



## Land at Cemetery Hill/Nunnery Green Wickhambrook, Suffolk

**Client:**

The Woollard Family & The Bailey Family Trust

**Date:**

November 2015

WKB 048  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2015/081  
Author: Jezz Meredith  
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Land at Cemetery Hill/Nunnery Green  
Wickhambrook, Suffolk  
WKB 048

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/081

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Illustrator: Ellie Cox

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: November 2015

## HER Information

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**Site Code:** WKB 048 (event ESF23255)  
**Site Name:** Cemetery Hill / Nunnery Green  
**Report Number** 2015/081  
**Planning Application No:** pre-application  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 9th & 10th November 2015  
**Grid Reference:** TL 7444 5548  
**Oasis Reference:** Suffolka1-226365  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Abby Antrobus  
**Project Officer:** Jezz Meredith  
**Client/Funding Body:** The Woollard Family & The Bailey Family Trust  
**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: Jezz Meredith

Date: 23rd November 2015

Approved By: John Craven

Position: Project manager

Date: 23rd November 2015

Signed:

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## Summary

Despite the site's close proximity to substantial medieval stone footings recorded c.100m to the north (site WKB 010), no archaeological remains of this period or earlier were revealed in the trial trenches. The only archaeological feature encountered was a single north to south running ditch seen in the south-west corner of the site which is likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.



Plate 1. View of site looking west towards Trench 4, with ditch 0004 approximately half way down the trench.

# 1. Introduction

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Suffolk Archaeology were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation on land between Cemetery Hill and Nunnery Green in Wickhambrook (Fig. 1; grid reference TL 7444 5548). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consists of two small fields or meadows divided by a wide overgrown hedge, in total measuring c.1.5 hectares. Post-war housing is situated to the north and west of the site with a combination of 19th century and modern properties along the southern edge of the site.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the archaeological curatorial officer Dr Abby Antrobus proposed that the site be investigated for its archaeological potential prior to an application for planning consent being made (pre-determination). The brief asked for a 5% sample by trial trenching to test for surviving archaeological deposits.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' written by John Craven (Appendix 1) specified how the trenches would be arranged. Three were proposed for the eastern meadow and five for the western field (Fig. 1).

The positions of the trenches were situated in accordance with ecological considerations. An ancient hedge line with mature trees and populations of rare oxlips and hart's-tongue fern occur on the site. The locations of the rare plants was specified by the ecologist Christian Whiting and these areas were marked off with hazard tape to avoid trenching or tracking across these areas. The ecologist also advised where the hedge could be breached so that the western meadow could be accessed from the east.

The trial trenching was conducted between the 9th and 10th of November 2015.

The site has been given the Wickhambrook reference WKB 048 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Suffolk. The national OASIS record for this site is Suffolka1-226365.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is on a slightly elevated location on a north-east-facing slope between c.98m and 103m above sea-level. Generally the ground slopes away gradually to the east where, at a distance of c.550m, a tributary of the River Glem is situated.

The underlying drift geology consists of heavy clays with some chalk content. Under this the bedrock is sedimentary chalk.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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Wickhambrook is a dispersed parish with a number of separate settlement clusters. These probably developed from isolated farmsteads or from dwellings along the edges of medieval greens. There are several greens in the vicinity of the site: Nunnery Green to the west, Meeting Green to the north and Coltsfoot Green to the east.

The majority of the housing in the immediate vicinity of the site is post-war and modern in origin. Housing of likely 19th century or earlier date is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Fig. 3). Concentrations of earlier buildings are shown at Meeting Green to the north and on Bunter's Road to the south, where a post-medieval wind-mill was located (site WKB 009, Fig. 3).

At a distance from the site of c.100m to the north-east, remains were found in the 1950s of substantial stone foundations (site WKB 010, Fig. 3). These are likely to belong to a high status medieval building.



