

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

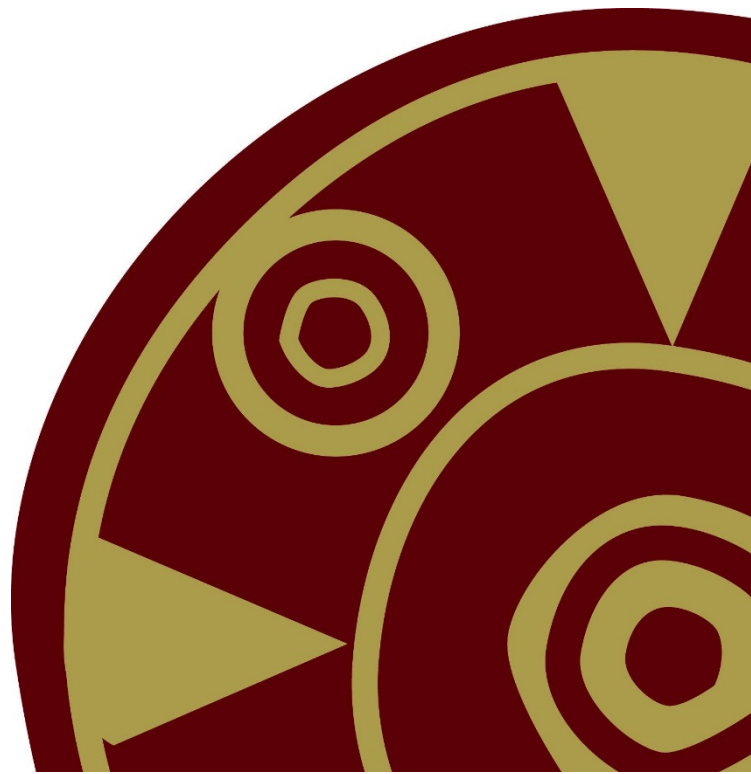
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Wychem Ltd
Bury Road, Stradishall,
Suffolk

Client:
Wychem Ltd

Date:
August 2016

COW 033 / ESF24211
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/060
Author: Simon Cass
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Wychem Ltd, Bury Road, Stradishall
COW 033

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/060

Author: Simon Cass

Illustrator: Simon Cass

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: August 2016

HER Information

Site Code: COW 033

HER Event No. ESF24211

Site Name: Wychem Ltd, Bury Road, Stradishall

Report Number 2016/060

Planning Application No: Pre-planning-

Date of Fieldwork: 19-20/07/2016

Grid Reference: TL 7120 5192

Oasis Reference: 255795

HER search Reference: 9188738

Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Client/Funding Body: Wychem Ltd

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: Simon Cass
Date: 30/08/2016
Approved By: John Craven
Position: Project Officer
Date:
Signed:

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

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Summary

Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken on land to the southwest of an existing chemical processing works belonging to Wychem Ltd adjacent to Bury Road, Stradishall in July 2016 prior to a planning application being considered for the development of further industrial units. Six trenches were excavated across the area involved, but no archaeologically relevant deposits or artefacts were encountered. No additional work is recommended as being necessary as a part of this planned development.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

A program of archaeological evaluation was required to assess the site of proposed industrial development on land adjacent to Wychem Ltd, Bury Road, Stradishall, 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. This work was specified in a brief (dated 27/04/2016) which was produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

2. Geology and topography

The site occupies an area of approximately 0.58ha, currently in use as arable farmland with a gentle descent to the north-west, with heights ranging from 107.5m OD to 110.6m OD. The underlying geology is listed by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) as Lewes formation chalk bedrock overlain by Lowestoft formation diamicton deposits.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Suffolk County Council HER (Ref No. 9188738) revealed a number of local entries that may be relevant in assessing the background and likely usage of the site. It lies on the edge of the WWII airfield RAF Stradishall (HUD 031), which also correlates to the believed site of one of three medieval parks (variously known as Broxley/Broxstead/Broxtie Park), one of which is recorded in 1124 (the reference to three parks dates to 1509 – HUD 013).

The medieval moated site of Cowlinge Hall (COW 003) is just to the north, and Mesolithic flints and Roman pottery have been found during fieldwalking a short distance to the west of the site (BRL 014 and 015 respectively).

