



Barsham Water Treatment Works: Phase 2

Barsham, Suffolk

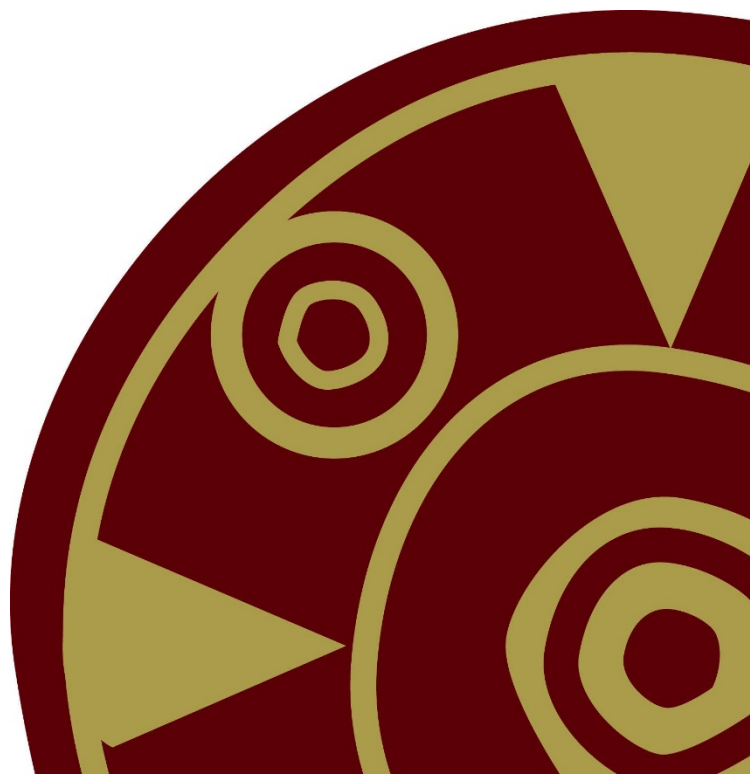
Client:

Essex and Suffolk Water

Date:

November 2015

BRS 044
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/082
Author: M. Sommers
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BRS 044

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/082

Author: M. Sommers

Editor: Dr R. Gardner

Report Date: November 2015

HER Information


Site Code:	BRS 044
Site Name:	Barsham Water Treatment Works: Phase 2, Barsham, Suffolk
Report Number	2015/082
Planning Application No:	pre-determination
Date of Fieldwork:	11th and 12th November 2015
Grid Reference:	TM 4067 8941
Oasis Reference:	suffolka1-221423
Curatorial Officer:	R. Abraham
Project Officer:	M. Sommers
Client/Funding Body:	Essex and Suffolk Water
Client Reference:	n/a

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: M. Sommers
Date: November 2015

Approved By: Dr R. Gardner
Position: Company Director
Date: 23/11/15
Signed: 

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area of land adjacent to Barsham Water Treatment Works, Barsham, in advance of the creation of a contractors compound associated with proposed improvements to the water works. Six trenches were excavated revealing a natural subsoil that varied between yellow/orange sand and gravel to a grey boulder clay. Two ditch-type features were encountered. One contained fragments of post-medieval tile and was coincidental with a field boundary marked on an early 20th century map. No dating evidence was recovered from the other ditch although its leached sandy fill and general appearance suggested it could potentially be prehistoric in date. (Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company for Essex and Suffolk Water)

1. Introduction

An expansion of the existing Barsham Water Treatment Works, Bungay Road, Barsham has been proposed. The site owners, Essex and Suffolk Water, have been advised by the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team that planning consent would attract an archaeological condition calling for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be in place in advance of development. In order to quantify the work required and to off-set any potential delays the site owners sought to undertake the programme prior to seeking planning consent.

The first stage of the programme of work was the undertaking of a Desk-Based Assessment of the proposed development areas (Sommers, 2013-1). This was followed by the trenched evaluation of an area of land adjacent to the north end of the existing works, which did not identify any significant archaeological remains (Sommers, 2013-2). In order to facilitate the proposed improvement works a large contractors compound would be required, the creation of which had the potential to adversely affect buried archaeological deposits and consequently a second phase of archaeological evaluation was advised in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the affected area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may be necessary. For this work, a Brief was produced by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team. This formed the basis for a Written Scheme of Investigation, which was approved by the County Conservation Team, detailing the methods to be used (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the evaluation area is TM 4067 8941. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the proposed development area.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 11th and 12th November 2015 by Suffolk Archaeology CIC who were commissioned by the Conservation Advisor of Essex and Suffolk Water.