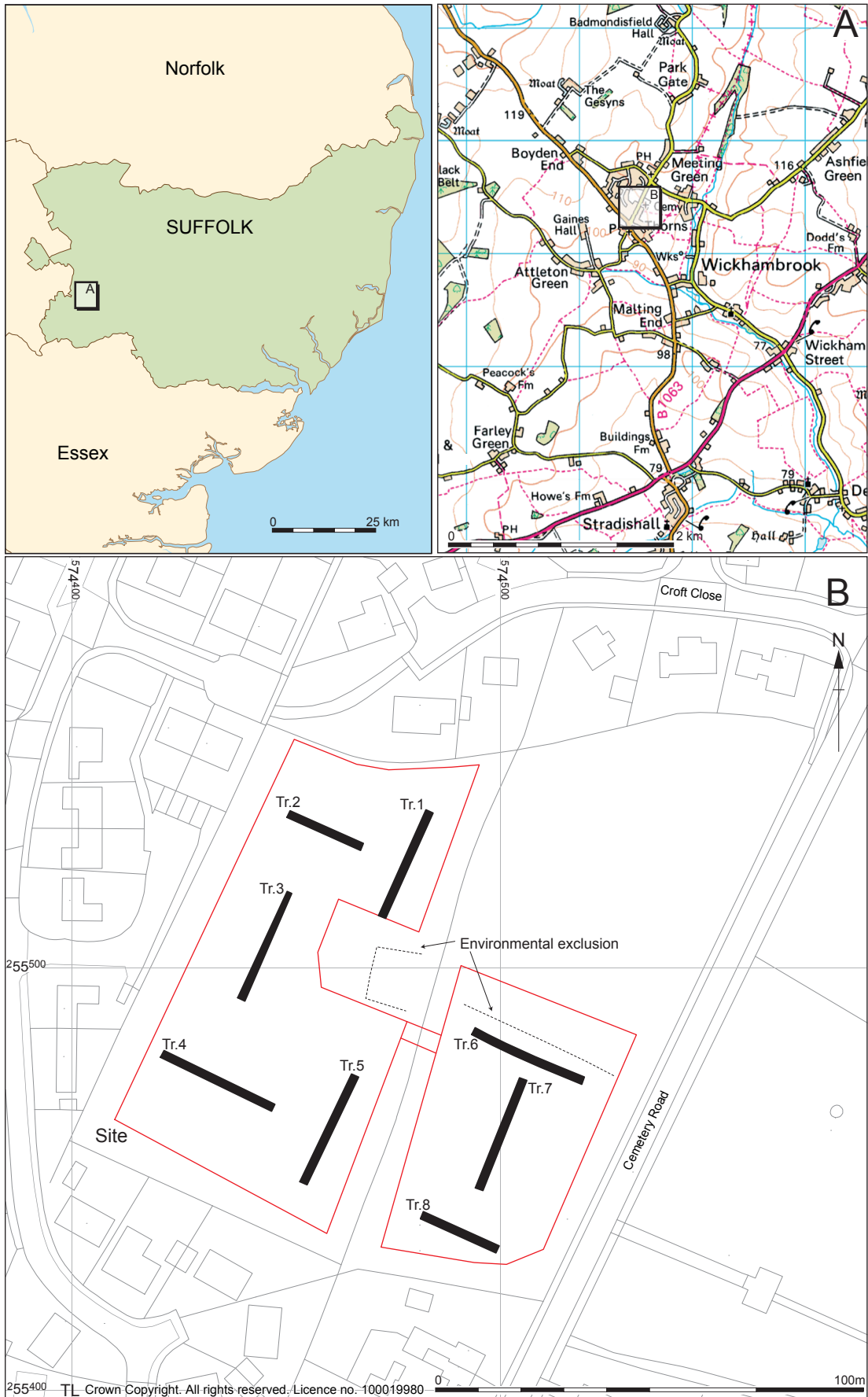


Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red) and trenches (black)

## **4. Methodology**

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Trial trenches were dug in accordance with the WSI (Appendix 1) and were laid out using a RTK GPS survey unit.

Trenching was conducted using a 14-tonne, 360° tracked digger equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation with the topsoil and other overburden removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural clay (hereafter the 'natural').

The base of each trench was examined for features and finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered. Deposits and feature cuts and fills were given separate context numbers within the range 0001 to 0005 (Table 1).

All elements of the site archive have been identified with the HER code WKB 048. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been undertaken and the reference code Suffolka1-226365 has been used for this project.

## 5. Results

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Context numbers used are shown in Table 1. No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were found except for a single ditch revealed in Trench 4. This will be discussed in greater detail below.

