and a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the modern airfield. There was a **low** potential for activity relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Stewart, G. 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 were undertaken in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2020* (SCCAS), *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* 2020, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* 2003.

Due to the prior nature of the site, particular attention was paid to the location of the 1942 excavated barrow purported to be within the current investigation area. This barrow formed part of the Martlesham Heath barrow group. Surviving mound material and associated satellite burials had the potential to be present within the trenching.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

Particular study of the following was to 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.

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

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief required a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of houses. This was achieved by excavating 31 30.00m x 1.80m trenches set out in a systematic grid layout across the site.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with *SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (2020), *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, 2014 and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, 2003.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon (Fig. 5).

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

A professional metal detectorist was used to scan the trenches prior to excavation and post excavation. All spoil heaps were also scanned however only demonstrable modern objects were encountered.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Fig. 5 - 15)

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

8.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the northern area of the site on an E-W orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the north-west area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the north-east area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the north-east area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. A single ditch was present.

Ditch **1004** (1.80m+ x 0.71m x 0.23m) was linear in plan and located at the south-west end of the trench on a N-S orientation. the feature contained two fills, primary fill **1005** was a mid-brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. Secondary fill **1006** was a light brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. The feature contained no finds.

8.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the north, centre area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the north, centre area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located in the north, eastern area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located in the middle, eastern area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located in the centre of the site, towards the NW area, on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. It contained a single ditch.

Ditch **1007** (1.80m+ x 0.66m x 0.15m) was linear in plan and located at the SW end of the trench on a N-S orientation. the feature contained two fills, primary fill **1008** was comprised of mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. Secondary fill **1009** was comprised of light brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. The feature contained no finds.

8.10 Trench 10

Trench 10 was located in the NW area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. It contained a single ditch.

Ditch **1010** (1.80m+ x 0.70m x 0.17m) was linear in plan and located towards the SE end of the trench on an E-W orientation. It contained a single fill, **1011,** which was comprised of mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. The feature contained no finds

8.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was located in the western area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.12 Trench 12

Trench 12 was located in the western area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.13 Trench 13

Trench 13 was located in the centre of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. A single ditch was present.

Ditch **1012** (1.80m+ x 0.63m x 0.17m) was linear in plan and located towards the SE end of the trench on an NW-SE orientation. It contained a single fill ,**1013,** which was comprised of dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand, with rare inclusions of small sub-angular stones. The feature contained no finds.

8.14 Trench 14

Trench 14 was located in the centre of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.15 Trench 15

Trench 15 was located in the eastern area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was located in the eastern area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 was located in the centre of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.18 Trench 18

After discussion with SCCAS it was agreed that it was no lnger necessary to excavate this trench due to the clear modern disturbance and landscaping to the area.

8.19 Trench 19

After discussion with SCCAS it was agreed that it was no lnger necessary to excavate this trench due to the clear modern disturbance and landscaping to the area.

8.20 Trench 20

Trench 20 was located in the west area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. Two ditches were present.

Ditch **1015** (1.80m+ x 0.65m x 0.15m) was linear in plan and located at the NE end of the trench on a NW-SE orientation. It contained a single fill **,1016,** which was comprised of mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. The feature contained a single SN alloy button dated to the 17th – 18th century (Brook. 2021).

Ditch **1017** (1.80m+ x 0.40m x 0.10m) was linear in plan and located near the middle of the trench on a NW-SE orientation. It contained a single fill **1018** which was comprised of mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand, with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. The feature contained no finds.

8.21 Trench 21

Trench 21 was located in the SW area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. It contained a single ditch.

Ditch **1019** (1.80m+ x 0.65m x 0.10m) was linear in plan and located in the middle of the trench on a NE-SW orientation. It contained a single fill **1020** which was comprised of mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones. The feature contained no finds.

8.22 Trench 22

Trench 22 was located in the SW area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.23 Trench 23

Trench 23 was located in the centre of the south area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.24 Trench 24

Trench 24 was located in the SE area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.25 Trench 25

Trench 25 was located at the SE edge of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.26 Trench 26

Trench 26 was located in the SE area of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.27 Trench 27

Trench 27 was located at the south end of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.28 Trench 28

Trench 28 was located in the SW area of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.29 Trench 29

Trench 29 was located in the SW corner of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.30 Trench 30

Trench 30 was located in the SW corner of the site on a NW-SE orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

8.31 Trench 31

Trench 31 was located at the south edge of the site on a NE-SW orientation, measuring 30.00m x 1.80m. No archaeological features or finds were present.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 6 - 15)

The deposit model was broadly consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was modern topsoil **1000**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.60m in Sample Section 15. It comprised a dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. This layer represents the imported soil that was brought onto the site to from the main playing field surface that is presently on the site.

Beneath modern topsoil 1000 in trenches 24, 26, 27,28, and 31 was levelling layer **1021**, which was present to a maximum depth of 0.70m in Sample Section 26. It comprised a light brownish yellow, loose, silty sand, with frequent small sub-angular stones. This layer represents a period of levelling activity on the site most likely taking place during the construction of the adjacent police headquarters. The presence of plastics and pipework in this layer would suggest that material moved from the area of the police headquarters was then deposited here to help level this area for the creation of the sports pitch.

Beneath modern topsoil 1000 in trenches 1-23, 25, and 29, and beneath levelling layer 1021 in trenches 24, 26-28, and 31 was buried heathland topsoil **1001**. It was present to a maximum depth of 1.00m in sample section 26, and comprised a dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones. This layer represents the former uppermost layer on the site before the modern development and the introduction of the later imported soils. This layer is effectively a remnant topsoil from when the area was identified as heathland (see Figs. 16 & 17).

Beneath buried heathland topsoil 1001 in all trenches was heathland subsoil **1002**, which was present to a maximum depth of 1.38m in sample section 31. It was comprised of mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This layer is the former remnant subsoil and is only present in the southern area of the site and possibly represents some form of agricultural intervention in the post medieval period.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches was natural geology **1003**, which comprised a light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The site had a moderate potential for features and finds of prehistoric date, in particular relating to the previous round barrow on the site and the scheduled barrows close to the site. There was a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the early medieval period, and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the modern airfield. There was a low potential for activity relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

Despite the above potential only two phases of activity were identified.

The first phase of activity relates to the series of linear features present in the trenches in the western half of the site. The presence of a single post-medieval button in ditch **1015** in trench 20 along with the map regression data (Fig. 17) allows this ditch to be securely related to the north – south boundary that was present on the 1893 OS map. Further to this it is likely that the linear features that are closely associated with this ditch represent this boundary either being re-established or moved in the post medieval period (see Fig. 18).

The second phase of activity associated with the site relates to the development of the land in the mid-20th century when the police headquarters was constructed. Until this time even with the Martlesham heath airfield located partially on the site no major changes to the landscape have been observed.

The stratigraphy revealed nothing that could be securely interpreted as a feature of the airfield, so it seems likely that this part of the airfield was never intrusively landscaped when it was in use. This could be considered potentially problematic when it relates to the round barrow present on the site that was previously excavated in the 1940's. The trenches revealed no remnant of the barrow on the site, suggesting that it was fully removed following its excavation and recording.

While a consideration must be given that trial trenching by its very nature is limited in scope it is unlikely that areas of intensive activity were completely missed. Another possibility is that the barrow itself was not located in the exact position as indicated on the SHER. The siting of the feature was based on the historic environment data and the OS maps which can sometimes not be accurate. While these are possibilities given the level of archaeological

trenching undertaken it is highly unlikely that the entire circumference of the barrow was missed and more likely that it was removed following its excavation in the 1940's.

Overall, the evaluation was achieved its aims of successfully evaluation the site to characterise the setting in its historical and archaeological context.

11.0 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

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

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

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

APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Deposit Tables

TRENCH 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
1	E – W	28.84m	64

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
1	W end of trench, N side	S

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.16m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.16-0.33m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.33-0.59m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.59m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
2	NE – SW	28.78m	1

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
2	SW end of trench, NW side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.32m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.32-0.46m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.46-0.98m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.97m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
3	NE – SW	28.96m	5

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
3	S end of trench, W side	E

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.22m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.22-0.36m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.36-0.64m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.64m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
4	NE – SW	29.06m	?

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
4	NE end of trench, E side	NW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.32m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.32-0.45m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.45-0.76m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.76m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1004	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.71m x 0.23m) Linear in plan with steep sloping sides and a concave base. On an N-S orientation.	1005	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.
		1006	Secondary fill. Light brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

TRENCH 5

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
5	NW – SE	29.13m	7

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
4	SE end of trench, N side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.22m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.22-0.31m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.31-0.62m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.62m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 6

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
6	NW – SE	28.85m	8

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
6	SE end of trench, N side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.16m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.16-0.27m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.27-0.54m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.54m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 7

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
7	NW – SE	28.76m	56

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
7	NW end of trench, E side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.25m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.25-0.36m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.36-0.63m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.63m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 8

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
8	NE – SW	28.95m	11

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
8	SW end of trench, N side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.15m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.15-0.25m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.25-0.57m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.57m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 9

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
9	NE – SW	29.19m	14

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
9	Centre of trench, N side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.14m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.14-0.24m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.24-0.45m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.45m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1007	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.66m x 0.15m) Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. On an N-S orientation.	1008	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.
		1009	Secondary fill. Light brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

TRENCH 10

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
10	NW – SE	29.34m	17

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
10	NW end of trench, W side	NE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.24m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.24-0.46m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.46-0.76m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.76m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1010	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.70m x 0.17m) Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. On an NE-SW orientation.	1011	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

TRENCH 11

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
11	NE – SW	29.53m	18

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
11	SW end of trench, N side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.30m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.30-0.45m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.45-0.72m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.72m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 12

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
12	NW – SE	29.63m	21

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
12	NW end of trench, N side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.16m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.16-0.28m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.28-0.50m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.50m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 13

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
13	NW – SE	29.27m	23

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
13	SE end of trench, N side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.33m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.33-0.47m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.47-0.76m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.76m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1012	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.63m x 0.17m) Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. On an NW-SE orientation.	1013	Primary fill. Dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand, with rare inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

TRENCH 14

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
14	NW – SE	29.26m	25

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
14	SE end of trench, E side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1004	0.00-0.35m	Former cricket pitch: light greyish brown, loose, silty sand with moderate inclusions of small sub-angular stones.
1001	0.35-0.52m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.52-0.87m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.87m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 15

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
15	NE – SW	29.22m	27

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
15	NE end of trench, W side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.60m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.60-0.64m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.64-0.94m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.94m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 16

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
16	NW – SE	28.79m	29

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
16	SE end of trench, N side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.38m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.38-0.57m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.57-0.78m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.78m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 17

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
17	NE – SW	29.29m	31

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
17	SW end of trench, N side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.41m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.41-0.49m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.49-0.80m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.80m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 20

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
20	NE – SW	29.61m	35

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
20	SW end of trench, E side	NW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.22m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.22-0.30m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.30-0.70m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.70m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1015	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.65m x 0.15m) Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. On a NW-SE orientation.	1016	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.
1017	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.40m x 0.10m) Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. On a NW-SE orientation	1018	Primary fill. Mid greyish brown, loose, silty sand, with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 21

Trench No 21	**Orientation** NW – SE	**Height AOD** 29.73m	**Shot ID** 37
Sample Section No 21	**Location** NW end of trench, W side	**Facing** NE	

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.19m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.19-0.24m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.24-0.53m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.53m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description
1019	Ditch (1.80m+ x 0.65m x 0.10m) Linear in plan with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. On a NE-SW orientation.	1020	Primary fill. Mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand, with occasional inclusions of small sub-angular stones.