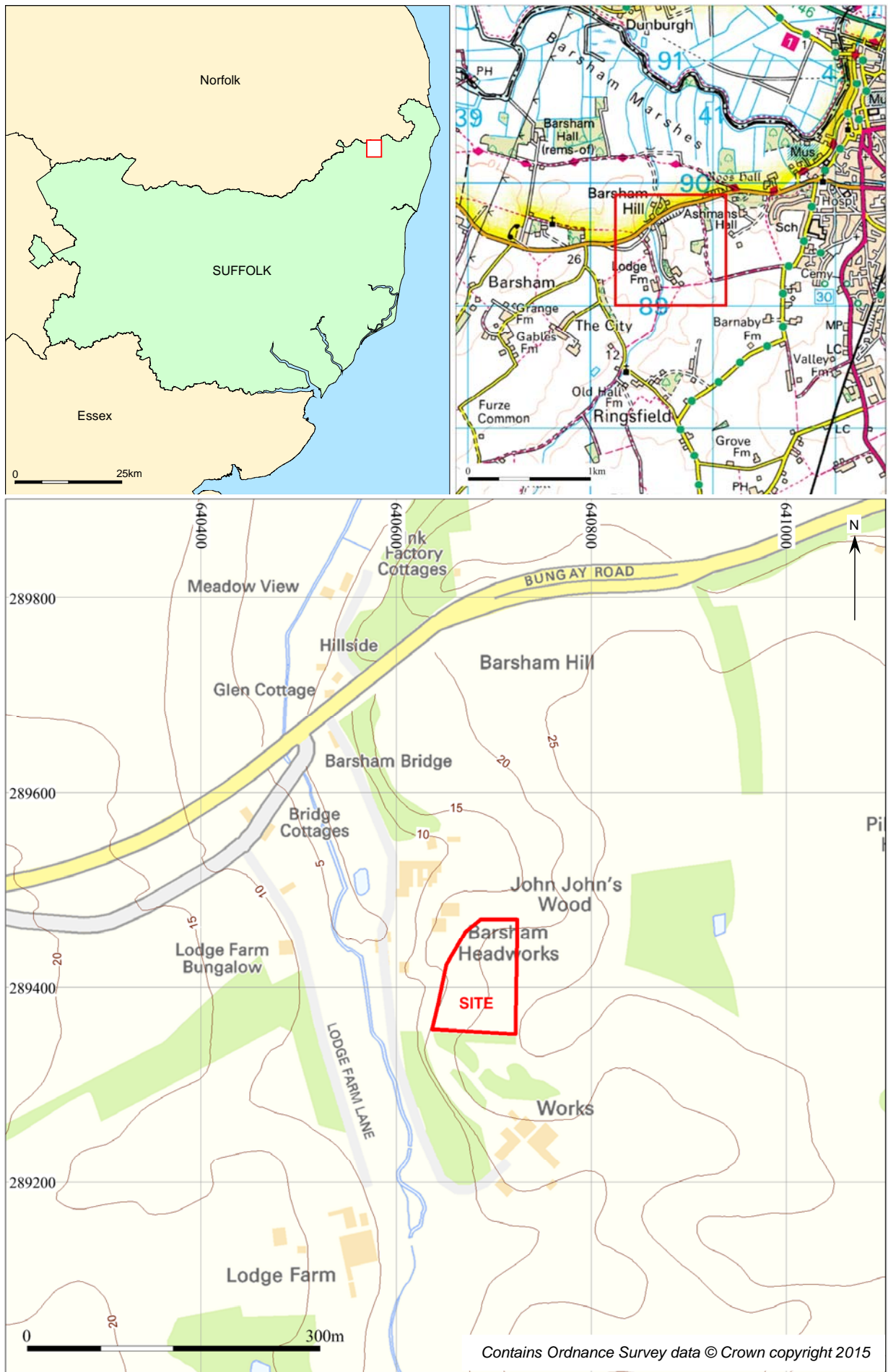


Figure 1. Location map (with 5m contours)

2. Geology and topography

The development area consists of a roughly rectangular shaped area of land to the east of the existing waterworks. It lies on an area of undulating high ground that slopes down to the west towards a small stream. The stream flows north crossing an area of marsh before draining into the River Waveney, which lies approximately 1km to the north. The development area slopes down from a high of c.22.5m OD at its eastern edge, which is just short of the hill summit, down to c.15.8m OD at the west edge.

The underlying geology of the development area, as recorded by the British Geological Survey, is liable to comprise glacial sands and gravels with areas of glacial till (clay with chalk and flint).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The previously undertaken Desk-based Assessment report (Sommers, 2013) put the development area into its historical context.