Context	Type	Trench	Description
0001	finds	n/a	Unstratified finds (none collected)
0002	layer	all	Topsoil: dark brown humic clay loam with occasional small flint gravel inclusions; c.300mm depth
0003	layer	all	Subsoil: mid to pale orange brown silty clay with occasional chalk crumbs; c.100mm depth
0004	ditch cut	4	N-S running linear feature with gently sloping sides and rounded base: width 1.4m, depth 0.45m
0005	ditch fill	4	Fill of 0004: mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks

Table 1. Context list

The topsoil 0002 was of fairly uniform thickness across both fields of c.300mm. The topsoil in the eastern field was slightly more crumbly in texture perhaps suggesting more silt and/or organic content. Occasional small chalk crumbs were also seen in the topsoil of the eastern field, unlike in that of the western field. As the chalk was probably derived from the natural clay underneath it is likely that this field has been deep ploughed at some point in the past.

The overburden layer 0003 did not appear to be a proper developed subsoil but was rather a root-disturbed and weathered top of the deposits below. After the topsoil was removed by machine, a further 50mm or 100mm had to be removed to reveal undisturbed clean natural underneath.

Ditch 0004 was recorded in Trench 4 and was orientated north to south. This ditch was not seen to the north in Trench 3 so it could have stopped or turned before then. Finds from this feature included small pieces of fired clay of likely medieval or post-medieval date along with fragments of clinker/burnt soil of probable modern origin.

## **6. Finds and environmental evidence**

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by Richenda Goffin

From the fill of ditch 0004 two small abraded fragments of fired clay were recovered weighing 2g. The fabric of the clay is sandy with occasional rounded chalk inclusions. The fragments are very small so not much can be said about them, but chalk tempered fired clay is the kind of fabric which was used to form oven domes in the medieval period or later. (Sue Anderson, pers. com). Two small fragments of burnt vesicular clinkery material weighing 1g are probably fuel ash slag or the remnants of localised burnt soil, as there are organic impressions of burnt out grass visible.

## **7. Conclusions**

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The site is close to buried stone footings seen c.100m to the north and of probable medieval date (site WKB 010, Fig. 3). Despite this close proximity to a likely high status medieval building, no finds, features or deposits of this period or earlier have been encountered.

Just a single ditch of probable modern date was recorded towards the south-west corner of the site (Trench 4). Although it contained small amounts of fired clay that could be medieval or post-medieval in date, the associated clinker-type material is likely to be modern. This was a north to south running linear feature which did not extend far enough to the north to be encountered in Trench 3. This ditch does not appear to be on the same alignment as the adjacent field boundaries and might be associated with recent earth moving or landscaping.