TRENCH 22

Trench No 22	**Orientation** NW – SE	**Height AOD** 29.16m	**Shot ID** 45
Sample Section No 22	**Location** NW end of trench, S side	**Facing** NE	

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.20m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.20-0.26m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.26-0.48m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.48m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 23

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
23	NW – SE	29.03m	47

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
23	NW end of trench, W side	NE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.39m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.39-0.48m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.48-0.85m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.85m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 24

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
24	NE – SW	28.96m	48

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
24	NE end of trench, E side	NW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.32m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1021	0.32-0.60m	Levelling layer: light brownish yellow, loose, silty sand, with frequent small sub-angular stones.
1001	0.60-0.78m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.78-0.98m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.98m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 25

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
25	NW – SE	28.71m	50

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
25	NW end of trench, E side	SW

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.29m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.29-0.52m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.52-0.69m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.69m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 26

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
26	E – W	28.81m	60

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
26	E end of trench, S side	N

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.25m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1021	0.25-0.70m	Levelling layer: light brownish yellow, loose, silty sand, with frequent small sub-angular stones.
1001	0.70-1.00m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	1.00-1.30m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	1.30m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 27

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
27	N – S	29.07m	54

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
27	E end of trench, S side	N

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.27m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1021	0.27-0.48m	Levelling layer: light brownish yellow, loose, silty sand, with frequent small sub-angular stones.
1001	0.48-0.81m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.81-1.05m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	1.05m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 28

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
28	NE – SW	29.30m	52

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
28	NE end of trench, N side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.24m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1021	0.24-0.53m	Levelling layer: light brownish yellow, loose, silty sand, with frequent small sub-angular stones.
1001	0.53-0.80m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.80-1.00m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	1.00m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 29

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
29	NW – SE	29.32m	43

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
29	S end of trench, E side	W

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.25m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.25-0.42m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.42-0.86m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.86m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 30

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
30	E – W	29.42m	41

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
30	E end of trench, N side	S

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.21m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1001	0.21-0.28m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.28-0.53m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	0.53m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

TRENCH 31

Trench No	Orientation	Height AOD	Shot ID
31	NE – SW	28.86m	58

Sample Section No	Location	Facing
31	SW end of trench, N side	SE

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
1000	0.00-0.26m	Modern topsoil: dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1021	0.26-0.49m	Levelling layer: light brownish yellow, loose, silty sand, with frequent small sub-angular stones.
1001	0.49-0.90m	Buried heathland topsoil: dark brownish grey, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded stones.
1002	0.90-1.38m	Heathland subsoil: mid orangish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.
1003	1.38m+	Natural: Light yellowish brown, loose, silty sand with rare inclusions of medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.

APPENDIX 2 – FINDS CONCORDANCE

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

SITE NAME: Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters
SITE CODE: MRM 250
P. NUMBER: P1292

Context	Cut	Type	Trench No	Spot Date	Pot No	Wgt/g	CBM No	Wgt/g	Other
1016	1015	Ditch	20	19th Century					1 SN Alloy Button @<1g
Totals					**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

APPENDIX 3 – SPECIALIST REPORTS

Metalwork

Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters, Portal Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Martlesham, Suffolk – Metalwork report

Martin Brook (Britannia Archaeology Ltd)

A single SN alloy button was recovered from the fill of Ditch **1015**. The button is a 1-piece, flat disc button 13mm in diameter with a 5mm cast-eye shank on the reverse. The mould seams are visible on the shank and back of the button. Buttons of this type are most common in the 17th - 18th century, (*Hinks. 1988*)

APPENDIX 4 – Compliance (Approved Written Scheme of Investigation)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Carter Jonas. The archaeological work is required as a pre-determination condition of application DC/20/0902/OUT, for the construction of up to 300 dwellings at Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters, Portal Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Martlesham, Suffolk (TM 2415 4595) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to establish the full archaeological implications of the wetsern area of the site and the suitability of this area for development. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Stewart, G. 21st July 2020) requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the area threatened by development. The eastern part of the site is currently in use. After discussions between Orion Heritage and SCCAS it was agreed that this phase of trial trenching will be undertaken in the bowling green and the sports field on the western part of the site in the first instance.

This will be achieved by excavating 31 trenches measuring 30.00m x 1.80m (Fig. 5). The trenches will be excavated using a 360º tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The SCCAS brief stipulates that a contingency of 150.00m of trenching is to be made available for judgmental use in the event that further trenching, or deposit testing is required due to unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features causing difficulties with interpretation.

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

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located is located within the Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters at Martlesham to the west of the A12 and to the south of the A1214. It is currently occupied by a grass-covered sports field, bounded on the north, west, and south by trees and on the east by buildings (which are to be demolished as part of the development).

2.1 Site Geology

The Bedrock geology is described as Crag Formation - Sand. This Sedimentary Bedrock was formed approximately 2 to 4 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BSG, 2021).

The superficial deposits are recorded as Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup - Sand and Gravel. These Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers (BGS, 2021).

2.2 Previous Work

This area contains the remains of a Bronze Age barrow (MRM001). The barrow was excavated and removed in 1942, the results of which were published in the Proceeding of Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (see Appendix A of MacQuarrie, 2019). Previous partial excavation had reportedly taken place in 1905 by the Ipswich Scientific Society and subsequent military works had caused disturbance in the form of a concrete hut base and an L-shaped shelter trench. At its removal in 1942, the bowl-shaped barrow measured 30m wide and 1.5m high. No primary burial was found but two deposits of cremated bone were present in the south-east portion of the mound. A depression was noted on top of the mound and it was concluded that early grave robbers had likely disturbed any primary interment. Finds included ceramics, worked flint, shell, a burnt post, and evidence of hearth deposits.

The western area of the site in use as a playing field was previously subject to detailed magnetometer survey in 2017 (Davies, 2017). No archaeological responses were detected, and no evidence of the previous round barrow (see 4.1 for details) was identified. The response detected related to the site's use as a sports field and included land drains, ferrous disturbance from goalposts and other ferrous objects (figs. 5-7). However, due to the high level of magnetic disturbance, the potential for fragmentary features cannot be discounted based on the results of the geophysical survey.

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 2019). The relevant local development framework is the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (Policy SCLP11.7; Adopted 2020).

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG February 2019)

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 Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (Policy SCLP11.7; Adopted 2020)

Policy SCLP11.7

An archaeological assessment proportionate to the potential and significance of remains must be included with any planning application affecting areas of known or suspected

archaeological importance to ensure that provision is made for the preservation of important archaeological remains.

Where proposals affect archaeological sites, preference will be given to preservation in situ unless it can be shown that recording of remains, assessment, analysis report and/or deposition of the archive is more appropriate.

Archaeological conditions or planning obligations will be imposed on consents as appropriate. Measures to disseminate and promote information about archaeological assets to the public will be supported.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 - 4)

The following archaeological background draws on a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development site conducted by Orion Heritage Ltd (MacQuarrie, 2019) based on a radius ok 1km. a full up to date historic environment record search will be undertaken and included within the final report to consider any additional information that has become available since the desk-based assessment was authored.

4.1 Prehistoric

The site is located within an area with extensive evidence for prehistoric activity.

The most significant prehistoric record is that of a Bronze Age round barrow (MRM001) located within the site. The excavation of the barrow is discussed above (section 2.2).

This barrow forms part of a group of, at least, seven further Bronze Age barrows located within the search area three of which are Scheduled (MRM 014, MRM 015, MRM 018). The site of a round barrow, which was reportedly destroyed in 1917 when the airfield was built, was located c.500m to the south east (MRM 017).

Further evidence of Bronze Age activity within the search area was identified c.150m north of the site (MRM 075) in the form of field systems and a deposit of cremated bone. In the same area a scatter of Bronze Age finds was identified which included beaker sherds, flakes, and arrowheads (MRM 002).

4.2 Roman

Evidence of Roman activity within the search area is limited and consists primarily of residual findspots located in the northeast region of the search area (MRM 007, MRM 008, MRM 020, MRM 039). Excavation c.150m north of the site which revealed Bronze Age field systems also identified a Roman ditch as well as features and finds or Late Bronze Age/Early Roman date (MRM 075).

4.3 Saxon and Medieval

The site of three Anglo-Saxon round barrows, which are no longer extant, is recorded in the SHER c.500m east of the site (MRM 016).

The site is located within the ancient parishes of Martlesham and Brightwell which are recorded in the Carlford Hundred and recorded as having manors in Domesday. No medieval finds or features have been recorded close to the site. The possible site of medieval gallows is recorded on the SHER c.700m northeast of the site (MRM 180) and evidence of medieval field systems has been recorded c.900m to the southwest (KSG 030).

4.4 Post-medieval and Modern

Historical maps from 1787 have recorded the site as being unoccupied and located within undeveloped or agricultural land until the area at the east of the site is occupied by the Suffolk Constabulary on the 1983 OS map.

RAF Martlesham Heath was built in 1917 and used in both world wars until 1963 (MRM 083). It is Suffolk's oldest airfield but has now largely been redeveloped with only a few structures surviving. The proposed development site lies within the area identified as the airfield on the SHER and as discussed in section 4.1, remnants of military work including a concrete hut base and shelter trench were found disturbing the Bronze Age barrow which previously occupied the site (MRM 001).

Previous archaeological investigations have taken place on the east area of the site, east of the Suffolk Constabulary structures, and revealed only evidence of modern disturbance (ESF 19968).

4.6 Archaeological Potential

The results of the 2019 Heritage Desk-Based Assessment concluded that the site has a **moderate** potential for features and finds of prehistoric date, in particular relating to the previous round barrow on the site and the Scheduled barrows close to the site. There is a **low to moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the early medieval period, and a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the modern airfield. There is a **low** potential for activity relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS brief (Stewart, G. Section 4.2) states that the evaluation should aim to:

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

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

Due to the prior nature of the site, particular attention will be paid to the locating of the 1942 excavated barrow purported to be within the current investigation area. This barrow forms part of the Martlesham Heath barrow group. Surviving mound material and associated satellite burials may also be present within the trenching. Should the barrow and any associated funerary landscape be encountered, the SCCS Planning Archaeologist will be contacted immediately to discuss an appropriate investigation methodology.