In summary, the report revealed that the development area was topographically favourable for archaeological sites dating from the prehistoric period and that limited evidence for prehistoric activity, including a possible barrow cemetery, had been recorded to the south of the development area. The potential for medieval remains, associated with a possible settlement focussed on the nearby crossing of Bungay Road over the stream was also identified. Additionally, the crossing point formed part of a Second World War stop line and evidence for associated defences may be present within the development area.

Late 20th century aerial photography shows the entire development area was once ploughed land that formed part of a large arable field. At the time of the evaluation the area was part of the ploughed field from which a crop of maize had been recently harvested.

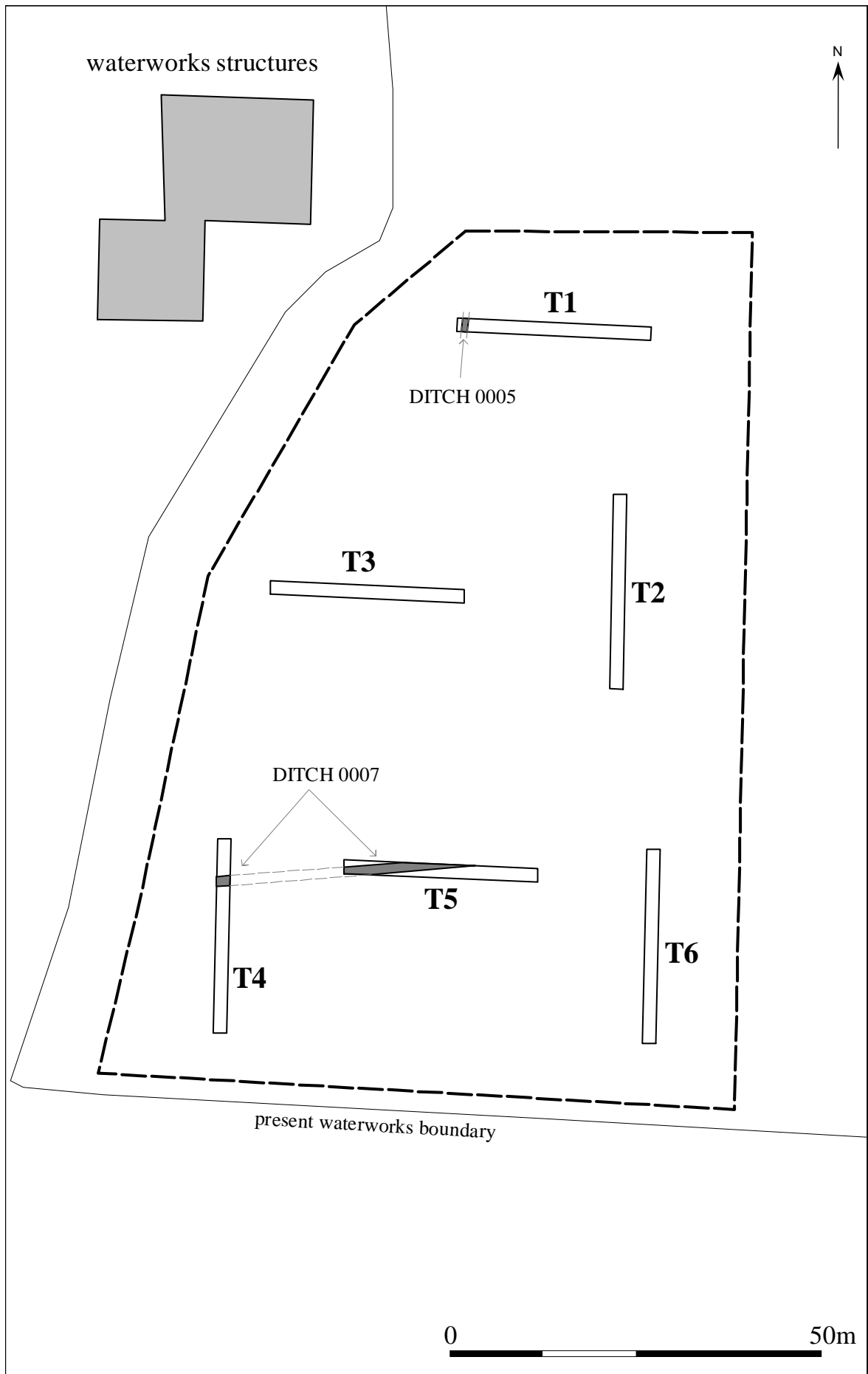


Figure 2. Trench locations and results summary

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 1.8m wide, toothless bucket fitted to a 14 tonne mechanical excavator. The trenches were located using GPS survey equipment. The trench locations were as detailed in the approved WSI.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any significant features exposed were then sampled by hand in order to ascertain their depth and profile and to recover datable evidence. Context numbers were issued to identify the features and various other components. A full list of number used can be found in Appendix 2.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was compiled using an 18 megapixel digital camera.