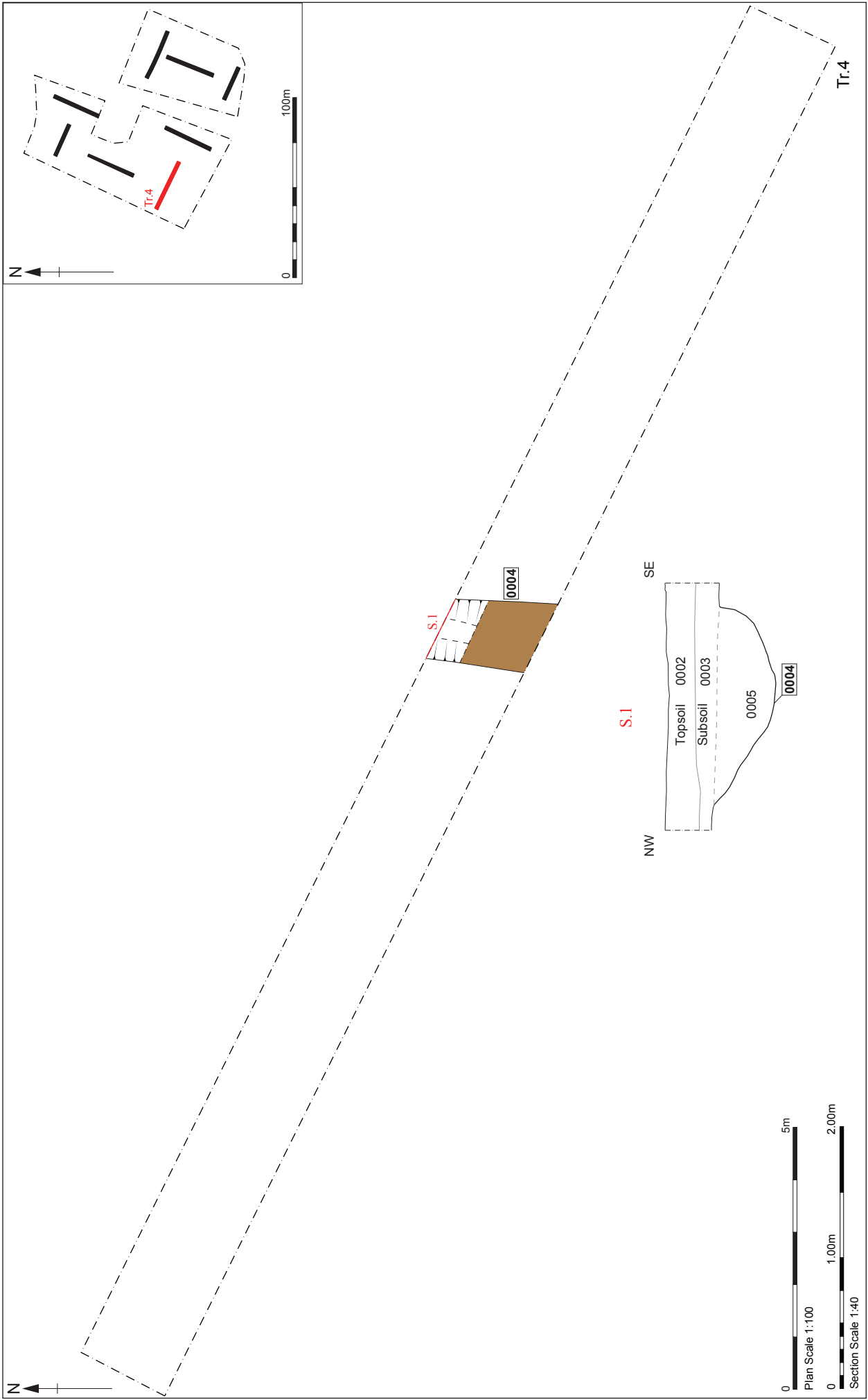


Figure 2. Trench 4 detail

## **8. Archive deposition**

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Paper, digital and finds archive will be submitted to the county HER, ref WKB 048.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and Jezz Meredith. Simon Cass was responsible for the GPS stake-out and survey. Project management was undertaken by John Craven who provided advice during the fieldwork and production of this report.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and the report was edited by John Craven.