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: *e.g.* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct land use or landmark change in urban contexts

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

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS brief requires a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the site ahead of the construction of a dwelling. This will be achieved by excavating 31 30.00m x 1.80m trenches set out in a systematic grid layout across the site. In addition the SCCAS brief stipulates that a contingency of 150.00m of trenching is to be made available for judgmental use in the event that further trenching or deposit testing is required due to

unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features causing difficulties with interpretation.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 5). Particular care will be taken when excavating the trenches located in the area of the previously excavated round barrow (see 4.1 for details). Machine excavation will immediately cease upon the discovery of any material relating to the barrow mound and the SCCAS Planning Archaeologist will be contacted to discuss an appropriate investigation methodology.

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

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

7.1 Site Plans

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

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

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

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

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

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

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

7.3 Hand Excavation

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

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

7.4 Metal Detector

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

7.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

7.6 Excavation of Buildings

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

7.7 Ditches

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

7.8 Discrete Features

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

7.9 Full Excavation

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

7.10 Burials

If human remains are encountered, then SCCAS will be notified immediately. Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However, in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in

consultation with the SCCAS Planning Archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

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

7.11 Written Record

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

7.12 Photographic Record

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

7.13 Drawn Record

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

7.14 Finds and Environmental Remains

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

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the 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 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 find's specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins,

votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

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

7.17 Remote Monitoring Requirements

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

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features, are to be investigated as per this WSI.
- A GPS trench plan showing what is present in each trench (including context numbers) will be produced.
- A written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional dates, will be made available.
- Trench shots will be taken from each end of the trench and provided to SCCAS.
- Photographs of trench sections (bulk) will also be provided.
- Photographs of all features will be provided with context numbers.
- A diagram indicating the direction each photograph was taken from including the photograph number will be produced.
- Provision will be made for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

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

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

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

- *Bibliography;*

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

- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

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

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

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

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

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections,* Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS, 2020).

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

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

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

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

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

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

using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

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

10.2 COVID-19

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

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full 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 Planning Archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS Planning Archaeologist immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin in February/March 2021, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take at least 5 days with 3 members of staff. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered, or the aforementioned contingency trenching is required.

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

APPENDIX 5 – 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: britanni1-414413

Project details

Project name	Suffolk Constabulary Force HQ, Portal Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Martlesham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	From the 15th - 23rd of March 2021, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of Carter Jonas at Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters, Portal Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Martlesham, Suffolk (TM 2415 4595). The site had a moderate potential for features and finds of prehistoric date, in particular relating to the previous round barrow on the site and the scheduled barrows close to the site. There was a low to moderate potential for features and finds relating to the early medieval period, and a moderate potential for features and finds relating to the modern airfield. There was a low potential for activity relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods. Despite the above potential only two phases of activity were identified. The first phase of activity relates to the series of linear features present in the trenches in the western half of the site. The presence of a single post-medieval button in ditch 1015 in trench 20 along with the map regression data (Fig. 17) allows this ditch to be securely related to the north - south boundary that was present on the 1893 OS map. The second phase of activity associated with the site relates to the development of the land in the mid-20th century when the police headquarters was constructed. Until this time even with the Martlesham heath airfield located partially on the site no major changes to the landscape have been observed. Overall, the evaluation was achieved its aims of successfully evaluation the site to characterise the setting in its historical and archaeological context.
Project dates	Start: 20-02-2021 End: 25-02-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1338 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SN ALLOY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches'"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England

Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MARTLESHAM Suffolk Constabulary Force HQ, Portal Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Martlesham
Postcode	IP5 3QS
Study area	10.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2415 4595 52.065931728137 1.270653076314 52 03 57 N 001 16 14 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Martin Brook
Project director/manager	Martin Brook
Project supervisor	Martin Brook
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Carter Jonas

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	MRM 250
Physical Contents	"Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	MRM 250
Digital Contents	"Metal"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	MRM 250
Paper Contents	"Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Suffolk Constabulary Force Headquarters, Portal Avenue, Martlesham Heath, Martlesham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	M. Brook

Other bibliographic details	R1292
Date	2021
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	30 April 2021

OASIS:

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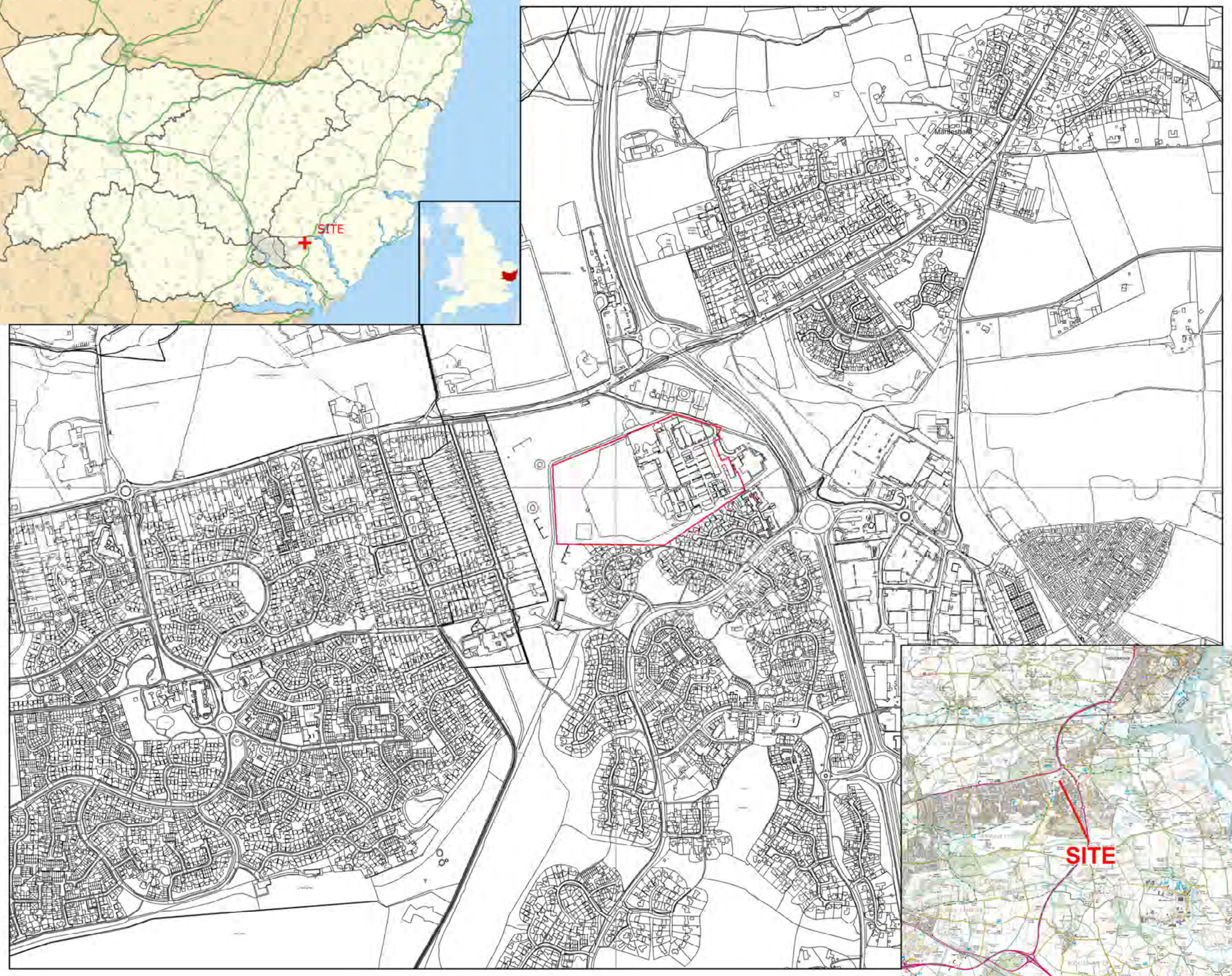

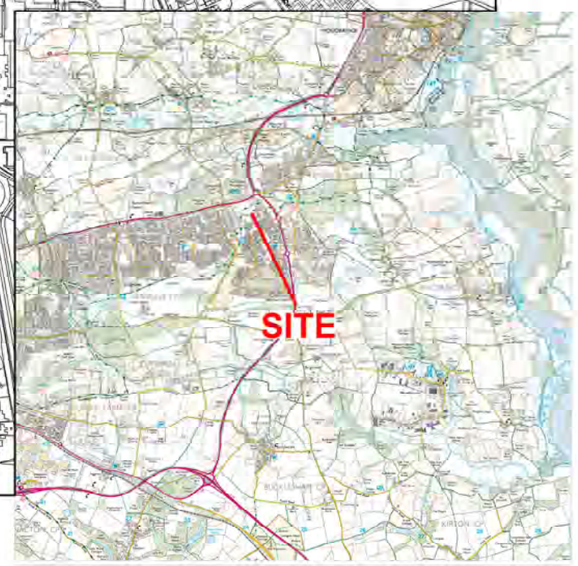

0 1:10000 500m

N

Site Boundary

JOB:	624150 245950
REF:	R1282
PROJECT:	SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS

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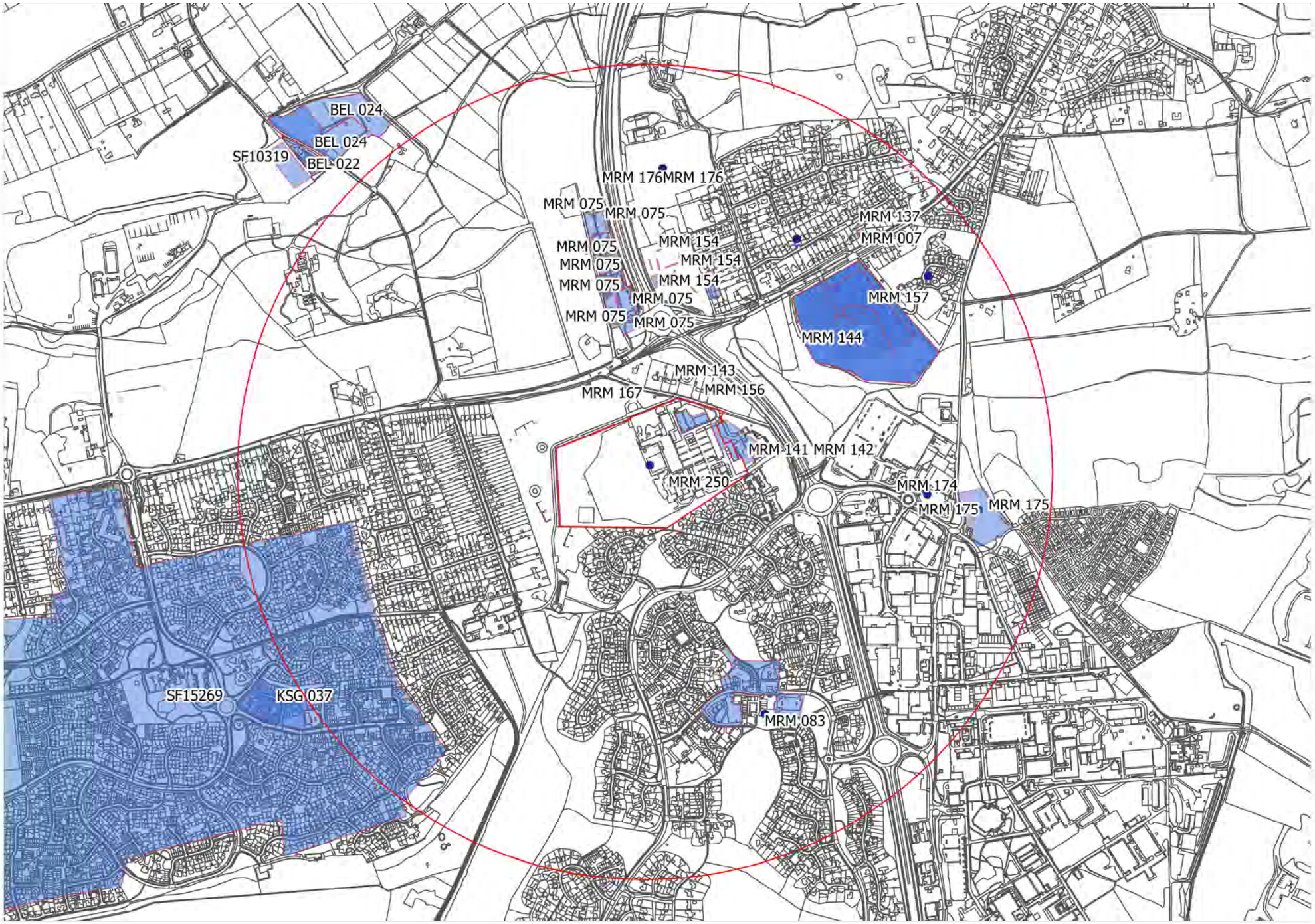
DATE:	APR 2021	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 2
AUTHOR:	HG		
APPROVED:	DPM		

FIGURE: 1



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HER Search Area
Site Boundary
Archaeological Event

0 1:10000 500m

TQR: 624150 245950 REF: R13282

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - SWEPT

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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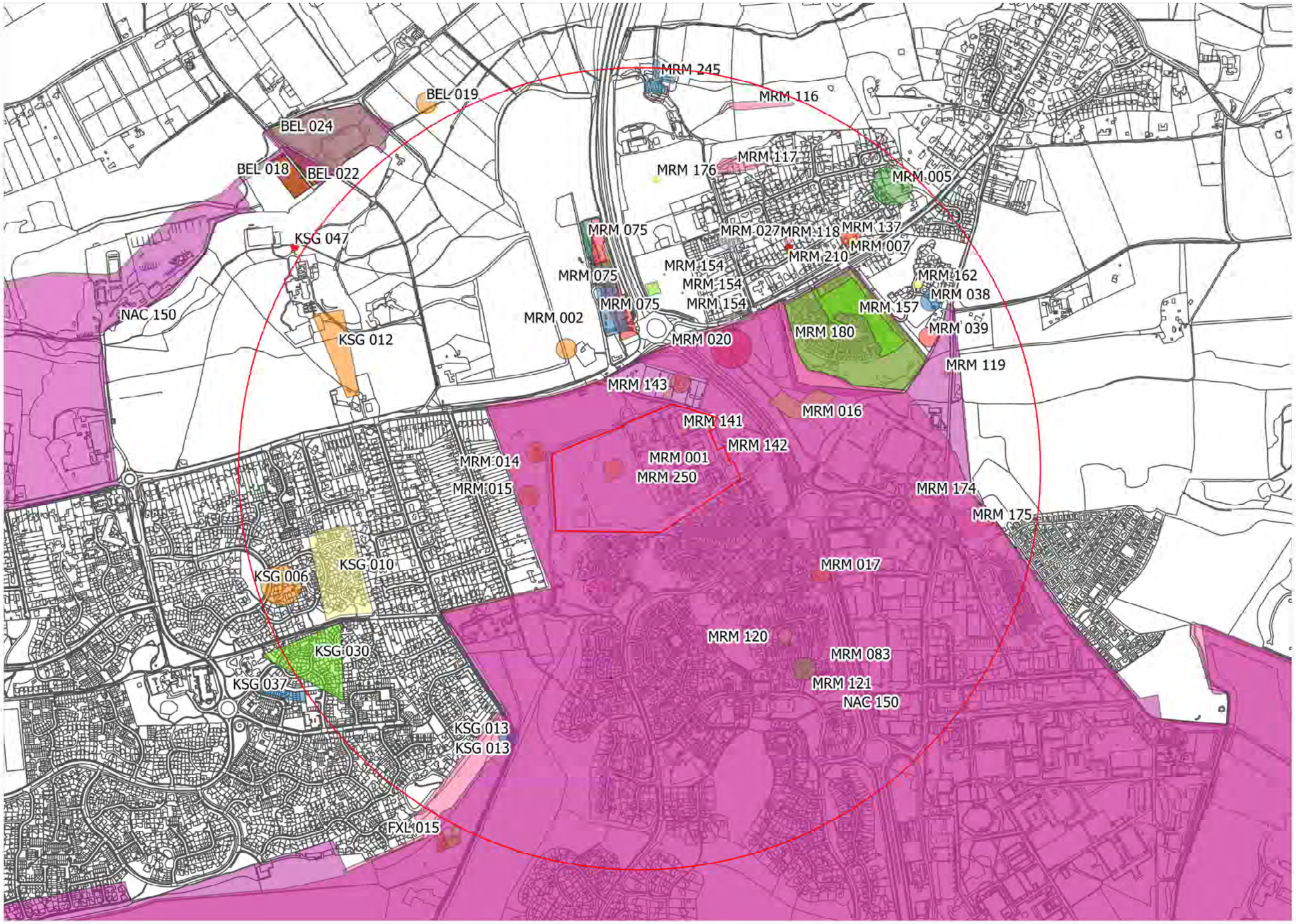
DATE: APR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM

APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 2



0 1:10000 500m

N

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

NGR: 624150 245950 | REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA - MONUMENTS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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DATE: APR 2021 | PLOT: A2 | VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM | APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 3

HER Search Area
Site Boundary
Scheduled Ancient Monument
Cropmark

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1282

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: HER DATA : SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND CROPMARKS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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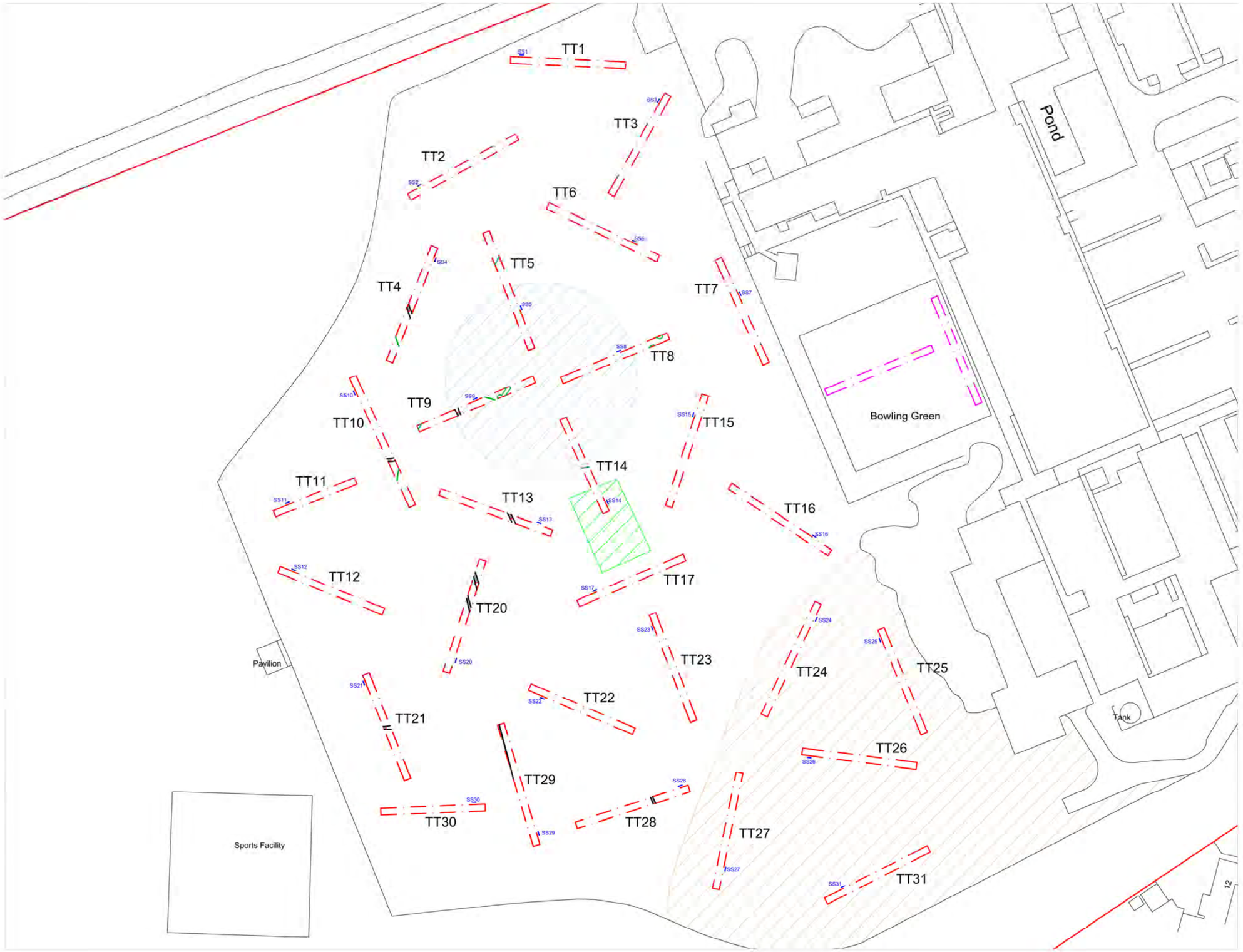
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 4

0 1:10000 500m



N

- Site Boundary
- Suspected Barrow Location
- Trench
- Archaeological Features
- Sample Section
- Section Line
- Excavated Feature
- Unexcavated Trench
- Modern Disturbances
- Modern Services
- Area of 1014 Cricket Pitch
- Extent of Leveling Layer 1021