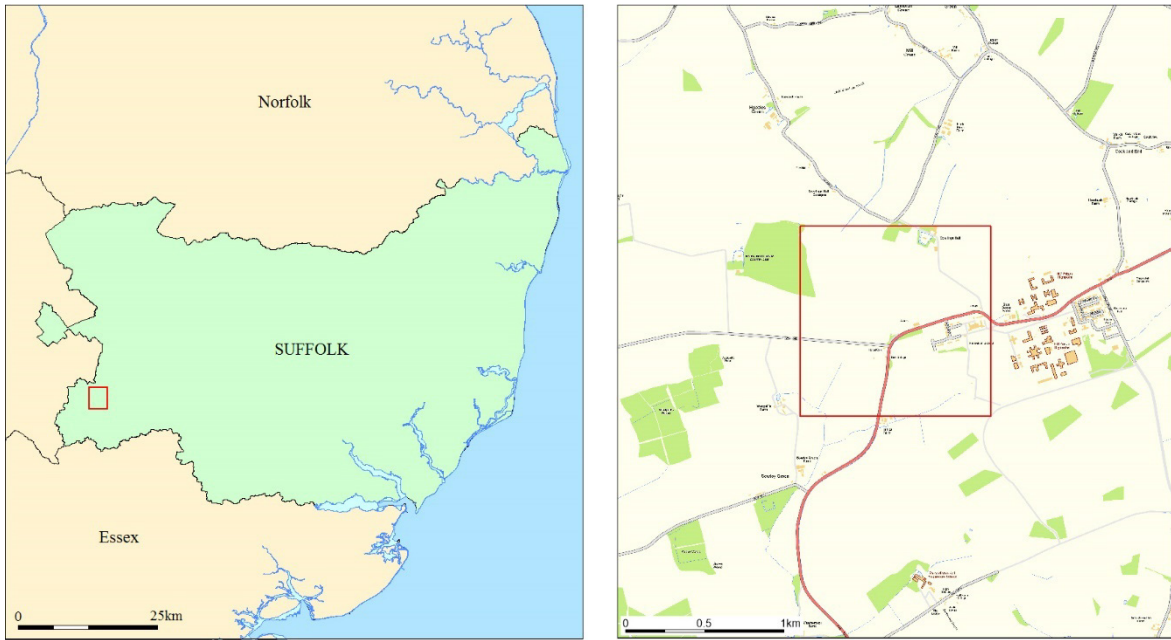


Figure 1. Location map, showing selected local HER entries (green) and site boundary (red).