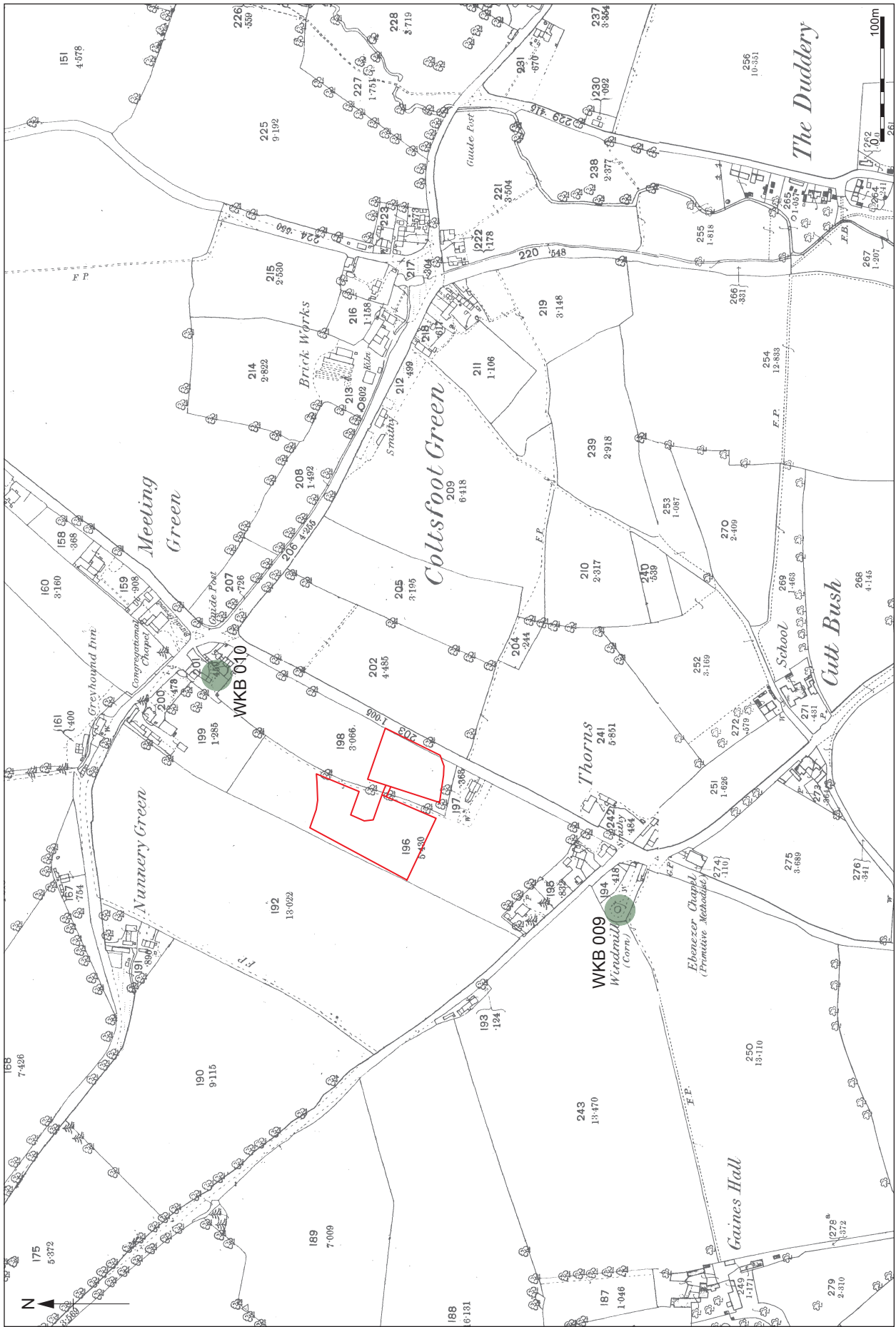


Figure 3. Site on 1st Edition Ordnance survey (1885) with nearby Suffolk HER entries





## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### Land at Cemetery Hill/Nunnery Green, Wickhambrook, Suffolk

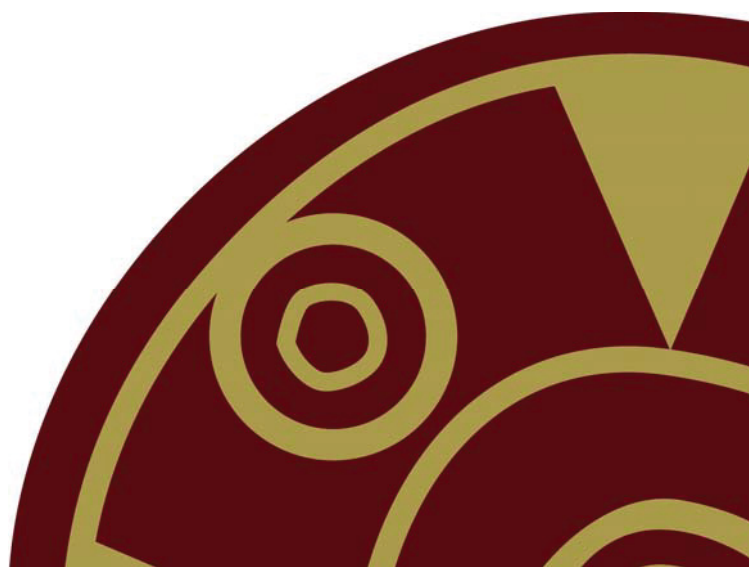
**Client:**

The Woollard Family and The Bailey Family Trust

**Date:**

October 2015

WKB 048  
Written Scheme of Investigation –  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Author: John Craven  
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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	Pre-application
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Abby Antrobus (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TL 744 554
Area:	1.5ha
HER Event No / Site Code:	ESF23255 / WKB 048
Oasis Reference:	226365
Project Start date	9 <sup>th</sup> November 2015
Project Duration:	c.2-3 days
Client/Funding Body:	The Woollard Family and The Bailey Family Trust
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	WKBCM001

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## 1. Introduction

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- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of proposed residential development on land at Cemetery Hill/Nunnery Green, Wickhambrook, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, prior to consideration of a future planning application, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The site is of interest as it lies within a dispersed area of medieval and post-medieval settlement, close to a possible medieval structure, in which there has been little in the way of past systematic archaeological investigation. The evaluation is required to assess the sites potential for containing archaeological deposits and the likely impact of the proposed residential development upon any such deposits that exist. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 12/09/2014), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

## 2. The Site

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- The site, a total area of c.1.5ha, consists of two fields on the west side of Cemetery Road. The site is enclosed to the north, west and south by modern housing estates. The proposed residential development occupies c.0.7ha of the site, the remaining areas, predominantly to the north-east, being allocated as open space or borders.
- The site lies at a height of c.98m-103m above Ordnance datum on a slight east facing slope overlooking a tributary stream of the River Glem.