0 1:1000 50m

NGR: 624150 245950 REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN WITH BARROW LOCATION

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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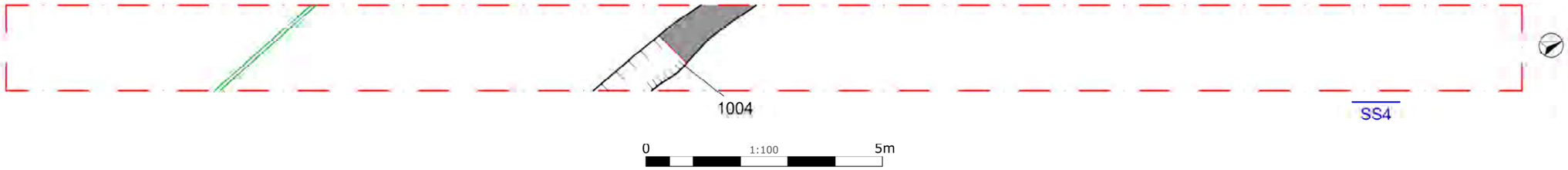
DATE: APR 2023 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 3

AUTHOR: HG

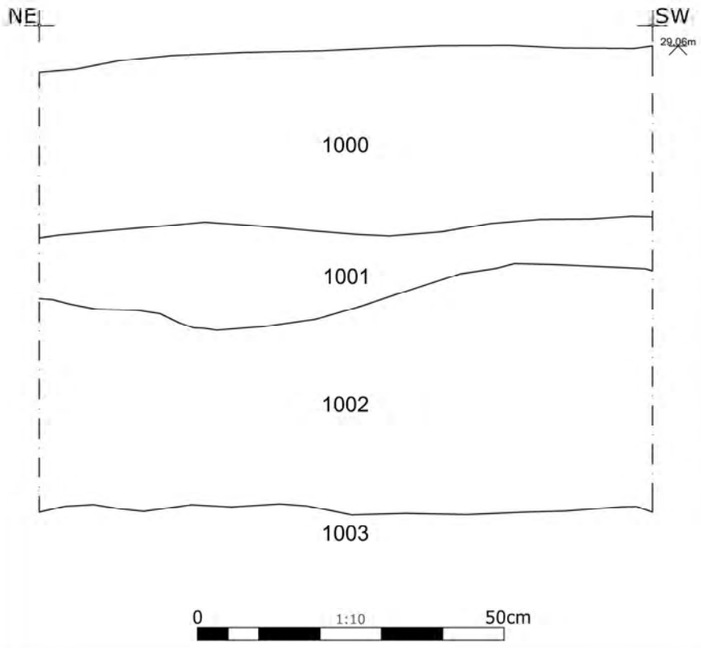
APPROVED: DPM

FIGURE: 5

TT4



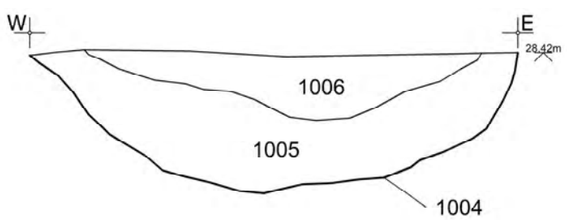
TT4 - SAMPLE SECTION 4



DP5 - SAMPLE SECTION 4 - VIEW SW

DP4 - TT4 - VIEW SW

TT4 - LINEAR 1004



DP3 - LINEAR 1004 - VIEW N

Trench
Archaeological Features
SS1 Sample Section
Section Line
Excavated Feature
Modern Services

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TT4 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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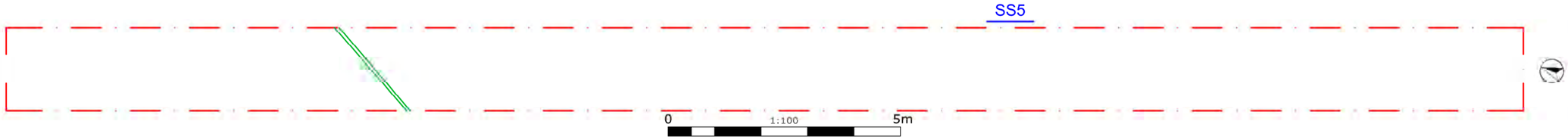
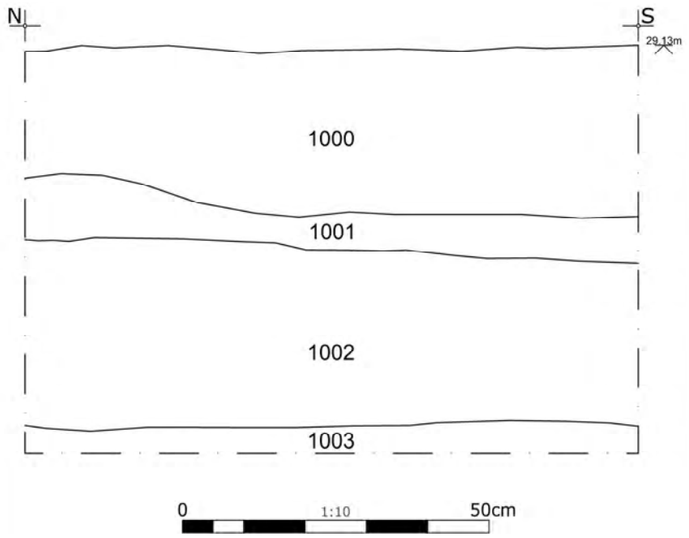
DATE: APR 2021
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 3
AUTHOR: HG
APPVD: DGH
FIGURE: 6

TT5



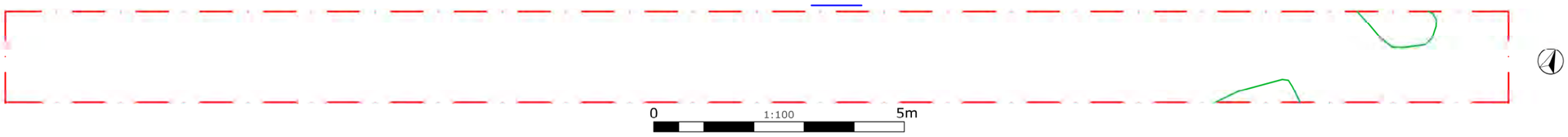
TT5 - SAMPLE SECTION 5



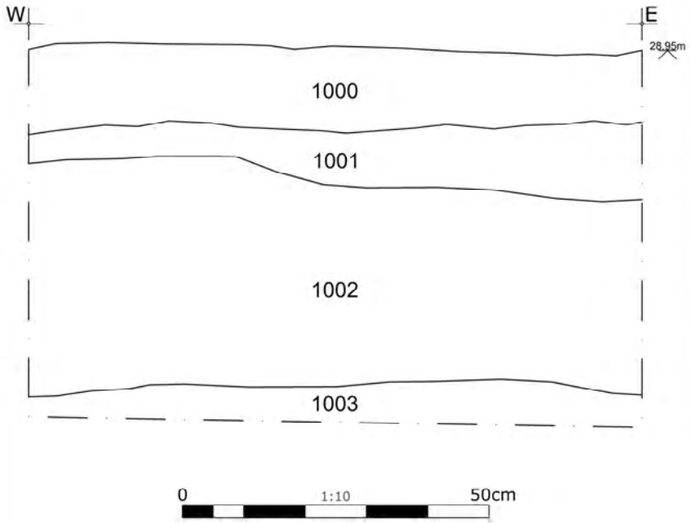
DP7 - SAMPLE SECTION 5 - VIEW E

DP6 - TT 5 - VIEW N

TT8



TT8 - SAMPLE SECTION 8



DP11 - SAMPLE SECTION 8 - VIEW N

DP10 - TT8 - VIEW E

Trench
SS1 Sample Section
Modern Disturbances
Modern Services

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TT5 AND TT8 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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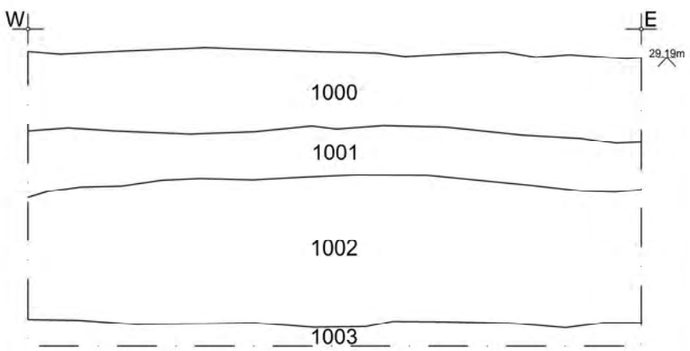
DATE: APR 2021
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 2
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: DPM
FIGURE: 7

TT9

TT9 - SAMPLE SECTION 9

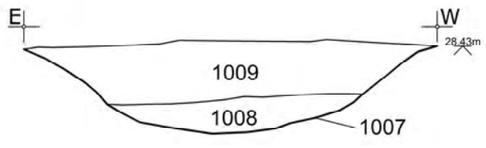


0 1:10 50cm

DP14 - SAMPLE SECTION 9 - VIEW N

DP13 - TT9 - VIEW E

TT9 - LINEAR 1007



0 1:10 50cm

DP12 - LINEAR 1007 - VIEW S

Trench
Archaeological Features
SS1 Sample Section
Section Line
Excavated Feature
Modern Disturbances
Modern Services

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TT9 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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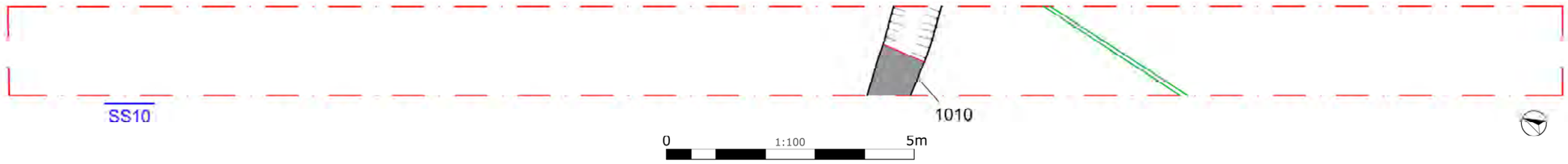
DATE: APR 2021 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 2