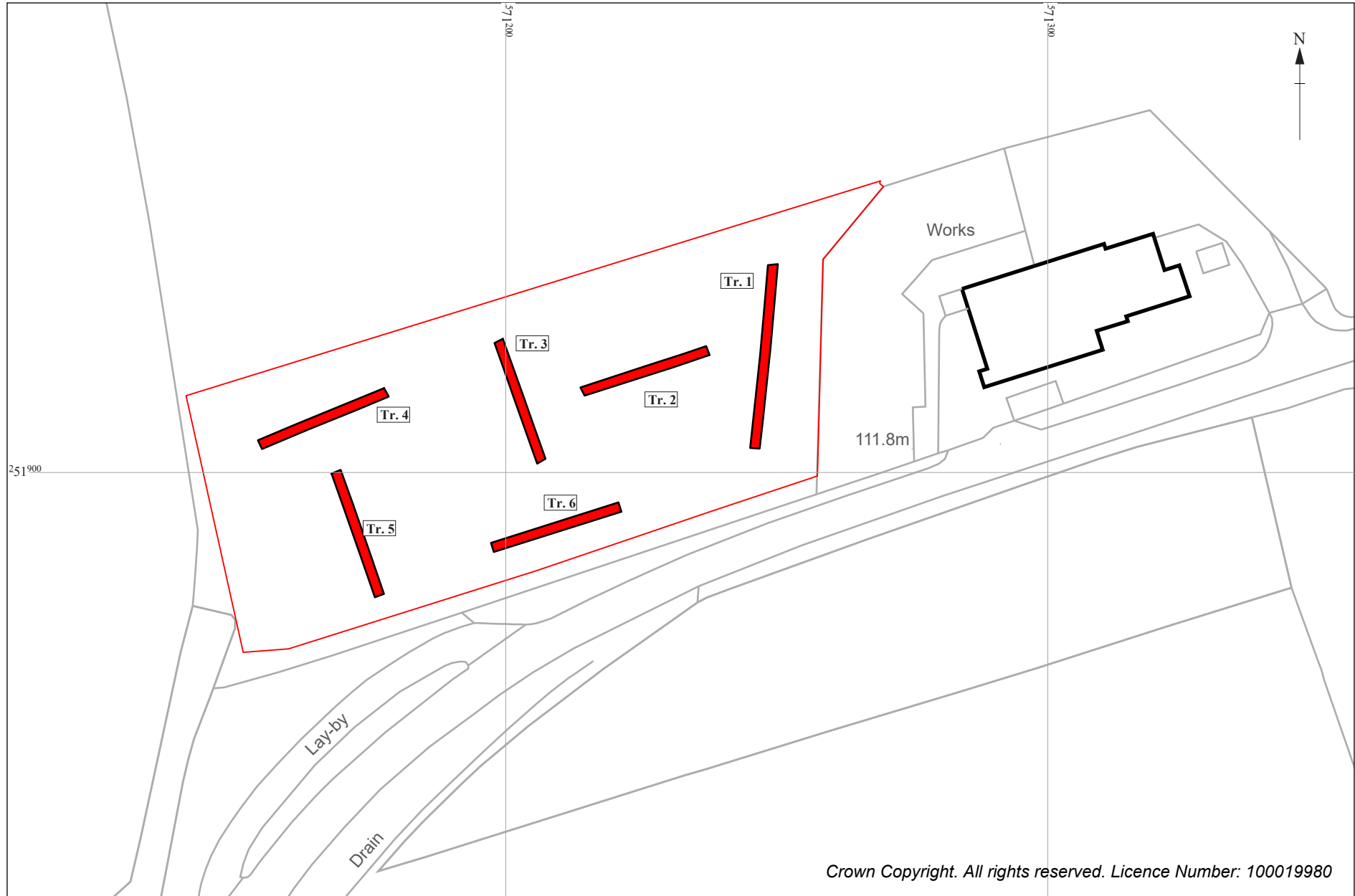


Figure 2. Detailed trench plan within site

4. Methodology

Six trenches, measuring c.156.2m in total length and 1.75m wide, were excavated in a standard pattern across the site by an 8-tonne mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil or archaeological levels (Fig. 2). Trenches were surveyed after excavation using a Leica GS08+ GNSS system to an accuracy within 20mm.

Where necessary the trenches were hand-cleaned and any potential features investigated by hand. Trenches and spoil heaps were metal-detected and visually scanned during excavation but no pre-modern artefacts were located in this instance.

Hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:50, and sections at 1:20, were recorded on A3 *pro forma* pre-gridded permatrace sheets where necessary and high resolution digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive to be submitted to Suffolk County Council HER at the completion of the project.

An OASIS form has been completed for this field evaluation (reference no. suffolka1-255795) and a digital copy of this report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is currently kept in the offices of Suffolk Archaeology CIC in their offices at Needham Market under Suffolk HER No. COW 033 until deposition at the completion of the reporting process.

5. Results

5.1 Trench results

Trench 1

This trench was 34.1m long, 1.75m wide and up to 0.7m deep, orientated north-south and situated towards the eastern edge of the site. The exposed stratigraphy consisted of 0.4m of dark brown/grey silty clay topsoil with frequent small/medium stones and CBM fragments. This sealed a layer up to 0.3m thick of medium brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks and small/medium flints and stones which sat directly above natural pale grey clay with chalk lumps and fragmentary inclusions. Some geological striping of the clay was also observed, with intermittent linear patches of orangey brown silty sands. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed within this trench.

Trench 2

This trench was 24.4m long, 1.75m wide and up to 0.5m deep, orientated east-west and situated towards the centre of the site. The exposed stratigraphy consisted of approximately 0.3m of dark greyish brown topsoil (as in Trench 1) above 0.2m of mid brown/grey silty clay subsoil above natural clay with chalk lumps and fragments. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed within this trench.

Trench 3

This trench was 23.5m long, 1.75m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated north-south and situated in the centre of the site. The exposed stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of dark brownish grey topsoil over a thin layer (0.1m thick) of mid brownish grey subsoil which overlay natural clays and chalk lumps and fragments. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.