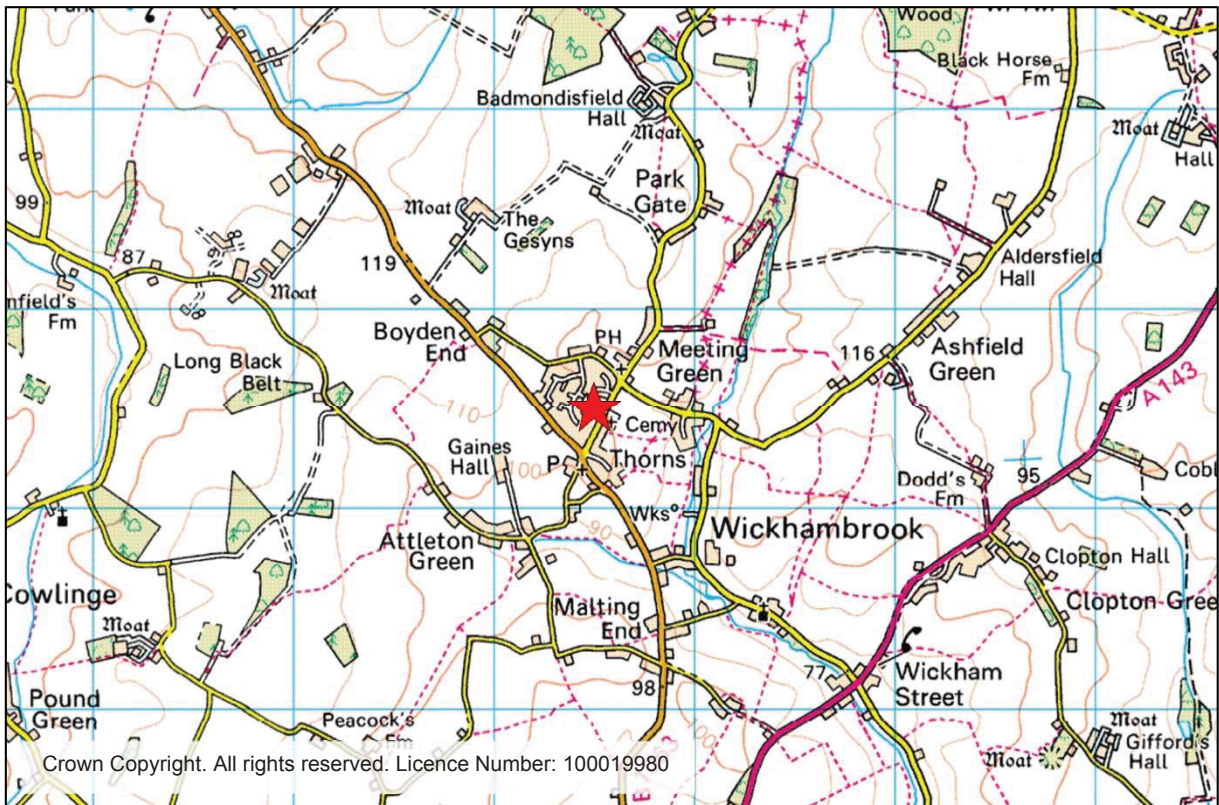


Figure 1. Site location

- The site geology consists of superficial diamicton deposits of the Lowestoft Formation which overlies sedimentary chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

### 3. Archaeological and historical background

- The pattern of historic occupation in the parish is one of numerous dispersed hamlets, often focused around a series of greens or road junctions and scattered halls and farmsteads. The site, and the surrounding main area of modern settlement in the parish, lies to the south of the former Nunnery Green and Meeting Green (Fig. 2).
- The site lies close to the location of an entry in the County Historic Environment Record (WKB 010) for a possible medieval structure, substantial stone footings having been noted by construction works for a property in the 1950's, which presumably fronted onto Meeting Green.