Following excavation of each trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded and the depths noted. Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches were backfilled.

5. Results

Six evaluation trenches, each 26m in length, were excavated across the site on either a north-south or an east-west alignment. Within these, two archaeological features were noted along with an additional cut that is possible the edge of a pit or is related to landscaping of the land adjacent to the water works.

The natural subsoil consisted of either pale yellow/orange sand and gravel, or pale brown-grey boulder clay, and lay at depths varying between 0.25m and 0.8m. The following table summarises the depths recorded for each trench along with detail of the overburden present. Figure 2 depicts the trenches as excavated and includes a summary of the recorded feature locations. Further details of the recorded features and cuts are presented after the table.

Trench	Depths		Notes
T1	0.3m (E)	0.8m (W)	<p>The natural subsoil consisted of pale yellow/orange sand that was present throughout the length of the trench. In the eastern half of the trench it lay immediately below the topsoil (plate 1), which was a consistent 0.3m thick throughout the length of the trench.</p> <p>Towards the western end a layer of pale brown sand (0002), interpreted as a probable hillwash, overlay the natural subsoil. It increased in depth to the west reaching maximum thickness of 0.4m close to the west end of the trench. It was overlain by a 0.1m thick layer of dirty yellow-brown sand and gravel (0003), which appeared to be an imported deposit.</p> <p>Two cuts were present within this trench (plate 2), one is probably a modern pit or is related to landscaping (0004), the other is a probable ditch (0005). See Below for details.</p>
T2	0.25m (N)	0.25m (S)	Boulder clay at southern end otherwise a pale yellow/orange sand subsoil. Directly overlain by a thin (0.25m) thick layer of topsoil.
T3	0.7m (E)	0.35m (W)	Natural subsoil of pale yellow sand and gravel overlain by a 0.35m thick layer of pale brown sand and gravel (0003) and a 0.35m layer of topsoil (plate 3). The underlying subsoil layer (0003) thins significantly towards extreme western end of the trench.
T4	0.35m (N)	0.3m (S)	Natural subsoil of grey boulder clay throughout length of trench, overlain by 0.3m to 0.35m of topsoil. Ditch cut (0007) noted towards northern end (see below for further detail).
T5	0.3m (E)	0.4m (W)	Natural subsoil of grey boulder clay throughout length of trench, overlain by 0.35m to 0.4m of topsoil. Ditch cut (0007) noted running obliquely across the western half of the trench (see below for further detail).
T6	0.25m (N)	0.25m (S)	Natural subsoil of grey boulder clay throughout length of trench, overlain by 0.25m of topsoil.

Table 1. Summary of trench depths and overburden present

Features noted

Trench 1 (see Fig. 3 and plate 2)

At the extreme west end of Trench 1 a cut was visible in the exposed side of the trench (0004). It sloped down to the west, cutting through the probable hillwash layer (0002), but had not encountered the natural subsoil layer before the end of the trench. It was filled with a yellow sand and gravel which appeared as a continuation of a layer of imported material noted immediately below the topsoil (0003). It was interpreted as the edge of a pit or the start of an area of landscaping. It was located relatively close to existing waterworks structures that were built into the steepening west facing slope. It is likely their construction would have entailed substantial earthmoving and it is highly likely the cut is related to these works.

A linear cut (0005) was also noted at the western end of Trench 1. It was c.0.8m in width and cut the natural subsoil by 0.25m. The fill (0006) consisted of pale brown sand, similar to the probable hillwash layer in Trench 1 (0002). It was aligned roughly perpendicular to the trench and appeared to be sealed by the overlying deposits. The entire fill of the feature within the trench was removed but no artefacts of any period were recovered.

Trenches 4 and 5

Segments of a linear cut was noted in Trench 4 and Trench 5. Their alignments and appearance suggested they were probably parts of the same feature. The fill (0008) comprised a dark sandy loam not dissimilar to the topsoil, from which numerous fragments of late post-medieval brick and tile were present. The feature was interpreted as a relatively modern field boundary. Examination of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale map published in 1905 shows a field boundary the location of which is coincidental with the recorded feature (Fig. 4).