Plate 1. Trench 2, facing east

Trench 4

This trench was 25.3m long, 1.75m wide and up to 0.75m deep, orientated east-west and situated towards the western edge of the site. It was moved south slightly from its intended position due to the on-site demarked boundary being slightly smaller than the plotted site boundary. The exposed stratigraphy consisted of 0.4m of topsoil as in the previous trenches, with up to 0.35m of subsoil between it and the natural geology below. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 5

This trench was 24.2m long, 1.75m wide and up to 0.4m deep, orientated east-west and situated towards the southwestern corner of the site. The exposed stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.2m of subsoil, the same as that seen in the other trenches. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Trench 6

This trench was 24.7m long, 1.75m wide and up to 0.35m deep, orientated east-west and situated towards the southern edge of the site. The exposed stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil over 0.2m of subsoil, the same deposits as seen in the other trenches. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.



Plate 2. Trench 6, representative section facing north

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No finds or archaeologically relevant environmental deposits were encountered during this evaluation. The CBM fragments observed in the top/ploughsoil appeared to be modern, along with other items of roadside debris/rubbish that were seen across the site, and are believed to have originated in manuring and casual discard across the site.

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The absence of apparent archaeological activity within any of the trenches suggests that there is little purpose in the proposed development attracting any further archaeological mitigation. Although no site focus has been identified for the Roman or Mesolithic artefacts recovered by fieldwalking nearby, they could have originated in ephemeral/dispersed activity during those periods which may not have occurred at this site. No further work is recommended as being necessary within the proposed site boundary.

8. Archive deposition

The site archive is currently stored in the offices of Suffolk Archaeology CIC in Needham Market and will be transferred to the County Council HER archive upon completion of the project.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass, Nathan Griggs and Owen Lazzari and directed by John Craven. The report illustrations were created by Simon Cass and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

British Geological Survey, 2016, Geology of Britain Viewer found at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

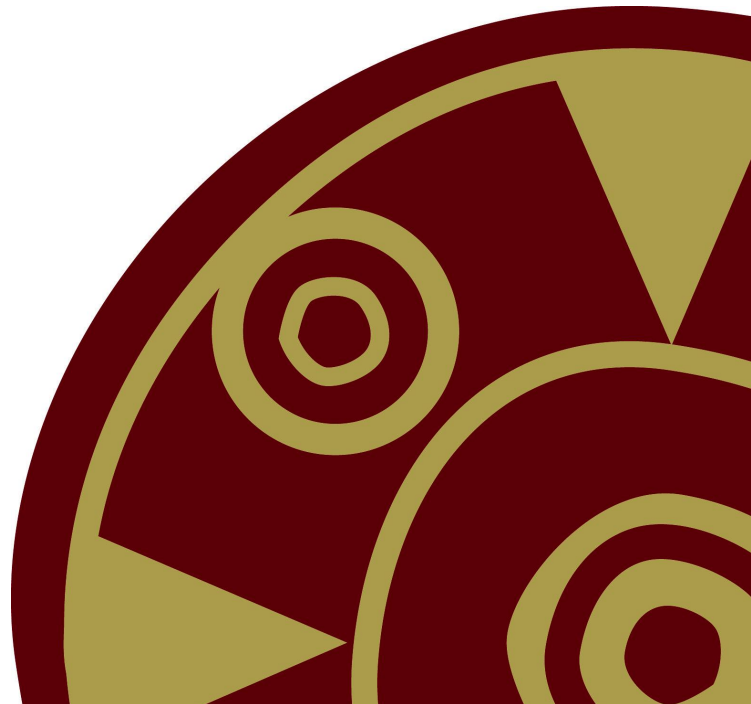


Wychem Limited Bury Road, Stradishall, Suffolk

Client:
Wychem Ltd

Date:
June 2016

COW 033 / ESF24211
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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Project details

Planning Application No:	Pre-planning
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TL 7120 5192
Area:	0.58ha
Site Code / HER Event No:	COW 033 / ESF24211
Oasis Reference:	255795
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c. 2days