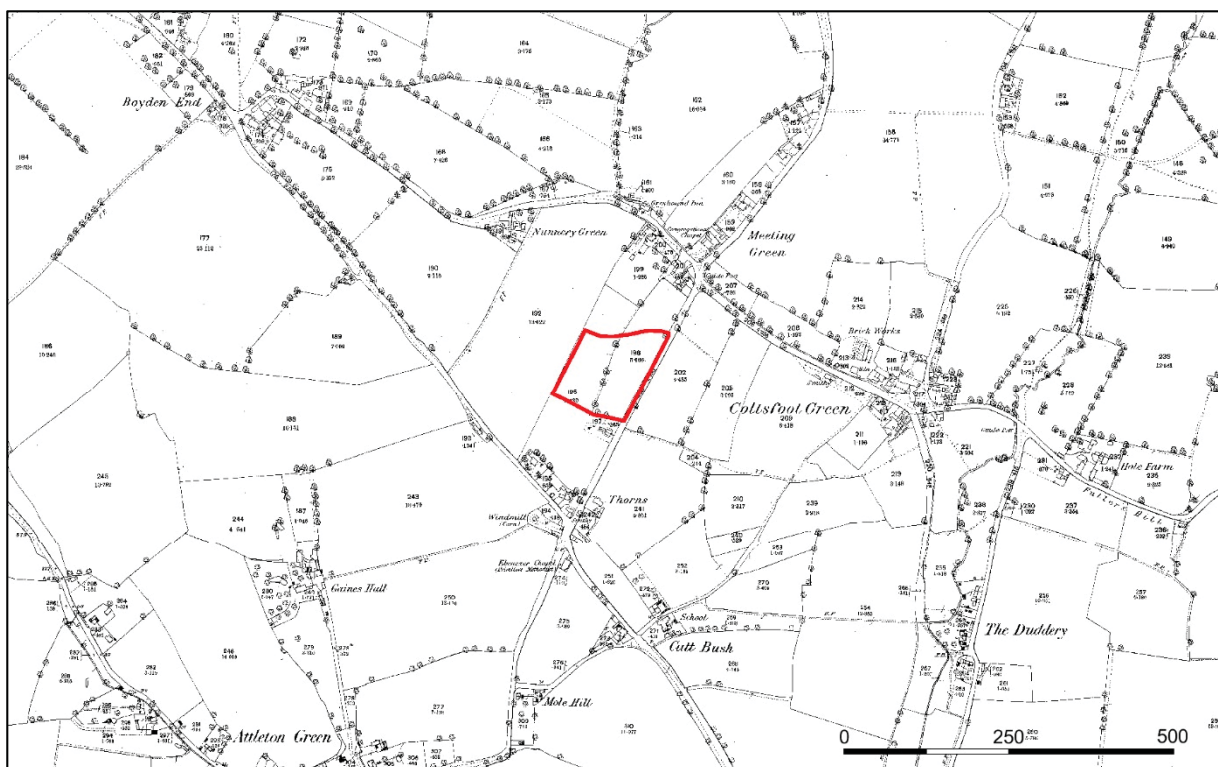
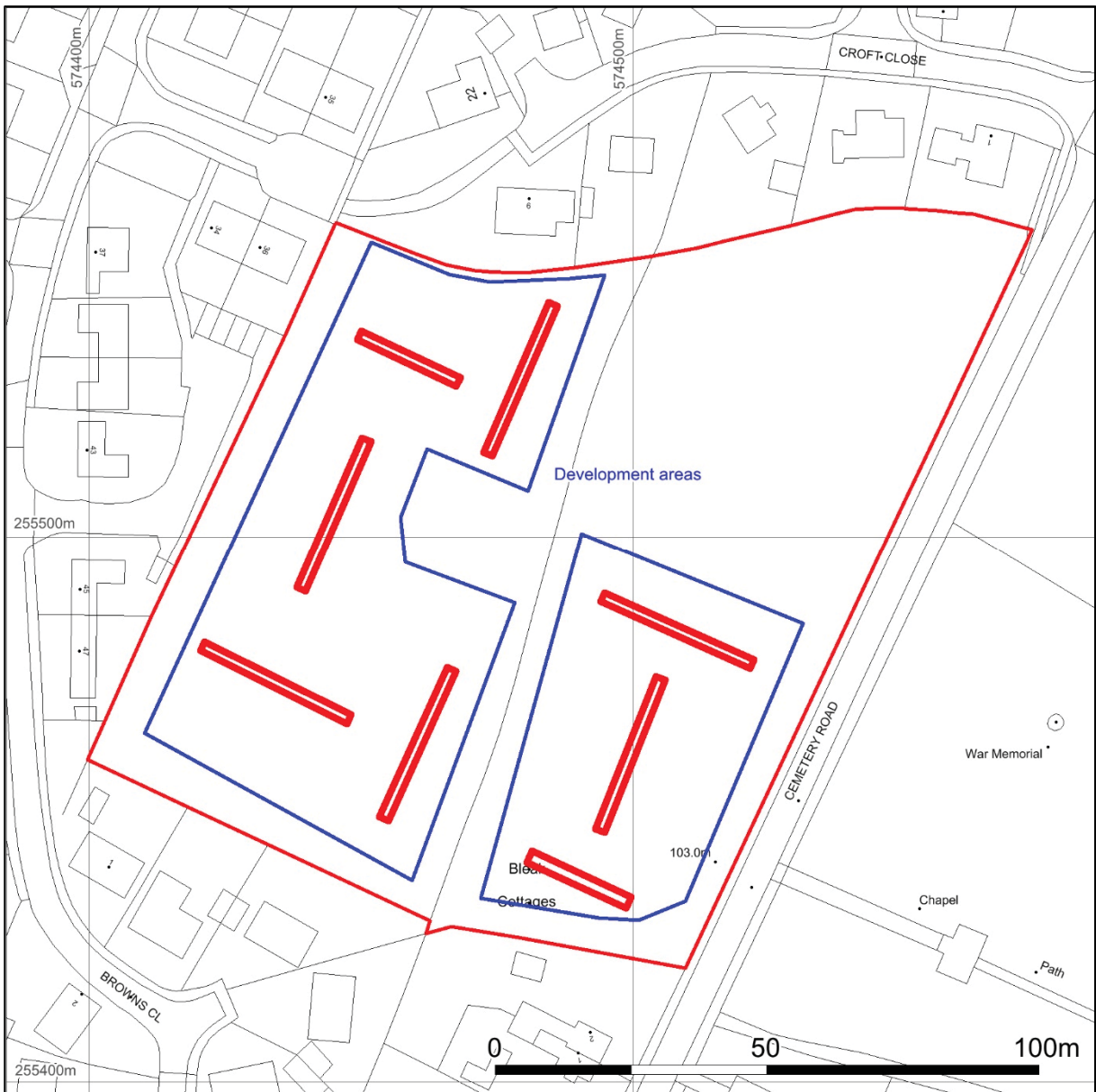