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No artefacts worthy of further analysis were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

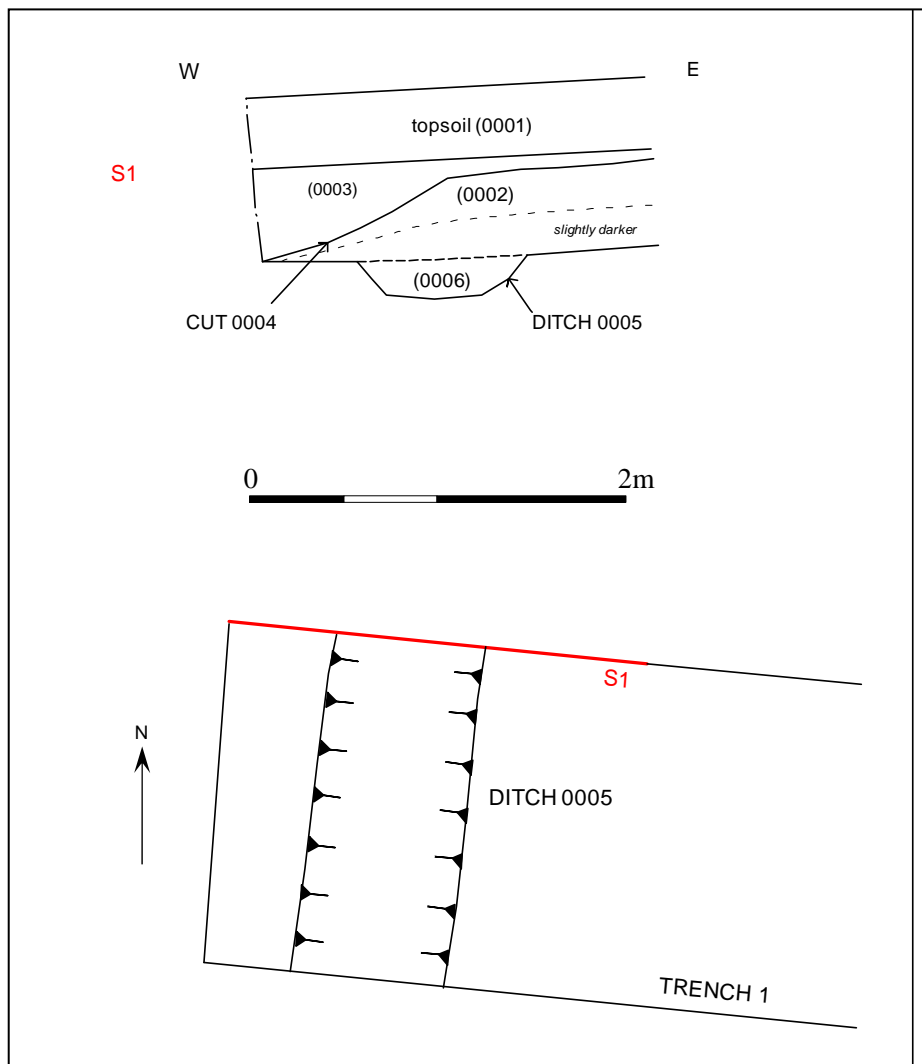


Figure 3. Ditch 0005 (Trench 1): Plan and section

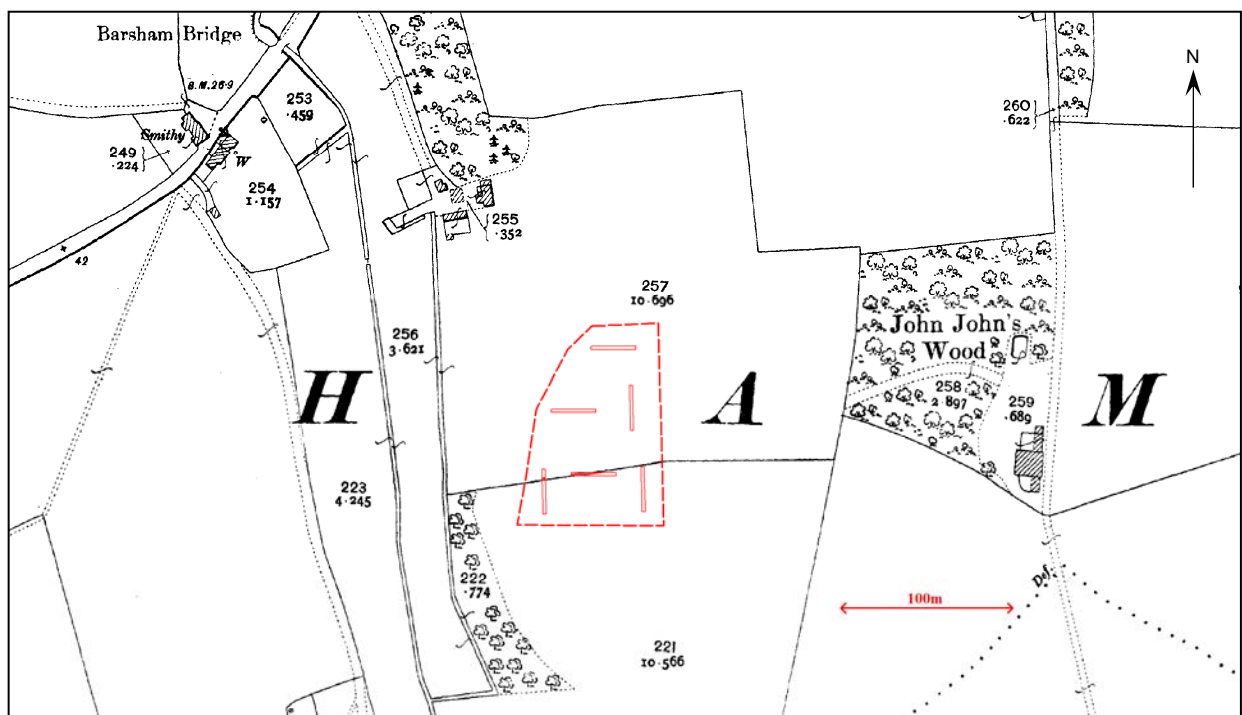


Figure 4. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 sheet, pub. 1905 (rescaled extract)

7. Discussion

Of the features noted, two are relatively modern in date and consequently are of little archaeological significance. The third feature, Ditch 0005, was undated but its appearance and its stratigraphic relationship with the probable hillwash layer (0002) indicate it is of some antiquity, possibly even prehistoric. No artefacts were recovered from the fill indicating an absence of any significant activity in the immediate vicinity of the feature, which would suggest it is probably a simple field boundary.

In the higher trenches, particularly Trenches 2 and 6 (plates 1 and 4), the topsoil was relatively thin and directly overlay the natural subsoil. Consequently it is highly likely that the underlying subsoil in these higher areas of the field has been severely truncated through years of modern cultivation, as well as by natural processes, which could have resulted in a loss of archaeological evidence.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Based on the results of evaluation no further archaeological work is recommended for this site although the final decision is at the discretion of the County Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. BRS 044.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Dr Rhodri Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing.

11. Bibliography

Sommers, M., 2013 (1), *Barsham Water Treatment Works: Desk-Based Assessment*, SCCAS (unpublished report)

Sommers, M., 2013 (2), *Barsham Water Treatment Works: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SCCAS (unpublished report)

Plates



Plate 1. Eastern end of Trench 1 showing topsoil immediately overlying the natural subsoil (pale yellow/orange sand), camera facing north