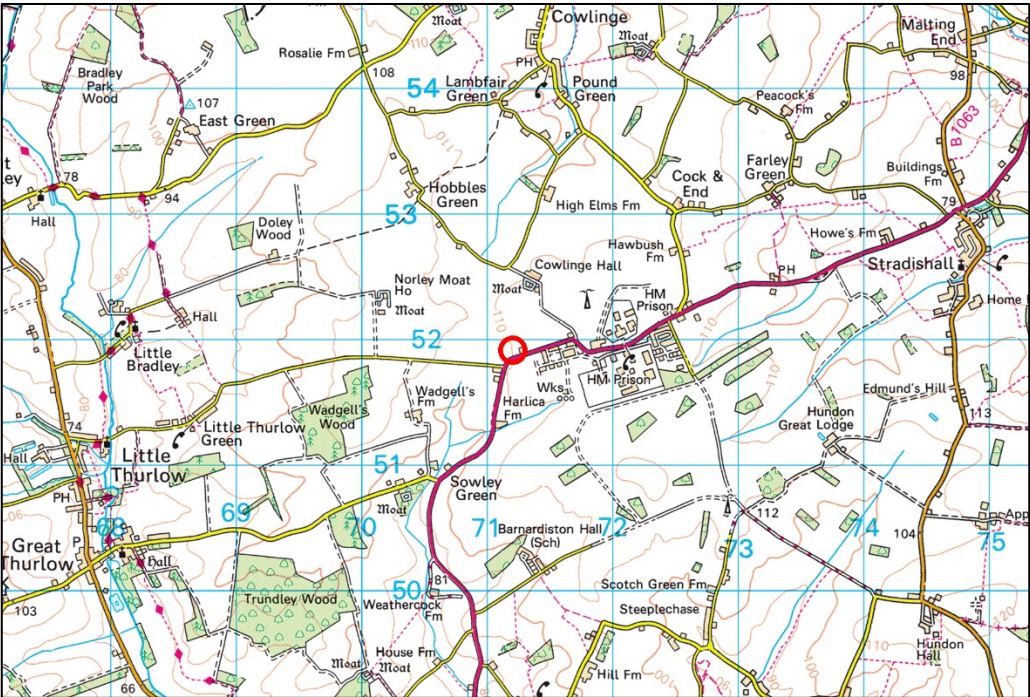
Client/Funding Body:	Wychem Limited
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	COWWYC001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of proposed industrial development on land adjacent to Wychem Ltd, Bury Road, Stradishall, 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 work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 27/04/2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham 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.
- It should be noted that the evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and that this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that are required in relation to the proposed development will be specified by SCCAS, will require new documentation (Brief and WSI) and estimate of costs. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report.
- Wychem Ltd, which lies in the parish of Cowlinge, is situated on Bury Road and is surrounded by arable farmland. The proposed development is for the site's expansion westwards into 0.58ha of the adjacent field, bordering the parish boundaries with Little Bradley and Great Thurlow. The development will consist of offices, workshops and storage facilities with improvements to access, including in the north-east corner of the existing complex.

2. Archaeological and historical background

- SCCAS has advised that the site requires evaluation for heritage assets, stating in the Brief that the site is ‘situated close to scatters of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds (recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as BRL 014, 015, 016 and 017) and therefore is located within an area of archaeological potential.’
- The proposed development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.



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Figure 1. Location map



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

3. Project Objectives

- 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.

4. Archaeological method statement

4.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
 - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
 - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
 - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS, 2011).
- 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.

4.2. Project preparation

- An event number and site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer 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.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

4.3. Fieldwork

- 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 proposed application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to sample all areas of the site. This amounts to c.0.58ha of arable farmland, or 160m of 1.8m wide trenches, and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). 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 until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil 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 and the Coroner informed. 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.

4.4. 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.

4.5. 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.

4.6. 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 2014).

- 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.

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Appendix 2. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-255795

Project details

Project name	Wychem Limited, Bury Road
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken on land to the southwest of an existing chemical processing works belonging to Wychem Ltd adjacent to Bury Road, Stradishall in July 2016 prior to a planning application being considered for the development of further industrial units. Six trenches were excavated across the area involved, but no archaeologically relevant deposits or artefacts were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 19-07-2016 End: 20-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF24211 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COW 033 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY COWLINGE Wychem Limited, Bury Road
Postcode	CB9 7JW
Study area	0.58 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7120 5192 52.138552910511 0.501959586705 52 08 18 N 000 30 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 107.54m Max: 109.78m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wychem Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Context sheet"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Wychem Ltd, Bury Road, Stradishall
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2016/060
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
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