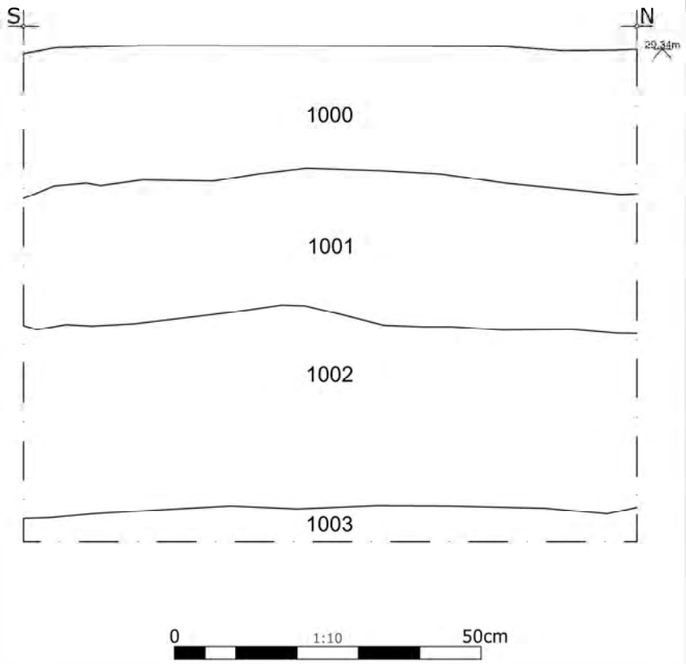
AUTHOR: HG

FIGURE: 8

TT10



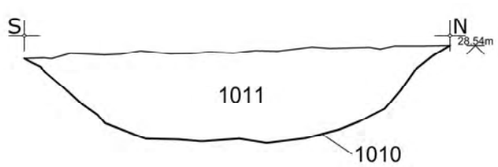
TT10 - SAMPLE SECTION 10



DP17 - SAMPLE SECTION 10 - VIEW W

DP16 - TT10 - VIEW S

TT10 - LINEAR 1010



DP15 - LINEAR 1010 - VIEW W

Trench
Archaeological Features
Sample Section
Section Line
Excavated Feature
Modern Services

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TT10 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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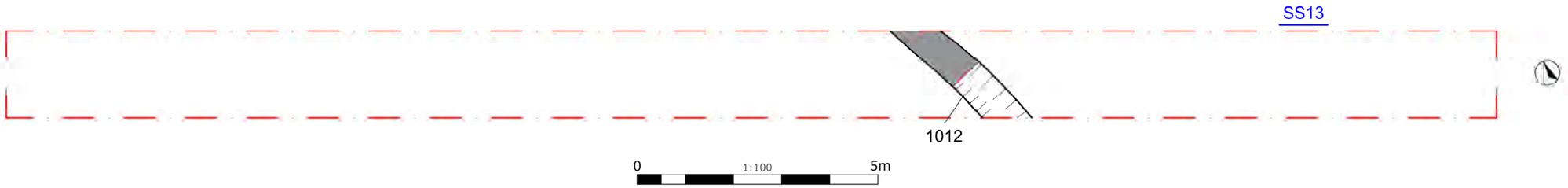
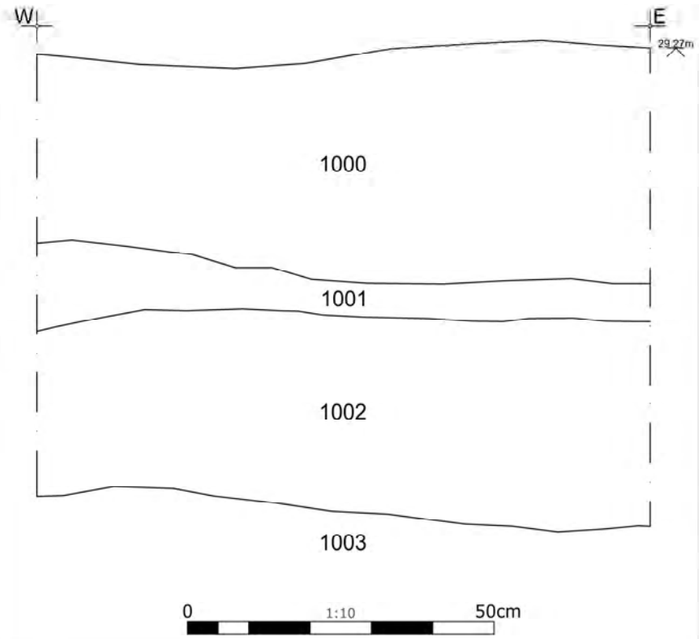
DATE: APR 2021
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 3
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: [illegible]
FIGURE: 9

TT13



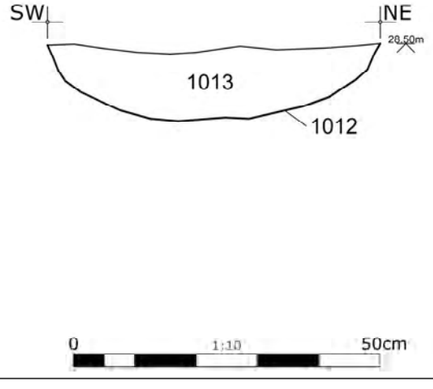
TT13 - SAMPLE SECTION 13



DP23 - SAMPLE SECTION 13 - VIEW N

DP24 - TT13 - VIEW W

TT13 - LINEAR 1012



DP22 - LINEAR 1012 - VIEW NW

Trench
Archaeological Features
SS1 Sample Section
Section Line
Excavated Feature

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TT13 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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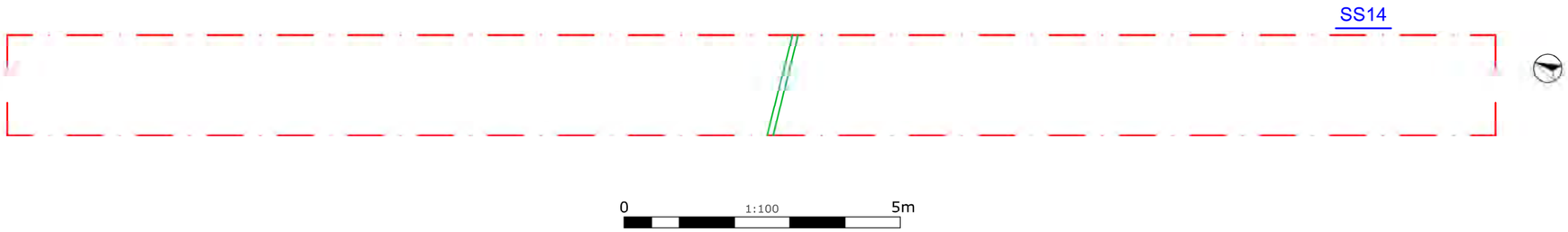
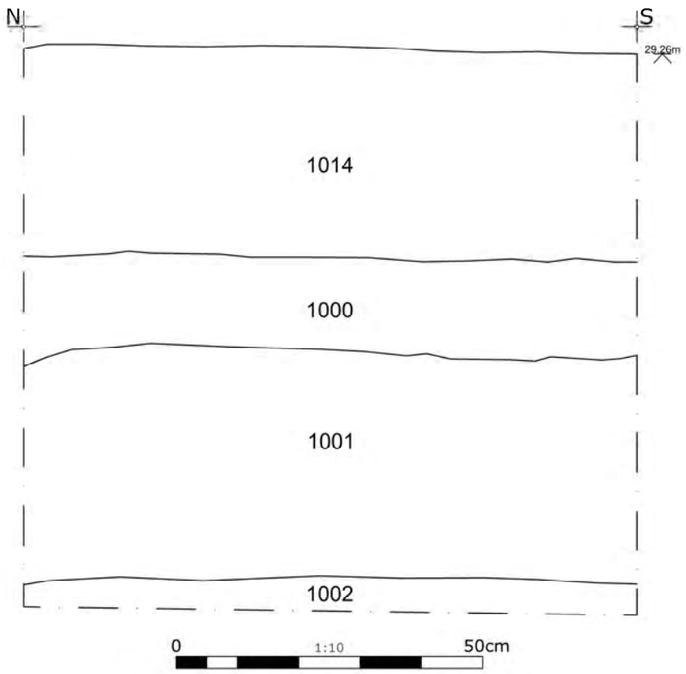
DATE: APR 2021
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 2
AUTHOR: HG
APPVD:
FIGURE: 10

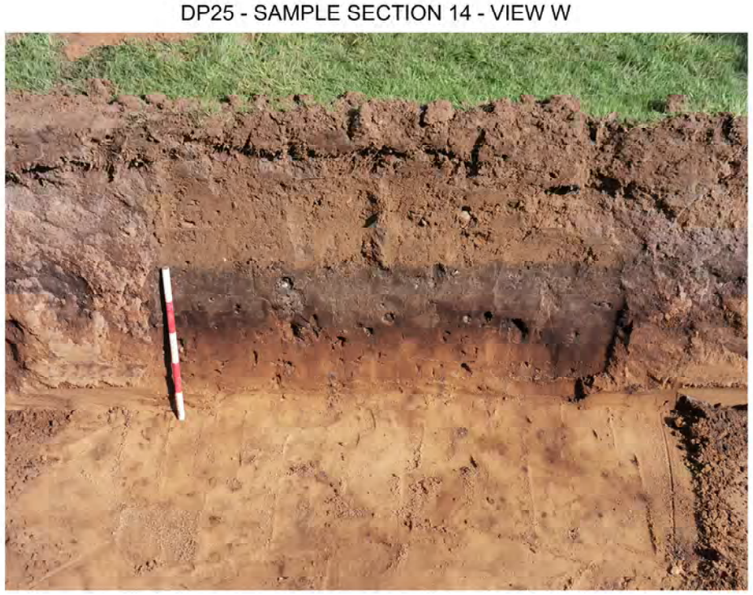
TT14



TT14 - SAMPLE SECTION 14



DP25 - SAMPLE SECTION 14 - VIEW W



DP26 - TT14 - VIEW N

Trench
Archaeological Features
SS1 Sample Section
Modern Services

NGR:	624150 245950
REF:	R1292
PROJECT:	SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM
DESCRIPTION:	TT14 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS

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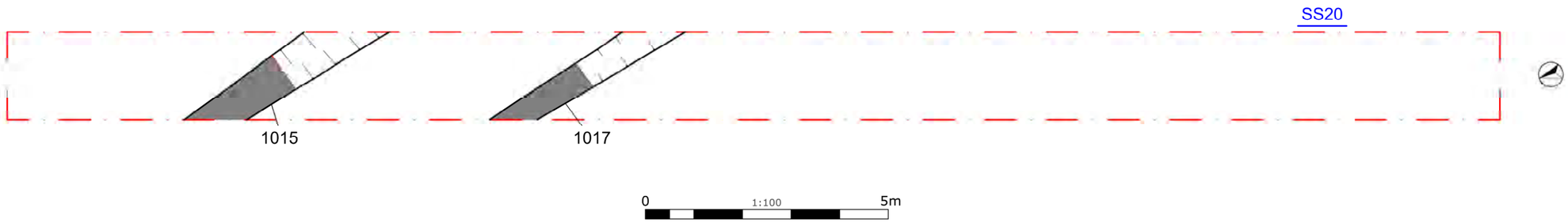
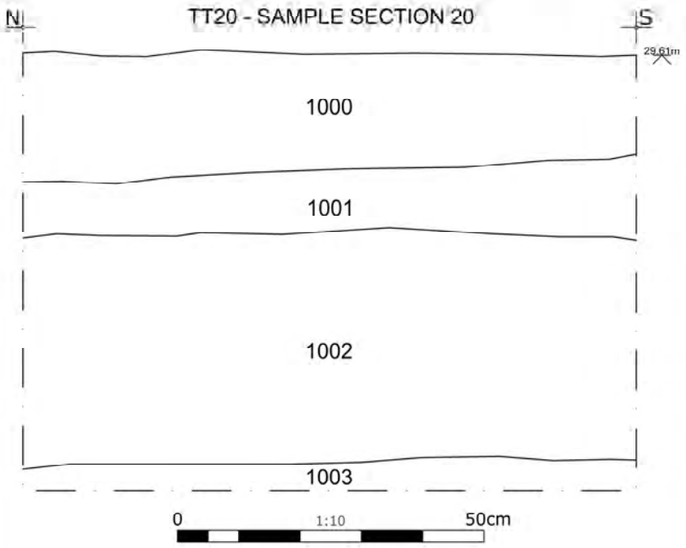
DATE:	APR 2021	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 2
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	11
APPROVED:	DPM		

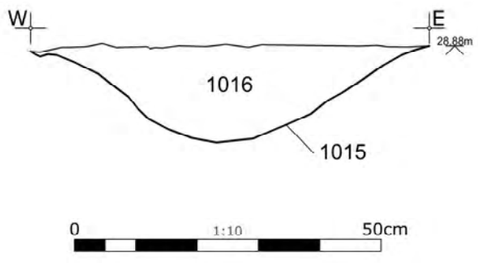
TT20



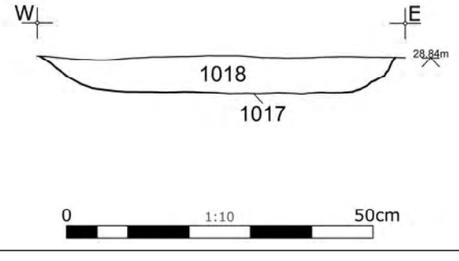
TT20 - SAMPLE SECTION 20



TT20 - LINEAR 1015



TT20 - LINEAR 1017



DP35 - SAMPLE SECTION 20 - VIEW E

DP33 - LINEAR 1015 - VIEW N

DP36 - TT20 - VIEW S

DP34 - LINEAR 1017 - VIEW N

Trench
Archaeological Features
SS1 Sample Section
Section Line
Excavated Feature

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TT20 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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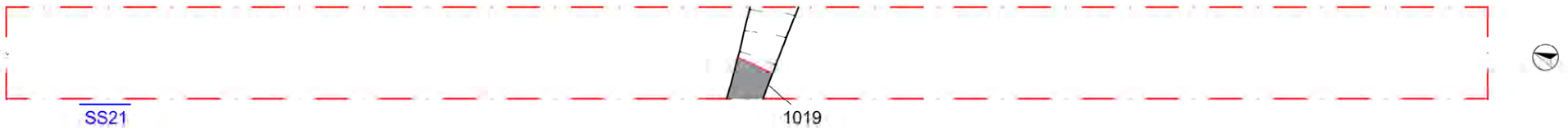
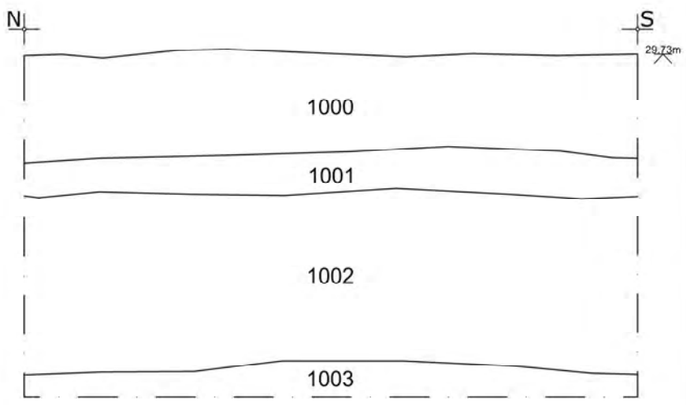
DATE: APR 2021
PLOT: A3
VERSION: 3
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: DPM
FIGURE: 12

TT21



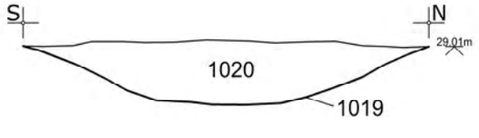
0 1:100 5m

TT21 - SAMPLE SECTION 21



0 1:10 50cm

TT21 - LINEAR 1019



0 1:10 50cm

DP37 - SAMPLE SECTION 21 - VIEW W

DP38 - LINEAR 1019 - VIEW W

DP39 - TT21 - VIEW N

Trench
Archaeological Features
SS1 Sample Section
Section Line
Excavated Feature

NGR: 624150 245950 REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TT21 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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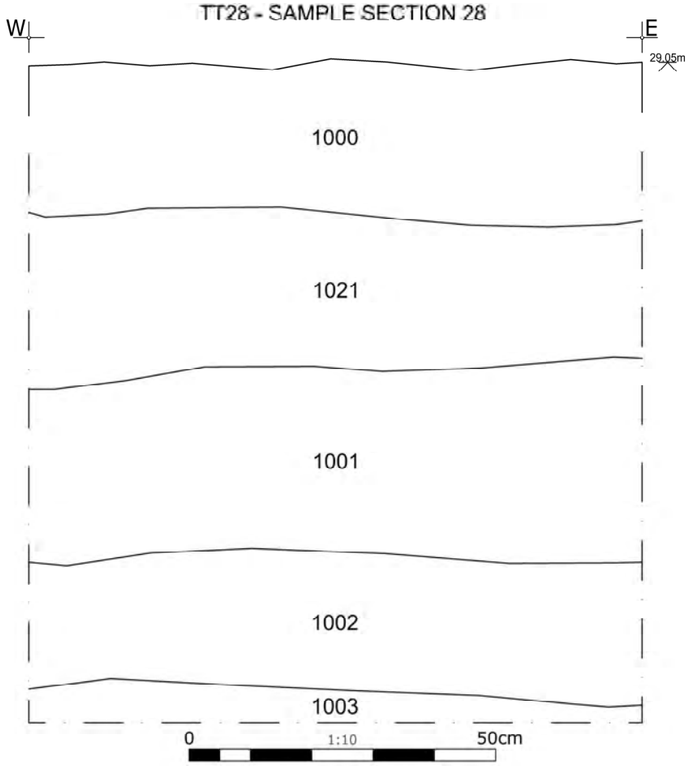
DATE: APR 2021 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED:
FIGURE: 13

TT28

TT28 - SAMPLE SECTION 28



DP52 - SAMPLE SECTION 28 - VIEW N

DP53 - TT28 - VIEW W

Trench
Unexcavated Features
SS1 Sample Section

NGR:	624150 245950
REF:	R1292
PROJECT:	SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM
DESCRIPTION:	TT28 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS

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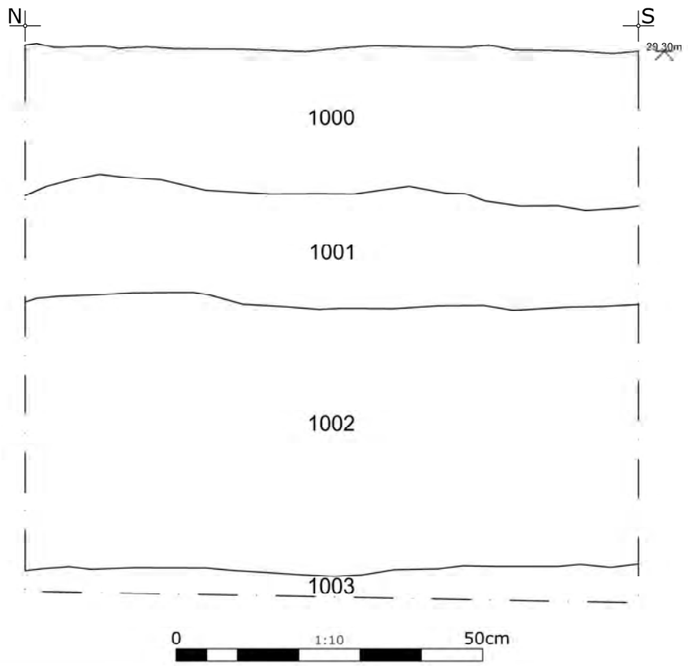
DATE:	APR 2021	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 2
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	14
APPROVED:	DPM		

TT29

TT28 - SAMPLE SECTION 28



DP43 - SAMPLE SECTION 29 - VIEW E

DP42 - TT29 - VIEW N

Trench
Unexcavated Features
SS1 Sample Section

NGR:	624150 245950
REF:	R1292
PROJECT:	SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM
DESCRIPTION:	TT29 - PLANS, SECTIONS AND PHOTOS
CLIENT:	CARTER JONAS