Plate 2. Cut 0004 and Ditch 0005 at western end of Trench 1, camera facing north

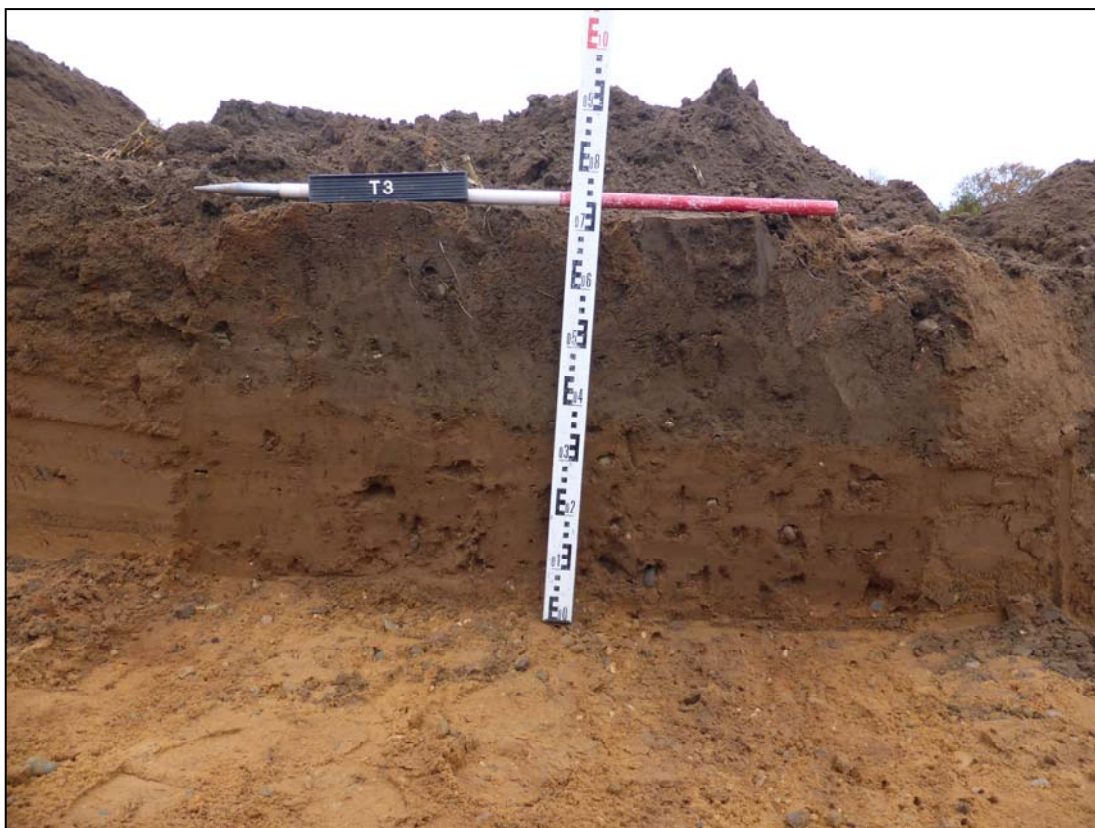


Plate 3. Topsoil (0001) and probable hillwash layer (0002) as seen in Trench 3
camera facing south



Plate 4. Topsoil immediately overlying the boulder clay subsoil, as seen in Trench 6
camera facing east

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Barsham Water Treatment Works: Phase 2

Written Scheme of Investigation

Trenched Evaluation

Date: August 2015

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: Rachael Abrahams (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Barsham Water Treatment Works
Site Location/Parish	Barsham
Grid Reference	TTM 4067 8940
Access	Off Bungay Road (B1062)
Planning Application No	N/A
HER code	BRS 044
Event No.	ESF 23219
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-221423
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	0.81 ha
Project start date	TBC
Fieldwork duration	Up to 3 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	TBC	
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741238
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	London Road, Beccles, NR34 9TZ	101 or emergency 999
Location of nearest A&E	ECCH Beccles Hospital, St. Marys Road, Beccles, Suffolk, NR34 9NQ	01502 719820

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant & Construction	01473 890766
Toilet Hire	TBC	TBC
Tool hire:	n/a	

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by Essex and Suffolk Water to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench at the above site (Figure 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The proposed development area (PDA) covers c. 0.81ha, and is located at NGR TM 4067 8940 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS/CT). The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT (dated 8th January 2015).
- 1.5 The application is within an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER). The site is close to a possible medieval road (BRS 007) as well as a number of Bronze Age barrows and a findspot of medieval pottery (BRS 009). As a result there is a high potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be disturbed by the significant ground disturbance associated with the development.
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the construction of a new compound associated with the existing Water Treatment Works. The groundwork such construction would entail is liable to damage or destroy any potential heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement.
- 1.7 Trial trenching to cover 3.5% by area of the development site has been specified. This amounts to c. 284m² equating to a combined trench length of 158m using a 1.8m wide ditching bucket. Linear trenches arranged in a systematic grid pattern are the most suitable way to sample a site of this nature. The detailed trenching rationale will be outlined in Section 2, below.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).

1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 4.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:

RA1: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA2: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA3: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