Figure 2. Site on 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance survey (1885)

## 4. Project Objectives

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- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
  - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
  - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
  - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 3. Proposed trench plan

## **5. Archaeological method statement**

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### **5.1. Management**

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

### **5.2. Project preparation**

- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (WKB 048) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

### **5.3. Fieldwork**

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires 5% of the application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to sample all areas of the site. Following provision of the



proposed development plan and details of environmental constraints by the client (see also Appendix 2), discussion with Dr Antrobus has agreed that the area to be evaluated is 0.75ha in size. This amounts to 208m of 1.8m wide trenches and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 3). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of ploughsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or geological surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.

- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken

using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

## 5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts 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.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.

- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

## **5.5. Report**

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.

- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

## **5.6. Project archive**

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
  - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
  - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
  - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

## Bibliography

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- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

## Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



## 6. Project Staffing

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### 6.1. Management

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SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

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### 6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SACIC staff.

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Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
John Craven	Project Officer		
Michael Green	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Laszlo Lichenstein	Project Officer	Yes	
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	Yes	
Tim Schofield	Project Officer		Surveyor
Mark Sommers	Project Officer	Yes	
Simon Picard	Assistant Project Officer		Surveyor
Preston Boyle	Project Assistant	Yes	
Tim Carter	Project Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Rebecca Smart	Project Assistant		
Stefania Usai	Project Assistant		
Krisztina Banyai	Project Assistant		

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### 6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

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Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

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SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

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Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery and general finds	Freelance
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

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## Appendix 2. OASIS summary

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-226365**

### Project details

Project name	WKB 048 Land at Cemetery Hill, Wickhambrook
Short description of the project	Despite the site's close proximity to substantial medieval stone footings recorded c.100m to the north (site WKB 010), no archaeological remains of this period or earlier were revealed in the trial trenches. The only archaeological feature encountered was a single north to south running ditch seen in the south-west corner of the site which is likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.
Project dates	Start: 09-11-2015 End: 10-11-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WKB 048 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	CLINKER Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY WICKHAMBROOK WKB 048 Land at Cemetery Hill, Wickhambrook
Study area	1.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7444 5548 52.169513562825 0.551087976159 52 10 10 N 000 33 03 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation report: land at Cemetery Hill/Nunnery Green, Wickhambrook
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC rpt 2015/081
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	c.25 page basic report

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	23 November 2015

## OASIS:

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Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page





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