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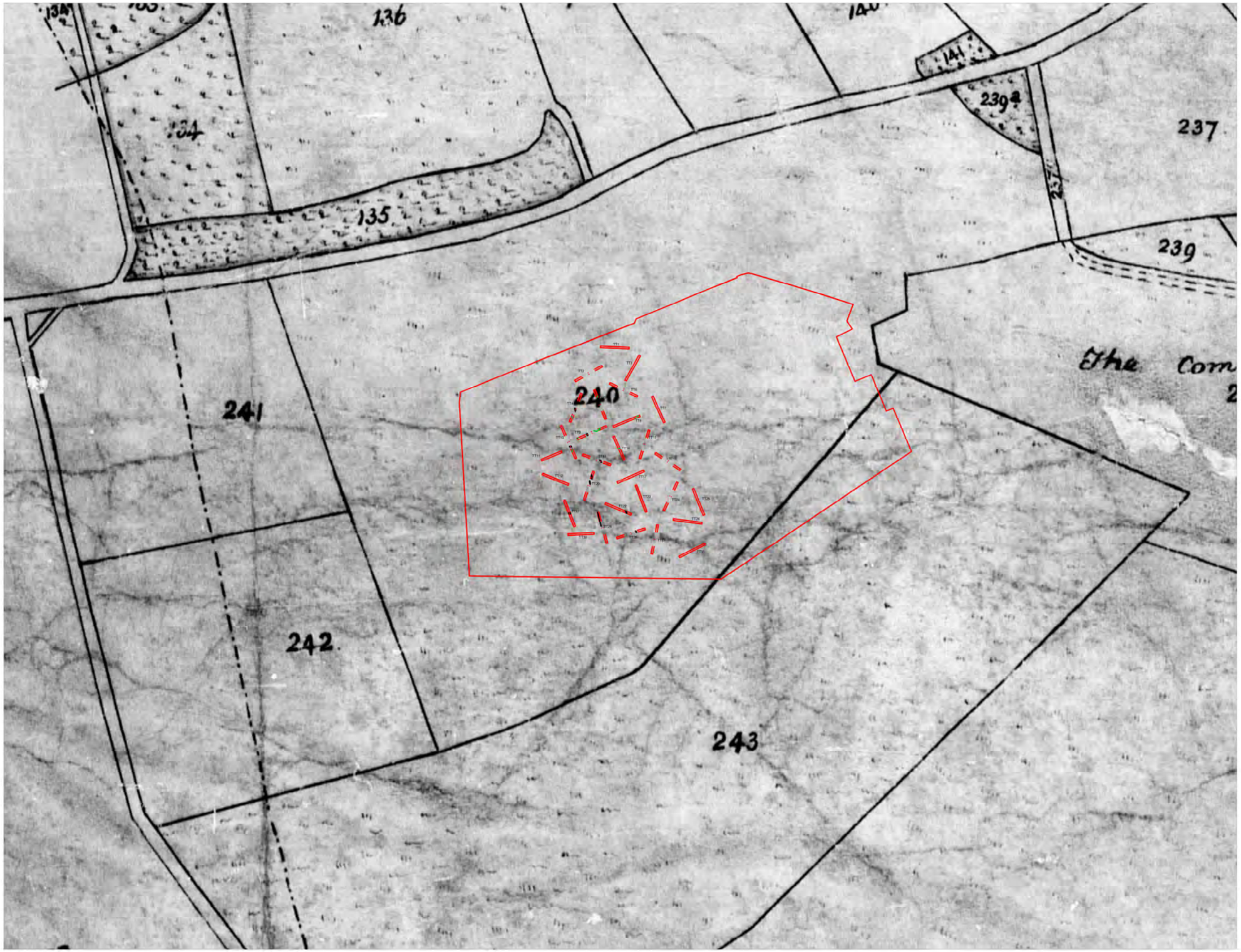
DATE:	APR 2021	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 2
AUTHOR:	HG	FIGURE:	15
APPROVED:	DPM		



N

Site Boundary
Trench
Archaeological Features

0 1/7500 250m

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN OVER 1837 TITHE MAP

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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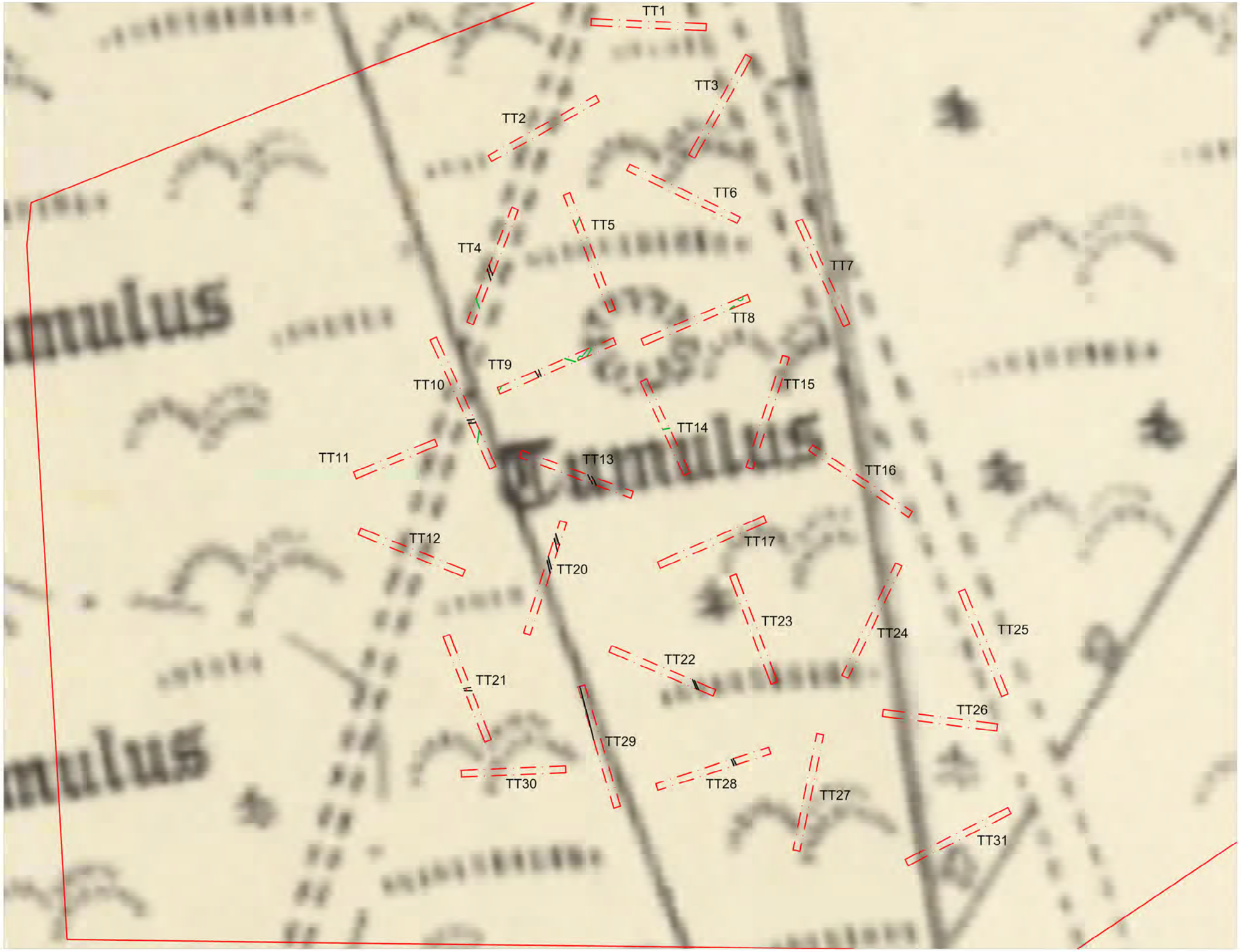
DATE: APR 2023 | PLOT: A3 | VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM
APPROVED: MB
FIGURE: 16



N

Site Boundary
Trench
Archaeological Features

0 1:1000 50m

NGR: 624150 245950
REF: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH PLAN OVER 1893 OS MAP

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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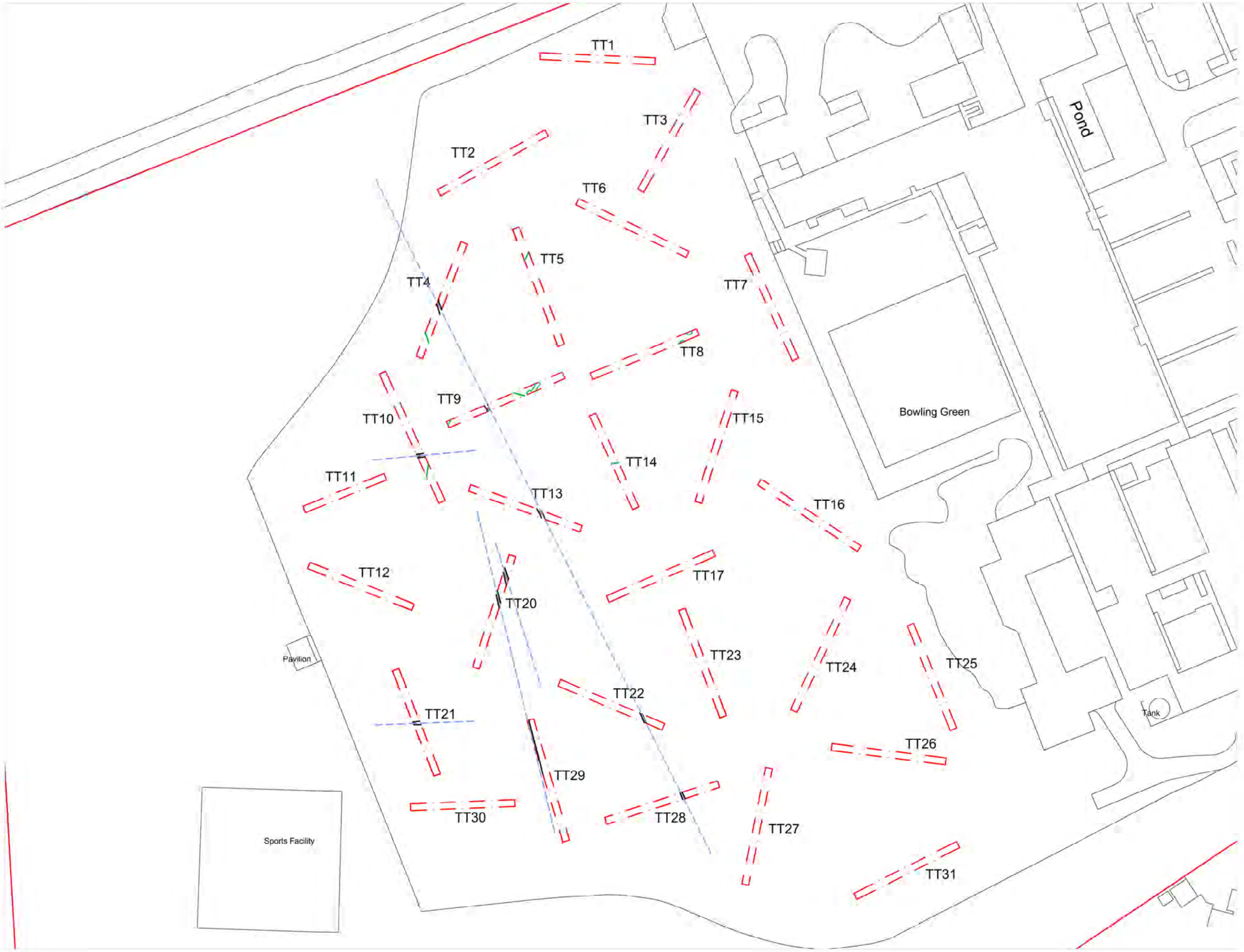
DATE: APR 2021 | PLOT: A2 | VERSION: 2
AUTHOR: HG
APPROVED: DPM
FIGURE: 17



N

Site Boundary
Trench
Archaeological Features
Projected Linear Trends

0 1:1000 50m

NGR: 624150 245950 TREE: R1292

PROJECT: SUFFOLK CONSTABULARY FORCE HEADQUARTERS PORTAL AVENUE, MARTLESHAM HEATH, MARTLESHAM

DESCRIPTION: PROJECTED LINEAR TRENDS

CLIENT: CARTER JONAS

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DATE: APR 2023 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 2

AUTHOR: DPM APPROVED: MB

FIGURE: 18