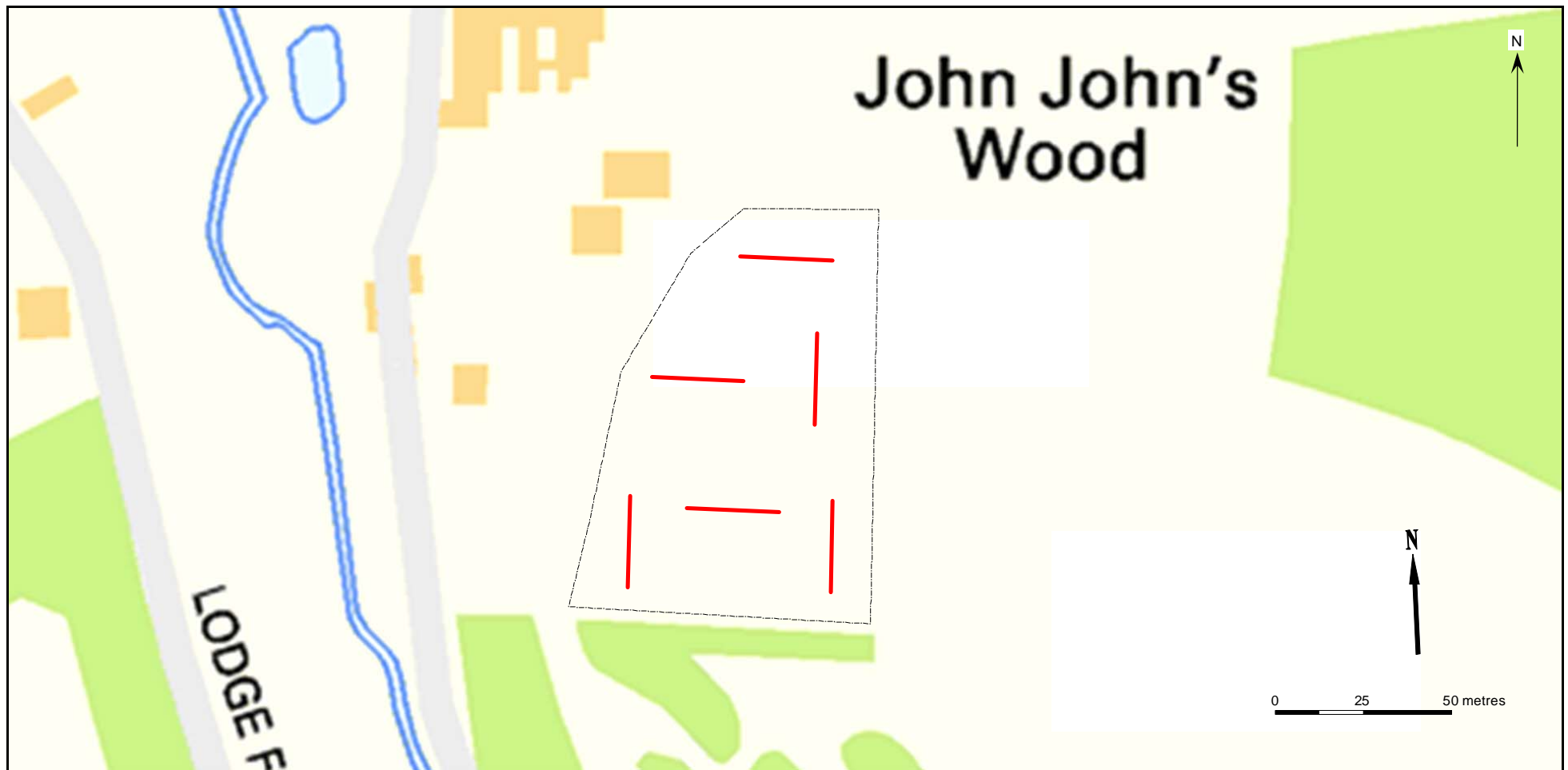
RA4: Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site Location



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Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (trenches in red)

2 Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (Hereafter SACIC). The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ six (6) trenches, each 1.8m by 26.5m, to give a total length of 159m. This equates to the specified 3.5% sample of the development site. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Figure 2.
- 2.3 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by Essex and Suffolk Water. Therefore if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.4 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and any other overburden will be stored separately in order to facilitate sequential backfilling.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor (SCCAS/CT) to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.
- 2.8 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 The HER number in this instance is BRS 044, and the event number ESF 23219.
- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.12 Metal detector searches will be made at suitable stages of the excavation works.
- 2.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.14 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (BRS 044) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance

Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 A report on the results of the evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.

- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.
- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS/CT they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS/CT, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all

times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.

- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS/CT on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS/CT. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal. Where present, topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.
- 4.7.2 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 2 x Site Assistant (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No.	Feature No.	Description
0001		Topsoil – all trenches.
0002		Pale brown sand. Overlies the natural subsoil in Trenches 1 and 3 – interpreted as a probable hillwash.
0003		Layer of dirty yellow brown sand and gravel – interpreted as an imported deposit.
0004	0004	Modern cut, either a pit or related to landscaping.
0005	0005	Ditch cut. 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. Gently sloping side and a flat base.
0006	0005	Fill of cut 0005. Consists of pale brown sand not dissimilar to 0002.
0007	0007	Ditch cut, c.2m wide. Depth unknown. Interpreted as a modern field boundary.
0008	0007	Fill of cut 0007. Dark brown sandy loam with numerous small fragments of late post-med CBM.

Appendix 3. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-221423

Project details

Project name	Barsham Water Treatment Works, Archaeological Trenched Evaluation Phase 2
Short description of the project	Archaeological trenched evaluation undertaken in advance of improvement works revealed a late post-medieval field boundary and an undated, possibly prehistoric, ditch.
Project dates	Start: 11-11-2015 End: 16-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY BARSHAM Barsham Water Treatment Works
Study area	0.81 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 4067 8940 52.44888262408 1.542194428117 52 26 55 N 001 32 31 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design	Suffolk Archaeology CIC

originator

Project Stuart Boulter

director/manager

Project supervisor Mark Sommers

Type of Developer

sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Suffolk HER
recipient

Digital Archive ID BRS044

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
available

Paper Archive Suffolk HER
recipient

Paper Archive ID BRS044

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media "Correspondence", "Report"
available

Project bibliography

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Evaluation Report: Barsham Water Treatment Works: Phase 2,
Barsham, Suffolk

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